FEDERAL COURT

/lms

B E T W E E N:

ANDRIY VOLODYMYROVYCH PORTNOV

Applicant

- and -

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Respondent

HELD BEFORE: Justice Michael D. Manson

HELD ON: December 4, 2018

APPEARANCES:

GEOFF R. HALL JOHN W. BOSCARIOL ROBERT H. GLASGOW ROGER FLAIM

-- for the Respondent

-- for the Applicant

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1	OPENING REMARKS:
2	THE CLERK: This special sitting of the
3	Federal Court in Toronto is now open. The Honourable
4	Justice Manson is presiding. The court calls
5	registry number T-1689-17 between Andriy
6	Volodymyrovych versus The Minister of Foreign
7	Affairs. Geoff R. Hall, John W. Boscariol and Robert
8	H. Glasgow are appearing on behalf of the applicant,
9	and Roger Flaim is appearing on behalf of the
10	respondent.
11	JUSTICE MANSON: Good morning, Counsel.
12	MR. HALL: Good morning.
13	JUSTICE MANSON: I have read the file,
14	the challenge to the minister's stay order to remove
15	the applicant's name from the schedule. The question
16	of vires. I am convinced that the regs were
17	intra vires at the time of promulgation, so that is
18	off the table, and I will hear your arguments on
19	whatever remains.
20	
21	SUBMISSIONS BY MR. HALL:
22	MR. HALL: Thank you, My Lord. My Lord,
23	where a person is wrongfully subjected to crippling
24	international sanctions on the basis of information
25	that is unreliable and incorrect, or has been shown

to be such, it cannot possibly be that this court is powerless to grant a remedy, unless it turns out that the person is not a politically exposed foreign person, which seems to be the position that the minister is asserting before you.

In terms of my submissions, I'm going to have two broad topics. First, I'm going to start with what I call two starting points: one legal and one factual. And from that, those two starting points, I'm going to move to the various questions that Your Lordship has already identified. And I hear you in terms of your impression on the nature of the regulations at the time of promulgation. It is certainly going to be my argument that they have become ultra vires, that they...that a regulation can become ultra vires. But that does flow from my two starting points, so let me start with that.

In terms of the two starting points, one is legal, as I said, and one is factual. In terms of the legal point, I would like to start with the statute, if I may. You should have the applicant's brief of authorities and the statute is at tab 5.

JUSTICE MANSON: I have it.

MR. HALL: Thank you, My Lord. And I would like to begin with section 4(1), and I know

Your Lordship will have reviewed this, but it's an important basis for my argument. If a foreign state, in writing, asserts to the Government of Canada that a person has misappropriated property of the foreign state or acquired property inappropriately by virtue of their office, then the Governor in Council may make orders or regulations. And then (2) has certain other preconditions to the making of an order or a regulation.

But I want to focus on the words "that a person has misappropriated property of the foreign state or acquired property inappropriately by virtue of their office". That language requires that the foreign state assert in writing that misappropriation has actually occurred, not that it is being investigated, not that it is suspected, but that it has occurred.

And that is a statutory prerequisite for a regulation to be promulgated, or indeed in our case, to continue to be in place. The prerequisite cannot be ignored. And the minister, I think, will urge you to focus more on (2), which sets some parameters on when an order may be made. But I ask you, with respect, to keep your eye on the precondition, the words that a foreign state has asserted in writing

1	that there has been a misappropriation or
2	inappropriate acquisition of property.
3	With that starting point, I turn

With that starting point, I turn to the factual starting point for my analysis, My Lord, the evidence. Now, we have evidence, as you will have seen from your review of the file, from the minister, and that evidence is to the effect that there has apparently been correspondence from Ukraine, but importantly, My Lord, that correspondence has not been disclosed.

And it's interesting, we made a request, a 317 request for production of the record. We haven't seen it. We've got affidavit evidence from government officials. We do not have the correspondence that has apparently been sent from Ukraine. But let's take a look at the way the evidence is described to us, the evidence that we do not have but which has been described to us. If we look at Mr. Rex's affidavit...this is the minister's first affidavit...and there was a second one filed with you yesterday...

JUSTICE MANSON: I have it.

MR. HALL: Okay. All right. I'm content to have that filed, but if we look at Mr. Rex's affidavit...and I will go to Ms. Grant's affidavit in

a moment because it's to the same effect...paragraph 1 2 12 asserts that: "...On March 15, 2016, March 6, 2017, and 3 January 11, 2018, Global Affairs Canada 4 5 received correspondence from the Ukrainian 6 Embassy in Canada. Based on the content of 7 this correspondence [this is the language I 8 want to emphasize] the department was 9 satisfied that there was still an ongoing 10 investigation in regard to the applicant for his suspected role in acquiring state 11 property through the abuse of office..." 12 13 And I emphasize the words "investigation" and "suspected". Ms. Grant's affidavit filed yesterday 14 is to the same effect. Paragraph 2, she deposes at 15 16 the end of paragraph 2 that the correspondence that 17 was apparently received on July 10th and also...yes, July 10th...continued to satisfy the department that 18 an investigation remained underway. 19 My Lord, the fact that the government has 20 21 not shown this correspondence to the court, has not 22 alleged that there is any reason not to show the 23 correspondence to the court, and the way that the correspondence is described in the two affidavits 24

should draw this court to the conclusion that there

is not, at the present time, the certification required by section 4(1) that Ukraine asserts that Mr. Portnov has misappropriated or has acquired property inappropriately. The highest that we seem to have is an assertion that he is under investigation, that there is some suspicion.

The failure of the government to produce the correspondence, My Lord, is very telling, should draw this court to an adverse inference that the correspondence certainly goes no further than it is described as going, and further, should lead to the further inference that it would not support the minister's position, one would think, that if this correspondence were so helpful to the minister's position, that we would all be seeing it, perhaps in a redacted form, perhaps under some confidentiality restrictions, but we would see them, see the correspondence, not just be faced with a complete vacuum.

But even without seeing it, based on the description, there is a disconnect between section 4(1) and what the correspondence is described as saying. So we have the minister's evidence on the one hand, and, at the same time, we have from Mr. Portnov significant evidence that his original naming

Submissions (G.R. HALL)

1	to the list was inappropriate. And I emphasize that
2	the evidence of Mr. Portnov is unchallenged in
3	cross-examination. He was not cross-examined on his
4	evidence. He was not challenged on any of his
5	statements. And the Government's evidence really
6	doesn't squarely take on what he says, instead it
7	says, "Well, Ukraine is telling us there is an
8	investigation, so that's enough."
9	Let's look at Mr. Portnov's evidence. In
10	the application record, tab 1, I know you have read
11	this but I'm going to emphasize just the key portions
12	of my argument. Paragraph 9 of Mr. Portnov's
13	affidavit, at the very
14	JUSTICE MANSON: You're at tab 2?
15	MR. HALL: Tab 2, yes, sorry. I think I
16	said tab 1. Tab 2, you're exactly right, My Lord.
17	Tab 2, paragraph 9, page 22 of the record.
18	JUSTICE MANSON: All right.
19	MR. HALL: At the very bottom of that
20	page, the sentence that begins "As explained below"
21	on paragraph 9:
22	"As explained below, Mr. Portnov states
23	clearly and unequivocally, 'This
24	information'"
25	Referring to the information originally provided by

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1	the prosecutor general of Ukraine on March 3rd, 2014,
2	to start the ball rolling on this process.
3	"He clearly and unequivocally says under
4	oath, 'This information was unreliable and
5	incorrect.'"
6	He is not challenged on that. He is not
7	cross-examined on that. And, in addition to his
8	unchallenged, unequivocal sort of statement that the
9	information is reliable and incorrect, we have
10	findings of multiple courts, foreign courts, and
11	multiple foreign governments that Mr. Portnov has not
12	done what section 4(1) says he needs to have done to
13	be sanctioned by Canada. And I won't take you
14	through all of the various findings. I know you will
15	have reviewed them, but just to list them, and I will
16	take you to one or two of the key ones, the EU
17	withdrew restrictive measures on March 5th, 2015.
18	JUSTICE MANSON: March 5th or 6th?
19	MR. HALL: I have the 5th, but I
20	JUSTICE MANSON: I may have the wrong
21	date. The court on October 26th?
22	MR. HALL: Correct. The court is
23	important. Switzerland withdrew its restrictive
24	measures also March 2015. I think the 13th is the
25	date I have. Norway withdrew September 7th, 2015.

We also have a judgment of a Belgian court, March 8th, 2017. And importantly, My Lord, for the question of vires, we have multiple certifications from Ukrainian authorities that there isn't even an investigation underway in Ukraine. And I'm not going to, again, take you to all of those, but they're in the record in Mr. Portnov's affidavit, Exhibits S through BB, with various different attestations, as you will have seen, from various different branches of the Ukrainian government asserting that there is nothing amiss.

The important one from Ukraine that I do want to draw your attention specifically to is at tab UU, which is the letter to the prime minister of Canada, the Office of the Prime Minister of Canada, but importantly, this is from the prosecutor general's office of Ukraine, the very office that apparently levelled the allegations in the first place.

And under directive of a Ukrainian court, that office, which in 2014 apparently said something to Canada to result in the sanctions, says unequivocally, and I'm reading from the second paragraph of the English...well, I guess the letter was in English originally, page 249 of the record:

"...The said court decision established that the following information provided in the letter of prosecutor general's office of Ukraine, dated March 3, 2014, signed by O. Makhnitsky, the acting prosecutor general, to Stephen Harper, the prime minister of Canada, was unreliable and violating the non-property rights of Mr. Portnov..."

So we have, under direction of a Ukrainian court, which, of course, is owed comity and respect by this court, on direction of a Ukrainian court, the very office that started everything rolling in the first place has now said to Canada that the information originally used was unreliable and violated the non-property rights of Mr. Portnov.

That package as a whole should lead this court to the finding of fact that the conditions... whether or not they existed in the first place, the conditions required by section 4(1) underlying the order are no longer in place. May never have been in place in the first place, but, as Your Lordship points out, we don't need to go there. We just need to determine the question of vires now. There is, with respect, no other finding that is available in

this record, other than that the conditions of 1 section 4(1) are not currently present. 2 3 So those are my starting points, factual and legal. Let me turn then directly to the vires 4 5 argument, which I know you honed right in on. I'm 6 not sure whether it matters much. I'm always...I 7 always feel, when I'm in this court, I have a debate 8 over standard of review, and I'm not sure it always accomplishes all that much. But... 9 JUSTICE MANSON: I can tell you that I 10 looked at [inaudible] I don't think it really is 11 applicable to the facts here, but I actually agree 12 13 with you; whether it's reasonableness or correctness in this matter... 14 MR. HALL: 15 Yes. 16 JUSTICE MANSON: ...isn't going to affect 17 the decision at the end of the day. 18 MR. HALL: Yes, I think that is right, so let me not belabour it. Just so that you've got 19 our position clearly, Mr. Portnov's position is that 20 the standard of review is correctness in the sense 21 22 that this is a true question of vires. And I'm quite aware that the courts are quick to warn that true 23 24 questions of vires are rare, and all that sort of

thing, but this is one of those rare circumstances

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1	where the issue is, does the regulation fit within
2	the statutory authority?
3	JUSTICE MANSON: And I'm inclined to
4	agree with you, but, as I say, I don't think
5	MR. HALL: I don't think
6	JUSTICE MANSON:the decision is going
7	to turn on it.
8	MR. HALL: Right, exactly. So you have
9	my point. And West Fraser, which is the authority
10	dealt with by the minister, I say, is
11	distinguishable, because the issue there was
12	reasonableness of the regulation, but I think you
13	already have that point, My Lord.
14	So, on that basis, based on the point that I
15	havethe evidence that I have gone through, the
16	simple fact is that the statutory prerequisite for an
17	order against Mr. Portnov is not present at this
18	time, may not have been present at the time the
19	regulation was promulgated, but we don't need to
20	worry about that.
21	And the minister raises the questionI'm
22	going to hand you one authority, just one new one,
23	and I gave it to Mr. Flaim yesterday, of course. The
24	minister raises the question of whether something can
25	become ultra vires if it originally was intra vires.

In Mr. Portnov's submission, it clearly can be the case that that can happen, and the best authority for that is one of the Charkaoui decisions, not the one that went to the Supreme Court of Canada, but one that went before Justice Tremblay-Lamer.

I apologize that I didn't anticipate this when we wrote the memorandum of fact and law, but just to go through quickly, this case nicely illustrates the proposition that something that is...was at one time intra vires can become ultra vires if the preconditions are no longer present, a position which, frankly, is intuitively straightforward but is well-established here.

And let me just go through the key portions of the case that I rely upon. Charkaoui, as you will recall, was someone who was a permanent resident but the government was trying to have him held to be inadmissible on grounds of national security. And the proceedings before Justice Tremblay-Lamer were in connection with the...it was an attack on the certificate that he was inadmissible.

And I've sidebarred the provision, the sections in the case which are most pertinent for the present circumstances. As Your Lordship is probably much more familiar than I am, the procedure involves

a certification from the minister, or two ministers in this case, which then can be tested, although because of the national security interest, special advocates had to be involved.

And what happened in this case was there was a challenge initially to whether the information that was provided should be kept from Mr. Charkaoui. And paragraph 14 indicates that Justice Tremblay-Lamer ordered disclosure of certain of the evidence on the basis that it wouldn't be injurious to national security or safety of the person, and she issued a number of orders requiring disclosure.

The ministers responded to that by disagreeing and by withdrawing the evidence. So, instead of complying with the disclosure order, they withdrew the evidence, which they were entitled to do. There is no issue about that. But they withdrew the evidence, and that is paragraph 15.

So Justice Tremblay-Lamer goes through the question of whether the certificate, which was valid at the time that it was issued because it was backed by the certificate of two ministers, was, nonetheless, still valid and reasonable. Paragraph 25, she writes:

"... Now that this information has been

1	withdrawn, the ministers admit that the
2	evidence is no longer sufficient to support
3	the certificate"
4	And in paragraph 28, she holds that:
5	"Since the ministers' admission that the
6	remaining evidence is no longer sufficient
7	to justify it, the certificate has been
8	ultra vires the ministers; it is void"
9	And paragraph 31 makes the point even more clearly,
10	picking out the last sentence:
11	"This raises the question about remedies
12	appropriate in view of the inaction of
13	the ministers, who failed to revoke the
14	certificate of Mr. Charkaoui, even
15	though it became ultra vires due to its
16	inconsistency with section 77 of the IRPA
17	when the evidence on which it is based was
18	withdrawn"
19	So this case nicely illustrates a proposition which,
20	in my respectful submission, is fairly self-evident
21	in any event, that if something is intra vires at one
22	point in time because certain statutory preconditions
23	are met, and those statutory preconditions disappear,
24	then what was intra vires becomes ultra vires. And
25	that is what Mr. Portnov has happened in this case.

Mr. Portnov may not concede that it was intra vires 1 in the first place, but, in light of where you 2 3 started, and I don't need it in any event... 4 JUSTICE MANSON: Well, I'm actually 5 questioning myself on that, so I understand that from 6 the outset, as well as following. 7 Right, exactly. So that is MR. HALL: 8 helpful. My arguments apply equally from the outset and it's perhaps like the standard of review 9 question, that, you know, it may not make much 10 difference one way or the other, because all I need 11 is now to get there. And another way of thinking 12 13 about this, and this is developed to some extent in our memorandum of fact and law, is that the 14 imposition of restrictive measures by Canada requires 15 16 a decision by Canada. It's triggered by a request from a foreign state, but it's Canada, not Ukraine, 17 that is the decision-maker. 18 And it is evident, My Lord, from the 19 evidence that the minister has simply relied on the 20 21 word of Ukraine, the word of Ukraine that there is an 22 investigation, and there is no evidence that the minister has herself, or her officers, of course, 23

assessed the accuracy of the allegations which

Mr. Portnov has challenged and which multiple courts

24

have found to be inaccurate.

What we seem to have is the government coming to this court and saying, "Well, we asked Ukraine. They said there is still an investigation ongoing. That's it. If we've got it wrong and you're not a PEFP, a politically exposed foreign person, then you can go to court and challenge that. But, otherwise, our hands are tied, we can't do anything." That is not how the statute works.

The minister needs to make an independent determination based on the evidence, the clear certification that there has been misappropriation in the foreign state. And just to address one further point, and I'm actually getting close to the end of what I wanted to say...I have tried to be concise, My Lord...is that the minister, with respect, mischaracterizes what Mr. Portnov is seeking.

And part of the pitch by the minister is that we are seeking mandamus, an order in the nature of a mandamus. We are doing nothing of the sort.

The word "mandamus" doesn't appear in our memorandum of fact and law. Our attack is narrowly focused and a surgical strike, if I can put it that way, on the vires now or at the beginning, the vires of the regulation. And the remedy that is crafted to remedy

that, if you find that the regulation is in fact ultra vires, could take the form of a declaration by this court that the regulation is ultra vires to the extent that it applies to Mr. Portnov.

That is the probably the easiest and most direct way of doing it. It could also take the form of an order directing the minister to recommend an amendment to the Governor in Council. That achieves the same thing; it's a question of remedy, not a question of mandamus or a different right that we are claiming, and part of it may depend, if Your Lordship is going to grant a remedy, on your views on how this court should interact with a regulation and the Governor in Council.

And so, that is really why those two
possibilities are there, not so much to make the
point that we're seeking mandamus, we're not seeking
mandamus, but simply to give some remedial
flexibility to this court should it conclude that a
remedy is required. So I have been concise, more
concise than I expected to be, but I think you have
my position and my points. And it is Mr. Portnov's
submission that this regulation, even if intra vires
at the beginning, is now ultra vires, that is for the
minister to come to this court with clear evidence,

1	at least have a clear statement by Ukraine that there
2	has been misappropriation. We have none of that.
3	We have a complete vacuum.
4	And, frankly, from a rule of law perspective
5	and from the perspective of Canada as a leading
6	western democracy, it would be highly troubling if
7	the court is powerless to intervene in this
8	circumstance. And that seems to be, in essence, what
9	the minister is arguing, that there is a complete
10	absence, "our hands are tied". The hands are not
11	tied of this court. Ukraine has not certified what
12	it needs to certify. The minister has not done what
13	the minister needs to do. And it's incumbent on this
14	court to intervene to do what other courts
15	internationally have universally done with respect to
16	Mr. Portnov being listed on international sanctions
17	lists.
18	JUSTICE MANSON: Thank you, Counsel.
19	
20	SUBMISSIONS BY MR. FLAIM:
21	MR. FLAIM: Good morning, Justice Manson.
22	I'm just going to take a moment here to organize
23	myself. I'm just debating with myself, Justice
24	Manson, where exactly to begin, because I have to say
25	I'm a little surprised by the suggestion in my

friend's argument that the onus to prove the vires of this regulation rests on the minister, and that it is for the minister to call forth evidence that this regulation was intra vires at the time that it was promulgated and continues to be so. I understood that it is the applicant's job to impugn the regulations, since it is the applicant who brings this case.

With respect to the vires of the regulation at the point of promulgation, I would direct the court to the regulation itself. If you have the applicant's book of authorities, and if you flip ahead to tab 7, that is the regulation that Mr.

Portnov impugns the vires of. And with respect to whether the condition precedents are met, if we look at the preamble, which is on page...well, it's the preamble. It's clearly stated right there:

"...Whereas Ukraine has asserted to the
Government of Canada in writing that each of
the persons listed in the annexed
regulations has misappropriated property
of Ukraine or has acquired property
inappropriately by virtue of their office,
or a personal or business relationship, and
Ukraine has asked the Government of Canada

to freeze the property of these persons..." 1 2 And then there are a couple of other "whereas", which I won't read. But this is the perfect alignment of 3 4 the condition precedents for making this regulation. 5 They are set out right there. You can check those 6 boxes. And so, with respect to there being no 7 evidence that the Ukraine has made this request, the 8 evidence is reflected right there in the regulation itself. 9 Now, with respect to that... 10 JUSTICE MANSON: The preamble to the 11 statute, Counsel, I mean, it's not evidence. It's 12 13 simply a statement in terms of, this is what...I hear what you're saying. It says it has misappropriated. 14 But why is there no evidence in terms of what the 15 16 allegation is? Why were none of those letters 17 produced? Well, there was a Rule 317 18 MR. FLAIM: 19 request made and there were objections to each of the categories of information that were sought and an 20 objection letter was sent. So the original Notice of 21 22 Application came in November 2017, within the 23 required time. The minister sent a letter objecting to the production of those records. 24

There was no challenge by the applicant to

the basis of those objections. And I will give you an example of the objections. I have the letters but I don't want to produce them. When this was originally filed, it sought an order in the nature of mandamus. And the authority from this court is clear that when you are seeking mandamus, there is no certified tribunal record to be produced because there is no decision that has been made. So that was among the objections that was made at the time.

The point, though, is that there was silence from Mr. Portnov. Mr. Portnov then amended his application and asserted the vires argument and reasserted the request for documents. And we sent a...and the minister sent a second letter objecting on various grounds. The mandamus point was made again. There was a concern for cabinet confidence because part of what they were seeking was the information that was before the GIC. And those objections were set out. Again, silence from Mr. Portnov, no attempt...even though this matter was case managed, no attempt to call that position into question or to litigate that matter.

Then we delivered our affidavit, and in the affidavit there is no attachment of documents, but we have the statements from Mr. Rex. Now, that

statement, which is...so if you look at the 1 application record of the respondent, at tab 1 we 2 have the affidavit of Kevin Rex, and at paragraph 12 3 is where my friend took you. And that statement was 4 5 crafted in that way out of recognition for the fact 6 that the letters were not going to be disclosed. 7 And the reason that...let me just read the 8 second sentence there. So there is the acknowledgment of three correspondence from Ukraine, 9 and then Mr. Rex deposes: 10 "...Based on the content of this 11 correspondence, the department was satisfied 12 13 that there was still an ongoing investigation with regard to the applicant 14 for his suspected role in acquiring state 15 property through the abuse of office..." 16 17 The reason that was crafted that way was because there was a recognition that the letters were going 18 19 to be...were not going to be attached. And so, that was the effort to avoid any allegation of hearsay 20 21 evidence, that what this deposes to is that what the 22 department was satisfied with, not what the Ukraine 23 said, because they were not going to disclose the 24 letters.

25

That affidavit was delivered. There was no

challenge made to that paragraph. There was no challenge brought to the lack of the disclosure of the diplomatic notes that have been received, and the opportunity for cross-examination was not taken up.

It's for that very reason that Ms. Grant's affidavit tracks the language of Mr. Rex's affidavit perfectly, and I won't ask you to turn it up, but if you match up those paragraphs, they say exactly the same thing. And the reason they say exactly the same thing is because there was no challenge by the applicant that this was in some way deficient, or that this was problematic, or that this would lead to an adverse inference.

The opportunities to make requests for this information and to have that issue litigated was available to the applicant, and the applicant did not avail himself of that opportunity. In the course of litigating that issue, Justice Manson, there would, of course, and this goes without saying, have been section 38 concerns. And I think I heard my friend allude to that possibility. He didn't say section 38 but he said redaction, there might have been... disclosed in a redacted way.

Yes, maybe, but had the demand been made, had the issue been litigated, the section 38 process

could have been undertaken, and whatever could be disclosed might have been ordered by this court to be disclosed, possibly, subject, of course, to section 38 concerns.

And so, this is why I say I'm a bit surprised by the allegation that the minister has failed to lay an evidentiary foundation for the ongoing vires of this regulation.

JUSTICE MANSON: How do you answer that, and let's assume for the moment that when I started I said my initial reaction was that it was intra vires at the outset but the question whether it could be ultra vires after the fact, and your friend said, "Well, if I succeed on that, I succeed, so I'm not overly concerned about whether you find it at the outset or after the fact."

How do you answer your friend in terms of all these court decisions, all the foreign jurisdictions, and using the letter from the Ukraine prosecutor's office itself saying that they are no longer concerned with Mr. Portnov, I mean that, when I read the evidence, concerned me very much. And part of it is, why is this inaction by the Canadian government continuing?

MR. FLAIM: Sure.

JUSTICE MANSON: You know, at some point, there is going to be finality and everything suggests...there is compelling evidence suggesting that he did no wrongdoing, and yet the Canadian government keeps saying, "Well, we understand there is still an investigation in the Ukraine, and therefore everything stays status quo." I have a real problem with that, inactivity and inability of the government to do what every other government seems to be able to do.

MR. FLAIM: Okay. I take that point and let me respond to it. My answer is going to have multiple parts to it, but the thrust of the submissions I'm going to make now are going to tackle the point that you make right there. So, the first is that this statute does not require...is not designed to require an assertion that funds have actually been misappropriated, and it does not require the ongoing assertion of that fact.

I will quickly take you to the first point, and then I think the second point is more important, but I will quickly take you to the first point. If you take a look at the applicant's book of authorities and you flip open to tab 35, this was the legislative summary that was published in March 2011,

and this is from the library of parliament: 1 2 "...It summarizes government bills currently before parliament and provides background 3 4 about them in an objective and impartial 5 manner..." 6 That is a quote from the first page of it. But what 7 I want to quickly take you to is, if you take a look 8 at page 2... JUSTICE MANSON: 9 Yes. MR. FLAIM: Yes, and then we have the 10 minister of justice at the time and the minister of 11 12 foreign affairs at the time: 13 "...The Minister of Justice, the Honourable Rob Nicholson, told the House of Commons 14 Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and 15 International Development that the 16 17 authorities in states and situations of 18 internal turmoil, democratic transition may 19 not be able to gather the evidence required to use existing Canadian legal mechanisms 20 21 that govern asset restraint and recovery. The information and evidence required by 22 23 Canada may simply not be made available in 24 time to prevent the assets from being 25 diverted or depleted. The Freezing Assets

1	of Corrupt Regimes Act would permit a
2	freezing order without requiring the
3	evidence of criminality or specific
4	identification of assets that now exists
5	under current law"
6	And then the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time,
7	Lawrence Cannon, went on to say:
8	"Recent developments in the Middle East
9	and North Africa have shown the world how
10	important it is to have legislation in place
11	to allow for a quick response to ensure that
12	foreign dictators cannot hide their
13	ill-gotten wealth in a country"
14	So I want to make that point to counter the
15	suggestion that there has to be a finding of guilt or
16	a clear assertion that something has happened. The
17	statute is not designed that way. There are other
18	restraint and sanctions acts that could be employed
19	if there is compelling evidence of corruption and
20	money laundering, and so on.
21	But the second point
22	JUSTICE MANSON: You just said compelling
23	evidence yourself. What compelling evidence?
24	MR. FLAIM: Wellso let'swellso I
25	have taken you to the statement in the preamble to

the regulation that the Ukraine had met that standard, okay. And now you have raised the question, "Well, what about all this evidence that Mr. Portnov has brought forward?" And what...in my respectful submission, what Mr. Portnov is attempting to do is precisely what this Act was designed to prevent, and that is to turn Canada into an arbiter of corruption allegations as between a state in turmoil and one of its nationals, who is seen as contributing to that turmoil.

The minister does not...the statute is designed in a manner that the minister does not play that role. And I will show...

JUSTICE MANSON: Are you suggesting to me that...let's assume at the outset the minister had every best intention to do what this is supposed to protect in terms of foreign governments in turmoil, but after a lot of evidence from other foreign jurisdictions, including courts, saying there is no issue as far as they're concerned, the minister can just continue to wait and hear at some point from the Ukraine that, "Okay, we're going to have a problem," even...with respect, even in light of the letter from the prosecutor's office in the Ukraine saying there is no continued investigation on a criminal front.

So where is the justification to continue? 1 2 MR. FLAIM: The justification is that 3 each and every piece of information that Mr. Portnov has brought forward has been superceded by a 4 5 representation from the Ukraine indicating that an 6 investigation continues to be underway. Now, you 7 have a clear concern with the weight of the evidence 8 he has brought forward. I'm going to take you to that evidence. 9 Let's look at that evidence that he has 10 brought forward. So you, for example, mentioned, 11 Justice Manson, the EU decision in which he was 12 cleared and ultimately delisted. So let's look at 13 that decision, which is in the applicant's book of 14 authorities, and I'm going to ask my friend...it 15 16 is... MR. HALL: Tab H. 17 MR. FLAIM: I'm sorry, it's in Mr. 18 19 Portnov's affidavit, and, yes, it's H. Thank you, Mr. Hall. So I'm going to do now for you exactly 20 21 what the statute seeks to prevent the minister from 22 having to do. So this is a decision of...a judgment of the General Court, Ninth Chamber, October 26th, 23 24 2015. There is Mr. Portnov at the top.

And what does the judgment teach us? So the

1	judgment shows us that there are both different
2	procedures and different legal standards at play that
3	are not applicable in Canada, and I will give you
4	examples of that. So, with respect to a different
5	procedure, for example, Mr. Portnov had the right
6	under applicable law to challenge his listing, and we
7	see that at paragraph 10:
8	"According to the notice [this is the
9	notice listing Mr. Portnov], the persons
10	concerned may submit a request to council,
11	together with supporting documentation, that
12	the decision to include them on the list
13	should be reconsidered. The notice also
14	draws the attention of the persons concerned
15	to the possibility of challenging the
16	council's decision for the General Court in
17	accordance with the conditions laid down in
18	Article 275, second paragraph"
19	So, under Canadian law there is a right to challenge
20	but it's limited to a single ground. Under this law
21	there is a right to challenge more generally, and I
22	will show you where that is. If we go to paragraph
23	38
24	JUSTICE MANSON: Paragraph 38 of?
25	MR. FLAIM: Of that decision, of the same

1	decision.
2	JUSTICE MANSON: Right.
3	MR. FLAIM: In fact, I'm going toI
4	really should focus on this, because I understand
5	your concern with the evidence that Mr. Portnov has
6	brought forward. So, starting at paragraph 33,
7	Mr. Portnov in this case brought forward various
8	grounds, five pleas in law. It says in paragraph 33:
9	"The third plea alleges failure to
10	observe the criteria for designation of
11	persons covered by the restrictive measures
12	at issue, which are laid down in the
13	contested decision and regulation"
14	And the court says at paragraph 34:
15	"The court considers it is appropriate to
16	examine the third plea first"
17	And then in paragraph 35 the plea is laid out. And
18	at paragraph 36:
19	"On the basis of that line of argument,
20	the applicant disputes, in essence, that the
21	inclusion of his name on the list was
22	justified"
23	Okay. So, paragraph 38 is where the standard is laid
24	out. And halfway through that paragraph, the first
25	sentence is quite a bit of a long run-on sentence,

but it says there, beginning halfway through:

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"... The courts of the European Union are to ensure that that decision [that is to say the listing decision] which affects that person individually is taken on a sufficiently solid factual basis. That entails a verification of the factual allegations in the summary of reasons underpinning that decision with the consequence that judicial review cannot be restricted to an assessment of the cogency in the abstract of the reasons relied on, but must concern whether those reasons or, at the very least, one of those reasons deems sufficient in itself to support that decision or substantiate it by sufficiently specific and concrete evidence..." So, in the European Union, when they review those regulations, they review the underlying evidence. That is not the standard that is applicable in Canada. So the fact that in the EU Mr. Portnov was able to impugn that concrete evidence, and I will

show you where he does that, and is able to succeed,

regulation is intra vires or has become ultra vires.

has no bearing on whether or not in Canada the

1 And at paragraph 43 the court examines the sufficient proof, which is the standard that applies, 2 3 and it notes that there is only one piece of evidence, and that was the initial listing request, 4 5 and the court says: 6 "...It must therefore be established whether the letter of 3 March, 2014 constitutes 7 8 sufficient proof to support the conclusion that the applicant was identified as 9 10 responsible for the misappropriation of Ukrainian state funds within the meaning of 11 Article 1 of the contested decision..." 12 13 JUSTICE MANSON: It seems eminently reasonable. 14 And maybe it is, Justice 15 MR. FLAIM: 16 Manson. If an authority wishes to place itself in 17 the role of arbiter between a state and its national, as it appears the EU has elected to do, then that is 18 for it to do. Canada has made a very different 19 decision, expressly not to do that. It prefers its 20 bilateral relations. It prefers the statutory 21

preconditions that have been set out: an assertion,

the identification of an individual, the fact that

the government is in turmoil and therefore it needs

some time to conduct this investigation, and then,

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ultimately, the final precondition of...it slips my

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mind at the moment. Those are the preconditions that 2 matter in Canada. 3 This is an example of a piece of information 4 5 that Mr. Portnov cites and it's simply...it happens 6 to be that it's not applicable. It doesn't help. It relies on different standards and also different 7 8 procedures. Now, you said eminently reasonable. Here is what Canada does in an effort to be eminently 9 reasonable. Under the Act, any regulation has a life 10 11 span of five years. JUSTICE MANSON: I notice it ends next 12 13 March. MR. FLAIM: It ends in March, and the 14 reason for that is there a...the thinking behind that 15 16 is, a government in turmoil...a new government that 17 comes to power needs time to conduct its investigation and it can't be given forever. So 18 there should be a deadline and that deadline is five 19 years. Now, at that point, it will be reconsidered 20 21 by the minister. At that point, the minister will renew correspondence and communications with the 22 Ukraine and a new decision will be made. 23 24 But, over the course of this five years,

there have been four instances where Canada has gone

1	to Ukraine and saidwhere Canada has consulted with
2	the Ukraine, and the Ukraine has come back every
3	single time, according to the evidence that we've
4	had, and has satisfied the department that there
5	remain ongoing investigations.
6	Simply because an individual is able to
7	produce a letter from a prosecutor general saying
8	that there are nothat he is not the subject of a
9	criminal investigation, that doesn't account for
10	security services, intelligence agencies. I mean,
11	the investigations that could be undertaken in
12	respect of individuals who were aligned with a
13	corrupt regime could take any number of forms, be
14	carried out by any number of agencies, but
15	JUSTICE MANSON: So you're saying Canada
16	isn't going to go behind whatever those
17	investigations may be?
18	MR. FLAIM: Canada is not best placed to
19	do that. How is the minister of foreign affairs to
20	decide between this
21	JUSTICE MANSON: So even if there is no
22	evidence forthcoming, simply a statement that "We're
23	still undergoing an investigation," that suffices?
24	MR. FLAIM: No, it doesn't suffice, it
25	doesn't suffice, because this is a discretionary

decision.

2	JUSTICE	MANSON:	Yes.

MR. FLAIM: And so Canada has to decide that it is in the interests of its bilateral relations that the individual continues to be a politically exposed foreign person. I mean, it's not simply, "Oh, the Ukraine says, and therefore restrictive measures." No. It is a decision...

I think my friend said there has to be a decision by Canada. And there is a decision by Canada, but it's one that prioritizes international relations and it's one that prioritizes the purposes of the Act.

Now, my friend didn't talk about the purpose of the Act and he doesn't seem to impugn that the regulation, at least when it was promulgated, was in line with the purpose of the Act, but the purpose of the Act is twofold. You will find that in the evidence of Kevin Rex. Number 1, Canada wants a tool to be able to quickly help new governments fight corruption, and number 2, Canada wants to continue to foster its relationship with its allies and its bilateral relationships.

And so, that is why this Act is structured in this way. Canada is not...the minister is not well-placed to judge what Mr. Portnov has versus what

they're hearing from the government itself. I don't even know how the minister would or could do that. I think this court...in my submission, this court should take considerable...should pay considerable attention to the fact that Canada has not sat on its hands and said...the minister hasn't said, "Well, too bad, Mr. Portnov." No.

In fact, the minister has consulted with the Ukraine on four separate occasions; four separate times, including in July of this year, the Ukraine has come back and satisfied the department...I'm going to choose my words carefully there...satisfied the department that investigations remain ongoing.

That was enough at the time of promulgation, based on how the statute is written, and it continues to be sufficient for the vires of this regulation to remain in place.

Now, this notion of becoming ultra vires...this is a legal submission that my friend made, that it was intra vires and then became ultra vires. And the only authority for the proposition that a regulation can go from being intra vires to ultra vires is the Charkaoui 2009 decision. What that decision lacks and what I did not bring with me today, but what I've heard you to read, is paragraph

77 of the IRPA in force at the time. For whatever reason, it's not reproduced in the decision.

But paragraph 77 of the IRPA, under that paragraph, the minister had to...so the minister was directed, it wasn't discretionary. The minister had to submit the certificate that the minister created and the evidence for it to the Federal Court for a ruling on its reasonableness. That had to be done, it was a statutory condition. You couldn't have one without the other.

My friend has accurately described the facts of the case and what happened. The minister ended up pulling the evidence, and this is where we get the statement that something that was intra vires became ultra vires. In my submission, this statutory scheme is wholly distinguishable from what we have under FACFOA. The IRPA expressly contemplated an ongoing review of the reasonableness of that certificate. That is not a feature of this Act.

And I'm going to take you to the test that applies under this Act. Under this Act, we have to adopt the standard approach or the well-established approach of reviewing a regulation, not a certificate. In fact, I confess I don't even know what a certificate is...in the law, but I couldn't

give you a definition for the legislative status of a certificate. I couldn't...I can do it for a regulation, right, a regulation is law.

And the approach to reviewing regulations is whether the statutory preconditions were met at the time they were made. And in the cases establishing that point, there is no consideration of what happens following that. And there is no case before you and no case in law that has ever invalidated, as far as I have been able to find or apparently based on their book of authorities that the applicant has been able to find, for a court holding that what was once intra vires had become, in terms of a regulation, ultra vires.

And the reason for that is the focus is exclusively on whether condition precedents were met at the time of promulgation. And we see this, and I don't want to belabour this point because you have already said that the...you've suggested that the conditions were met at the time that it was promulgated, but if we look at the Mercier decision, that is in the applicant's book of authorities at tab 26. And this is a 2010 decision from the Federal Court of Appeal. It is written by Justice Nadon.

The facts of the case, very easy to

1	summarize, the commissioner of Correctional Services
2	Canada enacted a directive banning smoking on all
3	federal correctional services properties, and the
4	commissioner relied on authority that had been
5	granted to him under the Corrections and Conditional
6	Release Act, sections 97 and 98. And there is a
7	challenge to the vires of that directive. And I'm
8	not going to read it to you, but the court's analysis
9	of vires begins at paragraph 60.
10	The part that I want to take you to,
11	however, begins at paragraph 75. Now, 75 is the
12	analysis of the question that Justice Nadon lays out
13	at paragraph 70:
14	"I now turn to the question of whether
15	the directive falls within the scope of the
16	powers given to the commissioner and whether
17	the measures found therein find support in
18	the Act or the regulations"
19	And the core of the analysis begins at 75:
20	"I am therefore satisfied that the
21	commissioner's directive clearly falls
22	within the ambit of paragraph 97(c) of the
23	Act, in that it purports to take steps to
24	ensure that the living and working
25	conditions of inmates and employees of CSC

1		are safe and healthful. Thus, the directive
2		falls within the scope of the powers given
3		to the commissioner under the Act and
4		regulations"
5	And then	he says, and this is the critical point:
6		"This conclusion, in my view, is
7		sufficient to dispose of the question of the
8		vires of the directive. As Justice Strayer
9		stated in Jafari, 'It goes without saying
10		that it is not for a court to determine the
11		wisdom of delegated legislation or to assess
12		its validity on the basis of the court's
13		policy preferences. The essential question
14		for the court always is, does the statutory
15		grant of authority permit the particular
16		delegated legislation?'
17		The answer to the question posed by
18		Strayer, J.A. in the present appeal is
19		clearly an affirmative one. Echoing the
20		point of view expressed by Strayer in
21		Jafari, which he quoted with approval,
22		Justice Noel in Canadian Council of
23		Refugees, made the following remarks:
24		'Understanding precisely what is in issue in
25		a judicial review application is important

1	when it comes time to determine the standard
2	of review, as well as the scope of the
3	review that can be conducted by the court.
4	An attack aimed at the vires of a regulation
5	involves the narrow question of whether
6	the conditions precedent set out by
7	parliament for the exercise of the
8	delegated authority are present at the
9	time of promulgation.'"
10	And then he makes a submission on the standard of
11	review. So I have a note here, "don't read that",
12	but there it is.
13	JUSTICE MANSON: I think he says it in
14	79.
15	MR. FLAIM: Yes, he does, yes, he
16	certainly does. In any event, the key point there is
17	that it involves the narrow question of whether the
18	conditions precedents set out by parliament for the
19	exercise of the delegated authority are present at
20	the time of promulgation.
21	Now, this is also repeated, frankly, by the
22	Supreme Court of Canada itself. This is not just the
23	Federal Court of Appeal speaking. And if we go to
24	the minister's book of authorities, that is the
25	thinner green volume

1	JUSTICE MANSON: Right.
2	MR. FLAIM:and we have the Inuit
3	Tapirisat case, and that is found at tab
4	JUSTICE MANSON: 3.
5	MR. FLAIM:tab 3. And in this case,
6	the CRTC made a decision setting certain rates. And
7	the Inuit Tapirisat appealed the CRTC decision to the
8	Governor in Council pursuant to a statutory provision
9	that allowed for that appeal. The Governor in
10	Council rejected the appeal and approved the CRTC's
11	rate increase without hearing from the objectors.
12	And this is the case that results from that
13	sequence of events. And if we turn to page 12 of 21,
14	we find the condition precedent issue addressed right
15	there at the top of the second paragraph:
16	"Let it be said at the outset that the
17	mere fact that a statutory power is vested
18	in the Governor in Council does not mean
19	that it is beyond review. If that body has
20	failed to observe a condition precedent to
21	the exercise of that power, the court can
22	declare that such purported exercise is a
23	nullity"
24	So, in addition to my characterization of Mr.
25	Portnov's attempting to put the minister in a

position which this Act expressly seeks to keep the minister out of, I also characterize Mr. Portnov's position, bluntly, as asking you to make new law; declare something that was intra vires at the time that it was promulgated has become ultra vires, notwithstanding that the authority with respect to vires review of regulations focuses on the condition precedents at the time of promulgation.

It cannot be that...what would we say,

Justice Manson, every 30 days the minister should

check in with the Ukraine, every 90 days, every year?

It's not feasible for it to work that way. This

statute has been crafted with a view to achieving the

objective of assisting a government, like Ukraine's

new government, in getting its house in order and

seeking to recoup what the public record says are

billions of dollars of misappropriated funds.

Now, I would also like to take you to the minister's letter. That is the letter that was attached to Alison Grant's e-mail...excuse me, not e-mail, affidavit. I do want to point out that the minister is...it states right here that the minister has not given...the minister has sat with this. The minister hasn't given this request short shrift. We see at paragraph 2:

"...section 13 of the Act provides a 1 2 mechanism for a listed person to apply in writing to the minister to cease to be the 3 4 subject of regulations made pursuant to the 5 Act on the ground that the person is not a 6 politically exposed foreign person..." 7 And then it says: 8 "... The minister has considered the 9 information you have submitted in your 10 various letters, which does not address this issue..." 11 So Mr. Portnov's evidence has been reviewed. The 12 13 minister has turned their mind to it, but the minister has confined herself to the very thing that 14 the Act allows the minister to turn her mind to, 15 16 which is, "Are you a politically exposed foreign 17 person or are you not?" 18 Now, in the Gilani decision, that was the 19 issue. The Gilani applicant sought to establish that they were too far removed from the deposed former 20 21 leader of Tunisia to be a politically exposed foreign 22 person, and that case turned on that issue. And so, 23 here we have the minister properly observing the 24 statutory boundaries of what she is entitled to

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consider.

1	Then she goes on to sayand, by the way,
2	I'm going to take you to Gilani in a moment, because
3	there is an important point that I want to bring your
4	attention to:
5	"The minister has also considered"
6	So, in addition to that, in addition to the evidence
7	that he has submitted, in addition to whether or not
8	he is a politically exposed foreign person:
9	"The minister has also considered whether
10	she should nevertheless recommend that the
11	Governor in Council exercise its discretion
12	under section 4 of the Act to amend the
13	Ukraine regulations. This included
14	consultations with the Government of
15	Ukraine, as well as correspondence from the
16	Government of Ukraine between 2016 and 2018,
17	indicating that you remain the subject of an
18	ongoing investigation in Ukraine"
19	Now, in the affidavits of Kevin Rex and Alison Grant,
20	it was stated in a way to be sensitive to the fact
21	that the underlying documents were being disclosed,
22	but here we have it right out of the mouth of the
23	minister, indicating that "you remain the subject of
24	an ongoing investigation in the Ukraine". And then
25	the minister goes on to say:

"...Further, considering Canada's bilateral

2 relationship with Ukraine, including Canada's continuous support for 3 accountability, the rule of law and 4 5 democratic rule in Ukraine, the minister is 6 not recommending an amendment to the Ukraine 7 regulations at this point in time..." 8 Which, I think, foreshadows in March this issue is going to have to be reconsidered. I mention the 9 Gilani decision in passing, and there is an important 10 statement in Gilani that I want to take you to. And 11 this the Gilani 2017 decision and it is found at 12 13 tab 20 of the applicant's material. JUSTICE MANSON: 14 Right. 15 MR. FLAIM: And I'm going to skip over the facts and the analysis. I will mention it's the 16 17 only decision decided under FACFOA of this court. It's the only other decision on point. I note in 18 passing that the standard of review in that case was 19 set at reasonableness. But, in any event, the key 20 21 part I want to take you to is at paragraph 100, and this is under the section "The minister's decision is 22 reasonable". 23 24 And in case it needs saying, there was a 25 judicial review of the reasonableness of the decision

1	in that case because the decision was pursuant to the
2	minister's authority under section 13. Here, there
3	is no reasonableness review because the minister, in
4	making a recommendation, is acting in a legislative
5	capacity. But at paragraph 100 the court says:
6	"The applicants also claim that the
7	minister's decision is unreasonable because
8	the property that they wanted to access was
9	legitimately acquired"
10	This is another way of saying, "We didn't do it,"
11	which is what Mr. Portnov is saying.
12	"However, it is not the minister's
13	responsibility to verify the lawfulness of
14	the property. The Act was enacted to enable
15	the states faced with an uncertain political
16	situation to ask Canada to freeze property
17	that may have been misappropriated by
18	certain individuals until the situation has
19	been restored and that state can obtain
20	evidence and carry out investigations of
21	these persons or property"
22	So there we see again a reflection of what the
23	ministers said to theat the time that the Act was
24	being promulgated. And then the next sentence,
25	closing sentence:

"...It seems reasonable that the minister 1 2 did not assess the lawfulness of the 3 property when making her decisions regarding the application submitted under section 13 4 5 of the Act..." 6 And that, in my submission, is Justice St-Louis' 7 recognition of what the minister is able to do and 8 not able to do and is directed by parliament not to do under this Act. If I may just have a moment, 9 Justice Manson, please. 10 I want to, as well, suggest that what Mr. 11 Portnov...that...the practical consequences of what 12 13 Mr. Portnov is suggesting here. So at the outset, there must be an assertion that state property was 14 misappropriated. And in Mr. Portnov's view of the 15 Act, that has to be a continuing condition. Ukraine 16 has to continually...seemingly, continually assert 17 that Mr. Portnov has misappropriated property. 18 Now, I hope I have established for you that 19 the Act is structured in a way to allow foreign 20

Now, I hope I have established for you that the Act is structured in a way to allow foreign states to make that assertion on the basis of suspicions. That is how it's supposed to work. But further to that point...I will put it as a rhetorical question: Would a state that resiles from that initial submission say on four occasions that

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Submissions (R. FLAIM)

there continue to be investigations of that individual, that they continue to investigate?

What is the magic formula that the Ukraine should say for the regulation to be found to be continually intra vires if we accept that a regulation can go from intra vires/intra vires? They don't. But what is the magic formulation of words? Should they say every time Canada checks in, "We continue to assert that he has misappropriated funds?"

In my submission, on four separate occasions spanning 2016 to 2018, a representation from the Ukraine per the minister's letter, and investigations remain underway, satisfy that criteria. It was good enough to satisfy the condition precedent to create the regulation in the first place. And this search for a magic set of words that the Ukraine must utter to protect the vires of this regulation is unworkable.

I do want to emphasize as well, Justice
Manson, that the representations from the Ukraine
supercede those...all of the evidence Mr. Portnov has
brought forward are superceded at various points by
the four representations, the latest of which was
July of 2018.

Why is the Ukraine providing this 1 information to Mr. Portnov and saying something else 2 to Canada? That is a curious question. I am not... 3 I don't want to be seen as being blind to it. I have 4 5 read Mr. Portnov's affidavit, there's a lot in there. This man has worked hard; there is no denying it. He 6 7 has obtained documents from a variety of officials and sources that build the case that the Gilani 8 applicant sought to build, "I didn't do it." And yet 9 Canada hears from the Ukraine that investigations are 10 underway. Why is that? I can't give you that 11 answer. The minister can't give you that answer. 12 13 But the minister was entitled and is entitled to prefer Canada's international relations over stepping 14 into the fray as between a foreign government and a 15 former official who has contributed to the turmoil 16 that that government finds itself in. 17 And if there is any...the facts are...we 18 sometimes in these cases, Justice Manson, get lost in 19 the law, but...and I'm not going to ask you to turn 20 21 it up, but at tab 34 you will find the regulatory impact analysis statement. And we see there in the 22 background to this: 23

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"...Rampant corruption and other abuses by senior government officials meanwhile weaken

the Ukrainian economy and depleted 1 2 government coffers. Open-source reports suggest that billions of dollars may have 3 been stolen or diverted..." 4 And that is in addition to allegations of violence, 5 6 kidnapping, beatings, intimidation by the security 7 services of the Yanukovych government, which fell in 8 2014. To pursue those facts a little further...I'm mindful of the time...Mr. Portnov discloses that he 9 was advisor to President Yanukovych from 2010 to 10 2014, which is exactly the currency of that 11 12 government. 13 It is my submission that, to the degree that Mr. Portnov finds himself in this position is by 14 virtue of decisions he made between 2010 and 2014, 15 16 and it doesn't, as a consequence of that, fall on the minister to sort out who is right and who is wrong 17 and who is corrupt and who isn't corrupt. The Act 18 19 isn't designed that way. Your Honour, subject to questions you 20 21 have...I seem to have crossed everything off. I don't want in any of my submissions to be seen as 22 resiling from the statements of my factum. I haven't 23

taken you through that factum, but there are

submissions in there on how the regulation is within

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1	the scope of the Act, but I didn't hear that
2	challenge today, or is consistent with the purpose of
3	the Act. I also didn't hear that directly challenge
4	today, so I am withholding my submissions on that,
5	but we stand by the statements made in our factum.
6	I'm always a little confused about the
7	court's preference with respect to costs. I do have
8	a bill of costs. I have provided it to
9	JUSTICE MANSON: I always tell counsel
10	I would like to see their bill of costs at the end.
11	It's always more interestingwhen you say you can
12	make submissions after the fact, and somebody has won
13	and somebody has lost, it's amazing how costs change.
14	Often we get agreement with counsel, whoever wins,
15	it's easier if we agree to costs, but in the absence
16	of agreement, I'm happy to hear your submissions
17	MR. FLAIM: Well, my submissions
18	JUSTICE MANSON:bill of costs.
19	MR. FLAIM: Yes. My submissions are as
20	they are laid out in the bill of costs. So, subject
21	to any questions you have, Justice Manson, those are
22	my submissions.
23	JUSTICE MANSON: No. Thank you, Counsel.
24	MR. FLAIM: Thank you.

REPLY BY MR. HALL:

MR. HALL: On the costs point, I must admit I did not bring a bill of costs. I can certainly provide one in the next day or so if you would like one. I have no issue with the minister's bill and...it seems reasonable. Just a few brief points in reply, My Lord. The minister says that Mr. Portnov is trying to turn Canada into an arbiter of allegations, which the statute does not permit.

With respect, Mr. Portnov is not trying to turn Canada into an arbiter of the allegations, but instead is seeking to hold the minister to compliance with the statutory prerequisite in section 4(1) that I began with. That is not the same as seeking to turn Canada into an arbiter; it's instead insisting that Canada must have a clear statement from Ukraine that there has been misappropriation.

Instead, what we get, and Mr. Flaim pointed to it over and over again, the same message from Ukraine, "There is an ongoing investigation, ongoing investigation." And the point is that is simply not enough for the prerequisite of section 4(1). It's not a question of trying to turn Canada into an arbiter, just trying to get compliance with the statute.

Mr. Flaim took you to the Mercier and Inuit
Tapirisat cases for the proposition that something
that is once intra vires is always intra vires.

I urge you to look at those two cases with caution
for that proposition, because that issue was not at
stake in either of those cases. And when we saw
the minister's memorandum of fact and law, we
specifically researched the question of whether there
has been consideration of the question of something
becoming ultra vires because of changing
circumstances or changing evidence. The best we came
up with was the Charkaoui case that I put in front of
you.

The other authority, just so that you're aware of what is out there...I don't have a copy of it, but you don't really need to refer to it...but the Supreme Court of Canada looked at the issue on a constitutional level...that's why I didn't bring it, because it's a constitutional issue...in respect of war-time rental controls.

So, during the Second World War, the federal government invoked certain federal powers in an emergency to invoke provincial...essentially take over some provincial rent control jurisdiction. And the Supreme Court of Canada said that when the

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circumstances no longer are there for the national emergency, what was intra vires is no longer intra vires.

Now, the context obviously very, very different, and I'm not relying on it strongly. It's a 1950 reference from the Supreme Court of Canada, but I just wanted you to be aware that the specific question of changing circumstances leading to a situation of ultra vires is best addressed in the Charkaoui case, which is why I put it in front of you, and has otherwise not widely been considered, presumably because the circumstances don't arise very much.

But importantly, Mercier and Inuit Tapirisat do not consider the question, so they should not be taken as authority for the proposition that, once something is intra vires, it is once and for all time intra vires.

And finally, My Lord, I wanted to address the somewhat...the surprise at the beginning of Mr. Flaim's submissions with respect to the suggestion that...the surprise that Mr. Portnov takes issue with the fact that the correspondence has not been disclosed to this court. The simple answer to that is that it is not for Mr. Portnov to make the

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1 minister's case.

The minister has chosen what evidence to put before you. Indeed, we do not agree that it's enough, but it's not for me to go ferret it out through a motion or through cross-examination or anything else. Our position was very clear at the outset: under Rule 317 request, we wanted the full record. The minister has chosen not to disclose the correspondence from Ukraine, and the minister, like every other litigant in this court, has an obligation to prove its case. And this case should be decided on the record that is before you, which is tellingly absent in terms of that correspondence, which is crucial to demonstrate that the preconditions were met in the first place and continue to be met.

JUSTICE MANSON: Thank you, Counsel.

Thank you both. Obviously I'm going to reserve my decision. I appreciate apt submissions from both sides. I've got some food for thought. So I thank you both.

MR. FLAIM: Thank you.

JUSTICE MANSON: And on the costs, if you would get it to me in the next two days, that would be...

MR. HALL: I will definitely do so,

1 My Lord. Thank you.
2 JUSTICE MANSON: Thank you.
3 THE CLERK: This special sitting is
4 concluded. Thank you.

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5	I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and accurate
6	transcription of the above-noted proceedings, transcribed by
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7	Verbatim on the 11th DAY OF DECEMBER, 2018, to the best of
8	my skill, ability and understanding.
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10	
11) Certified Correct:
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18) Chris Orr
19) Verbatim Reporter
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