Index

[References are to numbered sections of the text. The Index has been updated to (2018–Rel. 4).]

```
absent witnesses
absent from other jurisdictions and present in Canada
  foreign letters rogatory
     evidentiary and procedural concerns, 10.4(b)(v)
     judicial discretion to refuse
        conflict with Canadian policy objectives, 10.4(b)(iv)
        materiality, 10.4(b)(iii)
        undue burden, 10.4(b)(ii)
     legislative prerequisites, 10.4(b)(i)
  generally, 10.4(a)
  mutual legal assistance in Canadian criminal courts, 10.4(c)
commission evidence
  civil cases
     criteria for making order, 10.2(a)(ii)
     generally, 10.2(a)(i)
     procedural concerns, 10.2(a)(iii)
  criminal cases
     application procedure, 10.2(b)(i)
     criteria for making order, 10.2(b)(ii)
     generally, 10.2(b)(i)
     presence of accused, 10.2(b)(iii)
generally, 10.1
testifying by video-conference or other means
  civil cases
     historical approach, 10.3(b)(i)
     legislative guidelines, 10.3(b)(ii)
     modern approach, 10.3(b)(iii)
     witnesses in foreign jurisdictions, 10.3(b)(iv)
  criminal cases
     legislation, 10.3(c)(i)
     when procedure should be ordered, 10.3(c)(ii)
  generally, 10.3(a)
```

accused person, compellability of

```
Canada Evidence Act, effect of s. 4(6), 5.7(c)
co-accused, 5.7(e)
criminal (penal) proceedings, 5.7(b)
general rule — not compellable at own trial, 5.7(a)
officers of corporations, 5.7(f)
separate proceedings, 5.7(d)
spouse of accused person
  historical approach, 5.8(a)
  provincial prosecutions, 5.8(b)
administrative tribunals, compelling attendance, 8.4(c)
admissibility, see also expert witnesses
conditional admissibility, 2.2(c)
consent, on
  exclusion, 2.2(e)(iv)
  formal admissions, civil cases, 2.2(e)(i)
  formal admissions, criminal cases, 2.2(e)(ii)
exclusion
  consent, 2.2(e)(iv)
  judicial discretion
     history, 2.3(b)
     modernization of discretion, 2.3(c)
     rationales for, 2.3(a)
  limited exclusion, 2.3(f)
generally, 2.1(c)(i)
judicial notice, 3.6(b)(ii)
legal prerequisite, 2.1(b)
legal relevance, 2.1(c)(iii)
limited admissibility, 2.2(d)
materiality, 2.1(c)(ii)
prejudicial effect
  distraction or undue focus, 2.3(e)(iv)
  emotional prejudice, hostility or sympathy, 2.3(e)(ii)
  generally, 2.3(e)(i)
  misleading nature, 2.3(e)(iii)
  time and expense, 2.3(e)(v)
  ultimate issue, 2.3(e)(vii)
  unfair surprise, 2.3(e)(vi)
probative value
  generally, 2.1(c)(iii)
  measuring, 2.3(d)
procedural issues
  objections, 2.2(f)(i)
```

```
voir dire, 2.2(f)(ii) relaxed standards, 2.2(b) weight, vs, 2.2(a)
```

admission by parties, exception to hearsay rule

adopted admissions, 14.4(a)(ii) generally, 14.4(a)(i) vicarious admissions, 14.4(a)(iii)

adultery, privilege to protect against self-incrimination, 17.8(d)

adversarial process, see trial process

adverse witnesses, see also hostile witnesses

adversity, meaning, 11.8(b)(ii) existing approach, concerns with, 11.8(c) generally, 11.8(e)(i) manner of examination, 11.8(e)(iii) prohibited statements, 11.8(b)(iii) scope of rule — technical requirements, 11.8(e)(ii) statutory construction issues, 11.8(b)(i)

affidavits, 3.2

affirmation, swearing, 5.2(a)(iii)

authentication of documentary evidence

ancient documents, 3.3(b)(iii) basic rule, 3.3(b)(i) direct or circumstantial evidence, by, 3.3(b)(ii) judicial records, 3.3(b)(iv) other statutory exceptions, 3.3(b)(v)

basic principles of law of evidence

Bentham, Jeremy, 1.4 categorical approach, 1.3(f) efficiency, 1.3(c) Ehrenberg, Kenneth, 1.4 evidentiary discretion, 1.3(f) flexibility vs certainty, 1.3(f) principled approach, 1.3(f) protection of interests outside trial, 1.3(e) protection of jury, 1.3(d) requirement for, 1.4 right to fair trial, 1.3(b) search for truth, 1.3(a)

```
traditional approach, 1.3(f)
Bentham, Jeremy, 1.4
best evidence rule
electronic evidence, 3.3(c)(v)
exceptions
  evidence not available, 3.3(c)(iii)
  production inconvenient (public records), 3.3(c)(iv)
modern approach, 3.3(c)(i)
rationale, 3.3(c)(i)
scope, 3.3(c)(ii)
board and tribunal members, competence and compellability
compellability and scope of questioning, 5.5(e)(i)
privative clauses, effect, 5.5(e)(ii)
Browne v. Dunn, rule in, 12.4
burden of proof
civil proceedings
  allocating burdens, 4.3(c)(ii)
  legal standard, 4.3(c)(i)
   "third standard of proof", 4.3(c)(i)
criminal proceedings, accused
  due diligence defence, regulatory offences, and, 4.3(b)(ii)
  statutory and common law burdens, 4.3(b)(i)
criminal proceedings, prosecution
  applies to case as whole, 4.3(a)(ii)
  burden never shifts to accused, 4.3(a)(iii)
  credibility, 4.3(a)(v)
  generally, 4.3(a)(i)
   "reasonable doubt", meaning, 4.3(a)(iv)
evidential burden
  civil cases, 4.4(c)
  criminal cases
     accused, on, 4.4(b)(ii)
     prosecution, on, 4.4(b)(i)
  generally, 4.4(a)
need for, 4.1
tendering evidence
  threshold, 4.5(a)
  who bears burden, 4.5(b)
types, 4.2
```

business records, exception to hearsay rule

```
definition, 14.4(1)(iii)
historical development of exception, 14.4(l)(i)
specific exclusions, 14.4(1)(iv)
which exception governs, 14.4(1)(ii)
calling evidence
appeal, on, 6.4(d)
order of evidence, 6.4(a)
re-opening case
  civil cases, 6.4(c)(i)
  criminal cases, 6.4(c)(ii)
rule against splitting case
  civil cases, 6.4(b)(i)
  criminal cases, 6.4(b)(ii)
  generally, 6.4(b)(i)
calling witnesses
civil cases
  additional witnesses, 6.5(d)(i)
  failure to call witnesses, 6.5(d)(ii)
Crown in criminal cases
  adverse inference, 6.5(b)(iii)
  failure to call witness and adverse inference, 6.5(b)(iii)
  no obligation to call witnesses, 6.5(b)(i)
  oblique motive/abuse of process, 6.5(b)(ii)
defence in criminal cases, 6.5(c)
generally, 6.5(a)
trial judge's role
  calling witnesses, 6.5(e)(i)
  jury's ability to question witnesses, 6.5(e)(iv)
  questioning witnesses in adversarial proceedings, 6.5(e)(ii)
  questioning witnesses in inquisitorial proceedings. 6.5(e)(iii)
Canada Evidence Act
adverse inference and effect of s. 4(6), 5.7(c)
child witnesses, presumption of competence, 5.4(b)(iii)
cross-examination
  s. 10 of Canada Evidence Act
     generally, 12.7(b)(i)
     intention to contradict witness, 12.7(b)(iii)
     statement must have been made by witness, 12.7(b)(ii)
  s. 11 of Canada Evidence Act
     addressing denial, proof of former statement, 12.7(c)(ii)
     failing to contradict witness, 12.7(c)(iii)
     witness response to prior statement, 12.7(c)(i)
```

```
journalist-source privilege, protection of, 17.8(f)(ii)
public interest immunity, 18.3
Charter of Rights and Freedoms, see also improperly obtained evidence
presumptions of law, and, 4.6(c)(iii)
s. 7 and self-incrimination
   derivative use immunity, 17.2(d)(ii)
   residual protection against self-incrimination, 17.2(d)(i)
   statements compelled by statute, 17.2(d)(iii)
s. 11(c) and compellability, 5.7(c), 5.7(d)
s. 13 and compellability in separate proceedings, 5.7(d)
s. 13 and self-incrimination
   application, 17.2(c)(i)
   compelled testimony, 17.2(c)(iii)
   non-criminal proceedings, 17.2(c)(vii)
   testifies in any proceedings, 17.2(c)(ii)
   using prior testimony for other non-incriminating purposes, 17.2(c)(vi)
  using prior testimony to impeach, 17.2(c)(v)
   whether s. 13 can be waived, 17.2(c)(iv)
source of evidence law, 1.5(c)
violation would be caused, grounds for quashing subpoena, 8.5(b)(iv)
child witnesses
historical treatment, 5.4(a)
presumption of competence under Canada Evidence Act, 5.4(b)(iii)
procedural issues in assessing competence, 5.4(c)
promising to tell truth, 5.4(b)(ii)
techniques to assist in providing evidence
   child-friendly techniques, rationale, 5.4(d)(i)
   other measures and potential reforms, 5.4(d)(v)
   personal cross-examination, 5.4(d)(iv)
   screens, in-camera evidence and testifying remotely, 5.4(d)(ii)
   support persons and animals, 5.4(d)(iii)
unsworn testimony, 5.4(b)(i)
circumstantial evidence
authenticating by, documentary evidence, 3.3(b)(ii)
criminal cases, special rules in, 3.1(b)
distinguished from direct evidence, 3.1(a)
co-accused, competence and compellability, 5.7(e)
co-conspirator statements, exception to hearsay rule
admissibility, framework, 14.4(j)(ii)
admissibility in civil cases, 14.4(j)(iv)
```

concerns with exceptions and compliance with principled approach, 14.4(j)(iii) principled basis for admission, 14.4(j)(i) collateral fact rule, 12.5 commission evidence civil cases criteria for making order, 10.2(a)(ii) generally, 10.2(a)(i) procedural concerns, 10.2(a)(iii) criminal cases application procedure, 10.2(b)(i) criteria for making order, 10.2(b)(ii) generally, 10.2(b)(i) presence of accused, 10.2(b)(iii) common law as source of evidence law, 1.5(a) common law privilege balancing of interests, 17.9(b)(iii) confidentiality, 17.9(b)(i) history, 17.9(a) nature of relationship, 17.9(b)(ii) communicating with testifying witness communication between witnesses, 6.7(c) examination for discovery, 6.7(b) trial, 6.7(a) compelling attendance administrative tribunals, 8.4(c) civil litigation interprovincial subpoenas generally, 8.2(b)(i) proceedings where subpoena available, 8.2(b)(ii) witness fees and protection, 8.2(b)(iii) witnesses within jurisdiction, 8.2(a) coroners' inquests, 8.4(b) criminal proceedings duration of subpoena, 8.3(c) issuance, 8.3(a) "likely" to provide material evidence, 8.3(b) technical requirements, 8.3(a) enforcing attendance by arresting witness

civil and administrative proceedings, 9.2(a)

criminal proceedings, 9.3(b)

```
federal and provincial inquiries, 8.4(a)
generally, 8.1
subpoenas or summons, setting aside
  onus and procedure
     civil proceedings, 8.5(a)(i)
     criminal proceedings, 8.5(a)(ii)
  quashing, grounds for
     abuse of process, 8.5(b)(iii)
     Charter violation, 8.5(b)(iv)
     health of witness would be at risk, 8.5(b)(v)
     irregularity in issuance, 8.5(b)(i)
     witness can provide to material evidence, 8.5(b)(ii)
competence and compellability
accused persons
  Canada Evidence Act, effect of s. 4(6), 5.7(c)
  co-accused, 5.7(e)
  criminal (penal) proceedings, 5.7(b)
  general rule — not compellable at own trial, 5.7(a)
  officers of corporations, 5.7(f)
  separate proceedings, 5.7(d)
  spouse of accused person
     historical approach, 5.8(a)
     provincial prosecutions, 5.8(b)
child witnesses
  historical treatment, 5.4(a)
   presumption of competence under Canada Evidence Act, 5.4(b)(iii)
  procedural issues in assessing competence, 5.4(c)
  promising to tell truth, 5.4(b)(ii)
  techniques to assist in providing evidence
     child-friendly techniques, rationale, 5.4(d)(i)
     other measures and potential reforms, 5.4(d)(v)
     personal cross-examination, 5.4(d)(iv)
     screens, in-camera evidence and testifying remotely, 5.4(d)(ii)
     support persons and animals, 5.4(d)(iii)
  unsworn testimony, 5.4(b)(i)
generally, 5.1
interest in proceedings
  civil, 5.3(b)(i)
  criminal, 5.3(b)(ii)
lawyers
  counsel for a party, 5.6(a)
  counsel for opposing party, 5.6(b)
prerequisites
```

```
intelligibility, 5.2(b)
  mental capacity, 5.2(c)
  swearing oath or affirmation
     affirmation, 5.2(a)(iii)
     importance of sworn testimony, 5.2(a)(i)
     oath, 5.2(a)(ii)
     questioning witness's choice, 5.2(a)(iv)
     unsworn testimony, 5.2(a)(v)
prior convictions, 5.3(a)
state officials
  board and tribunal members
     compellability and scope of questioning, 5.5(e)(i)
     privative clauses, effect, 5.5(e)(ii)
  Crown officials and Members of Parliament
     discovery and inquiries, 5.5(b)(ii)
     parliamentary privilege, 5.5(b)(iii)
     prima facie compellable at trial, 5.5(b)(i)
  judges and jurors
     incompetent in the particular proceeding, 5.5(d)(i)
     unrelated proceedings, 5.5(d)(ii)
  ombudspersons, investigators, and mediators, 5.5(f)
  representatives of foreign governments, 5.5(c)
  sovereign, 5.5(a)
contempt of court, see also non-compliant witnesses, punishment
authority to punish for contempt, 9.4(a)(iii)
civil or criminal contempt, 9.4(a)(ii)
elements of offence, 9.4(a)(iv)
rationale, 9.4(a)(i)
restraint in use, 9.4(a)(v)
coroners' inquests, compelling attendance, 8.4(b)
corroboration and Vetrovec warnings
civil cases
  estates litigation, 13.2(c)
  requirements, 13.2(b)
  when required, 13.2(a)
criminal cases
  common law
     cautions reviewed on appeal, 13.3(b)(vi)
     content of rule, 13.3(b)(iv)
     content of warning, 13.3(b)(v)
     focus of rule, 13.3(b)(i)
     is Vetrovec warning required, 13.3(b)(iii)
```

```
Vetrovec warnings apply exclusively to Crown evidence, 13.3(b)(ii)
   Criminal Code, 13.3(a)
historical approach
   absolute requirement, corroboration as, 13.1(b)
   concept of proof, corroboration as, 13.1(a)
   evolution of corroboration requirements, 13.1(c)
jailhouse informants
   generally, 13.4(a)
  precluding informants from testifying, 13.4(b)
   Vetrovec warnings for, 13.4(c)
credibility
collateral fact rule, 12.5
cross-examination
   generally, 12.1
   limits on questioning accused, credibility of other witnesses, 12.3(d)(ii)
   prior judicial findings, 12.3(c)
enhancing, limits on
  rule against "oath helping", 11.5
   rule against prior inconsistent statements, 11.6
experts, 16.6(b)(i)
probative value and witness credibility, 2.3(d)(ii)
reasonable doubt, and, 4.3(a)(v)
cross-examination of opposing witness
bias or interest in outcome, 12.8
Browne v. Dunn, rule in, 12.4
collateral fact rule, controls on attacking credibility
   exceptions, general theory, 12.5(b)
   generally, 12.5(a)
credibility
   assessment, 12.1(a)
   demeanor evidence, 12.1(b)
failure to cross-examine witnesses — rule in Browne v. Dunn
   concerns with rule, 12.4(d)
   generally, 12.4(a)
  remedies for breach of rule
     charging trier of fact, 12.4(c)(iii)
     drawing adverse inference, 12.4(c)(iii)
     options in choosing remedy, 12.4(c)(i)
     re-opening case/ re-calling witness, 12.4(c)(ii)
   when is cross-examination required, 12.4(b)
friendly parties and discretion to prohibit cross-examination, 12.2(b)
general reputation, 12.9
```

```
limits
  criminal case, in
     bad character, 12.3(d)(v)
     disclosure, receipt of, 12.3(d)(iii)
     other witnesses, credibility of, 12.3(d)(ii)
     polygraph test, failure of, 12.3(d)(iv)
     silence, 12.3(d)(i)
  good faith for question, 12.3(a)
  prior judicial findings on credibility, 12.3(c)
  sexual experience of complainant — ss. 276, 277 of Criminal Code
     admissibility, test under ss. 276(2), (3), 12.3(b)(iv)
     forbidden inferences — s. 276(1), 12.3(b)(iii)
     history, 12.3(b)
     scope and procedure, 12.3(b)(ii)
prior convictions
  discretion to exclude — civil cases, 12.6(c)
  discretion to exclude — criminal cases
     concerns with existing approach, 12.6(b)(iv)
     factors to assess, 12.6(b)(iii)
     procedural issues, 12.6(b)(ii)
     R. v. Corbett, 12.6(b)(i)
  offences for which pardon has been granted, 12.6(a)(ii)
  procedural issues, 12.6(a)(iii)
  scope of examination, 12.6(a)(iii)
  types of offences covered, 12.6(a)(i)
prior inconsistent statements
  generally, 12.7(a)
  s. 10 of Canada Evidence Act
     generally, 12.7(b)(i)
     intention to contradict witness, 12.7(b)(iii)
     statement must have been made by witness, 12.7(b)(ii)
  s. 11 of Canada Evidence Act
     addressing denial, proof of former statement, 12.7(c)(ii)
     failing to contradict witness, 12.7(c)(iii)
     witness response to prior statement, 12.7(c)(i)
scope, 12.2(a)
testimonial qualifications, lack of, 12.10
witness bias or interest in outcome, 12.8
Crown officials and Members of Parliament, competence and compellability
discovery and inquiries, 5.5(b)(ii)
parliamentary privilege, 5.5(b)(iii)
prima facie compellable at trial, 5.5(b)(i)
```

Crown privilege, see public interest immunity

```
dealing with witnesses on opposite side
improper communication with witness, 6.3(e)
physicians and experts retained by party, 6.3(d)
represented parties
  employees and directors of, 6.3(c)
  generally, 6.3(b)
unrepresented witnesses, 6.3(a)
declarations against interest, exception to hearsay rule
pecuniary interest, 14.4(b)(i)
penal interest, 14.4(b)(ii)
demonstrative evidence, experiments, and reconstructions
demonstrative evidence, 3.5(c)
distinctions, 3.5(a)
experiments
  generally, 3.5(b)(i)
  opinion, and, 3.5(b)(iii)
  probative value, 3.5(b)(ii)
re-enactments or reconstructions, 3.5(d)
direct evidence
authenticating documentary evidence, 3.3(b)(ii)
criminal cases, special rules in, 3.1(b)
distinguished from circumstantial evidence, 3.1(a)
documentary evidence
authentication
  ancient documents, 3.3(b)(iii)
  basic rule, 3.3(b)(i)
  direct or circumstantial evidence, by, 3.3(b)(ii)
  judicial records, 3.3(b)(iv)
  other statutory exceptions, 3.3(b)(v)
  photographs, videos and other recordings, 3.4(b)
definition, 3.3(a)
generally, 3.3(a)
double hearsay, 14.2(c)
dying declarations, exception to hearsay rule, 14.4(f)
electronic evidence, 3.3(c)(v)
evidential burden
civil cases, 4.4(c)
```

```
criminal cases
  accused, on, 4.4(b)(ii)
  prosecution, on, 4.4(b)(i)
generally, 4.4(a)
examination of own witness
adverse witness
  adversity, meaning, 11.8(b)(ii)
  existing approach, concerns with, 11.8(c)
  generally, 11.8(e)(i)
  manner of examination, 11.8(e)(iii)
  permissible use of prior inconsistent statement, 11.8(d)
  prohibited statements, 11.8(b)(iii)
  scope of rule — technical requirements, 11.8(e)(ii)
  statutory construction issues, 11.8(b)(i)
enhancing credibility, limits
  rule against "oath helping", 11.5
  rule against prior inconsistent statements, 11.6
examination-in-chief
  direct examination, 11.2(a)
  re-examination, rules of, 11.2(b)
generally, 11.1
hostile witnesses
  common law rule, 11.8(a)
  existing approach, concerns with, 11.8(c)
impeaching own witness, rule against, 11.7
memory and witness testimony
  general approach, 11.3(a)
  present memory revived, 11.3(b)
refreshing memory, aids
  prior to trial
     general procedure and disclosure, 11.4(a)(i)
     hypnosis and similar methods, 11.4(a)(ii)
  trial
     can witness review document, 11.4(b)(i)
     is witness's memory being refreshed, 11.4(b)(ii)
     should document be admitted as exhibit, 11.4(b)(iii)
rule against "oath helping"
  accused in criminal case, 11.5(c)
  common variants
     opinions about credibility, 11.5(b)(i)
     polygraph evidence, 11.5(b)(ii)
  generally, 11.5(a)
rule against prior inconsistent statements
```

```
adopting video recording — ss. 715.1 and 715.2 of Criminal Code, 11.6(c)(iii)
   exculpatory statements of accused on arrest, 11.6(c)(v)
   general rule, 11.6(a)
   permissible use, 11.8(d)
   previous identification, 11.6(c)(ii)
   recent complaints and narrative exception, 11.6(c)(iv)
   recent fabrication, 11.6(c)(i)
   responding to prior inconsistent statement, 11.6(c)(vi)
   theory of exceptions, 11.6(b)
excluding witnesses
administrative hearings, 6.6(c)(iii)
discovery, during, 6.6(c)(ii)
failure to comply with exclusion order, 6.6(b)
generally, 6.6(a)
ordering accused to testify first, 6.6(c)(iv)
trial, 6.6(c)(i)
exclusion of evidence
consent, 2.2(e)(iv)
judicial discretion
   history, 2.3(b)
   modernization of discretion
     civil cases, 2.3(c)(iii)
     Crown evidence in criminal cases, 2.3(c)(i)
     defence evidence in criminal cases, 2.3(c)(ii)
   rationales for, 2.3(a)
limited, 2.3(f)
experiments, demonstrative evidence and reconstructions
demonstrative evidence, 3.5(c)
distinctions, 3.5(a)
experiments
   generally, 3.5(b)(i)
   opinion, and, 3.5(b)(iii)
   probative value, 3.5(b)(ii)
re-enactments or reconstructions, 3.5(d)
expert witnesses
admissibility and cost/benefit analysis
   balancing risks and benefits, 16.9(a)
   factual foundation and hearsay concerns, 16.9(b)
admissibility, test for, 16.3(d), 16.5(b)
court-appointed or jointly appointed experts, 16.10
exclusionary rules
```

```
rules of evidence, 16.7(a)
  statutory restrictions
     number of experts, 16.7(b)(i)
     restrictions in civil proceedings, 16.7(b)(ii)
necessity
  identity or propensity, 16.6(b)(iii)
  issues of credibility at trial, 16.6(b)(i)
  providing context to human behaviour, 16.6(b)(ii)
  questions of law, 16.6(b)(iv)
  threshold, 16.6(a)
  ultimate issue, expertise going to, 16.6(b)(v)
prejudicial effect, 16.3(b)
probative value, 16.3(a)
qualification
  expertise in specialized area, 16.8(b)
  generally, 16.8(a)
  independence and impartiality, 16.8(c)
relevance, 16.4
reliability in cases of novel or contested science
  concerns raised by reliability of expert opinion, 16.5(a)
  Frye/Daubert approaches to admissibility, 16.5(b)
  reliability standard, application, 16.5(c)
  specialized rather than scientific knowledge, 16.5(d)
scrutinizing expert testimony
  classes of expert witness, 16.3(c)(ii)
  judicial role, 16.3(c)(i)
standard of review on appeal, 16.3(e)
foreign letters rogatory
evidentiary and procedural concerns, 10.4(b)(v)
judicial discretion to refuse
  conflict with Canadian policy objectives, 10.4(b)(iv)
  materiality, 10.4(b)(iii)
  undue burden, 10.4(b)(ii)
legislative prerequisites, 10.4(b)(i)
general reputation, cross-examination, 12.9
hearsay
categorical exceptions
  admission by parties
     adopted admissions, 14.4(a)(ii)
     generally, 14.4(a)(i)
     vicarious admissions, 14.4(a)(iii)
  bodily condition, statements as to, 14.4(d)
```

```
business records
     definition, 14.4(1)(iii)
     historical development of exception, 14.4(1)(i)
     specific exclusions, 14.4(1)(iv)
     which exception governs, 14.4(l)(ii)
  co-conspirator statements
     admissibility, framework, 14.4(j)(ii)
     admissibility in civil cases, 14.4(j)(iv)
     concerns with exceptions and compliance with principled approach, 14.4(j)(iii)
     principled basis for admission, 14.4(j)(i)
  declarations against interest
     pecuniary interest, 14.4(b)(i)
     penal interest, 14.4(b)(ii)
  historical matters, 14.4(n)
  past recollection recorded, 14.4(h)
  prior identification, 14.4(g)
  res gestae/spontaneous utterances
     components of exception, 14.4(c)(ii)
     criticisms of exception, 14.4(c)(iii)
     res gestae as non-hearsay, 14.4(c)(i)
  dying declarations, 14.4(f)
  prior inconsistent statements, 14.4(k)
  public records, 14.4(m)
  state of mind
     generally, 14.4(e)(i)
     inadmissible to prove third party's intention, 14.4(e)(ii)
  sworn testimony from other proceedings
     civil cases — common law, 14.4(i)(i)
     civil cases — statutory exceptions, 14.4(i)(ii)
     criminal cases, 14.4(i)(iii)
elements
  double hearsay, 14.2(c)
  offered to prove truth
     common examples of non-hearsay usages, 14.2(b)(i)
     implied assertions and hearsay by conduct,14.2(b)(ii)
  out-of-court statement
     basic components, 14.2(a)(i)
     "statements" made by animals, 14.2(a)(iii)
     "statements" made by computers, machines or instruments, 14.2(a)(ii)
     witness's prior statements, 14.2(a)(iv)
exceptions to rule
  charging jury about admissible hearsay, 14.3(d)
  historical treatment — categorical or pigeon-hole approach, 14.3(a)
  modern approach — categorical and principles, 14.3(c)
```

```
principled approach, 14.3(b)
generally, 14.1
principled or residual exception
  admitting hearsay from defence, 14.5(f)
  necessity
     absolute necessity, 14.5(d)(ii)
     general approach, 14.5(d)(i)
     necessity and fairness concerns, 14.5(d)(v)
     relativity necessity, 14.5(d)(iii), (iv)
  other policy concerns and resolving admissibility, 14.5(e)
  procedural reliability — adequate substitutes for cross-examination
     availability to cross-examination, 14.5(c)(ii)
     cross-examination in another forum, 14.5(c)(i)
     lesser substitutes for cross-examination, 14.5(c)(iii)
  reliability and fairness
     circumstantial reliability, 14.5(a)(i)
     different ways of assessing reliability, 14.5(a)(ii)
     importance of the evidence, 14.5(a)(iii)
  substantive reliability
     contents of statement, 14.5(b)(iv)
     corroborating evidence, 14.5(b)(viii)
     generally, 14.5(b)(i)
     motive to fabricate, 14.5(b)(iii)
     relationship of declarant to recipient, 14.5(b)(v)
     reliability of declarant, 14.5(b)(vii)
     reliability of testifying witness, 14.5(b)(ix)
     statement taken under oath or in formal setting, 14.5(b)(ii)
     timing and spontaneity, 14.5(b)(vi)
historical matters, exception to hearsay rule, 14.4(n)
Hodge's Case, rule in, 3.1(b)(i)
hostile witnesses
common law rule, 11.8(a)
existing approach, concerns with, 11.8(c)
human source privilege, 17.8(e)
hypnosis, refreshing memory through, 11.4(a)(ii)
impeaching own witness, rule against, 11.7
improperly obtained evidence
common law exclusionary rule since enactment of Charter, 20.5
exclusion of evidence and s. 24(2) in civil cases
```

```
generally, 20.3(a)
  proceedings with state party, 20.3(c)
  proceedings without state party, 20.3(b)
exclusion of evidence under Charter in criminal cases
   adjudication on the merits, society's interest in, 20.2(h)
   appellate review, 20.2(i)
  bringing administration of justice into disrepute
     current approach: R. v. Grant, 20.2(e)(iv)
     history, 20.2(e)(i)
     R. v. Collins, 20.2(e)(ii)
     R. v. Stillman, 20.2(e)(iii)
  court of competent jurisdiction, 20.2(a)
  impact on accused's interests
     bodily evidence, 20.2(g)(iii)
     discoverability and impact on accused's interests, 20.2(g)(v)
     generally, 20.2(g)(i)
     non-bodily physical evidence, 20.2(g)(iv)
     statements, 20.2(g)(ii)
  obtained in a manner
     causal connections and remoteness, 20.2(c)(iv)
     evidence not "obtained in a manner", severing the connection, 20.2(c)(v)
     modern approach: searching for contextual connections, 20.2(c)(iii)
     modified approach proposal, 20.2(c)(vi)
     no need for causal connection, 20.2(c)(i)
     temporal approach, 20.2(c)(ii)
  procedural issues
     burden of proof, 20.2(d)(i)
     revisiting a s. 24(2) decision, 20.2(d)(ii)
  seriousness of Charter-infringing state conduct
     deceit or falsehoods by police, 20.2(f)(vi)
     generally, 20.2(f)(i)
     good faith, 20.2(f)(ii)
     gravity of breach, 20.2(f)(iii)
     magnitude of breach — impact on third parties, 20.2(f)(viii)
     pattern of disregard, 20.2(f)(vii)
     systemic concerns, 20.2(f)(v)
     urgency, 20.2(f)(iv)
   standing, 20.2(b)
exclusion of evidence under s. 24(1), 20.4
historical approach
  Bill of Rights and pre-Charter negotiations, 20.1(c)
  English common law, 20.1(a)
  R. v. Wray, 20.1(b)
```

```
informer privilege
exceptions
  agent provocateur, 17.6(d)(ii)
  Charter challenge, 17.6(d)(iv)
  innocence at stake, 17.6(d)(i)
  material witness, 17.6(d)(iii)
generally, 17.6(a)
scope
  information protected by privilege, 17.6(b)(ii)
  who is informant, 17.6(b)(i)
waiver, 17.6(c)
inquiries, compelling attendance, 8.4(a)
interpreters at common law and in Rules of Civil Procedure
Charter, s. 14, 6.8(b)
official languages, 6.8(c)
qualifying as interpreter, 6.8(a)(ii)
when ordered, 6.8(a)(i)
jailhouse informants, 13.4
journalist-source privilege
common law, 17.8(f)(i)
statutory protection — Canada Evidence Act, 17.8(f)(ii)
judges and jurors, competence and compellability
incompetent in the particular proceeding, 5.5(d)(i)
unrelated proceedings, 5.5(d)(ii)
judicial notice
adjudicative facts
  defining, 3.6(b)(i)
  established by sources of indisputable accuracy, 3.6(b)(iv)
  impact of judicial notice, 3.6(b)(v)
  notorious or generally accepted facts, 3.6(b)(iii)
  procedural concerns, 3.6(b)(v)
  threshold for admission, 3.6(b)(ii)
generally, 3.6(a)
legislative facts or social framework, 3.6(c)
juror deliberations, privilege, 17.8(b)
lawyers, competence and compellability
counsel for a party, 5.6(a)
counsel for opposing party, 5.6(b)
```

```
legal advice privilege
burden of proving valid claim, 17.3(h)
communication between lawyer and client
   who is client, 17.3(b)(ii)
  who is lawyer, 17.3(b)(i)
communication made in course of seeking legal advice
  acting in legal role, 17.3(d)(i)
  communication made for purpose of seeking legal advice, 17.3(d)(ii)
exceptions
  crime/fraud, 17.3(g)(i)
  innocence at stake, 17.3(g)(iii)
  limitation by statute, 17.3(g)(iv)
  public safety, 17.3(g)(ii)
express waiver
  limited waiver, 17.3(e)(ii)
   who can waive privilege, 17.3(e)(i)
generally, 17.3(a)
implied waiver
  imputations against lawyer, 17.3(f)(ii)
  loss of confidentiality
     accidental or compelled disclosure, 17.3(f)(iii)
     deliberate disclosure to third parties (common interest privilege), 17.3(f)(iv)
  state of mind or other fairness considerations, 17.3(f)(i)
need for confidence
  lack of relative confidentiality — parties with common interest, 17.3(c)(ii)
  presence of third parties, 17.3(c)(i)
litigation privilege
core components
  dominant purpose standard, 17.4(b)(ii)
  need for adversarial proceedings, 17.4(b)(i)
  privilege can be invoked against any party, 17.4(b)(v)
  purpose for which material was created, 17.4(b)(iv)
  when and how dominant purpose is measured, 17.4(b)(iii)
generally, 17.4(a)
lawyer's work product, 17.4(c)
limitations
  end of litigation, 17.4(d)(ii)
  exceptions, 17.4(d)(iv)
  statutory intervention, 17.4(d)(i)
  waiver, 17.4(d)(iii)
marital communications privilege
asserting privilege, 17.8(a)(iv)
```

```
generally, 17.8(a)(i)
need for valid marriage, 17.8(a)(ii)
protected communications, 17.8(a)(iii)
reform, need for, 17.8(a)(v)
materiality, 2.1(c)(ii)
memory of witness
general approach, 11.3(a)
present memory revived, 11.3(b)
refreshing memory, aids
  prior to trial
     general procedure and disclosure, 11.4(a)(i)
     hypnosis and similar methods, 11.4(a)(ii)
     can witness review document, 11.4(b)(i)
     is witness's memory being refreshed, 11.4(b)(ii)
     should document be admitted as exhibit, 11.4(b)(iii)
misconduct of witness
enforcing attendance by arresting witness
  civil and administrative proceedings, 9.2(a)
  criminal proceedings, 9.3(b)
generally, 9.1
perjury
  corroboration, 9.6(b)(v)
  elements of offence
     falsity of statement, 9.6(b)(ii)
     intent to mislead, 9.6(b)(iv)
     knowledge of falsity, 9.6(b)(iii)
     qualifying statement, 9.6(b)(i)
  historical approach, 9.6(a)
  issue estoppel, 9.6(b)(vi)
  offences related to perjury, 9.6(c)
punishment for non-compliance
  civil action for damages, 9.5(b)
  contempt exhibited by witnesses
     disruptive conduct of witnesses amounting to contempt, 9.4(b)(ii)
     refusing to testify or answer, 9.4(b)(i)
  contempt of court
     authority to punish for contempt, 9.4(a)(iii)
     civil or criminal contempt, 9.4(a)(ii)
     elements of offence, 9.4(a)(iv)
     rationale, 9.4(a)(i)
     restraint in use, 9.4(a)(v)
```

```
contempt procedures
      Charter considerations, 9.4(c)(ii)
     criminal cases, 9.4(c)(iii)
     summary process, 9.4(c)(i)
   criminal offences
     refusal at preliminary inquiry, 9.5(a)(i)
     refusal at trial, 9.5(a)(ii)
   generally, 9.3
Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, 10.4(c)
non-compliant witnesses, punishment
contempt exhibited by witnesses
   disruptive conduct of witnesses amounting to contempt, 9.4(b)(ii)
   refusing to testify or answer, 9.4(b)(i)
contempt of court
   authority to punish for contempt, 9.4(a)(iii)
   civil or criminal contempt, 9.4(a)(ii)
  elements of offence, 9.4(a)(iv)
   rationale, 9.4(a)(i)
   restraint in use, 9.4(a)(v)
contempt procedures
   Charter considerations, 9.4(c)(ii)
   criminal cases, 9.4(c)(iii)
   summary process, 9.4(c)(i)
oath, 5.2(a)(ii)
oath helping, rule against
accused in criminal case, 11.5(c)
common variants
   opinions about credibility, 11.5(b)(i)
   polygraph evidence, 11.5(b)(ii)
generally, 11.5(a)
opinion evidence
distinguishing fact from opinion, 16.1(b)
general prohibition, 16.1(a)
non-expert opinion evidence
   lay opinion vs expert opinion, 16.2(b)
  R. v. Graat, flexible approach, 16.2(a)
oral testimony and affidavits, 3.2
Parliament, witnesses before
jurisdiction of courts to review, 22.4
```

```
power to summon witnesses
  Parliament, 22.1(a)
  provincial legislatures, 22.1(b)
problem witness
  authority to punish for contempt. 22.3(a)
  improving contempt procedures, 22.3(d)
  procedural concerns, 22.3(b)
  punishment, 22.3(c)
witness protections
  immunity from prosecution, 22.2(b)
  other privileges and right to refuse to answer, 22.2(c)
  other protections, 22.2(d)
  Parliamentary privilege
     privilege for statements made in provincial legislatures or committees,
       22.2(a)(iii)
     statements made in Parliament inadmissible in other proceeding, 22.2(a)(i)
     waiver, 22.2(a)(ii)
parliamentary privilege
generally, 5.5(b)(iii)
privilege for statements made in provincial legislatures or committees, 22.2(a)(iii)
statements made in Parliament inadmissible in other proceeding, 22.2(a)(i)
waiver, 22.2(a)(ii)
past recollection recorded, exception to hearsay rule, 14.4(h)
periury
corroboration, 9.6(b)(v)
elements of offence
  falsity of statement, 9.6(b)(ii)
  intent to mislead, 9.6(b)(iv)
  knowledge of falsity, 9.6(b)(iii)
  qualifying statement, 9.6(b)(i)
historical approach, 9.6(a)
issue estoppel, 9.6(b)(vi)
offences related to perjury, 9.6(c)
personal records in cases of sexual nature, s. 278.1 Criminal Code – privilege
constitutionality, 17.7(b)(iii)
framework for resolving applications, 17.7(b)(ii)
history, 17.7(a)
likely relevance, 17.7(c)
production
  need for accused to make full answer and defence, 17.7(d)(i)
  privacy interests, 17.7(d)(iii)
```

```
probative value, 17.7(d)(ii)
  systemic and specific prejudice, 17.7(d)(iv)
types of protected records, 17.7(b)(i)
prejudicial effect, exclusion of evidence
distraction or undue focus, 2.3(e)(iv)
emotional prejudice, hostility or sympathy, 2.3(e)(ii)
generally, 2.3(e)(i)
misleading nature, 2.3(e)(iii)
time and expense, 2.3(e)(v)
ultimate issue, 2.3(e)(vii)
unfair surprise, 2.3(e)(vi)
presumptions
meaning, 4.6(a)
presumption of fact as matter of proof, 4.6(b)
presumption of law
  Charter, and, 4.6(c)(iii)
  irrebuttable presumptions, 4.6(c)(ii)
  rebuttable presumptions, 4.6(c)(i)
use, 4.6(a)
principled or residual exception to hearsay rule
admitting hearsay from defence, 14.5(f)
necessity
  absolute necessity, 14.5(d)(ii)
  general approach, 14.5(d)(i)
  necessity and fairness concerns, 14.5(d)(v)
  relativity necessity, 14.5(d)(iii), (iv)
other policy concerns and resolving admissibility, 14.5(e)
procedural reliability — adequate substitutes for cross-examination
  availability to cross-examination, 14.5(c)(ii)
  cross-examination in another forum, 14.5(c)(i)
  lesser substitutes for cross-examination, 14.5(c)(iii)
reliability and fairness
  circumstantial reliability, 14.5(a)(i)
  different ways of assessing reliability, 14.5(a)(ii)
  importance of the evidence, 14.5(a)(iii)
substantive reliability
  contents of statement, 14.5(b)(iv)
  corroborating evidence, 14.5(b)(viii)
  generally, 14.5(b)(i)
  motive to fabricate, 14.5(b)(iii)
  relationship of declarant to recipient, 14.5(b)(v)
  reliability of declarant, 14.5(b)(vii)
```

```
reliability of testifying witness, 14.5(b)(ix)
  statement taken under oath or in formal setting, 14.5(b)(ii)
  timing and spontaneity, 14.5(b)(vi)
prior convictions, cross-examination
discretion to exclude — civil cases, 12.6(c)
discretion to exclude — criminal cases
  concerns with existing approach, 12.6(b)(iv)
  factors to assess, 12.6(b)(iii)
  procedural issues, 12.6(b)(ii)
  R. v. Corbett, 12.6(b)(i)
offences for which pardon has been granted, 12.6(a)(ii)
procedural issues, 12.6(a)(iii)
scope of examination, 12.6(a)(iii)
types of offences covered, 12.6(a)(i)
prior identification, exception to hearsay rule, 14.4(g)
prior inconsistent statements
adopting video recording — ss. 715.1 and 715.2 of Criminal Code, 11.6(c)(iii)
cross-examination, 12.7
exculpatory statements of accused on arrest, 11.6(c)(v)
general rule, 11.6(a)
hearsay rule, and, 14.4(k)
permissible use, 11.8(d)
previous identification, 11.6(c)(ii)
recent complaints and narrative exception, 11.6(c)(iv)
recent fabrication, 11.6(c)(i)
responding to prior inconsistent statement, 11.6(c)(vi)
theory of exceptions, 11.6(b)
privilege
adultery, 17.8(d)
common law privilege
  balancing of interests, 17.9(b)(iii)
  confidentiality, 17.9(b)(i)
  history, 17.9(a)
  nature of relationship, 17.9(b)(ii)
concept
  categories of privilege, 17.1(b)
  exclusion of probative information, 17.1(a)
human source privilege, 17.8(e)
informer privilege
  exceptions
     agent provocateur, 17.6(d)(ii)
```

```
Charter challenge, 17.6(d)(iv)
     innocence at stake, 17.6(d)(i)
     material witness, 17.6(d)(iii)
   generally, 17.6(a)
   scope
     information protected by privilege, 17.6(b)(ii)
     who is informant, 17.6(b)(i)
   waiver, 17.6(c)
journalist-source privilege
   common law, 17.8(f)(i)
   statutory protection — Canada Evidence Act, 17.8(f)(ii)
juror deliberations, 17.8(b)
legal advice privilege
   burden of proving valid claim, 17.3(h)
   communication between lawyer and client, 17.3(b)
   communication made in course of seeking legal advice, 17.3(d)
   exceptions, 17.3(g)
   express waiver, 17.3(e)
   generally, 17.3(a)
   implied waiver, 17.3(f)
   need for confidence, 17.3(c)
litigation privilege
  core components
     dominant purpose standard, 17.4(b)(ii)
     need for adversarial proceedings, 17.4(b)(i)
     privilege can be invoked against any party, 17.4(b)(v)
     purpose for which material was created, 17.4(b)(iv)
     when and how dominant purpose is measured, 17.4(b)(iii)
   generally, 17.4(a)
   lawyer's work product, 17.4(c)
   limitations
     end of litigation, 17.4(d)(ii)
     exceptions, 17.4(d)(iv)
     statutory intervention, 17.4(d)(i)
     waiver, 17.4(d)(iii)
marital communications
   asserting privilege, 17.8(a)(iv)
   generally, 17.8(a)(i)
   need for valid marriage, 17.8(a)(ii)
   protected communications, 17.8(a)(iii)
   reform, need for, 17.8(a)(v)
personal records in cases of sexual nature, s. 278.1 Criminal Code
   constitutionality, 17.7(b)(iii)
   framework for resolving applications, 17.7(b)(ii)
```

```
history, 17.7(a)
  likely relevance, 17.7(c)
  production
     need for accused to make full answer and defence, 17.7(d)(i)
     privacy interests, 17.7(d)(iii)
     probative value, 17.7(d)(ii)
     systemic and specific prejudice, 17.7(d)(iv)
  types of protected records, 17.7(b)(i)
self-incrimination, privilege against
  common law privilege, 17.2(b)(i)
  generally, 17.2(a)
  protection against civil liability, 17.2(b)(iii)
  s. 7 of Charter
     derivative use immunity, 17.2(d)(ii)
     residual protection against self-incrimination, 17.2(d)(i)
     statements compelled by statute, 17.2(d)(iii)
  s. 13 of Charter
     application, 17.2(c)(i)
     compelled testimony, 17.2(c)(iii)
     non-criminal proceedings, 17.2(c)(vii)
     testifies in any proceedings, 17.2(c)(ii)
     using prior testimony for other non-incriminating purposes, 17.2(c)(vi)
     using prior testimony to impeach, 17.2(c)(v)
     whether s. 13 can be waived, 17.2(c)(iv)
  statutory intervention, restricting future use of incriminatory statements,
    17.2(b)(ii)
settlement privilege — statements made without prejudice
  components of privilege
     communication made in effort to settle, 17.5(b)(iii)
     existence of dispute, 17.5(b)(i)
     intention for non-disclosure, 17.5(b)(ii)
  exceptions
     competing interest, 17.5(d)(iv)
     general theory, 17.5(d)(i)
     threatening or fraudulent conduct, 17.5(d)(iii)
     waiver, 17.5(d)(ii)
  generally, 17.5(a)
  scope and application, 17.5(c)
  statutory provisions creating, 17.5(e)
voting, 17.8(c)
probative value
generally, 2.1(c)(iii)
measuring
```

```
factors guiding assessment, 2.3(d)(i)
   reliability, challenging common sense, 2.3(d)(iii)
   witness credibility, 2.3(d)(ii)
proof, types of
best evidence rule
   electronic evidence, 3.3(c)(v)
   exceptions
     evidence not available, 3.3(c)(iii)
     production inconvenient (public records), 3.3(c)(iv)
   modern approach, 3.3(c)(i)
  rationale, 3.3(c)(i)
   scope, 3.3(c)(ii)
direct and circumstantial evidence
   criminal cases, special rules
     Hodge's Case, rule in, 3.1(b)(i)
     modern approach, 3.1(b)(ii)
   distinction, 3.1(a)
documentary evidence
   authentication
     ancient documents, 3.3(b)(iii)
     basic rule, 3.3(b)(i)
     direct or circumstantial evidence, by, 3.3(b)(ii)
     judicial records, 3.3(b)(iv)
     other statutory exceptions, 3.3(b)(v)
     photographs, videos and other recordings, 3.4(b)
   definition, 3.3(a)
   generally, 3.3(a)
experiments, demonstrative evidence and reconstructions
   demonstrative evidence, 3.5(c)
   distinctions, 3.5(a)
   experiments
     generally, 3.5(b)(i)
     opinion, and, 3.5(b)(iii)
     probative value, 3.5(b)(ii)
   re-enactments or reconstructions, 3.5(d)
judicial notice
   adjudicative facts
     defining, 3.6(b)(i)
     established by sources of indisputable accuracy, 3.6(b)(iv)
     impact of judicial notice, 3.6(b)(v)
     notorious or generally accepted facts, 3.6(b)(iii)
      procedural concerns, 3.6(b)(v)
     threshold for admission, 3.6(b)(ii)
```

```
generally, 3.6(a)
  legislative facts or social framework, 3.6(c)
oral testimony and affidavits, 3.2
real evidence
  objects, 3.4(a)
  photographs and other recordings, authentication, 3.4(b)(i)
     authentication, 3.4(b)(ii)
     use of, 3.4(b)(iii)
views
  evidentiary use, 3.4(c)(iii)
  procedure, 3.4(c)(i)
  safeguards, 3.4(c)(iv)
  when ordered, 3.4(c)(ii)
protection of witnesses
generally, 21.1
protection from civil actions — witness immunity
  challenges to rule, 21.4(c)
  generally, 21.4(a)
  scope of immunity
     all witness statements absolutely protected, 21.4(b)(i)
     is it a witness statement, 21.4(b)(ii)
     statements ancillary to other actions not protected, 21.4(b)(iii)
protection from physical harm, intimidate or retribution
  civil protection from retribution, 21.5(d)
  generally, 21.5(a)
  specific crimes
     contempt, 21.5(b)(iii)
     intimidation, 21.5(b)(ii)
     obstruction of justice, 21.5(b)(i)
  witness protection program, 21.5(c)
protection from publicity
  anonymity, 21.3(e)
  in camera hearing
     civil and administrative proceedings, 21.3(b)(ii)
     criminal proceedings, 21.3(b)(i)
  presumption of open courts, 21.3(a)
  publication bans, civil proceedings, 21.3(d)
  publication bans, criminal proceedings
     generally, 21.3(c)(i)
     other witnesses, 21.3(c)(iv)
     varying order, 21.3(c)(v)
     victims in cases of sexual offences, 21.3(c)(ii)
```

```
young persons, 21.3(c)(iii)
protection of witnesses in the courtroom, 20.6
right to counsel, 21.2(a)
standing to represent witnesses in court, 21.2(b)
public interest immunity
Canada Evidence Act
   Cabinet confidences — s. 39
     constitutional challenges to immunity, 18.3(d)(iv)
     generally, 18.3(d)(i)
     procedural issues, 18.3(d)(ii)
     waiver of immunity, 18.3(d)(iii)
   general public interest — s. 37
     balancing test for production, 18.3(b)(i)
     jurisdiction and procedure, 18.3(b)(ii)
   generally, 18.3(a)
   special information — s. 38
     criminal proceedings, 18.3(c)(iv)
     information covered, 18.3(c)(i)
     procedural issues, 18.3(c)(ii)
     residual power to withhold information — certificate, 18.3(c)(iii)
     test for production, 18.3(c)(ii)
common law immunity
   disclosure, balancing test, 18.2(d)
   early developments, 18.2(a)
   power to examine documents, 18.2(c)
   relevance, 18.2(b)
generally, 18.1
jurisdictional concerns, 18.1
public records, exception to hearsay rule, 14.4(m)
publicity, protection of witnesses from
anonymity, 21.3(e)
in camera hearing
   civil and administrative proceedings, 21.3(b)(ii)
   criminal proceedings, 21.3(b)(i)
presumption of open courts, 21.3(a)
publication bans, civil proceedings, 21.3(d)
publication bans, criminal proceedings
   generally, 21.3(c)(i)
   other witnesses, 21.3(c)(iv)
   varying order, 21.3(c)(v)
   victims in cases of sexual offences, 21.3(c)(ii)
   young persons, 21.3(c)(iii)
```

```
real evidence
objects, 3.4(a)
photographs and other recordings, authentication, 3.4(b)(i)
videos
  authentication, 3.4(b)(ii)
  use of, 3.4(b)(iii)
  evidentiary use, 3.4(c)(iii)
  procedure, 3.4(c)(i)
  safeguards, 3.4(c)(iv)
  when ordered, 3.4(c)(ii)
reconstructions, demonstrative evidence and experiments
demonstrative evidence, 3.5(c)
distinctions, 3.5(a)
experiments
  generally, 3.5(b)(i)
  opinion, and, 3.5(b)(iii)
  probative value, 3.5(b)(ii)
re-enactments or reconstructions, 3.5(d)
re-enactments, 3.5(d)
refreshing memory, aids to
prior to trial
  general procedure and disclosure, 11.4(a)(i)
  hypnosis and similar methods, 11.4(a)(ii)
trial
  can witness review document, 11.4(b)(i)
  is witness's memory being refreshed, 11.4(b)(ii)
  should document be admitted as exhibit, 11.4(b)(iii)
relevance
objective of legal proceedings, 2.1(a)
rationale, 2.1(a)
res gestae/spontaneous utterances, exception to hearsay rule, 14.4(c)(i)
rule against "oath helping"
accused in criminal case, 11.5(c)
common variants
  opinions about credibility, 11.5(b)(i)
  polygraph evidence, 11.5(b)(ii)
generally, 11.5(a)
rule against prior inconsistent statements
```

```
adopting video recording — ss. 715.1 and 715.2 of Criminal Code, 11.6(c)(iii)
exculpatory statements of accused on arrest, 11.6(c)(v)
general rule, 11.6(a)
permissible use, 11.8(d)
previous identification, 11.6(c)(ii)
recent complaints and narrative exception, 11.6(c)(iv)
recent fabrication, 11.6(c)(i)
responding to prior inconsistent statement, 11.6(c)(vi)
theory of exceptions, 11.6(b)
self-incrimination, privilege against
common law privilege, 17.2(b)(i)
generally, 17.2(a)
protection against civil liability, 17.2(b)(iii)
s. 7 of Charter
  derivative use immunity, 17.2(d)(ii)
  residual protection against self-incrimination, 17.2(d)(i)
  statements compelled by statute, 17.2(d)(iii)
s. 13 of Charter
  application, 17.2(c)(i)
  compelled testimony, 17.2(c)(iii)
  non-criminal proceedings, 17.2(c)(vii)
  testifies in any proceedings, 17.2(c)(ii)
  using prior testimony for other non-incriminating purposes, 17.2(c)(vi)
  using prior testimony to impeach, 17.2(c)(v)
   whether s. 13 can be waived, 17.2(c)(iv)
statutory intervention, restricting future use of incriminatory statements, 17.2(b)(ii)
settlement privilege — statements made without prejudice
components of privilege
  communication made in effort to settle, 17.5(b)(iii)
  existence of dispute, 17.5(b)(i)
  intention for non-disclosure, 17.5(b)(ii)
exceptions
  competing interest, 17.5(d)(iv)
  general theory, 17.5(d)(i)
  threatening or fraudulent conduct, 17.5(d)(iii)
  waiver, 17.5(d)(ii)
generally, 17.5(a)
scope and application, 17.5(c)
statutory provisions creating, 17.5(e)
sources of evidence law
common law, 1.5(a)
Charter of Rights and Freedoms, 1.5(c)
```

```
statutory intervention, 1.5(b)
spontaneous utterances, exception to hearsay rule, 14.4(c)(i)
spouse of accused person, competence and compellability
historical approach, 5.8(a)
provincial prosecutions, 5.8(b)
state of mind, exception to hearsay rule
generally, 14.4(e)(i)
inadmissible to prove third party's intention, 14.4(e)(ii)
state officials, compellability and competence
board and tribunal members
  compellability and scope of questioning, 5.5(e)(i)
  privative clauses, effect, 5.5(e)(ii)
Crown officials and Members of Parliament
  discovery and inquiries, 5.5(b)(ii)
  parliamentary privilege, 5.5(b)(iii)
  prima facie compellable at trial, 5.5(b)(i)
judges and jurors
  incompetent in the particular proceeding, 5.5(d)(i)
  unrelated proceedings, 5.5(d)(ii)
ombudspersons, investigators, and mediators, 5.5(f)
representatives of foreign governments, 5.5(c)
sovereign, 5.5(a)
state secrets, see public interest immunity
statements as to bodily condition, exception to hearsay rule, 14.4(d)
statutory intervention as source of evidence law
ethical rules, 1.5(b)(iv)
evidence legislation, 1.5(b)(i)
other legislation, 1.5(b)(ii)
Rules of Court and Civil Procedure, 1.5(b)(iii)
statutory reform, need for, 1.5(b)(v)
subpoenas or summons, setting aside, see also compelling attendance
onus and procedure
  civil proceedings, 8.5(a)(i)
  criminal proceedings, 8.5(a)(ii)
quashing, grounds for
  abuse of process, 8.5(b)(iii)
  Charter violation, 8.5(b)(iv)
  health of witness would be at risk, 8.5(b)(v)
```

```
irregularity in issuance, 8.5(b)(i)
  witness can provide to material evidence, 8.5(b)(ii)
sworn testimony from other proceedings, exception to hearsay rule
civil cases — common law, 14.4(i)(i)
civil cases — statutory exceptions, 14.4(i)(ii)
criminal cases, 14.4(i)(iii)
testifying by video-conference or other means
civil cases
  historical approach, 10.3(b)(i)
  legislative guidelines, 10.3(b)(ii)
  modern approach, 10.3(b)(iii)
   witnesses in foreign jurisdictions, 10.3(b)(iv)
criminal cases
  legislation, 10.3(c)(i)
  when procedure should be ordered, 10.3(c)(ii)
generally, 10.3(a)
trial process, generally
adversarial process, generally, 1.2(a)
calling evidence
  appeal, on, 6.4(d)
  order of evidence, 6.4(a)
  re-opening case
     civil cases, 6.4(c)(i)
     criminal cases, 6.4(c)(ii)
  rule against splitting case
     civil cases, 6.4(b)(i)
     criminal cases, 6.4(b)(ii)
     generally, 6.4(b)(i)
calling witnesses
  civil cases
     additional witnesses, 6.5(d)(i)
     failure to call witnesses, 6.5(d)(ii)
  Crown in criminal cases
     adverse inference, 6.5(b)(iii)
     failure to call witness and adverse inference, 6.5(b)(iii)
     no obligation to call witnesses, 6.5(b)(i)
     oblique motive/abuse of process, 6.5(b)(ii)
  defence in criminal cases, 6.5(c)
  generally, 6.5(a)
  trial judge's role
     calling witnesses, 6.5(e)(i)
     jury's ability to question witnesses, 6.5(e)(iv)
```

```
questioning witnesses in adversarial proceedings, 6.5(e)(ii)
     questioning witnesses in inquisitorial proceedings. 6.5(e)(iii)
communicating with testifying witness
  communication between witnesses, 6.7(c)
  examination for discovery, 6.7(b)
  trial, 6.7(a)
dealing with witnesses on opposite side
  improper communication with witness, 6.3(e)
  physicians and experts retained by party, 6.3(d)
  represented parties
     employees and directors of, 6.3(c)
     generally, 6.3(b)
  unrepresented witnesses, 6.3(a)
excluding witnesses
  administrative hearings, 6.6(c)(iii)
  discovery, during, 6.6(c)(ii)
  failure to comply with exclusion order, 6.6(b)
  generally, 6.6(a)
  ordering accused to testify first, 6.6(c)(iv)
  trial, 6.6(c)(i)
interpreters at common law and in Rules of Civil Procedure
  Charter, s. 14, 6.8(b)
  official languages, 6.8(c)
  qualifying as interpreter, 6.8(a)(ii)
  when ordered, 6.8(a)(i)
inquisitorial process, generally, 1.2(b)
witnesses not property of any party, 6.1(a)
witness preparation
  Crown ability to communicate with witness pre-charge, 6.2(b)
  interview, 6.2(a)
ultimate issue, 2.3(e)(vii)
unfair surprise, 2.3(e)(vi)
Vetrovec warnings, 13.1(c), 13.3(b), 13.4(c)
video recordings
authentication, 3.4(b)(ii)
use of, 3.4(b)(iii)
video-conference or other means, testifying by
civil cases
  historical approach, 10.3(b)(i)
  legislative guidelines, 10.3(b)(ii)
```

```
modern approach, 10.3(b)(iii)
   witnesses in foreign jurisdictions, 10.3(b)(iv)
criminal cases
   legislation, 10.3(c)(i)
   when procedure should be ordered, 10.3(c)(ii)
generally, 10.3(a)
views
evidentiary use, 3.4(c)(iii)
procedure, 3.4(c)(i)
safeguards, 3.4(c)(iv)
when ordered
   contested issue, 3.4(c)(ii)(d)
   extent of change since material time, 3.4(c)(ii)(c)
   importance of issue to be decided, 3.4(c)(ii)(a)
   information available from other sources, 3.4(c)(ii)(b)
   logistical difficulties, 3.4(c)(ii)(e)
   security or safety concerns, 3.4(c)(ii)(f)
weight, distinguished from admissibility, 2.2(a)
witness identity
civil procedure
   litigation privilege and witness identity, 6.1(b)(ii)
   obligation to disclose identity of witnesses, 6.1(b)(i)
criminal procedure
   Crown disclosure and witness identity, 6.1(c)
   defence disclosure and witness identity
     alibi evidence, 6.1(d)(iii)
     expert evidence, 6.1(d)(iv)
     limited tactical disclosure, 6.1(d)(ii)
     no general obligation to disclose, 6.1(d)(i)
witness preparation
Crown ability to communicate with witness pre-charge, 6.2(b)
interview, 6.2(a)
witnesses before Parliament
jurisdiction of courts to review, 22.4
power to summon witnesses
   Parliament, 22.1(a)
   provincial legislatures, 22.1(b)
problem witness
   authority to punish for contempt. 22.3(a)
   improving contempt procedures, 22.3(d)
```

```
procedural concerns, 22.3(b)
punishment, 22.3(c)
witness protections
immunity from prosecution, 22.2(b)
other privileges and right to refuse to answer, 22.2(c)
other protections, 22.2(d)
Parliamentary privilege
privilege for statements made in provincial legislatures or committees,
22.2(a)(iii)
statements made in Parliament inadmissible in other proceeding, 22.2(a)(i)
waiver, 22.2(a)(ii)
```