


CANADA-CHINA RELATIONS

CONSULAR CASES

- Canada takes the safety of Canadians very seriously.
- We continue to raise concerns about the arbitrary detention of Canadians in China and call for their immediate release.
- Canada will continue to stand up for the rule of law, including respecting diplomatic immunity, international norms and judicial independence.
- We have actively engaged allies 


DEATH PENALTY

- Canada strongly condemns the sentence of death imposed on Mr. Schellenberg 
- Canada is concerned that China has arbitrarily applied this sentence.
- Canada opposes the use of the death penalty in all cases, everywhere.
- Canada has requested clemency for Mr. Schellenberg.
- In light of recent events, Canada updated its travel advice for Mainland China to highlight the risk of arbitrary enforcement of local laws.

BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP

- Canada values its relationship with China. In any comprehensive bilateral relationships, there will be disagreements.
- Canada will continue to defend our values and interests in our engagement with China, while pursuing a comprehensive relationship built on trust and mutual benefit.

RELATIONS ENTRE LE CANADA ET LA CHINE

s.15(1)


s.21(1)(b)

CAS CONSULAIRES

- Le Canada prend très au sérieux la sécurité des Canadiens.
- Nous continuons de soulever nos préoccupations concernant la détention arbitraire de Canadiens en Chine et demandons leur libération immédiate.
- Le Canada continuera de défendre la primauté du droit, y compris le respect de l'immunité diplomatique, des normes internationales et de l'indépendance judiciaire.
- Nous avons activement abordé cette question avec nos alliés,



PEINE DE MORT

- Le Canada condamne fermement la condamnation à mort imposée à M. Schellenberg 
- Le Canada craint que la Chine ait imposé de façon arbitraire la peine de mort à M. Schellenberg.
- Le Canada s'oppose au recours à la peine de mort dans tous les cas, partout dans le monde.
- Le Canada a demandé la clémence en faveur de M. Schellenberg.

- À la suite des événements récents, le Canada a mis à jour ses conseils aux voyageurs sur la Chine continentale afin de souligner le risque d'application arbitraire des lois locales.

RELATION BILATÉRALE

- Le Canada attache une grande importance à sa relation avec la Chine. Toute relation bilatérale complexe connaît des difficultés de temps à autre.
- Le Canada continuera de défendre ses valeurs et ses intérêts dans le cadre de son dialogue avec la Chine, tout en entretenant une relation globale fondée sur la confiance et les avantages mutuels.

BACKGROUND

- On Dec. 1, 2018, Ms. Meng Wanzhou, an executive of Chinese telecommunications giant Huawei, was arrested in Vancouver in accordance with the Canada-US Extradition Treaty. Canada has repeatedly emphasized that there was no political motivation for the arrest, and that Canada is following the rule of law and complying with its international legal obligations. Ms. Meng is currently out on bail, residing in Vancouver.
- In the days following the arrest, two Canadians were detained by Chinese authorities – Mr. Michael Kovrig and Mr. Michael Spavor – for allegedly endangering China’s national security. Canada is deeply concerned by China’s arbitrary detention of these two Canadians, and the Canadian Government continues to call for their immediate release. Canada continues to provide consular assistance to Mr. Kovrig, Mr. Spavor, and their families.
- Several countries – including the US, the UK, France, Germany, Australia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, the Netherlands, Spain, Denmark as well as the EU – have expressed support for Canada’s position in regards to both the arrest of Ms. Meng, and the detentions of Mr. Kovrig and Mr. Spavor.
- On Jan. 14, China sentenced Canadian Robert Lloyd Schellenberg to death, following a retrial. Canada strongly condemns the death sentence of Mr. Schellenberg and is concerned that China has arbitrarily applied the death penalty to this Canadian citizen. Canada continues to raise this case with Chinese authorities and has requested clemency for Mr. Schellenberg.
- Travel Advice: Global Affairs Canada updated the China Travel Advice and Advisories on January 14, 2019. The risk level is maintained at “Exercise a high degree of caution”. This advice specifically notes the risk of arbitrary enforcement of local laws and provides information on the imposition of the death penalty for both violent and non-violent crimes.

Department / Ministère : Privy Council Office

Name of PCO Policy Analyst / Nom de l’analyste du BCP : Violette Cassis

Secretariat / Secrétariat: Foreign and Defence Policy

Telephone number / Numéro de téléphone: 613 948 4248

January 28, 2019

2/19/2019 3:55 PM

EXTRADITION HUAWEI CFO

- Wanzhou Meng was arrested on December 1, 2018 at the Vancouver airport on an extradition warrant issued following a provisional arrest request from the United States made under the Canada-US extradition treaty.
- On December 11, 2018, the Supreme Court of British Columbia ordered Ms. Meng's release pending her extradition proceedings, on several strict conditions including a 10 million dollar bond, 24 hour a day surveillance by a private company and electronic monitoring. In addition, she is not permitted to leave the province of British Columbia.
- Ms Meng is expected to appear before the Court this afternoon to seek a variation of her bail conditions to allow her to replace one surety with another. Counsel for the Attorney General of Canada will be consenting to this variation.
- On January 28, 2019, the United States submitted their full extradition request to Canada
- Canada has until March 1, 2019 to decide whether to authorize the commencement of extradition proceedings on the basis of the U.S. extradition request.
- The United States held a press conference on January 28, 2019, at which they announced the unsealing of the U.S. Indictment charging Ms. Meng.

- This matter, as is the case of all extraditions at this stage, was handled by officials. As this matter is pending before the courts, it would not be appropriate to comment further.
- Canada values its relations with China and is seeking to expand and enhance our ties. We count on China to respect the rule of law and work with us to build the relationship.

Responsive only

- The Canadian legal process – both law enforcement and judicial processes, including any assessment made of information provided by US law enforcement authorities in support of the arrest – operates strictly in accordance with the treaty and Canadian law.

EXTRADITION DPF HUAWEI

- Le 1er décembre 2018, MENG Wanzhou a été arrêtée à l'aéroport de Vancouver en vertu d'un mandat d'extradition émis suite à une demande d'arrestation provisoire des États-Unis présentée en vertu du Traité d'extradition entre le Canada et les États-Unis.
- Le 11 décembre 2018, la Cour suprême de la Colombie-Britannique a libéré Madame Meng sous plusieurs conditions strictes, notamment une caution de 10 million de dollars, une surveillance 24 heures par jour par une compagnie privée et une surveillance électronique. De plus, elle ne peut quitter la province de la Colombie-Britannique.
- Madame Meng comparaitra devant la cour cet après-midi afin de modifier une condition de remise en liberté pour remplacer une caution par une autre. L'avocat du Procureur général du Canada consentira à cette modification.
- Le 28 janvier 2019, les États-Unis ont soumis la demande complète d'extradition au Canada.
- Le Canada a jusqu'au 1er mars 2019 pour décider s'il autorise le commencement des procédures d'extradition sur la base de la demande d'extradition des États-Unis.
- Les États-Unis ont tenu une conférence de presse le 28 janvier 2019 pour annoncer le descellé de l'acte d'accusation américain accusant Madame Meng.
- Cette affaire, comme toutes les extraditions à ce stade, a été traitée par des fonctionnaires. Puisque cette affaire est

pendante devant les tribunaux, il ne serait pas approprié de commenter davantage.

- Le Canada accorde une grande importance à ses relations avec la Chine et souhaite élargir et renforcer ses liens avec ce pays. Nous comptons sur la Chine pour qu'elle respecte la primauté du droit et qu'elle collabore avec nous pour resserrer cette relation.
- *En réponse à une question précise seulement*
- Le processus judiciaire canadien, tant du côté des autorités que du processus judiciaire, incluant toute évaluation d'information fournie par les autorités américaines au soutien de cette demande d'arrestation provisoire, opèrent strictement en conformité avec le Traité et le droit canadien.

BACKGROUND:

- On November 30, 2018, the United States requested the provisional arrest of Wanzhou Meng pursuant to the US-Canada extradition treaty.
- Ms Meng, a Chinese national, is the daughter of the founder of Huawei telecommunications and is herself a senior executive of the company. The alleged fraud relates to her conduct as an officer of the company.
- More specifically, it is alleged that Ms Meng made misrepresentations to banks located in the United States about the nature of the relationship between Huawei telecommunications and Skycom Tech Co. Ltd. ("Skycom"), a company alleged to be controlled by Huawei and which is doing business in Iran, a sanctioned country in the United States.
- A provisional arrest warrant was issued by a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia on November 30, 2018. On December 1, 2018, upon arriving at the Vancouver airport, Ms. Meng was arrested on the provisional arrest warrant. Ms. Meng appeared before a judge of the British Columbia Supreme Court (BCSC) on December 3, 2018. Ms. Meng sought bail pending her extradition proceedings. After a three-day bail hearing which ended on Tuesday, December 11, 2018, the BCSC released Ms. Meng on a number of strict conditions, including a 10 million dollar bond, 7 million of which must be deposited in cash. Other conditions of her release include electronic monitoring at Ms. Meng's expense, 24-hour surveillance by a private company to ensure she is complying with the conditions of her release and a curfew. In addition, Ms. Meng is prohibited from leaving the province of British Columbia.
- Under the Canada-US extradition treaty, the US had 60 days to provide Canada with a full extradition request. Therefore, their extradition request and supporting materials had to be transmitted by January 30, 2019. On January 28, 2019, the United States submitted their extradition request to Canada. Canada has 30 days from January 30, 2019 to decide whether to issue an Authority to Proceed, authorizing the commencement of extradition proceedings before the BCSC.
- On January 29, 2019 at 2:00 p.m., Ms. Meng will appear before the BCSC to seek a variation of her bail conditions. She will be asking the Court to allow her to replace one of her sureties with another proposed surety. Counsel for the A.G. of Canada will be consenting to the bail variation.
- Ms. Meng's next court appearance is currently scheduled for February 6th, 2019.
- There has been significant press attention in relation to this case, in light of the high-profile nature of Huawei and Ms. Meng, and the significant criticism of Canada by China respecting Ms. Meng's arrest under the *Extradition Act*.
- The most recent press attention in this case concerns the unsealing of the U.S. Indictment charging Ms. Meng in the United States. The Indictment was unsealed on January 28,

2019. Acting Attorney General Matthew Whitaker gave a press conference on the same day, in which he confirmed that the U.S. will continue to pursue Ms. Meng's extradition.

Department / Ministère : Justice

Name of PCO Policy Analyst / Nom de l'analyste du BCP :

Secretariat / Secrétariat : FDP

Telephone number / Numéro de téléphone :

January 29, 2019

EXTRADITION HUAWEI CFO

- MENG Wanzhou was arrested on December 1, 2018 at the Vancouver airport on an extradition warrant issued following a provisional arrest request from the United States made under the Canada-US extradition treaty.
- Ms. Meng's bail hearing started before a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia on Friday December 7, 2018 and ended on December 11, 2018.
- On December 11, 2018, the Supreme Court of British Columbia ordered Ms. Meng's release on several strict conditions including a 10 million dollar bond, 24 hour a day surveillance by a private company and electronic monitoring. In addition, she is not permitted to leave the province of British Columbia.
- Under the Canada-US extradition treaty, the US has 60 days to provide a full extradition request.
- This matter, as is the case of all extraditions at this stage, was handled by officials. As this matter is pending before the courts, it would not be appropriate to comment further.
- Canada values its relations with China and is seeking to expand and enhance our ties. We count on China to respect the rule of law and work with us to build the relationship.

Responsive only

- The Canadian legal process – both law enforcement and judicial processes, including any assessment made of information provided by US law enforcement authorities in support of the arrest – operates strictly in accordance with the treaty and Canadian law.

EXTRADITION DPF HUAWEI

- Le 1er décembre 2018, MENG Wanzhou a été arrêtée à l'aéroport de Vancouver en vertu d'un mandat d'extradition émis suite à une demande d'arrestation provisoire des États-Unis présentée en vertu du Traité d'extradition entre le Canada et les États-Unis.
- L'enquête sur remise en liberté de Madame Meng a débuté vendredi le 7 décembre 2018 devant la Cour suprême de la Colombie Britannique et s'est terminée le 11 décembre 2018.
- Le 11 décembre 2018, la Cour suprême de la Colombie Britannique a ordonné la mise en liberté conditionnelle de Madame Meng. Les conditions strictes de mise en liberté inclues notamment une caution de 10 million de dollars, une surveillance 24 heures par jour par une compagnie privée ainsi qu'une surveillance électronique. De plus, elle ne doit pas quitter la province de la Colombie-Britannique.
- En vertu du Traité d'extradition entre le Canada et les États-Unis, les États-Unis ont 60 jours pour présenter une demande formelle d'extradition.
- Cette affaire, comme toutes les extraditions à ce stade, a été traitée par des fonctionnaires. Puisque cette affaire est pendante devant les tribunaux, il ne serait pas approprié de commenter davantage.

- Le Canada accorde une grande importance à ses relations avec la Chine et souhaite élargir et renforcer ses liens avec ce pays. Nous comptons sur la Chine pour qu'elle respecte la primauté du droit et qu'elle collabore avec nous pour resserrer cette relation.

En réponse à une question précise seulement

- Le processus judiciaire canadien, tant du côté des autorités que du processus judiciaire, incluant toute évaluation d'information fournie par les autorités américaines au soutien de cette demande d'arrestation provisoire, opèrent strictement en conformité avec le Traité et le droit canadien.

BACKGROUND:

- On November 30, 2018, the United States requested the provisional arrest of Wanzhou Meng pursuant to the US-Canada extradition treaty.
- Ms Meng, a Chinese national, is the daughter of the founder of Huawei telecommunications and is herself a senior executive of the company. The alleged fraud relates to her conduct as an officer of the company.
- More specifically, it is alleged that Ms Meng made misrepresentations to banks located in the United States about the nature of the relationship between Huawei telecommunications and Skycom Tech Co. Ltd. ("Skycom"), a company alleged to be controlled by Huawei and which is doing business in Iran, a sanctioned country in the United States.
- A provisional arrest warrant was issued by a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia on November 30, 2018. On December 1, 2018, upon arriving at the Vancouver airport, Ms. Meng was arrested on the provisional arrest warrant. Ms. Meng appeared before a judge of the British Columbia Supreme Court (BCSC) on December 3, 2018. A bail hearing was scheduled for Wednesday December 5, 2018 and then adjourned to Friday, December 7, 2018 at the request of her counsel.
- After a three-day bail hearing which ended on Tuesday, December 11, 2018, the BCSC released Ms. Meng on a number of strict conditions, including a 10 million dollar bond, 7 million of which must be deposited in cash. Other conditions of her release include electronic monitoring at Ms. Meng's expense, 24-hour surveillance by a private company to ensure she is complying with the conditions of her release and a curfew. In addition, Ms. Meng is prohibited from leaving the province of British Columbia.
- Under the Canada-US extradition treaty, the US has 60 days to provide us with a full extradition request. The United States must therefore submit its formal extradition request to Canada by January 30, 2019. Following the receipt of the formal request, Canada has 30 days in which to decide whether to issue an Authority to Proceed, authorizing the commencement of extradition proceedings before the BCSC.
- On Monday December 3, 2018, defence counsel asked for a temporary publication ban which was granted by the court preventing the release of all information relevant to this case. The publication ban was lifted on December 7, 2018.
- Nevertheless, the US Indictment is currently under seal, as such the US offences cannot be disclosed.
- There has been significant press attention in relation to this case, in light of the high-profile nature of Huawei and Ms. Weng, and the significant criticism of Canada by China respecting Ms. Weng's arrest under the *Extradition Act*.

- On December 10, 2018, it was reported in a Globe and Mail article that CSIS has given a warning to Canada's universities to be cautious about having extensive research relationships with Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd., given the increasing cyberintelligence concerns about Huawei.

Department / Ministère : Justice

Name of PCO Policy Analyst. Nom de l'analyste du BCP :

Secretariat. Secrétariat : FDP

Telephone number. Numéro de téléphone :

December 12, 2018

EXTRADITION HUAWEI CFO

- MENG Wanzhou was arrested on December 1, 2018 at the Vancouver airport on an extradition warrant issued following a provisional arrest request from the United States made under the Canada-US extradition treaty.
- Ms. Meng's bail hearing started before a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia on Friday December 7, 2018 and will continue on Monday, December 10, 2018.
- Under the Canada-US extradition treaty, the US has 60 days to provide a full extradition request.
- This matter, as is the case of all extraditions at this stage, was handled by officials. As this matter is pending before the courts, it would not be appropriate to comment further.
- Canada values its relations with China and is seeking to expand and enhance our ties. We count on China to respect the rule of law and work with us to build the relationship.

Responsive only

- The Canadian legal process – both law enforcement and judicial processes, including any assessment made of information provided by US law enforcement authorities in support of the arrest – operates strictly in accordance with the treaty and Canadian law.

EXTRADITION DPF HUAWEI

- Le 1er décembre 2018, MENG Wanzhou a été arrêtée à l'aéroport de Vancouver en vertu d'un mandat d'extradition émis suite à une demande d'arrestation provisoire des États-Unis présentée en vertu du Traité d'extradition entre le Canada et les États-Unis.
- L'enquête sur remise en liberté de Madame Meng a débuté vendredi le 7 décembre 2018 devant la Cour suprême de la Colombie Britannique et se poursuivra lundi le 10 décembre.
- En vertu du Traité d'extradition entre le Canada et les États-Unis, les États-Unis ont 60 jours pour présenter une demande formelle d'extradition.
- Cette affaire, comme toutes les extraditions à ce stade, a été traitée par des fonctionnaires. Puisque cette affaire est pendante devant les tribunaux, il ne serait pas approprié de commenter davantage.
- Le Canada accorde une grande importance à ses relations avec la Chine et souhaite élargir et renforcer ses liens avec ce pays. Nous comptons sur la Chine pour qu'elle respecte la primauté du droit et qu'elle collabore avec nous pour resserrer cette relation.

En réponse à une question précise seulement

- Le processus judiciaire canadien, tant du côté des autorités que du processus judiciaire, incluant toute évaluation d'information fournie par les autorités américaines au soutien de cette demande d'arrestation provisoire, opèrent strictement en conformité avec le Traité et le droit canadien.

BACKGROUND:

- On November 30, 2018, the United States requested the provisional arrest of Wanzhou Meng pursuant to the US-Canada extradition treaty.
- Ms Meng, a Chinese national, is the daughter of the founder of Huawei telecommunications and is herself a senior executive of the company. The alleged fraud relates to her conduct as an officer of the company.
- More specifically, it is alleged that Ms Meng made misrepresentations to banks located in the United States about the nature of the relationship between Huawei telecommunications and Skycom Tech Co. Ltd. ("Skycom"), a company alleged to be controlled by Huawei and which is doing business in Iran, a sanctioned country in the United States.
- A provisional arrest warrant was issued by a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia on November 30, 2018. On December 1, 2018, upon arriving at the Vancouver airport, Ms. Meng was arrested on the provisional arrest warrant. Ms. Meng appeared before a judge of the British Columbia Supreme Court (BCSC) on December 3, 2018. A bail hearing was scheduled for Wednesday December 5, 2018 and then adjourned to Friday, December 7, 2018 at the request of her counsel.
- On December 7, 2018, the bail hearing of Ms. Meng began. It will continue on Monday, December 10, 2018 before the BCSC.
- Under the Canada-US extradition treaty, the US has 60 days to provide us with a full extradition request. The United States must therefore submit its formal extradition request to Canada by January 30, 2019. Following the receipt of the formal request, Canada has 30 days in which to decide whether to issue an Authority to Proceed, authorizing the commencement of extradition proceedings before the BCSC.
- On Monday December 3, 2018, defence counsel asked for a temporary publication ban which was granted by the court preventing the release of all information relevant to this case. The publication ban was lifted on December 7, 2018.
- Nevertheless, the US Indictment is currently under seal, as such the US offences cannot be disclosed.
- There has been significant press attention in relation to this case, in light of the high-profile nature of Huawei and Ms. Weng, and the significant criticism of Canada by China respecting Ms. Weng's arrest under the *Extradition Act*.
- On December 10, 2018, it was reported in a Globe and Mail article that CSIS has given a warning to Canada's universities to be cautious about having extensive research relationships with Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd., given the increasing cyberintelligence concerns about Huawei.

Department / Ministère : Justice

Name of PCO Policy Analyst. Nom de l'analyste du BCP :

Secretariat. Secrétariat : FDP

Telephone number. Numéro de téléphone :

December 10, 2019

2/19/2019 3:59

EXTRADITION HUAWEI CFO

- Wanzhou Meng was arrested on December 1, 2018 at the Vancouver airport on an extradition warrant issued following a provisional arrest request from the United States made under the Canada-US extradition treaty.
- Ms. Meng appeared before the Supreme Court of British Columbia (BCSC) on December 3 and 5 and is scheduled to have her bail hearing before a judge of the BCSC on Friday December 7, 2018.
- Under the Canada-US extradition treaty, the US has 60 days to provide a full extradition request.
- There is a publication ban ordered by the BCSC which prohibits the disclosure of any of the evidence related to this request.
- As this matter is pending before the courts, it would not be appropriate to comment further.

Responsive only

- The Canadian legal process – both law enforcement and judicial processes, including any assessment made of information provided by US law enforcement authorities in support of the arrest – operates strictly in accordance with the treaty and Canadian law.

EXTRADITION DPF HUAWEI

- Le 1er décembre 2018, Wanzhou Meng a été arrêtée à l'aéroport de Vancouver en vertu d'un mandat d'extradition émis suite à une demande d'arrestation provisoire des États-Unis présentée en vertu du Traité d'extradition entre le Canada et les États-Unis.
- Madame Meng a comparu devant la Cour suprême de la Colombie Britannique les 3 et 5 décembre dernier et aura une enquête sur remise en liberté vendredi le 7 décembre 2018.
- En vertu du Traité d'extradition entre le Canada et les États-Unis, les États-Unis ont 60 jours pour présenter une demande formelle d'extradition.
- La cour a émis une ordonnance de non-publication qui nous empêche de discuter des détails de cette affaire.
- Puisque cette affaire est pendante devant les tribunaux, il ne serait pas approprié de commenter davantage.

En réponse à une question précise seulement

- Le processus judiciaire canadien, tant du côté des autorités que du processus judiciaire, incluant toute évaluation d'information fournie par les autorités américaines au soutien de cette demande d'arrestation provisoire, opèrent strictement en conformité avec le Traité et le droit canadien.

BACKGROUND:

- On November 30, 2018, the United States requested the provisional arrest of Wanzhou Meng pursuant to the US-Canada extradition treaty.
- Ms Meng, a Chinese national, is the daughter of the founder of Huawei telecommunications and is herself a senior executive of the company. The alleged fraud relates to her conduct as an officer of the company.
- More specifically, it is alleged that Ms Meng made misrepresentations to banks located in the United States about the nature of the relationship between Huawei telecommunications and Skycom Tech Co. Ltd. ("Skycom"), a company alleged to be controlled by Huawei and which is doing business in Iran, a sanctioned country in the United States.
- A provisional arrest warrant was issued by a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia on November 30, 2018. On December 1, 2018, upon arriving at the Vancouver airport, Ms. Meng was arrested on the provisional arrest warrant. Ms. Meng appeared before a judge of the British Columbia Supreme Court (BCSC) on December 3, 2018. A bail hearing was scheduled for Wednesday December 5, 2018 and then adjourned to Friday, December 7, 2018 at the request of her counsel.
- Under the Canada-US extradition treaty, the US has 60 days to provide us with a full extradition request. The United States must therefore submit its formal extradition request to Canada by January 30, 2019. Following the receipt of the formal request, Canada has 30 days in which to decide whether to issue an Authority to Proceed, authorizing the commencement of extradition proceedings before the BCSC.

Publication Ban

- On Monday December 3, 2018, defense counsel asked for a temporary publication ban which was granted by the court preventing the release of all information relevant to this case.
- On Wednesday December 5, 2018, at the request of defense counsel, the court extended the ban until the next court appearance at which time it will be once again revisited.
- The publication ban was issued under section 26 of the *Extradition Act* which provides that upon being satisfied that the publication or broadcasting of the evidence would constitute a risk to the holding of a fair trial in the requesting state, a judge may order that no evidence can be published or broadcast before such time as the person is discharged or, if surrendered, the trial in the requesting state has concluded.
- The publication ban prevents the disclosure to the public of any of the details of the request for extradition. This includes the charges in the United States, the evidence in support of the request, and the evidence in support of the arrest.

December 6, 2018

2/19/2019 4:00

Simmering, William

From: Burgess, Anne
Sent: Friday, January 25, 2019 3:29 PM
To: Abramowitz, Robert
Subject: FW: QP Note - McCallum
Attachments: QP Card - McCallum - 2019-01-25.docx

From: Hamilton, David <David.Hamilton@pco-bcp.gc.ca>
Sent: Friday, January 25, 2019 3:27 PM
To: Burgess, Anne <Anne.Burgess@pco-bcp.gc.ca>; Smith, Ryan <Ryan.Smith@pco-bcp.gc.ca>
Subject: QP Note - McCallum

Anne/Ryan,

Grateful for your review of modified QP note by COB today.

Thanks

David Hamilton
Analyst / analyst
Foreign and Defence Policy Secretariat / Secrétariat de la politique étrangère et de la défense
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AMBASSADOR TO CHINA JOHN MCCALLUM

COMMENTS ON CHINA

s.21(1)(a)

- Ambassador McCallum issued a statement on January 24, clarifying that he misspoke when making comments with respect to the legal proceeding regarding Ms. Meng Wanzhou, Chief Financial Officer of Huawei.
- As the Ambassador has reiterated, Canada is conducting a fair, unbiased, and transparent legal proceeding with respect to Ms. Meng, which includes the ability for individuals to mount a vigorous defence before a court of law.
- There has been no political involvement in this process.
- Canada respects its international legal commitments, including by honoring our obligations under our extradition treaty with the United States. The rule of law is fundamental to all free societies; we will defend and uphold this principle.

AMBASSADOR MCCALLUM'S ROLE

- He has no role in the extradition process.

2/21/2019 3:18 PM 1/25/2019 3:01 PM

- He continues to work to secure the release of Michael Kovrig and Michael Spavor, who have been arbitrarily detained, and to seek clemency for Robert Schellenberg.

BACKGROUND

- Ambassador McCallum ~~is currently~~was in Canada for outreach meetings with Canadian stakeholders on Canada's engagement with China. He has now returned to Beijing.
- On Tuesday January 22, Ambassador McCallum gave a media availability, during which he made comments about the arrest of Huawei Chief Financial Officer Meng Wanzhou.
- Ambassador McCallum issued a statement on Thursday, January 24, clarifying that he misspoke when making these comments.
- On Dec 1, 2018, Ms. Meng Wanzhou, Chief Financial Officer of Huawei, was arrested in Vancouver in accordance with the Canada-US Extradition Treaty. The US has until January 30 to provide evidence in support of its extradition request.
- Canada has repeatedly emphasized that there was no political motivation for the arrest, and that Canada is following the rule of law and complying with its international legal obligations.
- In the days following the arrest, two Canadians were detained by Chinese authorities – Mr. Michael Kovrig, and Mr. Michael Spavor – for allegedly endangering China's national security.
- Canada is deeply concerned by China's arbitrary detention of these two Canadians, and the Canadian Government continues to call for their immediate release.
- On Jan 14, China sentenced Canadian Robert Lloyd Schellenberg to death, following a retrial. Canada strongly condemns the death sentence of Mr. Schellenberg, and is concerned that China has arbitrarily applied the death penalty. Canada continues to raise this case with Chinese authorities and to request clemency for Mr. Schellenberg.

Department / Ministère : Global Affairs Canada

Name of PCO Policy Analyst / Nom de l'analyste du BCP :

Secretariat / Secrétariat :

Telephone number / Numéro de téléphone :

2/21/2019 3:18 PM 1/25/2019 3:01 PM

HUAWEI

- The Government of Canada takes the security of our country's critical infrastructure very seriously.
- Canadians can be assured that the Communications Security Establishment (CSE) works to address cyber security concerns to protect Canada's critical infrastructure from threats.
- Since 2013, CSE's Security Review Program has been in place to test and evaluate designated equipment and services considered for use on Canadian 3G and 4G/LTE networks, including Huawei.
- CSE, through the Canadian Centre for Cyber Security, will continue to provide advice and guidance regarding emerging technologies and systems of importance to Canada and Canadians.
- Our Government takes security matters extremely seriously and goes to great lengths to ensure the integrity and protection of our facilities and information.

HUAWEI ET ZTE

- Le gouvernement prend la sécurité de ses infrastructures essentielles très au sérieux.
- Les Canadiens peuvent être certains que le Centre de la sécurité des télécommunications (CST) travaille en vue d'éliminer les préoccupations en matière de cybersécurité afin de protéger les infrastructures essentielles du Canada contre toute menace.
- Depuis 2013, le Programme d'examen de la sécurité du CST est en place afin de tester et d'évaluer l'équipement et les services qu'on envisage utiliser sur les réseaux canadiens 3G et 4G/LTE, y compris Huawei.
- Par l'entremise du Centre canadien pour la cybersécurité, le CST continuera de fournir des avis et des conseils concernant les technologies et systèmes en émergence qui sont importants pour le Canada et les Canadiens.
- Notre gouvernement prend les questions liées à la sécurité très au sérieux et ne ménage aucun effort pour assurer l'intégrité et la protection de nos installations et de l'information.

BACKGROUND

- On June 18, 2018, Senators on the United States Senate intelligence committee warned the federal government and other Five Eyes countries of the risks posed by Chinese smartphone and telecom equipment maker, Huawei. They indicated a desire to see a concerted response among allies, and made reference to the integrated nature of the U.S. and Canadian economies and infrastructures as a concern.
- Previously, former directors of Canada's key security agencies, Ward Elcock, John Adams and Richard Fadden, warned the federal government to cut Canadian ties with Huawei. The warning followed comments made by the heads of the CIA, FBI, National Security Agency and the Defence Intelligence Agency to the U.S. Senate intelligence committee that Huawei poses a cybersecurity threat to American customers.
- The media reported that security officials are particularly concerned that Huawei products in the context of emerging 5G network technologies could provide China with the capacity to conduct remote espionage, modify or steal information, or even shut down systems. John Adams, the former head of the Communications Security Establishment (CSE), was quoted in the article as saying that Huawei has long been a concern to Canadian and U.S. security and intelligence services.
- On May 4, 2018 media reported that the Pentagon banned the sale of Huawei and ZTE phones on military bases. These devices are not currently on sale on Canadian Armed Forces bases.
- On September 7, 2018, media reported that CSE has been testing Huawei's equipment for security vulnerabilities for the last five years. As part of its cyber security mandate, CSE works with telecommunications service providers representing over 99% of Canadian subscribers. In this role, CSE provides advice and guidance to mitigate supply chain risks in telecommunications infrastructures upon which Canadians rely, including, since 2013, a program that has been in place to test and evaluate designated equipment and services (including Huawei) considered for use on Canadian 3G and 4G/LTE networks. CSE accredits third party labs to conduct assurance testing in accordance with requirements outlined by CSE. CSE reviews the testing results and provides tailored advice and guidance to Canada's telecommunications sector. While non-disclosure agreements limit the degree to which CSE can comment on specific details, Canadians can be assured that the Government of Canada is working to make sure that robust protections are in place to safeguard the communications systems that Canadian rely on.

s.15(1)

- On September 19, 2018, Media reported on comments made by the Minister of Public Safety, in response to questions about Huawei, where the Minister said that Canada is “examining the issue of security in relation to supply chains right across the government very carefully”. The Minister also said that “we have not arrived at those decisions yet, but obviously we are very sensitive to the issue.” Media also reported that an official in the Minister’s Office indicated that the analysis began well before Australia announced its 5G ban on Huawei and ZTE.

Name of PCO Policy Analyst. Nom de l'analyste du BCP :



Secretariat. Secrétariat : Security and Intelligence

Telephone number. Numéro de téléphone



HUAWEI

- The Government of Canada takes the security of our country's critical infrastructure very seriously.
- Canadians can be assured that the Communications Security Establishment (CSE) works to address cyber security concerns to protect Canada's critical infrastructure from threats.
- Since 2013, CSE's Security Review Program has been in place to test and evaluate designated equipment and services considered for use on Canadian 3G and 4G/LTE networks, including Huawei.
- The Government is currently reviewing its approach to emerging 5G technology to protect Canada's national security.
- Our Government takes security matters extremely seriously and goes to great lengths to ensure the integrity and protection of our facilities and information.

HUAWEI


- Le gouvernement prend la sécurité de ses infrastructures essentielles très au sérieux.
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- Le gouvernement est à revoir son approche à l'égard de la technologie 5G afin de protéger la sécurité nationale du Canada.
- Notre gouvernement prend les questions liées à la sécurité très au sérieux et ne ménage aucun effort pour assurer l'intégrité et la protection de nos installations et de l'information.

BACKGROUND


- On June 18, 2018, Senators on the United States Senate intelligence committee warned the federal government and other Five Eyes countries of the risks posed by Chinese smartphone and telecom equipment maker, Huawei. They indicated a desire to see a concerted response among allies, and made reference to the integrated nature of the U.S. and Canadian economies and infrastructures as a concern.
- Previously, former directors of Canada's key security agencies, Ward Elcock, John Adams and Richard Fadden, warned the federal government to cut Canadian ties with Huawei. The warning followed comments made by the heads of the CIA, FBI, National Security Agency and the Defence Intelligence Agency to the U.S. Senate intelligence committee that Huawei poses a cybersecurity threat to American customers.
- The media reported that security officials are particularly concerned that Huawei products in the context of emerging 5G network technologies could provide China with the capacity to conduct remote espionage, modify or steal information, or even shut down systems. John Adams, the former head of the Communications Security Establishment (CSE), was quoted in the article as saying that Huawei has long been a concern to Canadian and U.S. security and intelligence services.
- On May 4, 2018 media reported that the Pentagon banned the sale of Huawei and ZTE phones on military bases. These devices are not currently on sale on Canadian Armed Forces bases.
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- On September 19, 2018, media reported that the Minister of Public Safety, in response to questions about Huawei, stated that Canada is "examining the issue of security in relation to supply chains right across the government very carefully" but has not made any decisions yet.
- On October 26, 2018, media reported that executives at Huawei Canada have been lobbying members of Parliament from all parties since late August in an effort to convince them that Huawei does not pose a national security threat to Canada.

- On November 2, 2018, media reported that the Government had indicated that it was “not ruling out barring Huawei from supplying equipment for Canada's next generation 5G mobile networks” and that it was “backing away from previous assurances that Canadian security agencies were capable of containing any cyberespionage threat from the Chinese telecommunications giant.”
- On November 27, 2018, media reported that two of Canada’s biggest wireless carriers – BCE Inc. and Telus Corp. declined to reveal whether U.S. national security officials have asked them to avoid telecommunications equipment made by China’s Huawei in their 5G mobile networks. The article noted that BCE, Telus, and to a lesser extent, Rogers, all use Huawei equipment in their cellular networks.
- On November 28, 2017, media reported that the Government of New Zealand blocked its top telecommunications firm, Spark, from using Huawei equipment in its 5G mobile network. The head of New Zealand’s Government Communications Security Bureau (GCSB) confirmed that he had “informed Spark that a significant network security risk was identified.”

s.15(1)

Name of PCO Policy Analyst. Nom de l’analyste du BCP : 

Secretariat. Secrétariat : Security and Intelligence

Telephone number. Numéro de téléphone : 

November 28, 2019

HUAWEI

- The Government of Canada takes the security of our country's critical infrastructure very seriously.
- Canadians can be assured that the Communications Security Establishment (CSE) works to address cyber security concerns to protect Canada's critical infrastructure from threats.
- Since 2013, CSE's Security Review Program has been in place to test and evaluate designated equipment and services considered for use on Canadian 3G and 4G/LTE networks, including Huawei. To date, this program has led to the exclusion of designated equipment in sensitive areas of Canadian networks.
- The Government is currently reviewing its approach to emerging 5G technology to protect Canada's national security.
- Our Government takes security matters extremely seriously and goes to great lengths to ensure the integrity and protection of our facilities and information.

HUAWEI


- Le gouvernement prend la sécurité de ses infrastructures essentielles très au sérieux.
- Les Canadiens peuvent être certains que le Centre de la sécurité des télécommunications (CST) travaille en vue d'éliminer les préoccupations en matière de cybersécurité afin de protéger les infrastructures essentielles du Canada contre toute menace.
- Depuis 2013, le Programme d'examen de la sécurité du CST est en place afin de tester et d'évaluer l'équipement et les services qu'on envisage utiliser sur les réseaux canadiens 3G et 4G/LTE, y compris Huawei.
- À ce jour, ce programme a mené à l'exclusion de certaines pièces d'équipement dans des parties sensibles des réseaux canadiens.
- Le gouvernement est à revoir son approche à l'égard de la technologie 5G afin de protéger la sécurité nationale du Canada.
- Notre gouvernement prend les questions liées à la sécurité très au sérieux et ne ménage aucun effort pour assurer l'intégrité et la protection de nos installations et de l'information.

BACKGROUND

- On June 18, 2018, Senators on the United States Senate intelligence committee warned the federal government and other Five Eyes countries of the risks posed by Chinese smartphone and telecom equipment maker, Huawei. They indicated a desire to see a concerted response among allies, and made reference to the integrated nature of the U.S. and Canadian economies and infrastructures as a concern.
- Previously, former directors of Canada's key security agencies, Ward Elcock, John Adams and Richard Fadden, warned the federal government to cut Canadian ties with Huawei. The warning followed comments made by the heads of the CIA, FBI, National Security Agency and the Defence Intelligence Agency that Huawei poses a cybersecurity threat to American customers.
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- On December 1, 2018, Wanzhou Meng, the daughter of the founder of Huawei telecommunications and a senior executive at Huawei was arrested at the Vancouver airport by Canadian officials. The arrest was made pursuant to the US-Canada extradition treaty, under which the U.S. had requested the provisional arrest of Ms. Meng on November 30, 2018. There has been significant press attention in relation to this case, in light of the high-profile nature of Huawei and Ms. Weng, and the significant criticism of Canada by China respecting Ms. Weng's arrest under the *Extradition Act*.
- On December 19, 2018, media reported on comments made by the Prime Minister, who stated that the decision on whether to ban Huawei technology from 5G networks should not be political but one based on experts from its intelligence and security agencies.
- On January 11, 2019, media reported on comments made by Huawei Canada, who stated that it “cannot and would not allow the Chinese government to access the wireless networks its technology supports”.
- On 11 January 2019, media reported that senior Huawei Canada executive Scott Bradley had stepped down.
- On 18 January 2019, media reported that China's ambassador in Ottawa, Lu Shaye, warned Canadian officials that there would be repercussions if the Canadian government banned Huawei from participating in the 5G networks.

s.15(1)

Name of PCO Policy Analyst. Nom de l'analyste du BCP : 

Secretariat. Secrétariat : Security and Intelligence

Telephone number. Numéro de téléphone : 

January 29, 2019

2/19/2019 3:58

HUAWEI & ZTE

- The Government of Canada takes the security of our country's critical infrastructure very seriously.
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- Since 2013, CSE's Security Review Program has been in place to test and evaluate designated equipment and services considered for use on Canadian 3G and 4G/LTE networks, including Huawei.
- CSE, through the Canadian Centre for Cyber Security, will continue to provide advice and guidance regarding emerging technologies and systems of important to Canada and Canadians.
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HUAWEI ET ZTE

- Le gouvernement prend la sécurité de ses infrastructures essentielles très au sérieux.
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Name of PCO Policy Analyst. Nom de l'analyste du BCP : [REDACTED]

Secretariat. Secrétariat : Security and Intelligence

Telephone number. Numéro de téléphone : [REDACTED]

September 17, 2018
2/19/2019 4:01



Transmittal Note / Bordereau de transmission

To / Pour :		Date :	
Prime Minister		DEC 17 2018	
Subject / Objet:			
HUAWEI EXTRADITION CASE			
From / De :		Via:	
Name / Nom	Office / Bureau	Name / Nom	Office / Bureau
+ - John Hannaford	FDP	+ - Greta Bossenmaier	NSIA
Approved By / Approuvé par :		Drafting Officer / Rédacteur : David Hamilton	
Name / Nom	Office / Bureau	Admin typist iw	
+ - David Angell	Assistant Secretary, FDP		
+ - Ellen Hols	Director of Operations		

Action Requested / Mesure de suivi :

Your Signature / Votre signature
 Your Comments / Vos commentaires
 Your Meeting / Votre réunion
 Your Decision / Votre décision
 Your Information / À titre d'information

For the attention of / A l'attention du:

Prime Minister / Premier Ministre
 Clerk / Greffier
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 Philip Jennings Paul Shuttle Matthew Shea
 Other / Autre :

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Government of Canada
Privy Council Office

Gouvernement du Canada
Bureau du Conseil privé

National Security and Intelligence
Advisor to the Prime Minister

Conseillère à la sécurité nationale et au renseignement
auprès du Premier ministre

Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0A3

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

c.c.: Michael Wernick

s.15(1)

HUAWEI EXTRADITION CASE

(Information Only)



SUMMARY

- China continues to react strongly to the December 1, 2018, provisional arrest of Huawei executive Meng Wanzhou, maintaining that the arrest is without legal basis and that Ms. Meng must not be extradited to the United States (US).
- On December 10, 2018, two Canadian residents in China were detained by Chinese police. Canada has called for their immediate release and the Embassy has received consular access. China publicly claims that there is no link to the Meng case. [REDACTED]
- While the current climate has forced postponement of Minister Joly's visit to China, [REDACTED]

Background

- On December 1, 2018, upon arrival at Vancouver airport, Meng Wanzhou was provisionally arrested at the request of the US under the terms of our bilateral extradition treaty. Canada receives about 100 extradition requests a year, of which about 60% ultimately lead to extradition. About 80% of our total extradition requests received come from the US. Eleven Chinese nationals have been extradited by Canada to the US in the past ten years.
- Since 2008, the Minister of Justice has discharged persons sought for extradition in 12 cases. Of these 12 cases, nine were extradition requests from the US. The grounds for discharge in the 12 cases are varied, including procedural issues, health concerns and other personal characteristics of the defendant's case (see **Tab A** for complete list of reasons for discharge). Note there are no examples of the Minister discharging a case for political or diplomatic reasons.

Canada

- On December 11, 2018, the British Columbia (BC) Supreme Court ordered Ms. Meng's release on several strict conditions, including a \$10 million bond, 24-hour surveillance by a private company, and electronic monitoring. In addition, her travel is limited to Vancouver, Richmond, and parts of the North Shore. Ms. Meng is not under RCMP surveillance.
- 
Ms. Meng is preparing for a long stay and has reached out to the University of British Columbia (UBC) to indicate that she intends to pursue a PhD in business at UBC while resident in Vancouver. 
- Under our bilateral extradition treaty, the US has 60 days to provide a full extradition request and must therefore submit its formal extradition request to Canada by January 30, 2019. A court hearing on February 6, 2018, will allow the Court to verify that the formal request and associated evidence have been received. Following the receipt of the formal request, the Department of Justice has 30 days in which to decide whether to issue an Authority to Proceed (ATP), authorizing the commencement of extradition proceedings.
- A decision on whether to issue an ATP is delegated to departmental officials. Under the Act, the Minister's delegate may issue an ATP where the request is made by an extradition partner and is punishable by a sentence greater than one year. In practice, officials also do a preliminary assessment of whether the conduct would have been criminal had it occurred in Canada.
- At the extradition hearing (likely not to be held before late 2019), the judge determines if the evidence provided by the US describes conduct that, had it occurred in Canada, would justify committal for trial in Canada. Should the Court find that Ms. Meng should be "committed" for extradition, the Minister of Justice has to make the ultimate decision with respect to whether Ms. Meng will be "surrendered" to the US. The Minister will consider submissions from Ms. Meng's counsel on why she should or should not be surrendered and on any conditions that should be attached to the surrender. The Minister has broad discretion to decide, but her discretion cannot be exercised arbitrarily. Again, there are no examples of the Minister discharging a case for political or diplomatic reasons.
- Ms. Meng will have the right to appeal a BC Supreme Court decision to extradite and to request a judicial review of the Minister's decision to order her surrender to the BC Court of Appeal, and ultimately to seek leave to appeal to the Supreme Court. The process could take years.

s.15(1)

s.21(1)(b)

- 3 -

SECRET

- President Trump said on December 11, 2018, that he reserved the right to weigh in on the Justice Department's case against Ms. Meng if it would help him close a trade deal with Beijing. [REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]

- On December 10, 2018, two Canadian residents in China were detained by Chinese authorities, Michael Kovrig and Michael Spavor. The Canadian Embassy has called for their immediate release.

- Michael Kovrig is a Canadian diplomat on extended leave who is a senior adviser for northeast Asia at the International Crisis Group. While working at the Embassy in Beijing, Mr. Kovrig reported on sensitive political issues in China. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] On December 14, 2018, the Embassy received consular access to Mr. Kovrig. He said he was under great stress, but not being mistreated.

- Michael Spavor is a resident in Dandong, operating a cultural exchange business (guided tour operator) into North Korea. The Embassy of Canada to China received official confirmation of the detention of Michael Spavor by Chinese authorities on December 13, 2018. The Embassy received consular access to Michael Spavor on December 16, 2018.

- At the December 14, 2018, 2+2 discussion in Washington, involving Ministers Freeland and Sajjan and US Secretaries Pompeo and Mattis, [REDACTED]

s.15(1)
s.21(1)(b)

SECRET

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In a subsequent press conference, Secretary Pompeo did state that "the unlawful detention of two Canadian citizens is unacceptable. They ought to be returned."

[REDACTED]

Our embassy and consulates in China are attempting to maintain a business as usual approach in its activities; there has been a slowdown in Chinese engagement from both government and private sector interlocutors. Minister Joly was scheduled to visit China next week to attend the closing ceremony of the Year of Tourism. Given current climate and reduced Chinese engagement, her visit has been postponed.

Next Steps

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- All efforts will be made by the embassy to provide consular support to both Canadians and their families with continued calls to the Chinese for their immediate release. A second round of consular visits is expected to take place in late December or early January.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

s.15(1)

s.21(1)(b)

s.19(1)

SECRET

- [Redacted]

- [Redacted]

[Redacted]

Greta Bossenmaier

Attachment

Hamilton/Hols/Angell/Hannaford/iw

TAB | **A**
Onglet

Grounds for Discharge

Since 2008, the Minister of Justice has discharged persons sought for extradition in 12 cases. Of these 12 cases, 9 cases were extradition requests from the United States.

The power to order surrender or discharge is the only power under the Act, which is expressly exercisable only by the Minister.

The grounds for the discharges in the foregoing 12 cases are varied and include the following (*N.B. In some of these cases, the Minister did not issue reasons for the discharge, the likely reason for the discharge can be gleaned from the facts of the case*):

- Severe health of the person sought for extradition (permanent physical disability), combined with the fact that the person had already partially served their foreign sentence;
- Severe health of the person sought combined with the minor and isolated nature of the offence;
- Unreasonable delay on the part of the extradition partner in seeking extradition;
- Minor nature of the offence combined with personal circumstances of the person sought for extradition and the fact that the person had made some efforts to resolve the foreign charges;
- Failure of the foreign state to provide assurances;
- Aboriginal status of person sought (*Gladue* factors), together with the fact that the person sought was a youthful offender, and the personal circumstances of the person sought;
- Double jeopardy;
- Surrender would be an unjustifiable breach of the Canadian citizens s. 6 *Charter* right to remain in Canada;
- Serious risk of persecution in the requesting country (Romania) based on ethnicity of the person sought, combined with the foreign prison conditions.

RESIGNATION OF AMBASSADOR TO CHINA

JOHN MCCALLUM

- On Friday January 25, I requested and accepted John McCallum's resignation as Canada's Ambassador to China.
- Mr. Jim Nickel, who had been serving as Canada's Deputy Head of Mission in Beijing, will be Chargé d'Affaires of the Canadian Embassy until further notice.
- Canada is conducting a fair, unbiased, and transparent legal proceeding with respect to Ms. Meng, which includes the ability for individuals to mount a vigorous defence before a court of law.
- There is no political involvement in this process.
- Canada respects its international legal commitments, including by honoring our obligations under our extradition treaty with the United States. The rule of law is fundamental to all free societies; we will defend and uphold this principle.
- Canada will continue to defend our values and interests in our engagement with China, while pursuing a comprehensive relationship built on trust and mutual benefit.

DÉMISSION DE L'AMBASSADEUR EN CHINE, **JOHN MCCALLUM**

- Le vendredi 25 janvier, j'ai demandé à John McCallum de me remettre sa démission en tant qu'ambassadeur du Canada en Chine et je l'ai acceptée.
- M. Jim Nickel, qui occupait le poste de chef de mission adjoint à Beijing, sera chargé d'affaires à l'ambassade canadienne jusqu'à nouvel ordre.
- Le Canada mène des procédures judiciaires justes, impartiales et transparentes à l'égard de Mme Meng, ce qui permet notamment d'opposer une défense vigoureuse devant les tribunaux.
- Il n'y a aucune ingérence politique dans ce processus.
- Le Canada respecte ses engagements juridiques internationaux, notamment ses obligations en vertu de son traité d'extradition conclu avec les États-Unis. La primauté du droit est fondamentale dans toute société libre; nous allons défendre et protéger ce principe.
- Le Canada continuera de défendre ses valeurs et intérêts dans le cadre de sa relation avec la Chine, tout en bâtissant une relation globale fondée sur la confiance et les avantages mutuels.

BACKGROUND

- On Friday January 25, Prime Minister Trudeau requested and accepted John McCallum's resignation as Canada's Ambassador to China.
- Mr. Jim Nickel, who had been serving as Canada's Deputy Head of Mission, is Chargé d'Affaires of the Canadian Embassy in Beijing until further notice.
- Mr. Nickel is an experienced Canadian diplomat with significant Asia background.
- The resignation followed public remarks by Mr. McCallum about the arrest of Huawei Chief Financial Officer Meng Wanzhou on Tuesday January 22 and Friday January 25.
- On Dec 1, 2018, Ms. Meng Wanzhou, Chief Financial Officer of Huawei, was arrested in Vancouver in accordance with the Canada-US Extradition Treaty.
- Canada has repeatedly emphasized that there was no political motivation for the arrest, and that Canada is following the rule of law and complying with its international legal obligations.
- In the days following the arrest, two Canadians were detained by Chinese authorities – Mr. Michael Kovrig, and Mr. Michael Spavor – for allegedly endangering China's national security.
- Canada is deeply concerned by China's arbitrary detention of these two Canadians, and the Canadian Government continues to call for their immediate release.
- On Jan 14, China sentenced Canadian Robert Lloyd Schellenberg to death, following a retrial. Canada strongly condemns the death sentence of Mr. Schellenberg, and is concerned that China has arbitrarily applied the death penalty. Canada continues to raise this case with Chinese authorities and to request clemency for Mr. Schellenberg.

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