



ESTIMATES

Registry of the Federal Court of Canada

Performance Report

For the period ending
March 31, 2001

Canada

Improved Reporting to Parliament Pilot Document

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament.

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The *Report on Plans and Priorities* provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The *Departmental Performance Report* provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring *Report on Plans and Priorities*.

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of funds.

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Foreword

In the spring of 2000 the President of the Treasury Board tabled in Parliament the document “Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada”. This document sets a clear agenda for improving and modernising management practices in federal departments and agencies.

Four key management commitments form the basis for this vision of how the Government will deliver their services and benefits to Canadians in the new millennium. In this vision, departments and agencies recognise that they exist to serve Canadians and that a “citizen focus” shapes all activities, programs and services. This vision commits the government of Canada to manage its business by the highest public service values. Responsible spending means spending wisely on the things that matter to Canadians. And finally, this vision sets a clear focus on results – the impact and effects of programs.

Departmental performance reports play a key role in the cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting of results through ministers to Parliament and citizens. Earlier this year, departments and agencies were encouraged to prepare their reports following certain principles. Based on these principles, an effective report provides a coherent and balanced picture of performance that is brief and to the point. It focuses on results – benefits to Canadians – not on activities. It sets the department’s performance in context and associates performance with earlier commitments, explaining any changes. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it clearly links resources to results. Finally the report is credible because it substantiates the performance information with appropriate methodologies and relevant data.

In performance reports, departments strive to respond to the ongoing and evolving information needs of parliamentarians and Canadians. The input of parliamentarians and other readers can do much to improve these reports over time. The reader is encouraged to assess the performance of the organization according to the principles outlined above, and provide comments to the department or agency that will help it in the next cycle of planning and reporting.

This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Internet site:

<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dpre.asp>

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**Registry of the
Federal Court of Canada**

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**For the
period ending
March 31, 2001**

Minister of Justice and
Attorney General of Canada

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Section I Message from the Administrator

During fiscal year 2000 - 2001, the Registry of the Federal Court of Canada made significant progress towards achieving the strategic outcomes which Canadians expect from our program. The following pages provide a wealth of information on our achievements in that regard. As an overview of this year's performance, I urge readers to consider three particular recurring issues which continued to be of paramount importance:

- During the previous five years, the Registry was engaged in successfully implementing new Rules which introduced case management. This fundamental change in Registry and Court operations required development of procedures for new types of processes—alternate dispute resolution, pre-trial conferences and case management conferences, among others. The Court also undertook a huge effort to convert existing cases to the new Rules. With the changeover now complete, we learned that some of the performance reporting measures we have historically relied upon are no longer relevant to our activities. In this *Performance Report*, we begin the transition to more appropriate indicators.
- Over that same period, we have awaited the results of a Ministerial review of the operations of the Federal Court of Canada and the Tax Court of Canada. Among the options considered is an amalgamation of the administrative services supporting the two courts. In anticipation of this outcome, the two Registries have actively collaborated during the past year in the development of common accommodation plans in several major centres. Reports on these and other partnership ventures are set out in this report.
- The need for a single-purpose Federal Court building in the National Capital Region has been mentioned in previous issues. During fiscal year 2000 - 2001, Registries of the Federal Court of Canada and the Tax Court of Canada, along with officials and consultants of Public Works Canada, completed a study to ensure that the Tax Court of Canada could be accommodated in the existing design and envelope approved by the National Capital Commission.

I am happy to report that, in collaboration with the central agencies, we made positive first steps in the last year toward resolving our long-standing resource concerns for the program. As the foregoing critical issues unfold over the coming months, I hope to be able to clarify the longer-term impact of this interim relief in the forthcoming *Report on Plans and Priorities* and in next year's *Performance Report*. It is again a pleasure, after 20 years as Administrator of the Court, to report on our progress in 2000 - 2001.

Robert Biljan

Section II Context

2.1 The Registry’s Mandate, Mission and Objectives

Mandate

Section 3 of the *Federal Court Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-7, establishes the Federal Court of Canada as “*a superior court of record having civil and criminal jurisdiction for the better administration of the laws of Canada*”. The Court has jurisdiction over cases by and against the Crown, appeals under numerous federal statutes, disputes in various commercial matters including admiralty and intellectual property; and the authority to review decisions of federal boards, tribunals and commissions, including decisions of the Immigration and Refugee Board. The Federal Court of Canada determines issues of federal law transcending provincial boundaries. A list of the statutes administered by the Federal Court can be found in the *Other Information* section of this report in Section V.

The National Defence Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. N-5, section 234(1)) establishes the Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada. Under section 234(2), the judges of the Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada are “not less than four judges of the Federal Court designated by the Governor in Council...” Section 236(3) provides that the officers, clerks and employees appointed to the Federal Court shall perform their respective offices in relation to the Court Martial Appeal Court.

The Registry derives its authority from the *Federal Court Act*, and is mandated as the repository for the filing and issuing of documents on all cases brought before the Court, in accordance with the *Federal Court Rules, 1998*, the *Federal Court Immigration Rules*, or the *Court Martial Appeal Court Rules*. All matters between judges, litigants and legal counsel flow through the Registry.

Under Sections 74 to 76 of the *Judges Act*, Part III, the Administrator of the Federal Court, as the Deputy of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs, is also accountable for ensuring proper resourcing of the Program.

Mission

To provide the Court and litigants with the administrative services necessary for fair and prompt resolution of cases.

Recognizing the importance of justice and the rule of law in our society, the Registry is dedicated to:

- Discharging our mandate throughout Canada as a national organization of trained and knowledgeable people, developed in consultation with the judiciary.

- The operation of Registry offices established with regional input to render uniform services and standards throughout the country. Regional Directors are responsible for the delivery of all services within their regions.
- Appropriate facilities enabling the Court to manage and adjudicate cases uniformly across Canada under the Rules. Public areas of our facilities are safe, accessible and efficient, in keeping with our standards of quality service.
- Service to the public and to the Court improved through continuing development of systems that streamline the management of information.
- Mutual respect between the judiciary and court administrators for the part each plays in the administration of justice.
- Common values and commitment to quality service standards.

Objectives

Under the *Federal Court Act* and the Rules of the Court, the Registry's **program objective** is to support the Federal Court of Canada in providing a court of law, equity and admiralty for the better administration of the laws of Canada.

The Registry's **strategic objective** is to ensure that all persons have effective access to justice, including the opportunity to resolve disputes without undue cost, hardship, delay or inconvenience, through heightened responsiveness and appropriateness in the management of valuable resources.

2.2 Registry Organization

The Court of Appeal consists of the Chief Justice and ten judges; the Trial Division consists of the Associate Chief Justice, 19 judges and five prothonotaries, appointed by the Governor-in-Council. As of June 30, 2001, in addition to the complement of full-time judges, nine judges of the Federal Court had elected supernumerary status, and several retired federally-appointed judges had been invited to act as deputy judges of the Court.

The Registry of the Federal Court of Canada carried out its mandate in 2000–2001 with an operating budget of \$31,931,249 (excludes Employee Benefit Plans) and 445 full-time equivalents (FTEs). The organizational structure and estimated resource allocation are summarized in Figure 1, below.

Federal Court of Canada - Performance Report

Reporting to the Administrator as an interim measure, pending the outcome of proposed changes affecting the Registry, there are two **Deputy Administrators** in the organization: one responsible for Principal Office Operations, and the other responsible for Human Resources.

Appeal Division processes appeals and applications for judicial review, and provides Registry services to the Court of Appeal and litigants in all proceedings and hearings. The unit produces reports, case and appeal books as required by the Rules of the Court.

Trial Division processes legal documents in the jurisdictional areas of admiralty, access to information and privacy, crown, immigration, intellectual property and tax. Division staff support the Court in all proceedings and hearings.

- Complementing the Principal Office in Ottawa, the Registry operates the following 16 **local offices** where a party to any proceeding may file documents, request the issuance of writs or otherwise do business with the Court in either official language:

ATLANTIC REGION: Fredericton and Saint John,* NB, Halifax, NS, Charlottetown,* PEI, and St. John's,* NF

QUEBEC REGION: Montreal and Québec City

ONTARIO REGION: Toronto

WESTERN REGION: Vancouver, BC, Winnipeg, MB, Regina,* and Saskatoon,* SK, Edmonton, and Calgary, AB, Whitehorse,* YT, and Yellowknife,* NWT

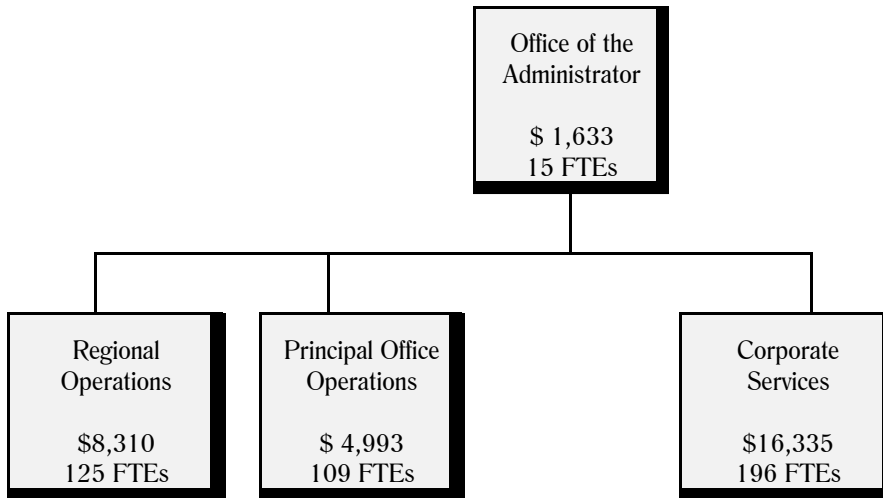
** Offices staffed by provincial or territorial court employees.*

Documents pertaining to Federal Court cases may be filed in any office of the Registry. Originals of all documents are held in the Principal Office with certified copies being maintained in the local office which is most convenient for the parties to the proceeding.

A developmental program is operated in judicial services enabling law clerks to gain experience in Court processes by providing research assistance to judges. Law clerks are recent graduates of Canadian law schools whose participation in this program is recognized as satisfying all or part of the articling requirements of the provincial law associations. Since the inception of the program in 1984, over 150 law clerks have worked or articulated with the Court.

Figure 1: Organizational Distribution of 2000-2001 Actual Expenditures

(thousands of dollars)



2.3 Business Line Description

Under the Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure (PRAS) approved by Treasury Board, the Registry continues to appear in Estimates as a single business line, Registry Services. The Registry's activities and resources are streamed into two service lines:

Operations: providing services to litigants, their counsel and the judges of the Court, such as library services, case scheduling and courtroom operations; providing information on rules of practice, court directives and procedures; processing documents filed by or issued to litigants, and recording all proceedings; and issuing legal instruments to enforce decisions made by the Court and other federal agencies, such as the Canada Labour Relations Board and Canadian Human Rights Tribunal.

Corporate Services: providing internal staff support to the Registry in finance, administration, human resources, official languages, facilities management, security, and management information processing.

The **Operations** service line focuses on 2 strategic priorities:

- *ensuring that all persons have the opportunity to resolve disputes without hardship, delay or inconvenience*, accountability for specific aspects of which is assigned to **Deputy Administrators** and Regional Directors;
- *improving the level and efficiency of services to the Court and its clients through the application of technology*. The Deputy Administrators, Regional Directors and Directors are accountable for specific assignments under this objective.

As its strategic priorities, the **Corporate Services** service line focuses on *providing the best possible decision-making environment for the Court*; and on *improving the level and efficiency of services to the Court and its clients through the application of technology*. As deputy head, the **Administrator of the Court** is accountable for results at the business-line level, and delegates certain specific aspects of them to Deputy Administrators, Regional Directors and Directors in carrying out the Strategic Priority “ensuring that all persons have effective access to the Court”.

2.4 Operating Environment

The Registry of the Federal Court of Canada exists to support the Court as an organization independent of the Executive branch of government. While the Chief Justice issues an annual report, the Registry reports on matters governed by the *Financial Administration Act*, such as planning and resourcing activities.

The Department of Justice, as the legal representative of the government of Canada, is the most frequent litigant before the Court. Several of the key workload concerns of the Court and Registry are strongly associated with particular high-profile government programs or agencies; for example, a significant volume of cases has arisen in recent years as a result of legislation and programs of Citizenship and Immigration Canada, or the Immigration and Refugee Board. The Court and the Registry are vigilant in maintaining both apparent and *de facto* independence from government departments, remaining at arm’s length in all matters.

Mutually supportive relations exist between the Registry and other federal courts and tribunals, as well as with the Canadian Judicial Council, national and provincial bar associations, and the Rules Committee of the Federal Court.

In recent years, the Court directed the Registry to concentrate increasingly on streamlining operations to improve the level of services to all clients - litigants, counsel, the public, and the Court itself. New Rules of the Court, introducing case management and dispute resolution services, came into effect on April 25, 1998. The Federal Court is one of the first courts in Canada in which the judiciary manages the progress of all of the cases before it.

With a wide variety of litigation derived from over 90 statutes, the workload of the Court and the Registry does not lend itself to simple forecasts. For example, a hearing which might require a single day in other types of cases may require a full year in more complex cases.

2.5 Societal Context

Objectives: The Registry was established “to support the Federal Court of Canada in providing a court of law, equity and admiralty for the better administration of the laws of Canada.”

Our strategic objective is “to ensure that all persons have effective access to justice, including the opportunity to resolve disputes without undue hardship, delay or inconvenience, at reasonable cost, through heightened responsiveness and appropriateness in the management of valuable resources.”

As a bi-jural, bilingual, national Court, the Court has broad jurisdiction over cases by and against the Crown, appeals under numerous federal statutes, disputes in commercial matters including admiralty and intellectual property, and the authority to review decisions of federal boards, tribunals and commissions. There are 96 federal statutes which grant the Court jurisdiction (see list in Section V). The Registry is the repository for the filing and issuing of documents on all cases brought before the Court. All matters between judges, litigants and legal counsel flow through the Registry. The Administrator of the Federal Court is also a Deputy of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs, and as such is responsible for proper resourcing and administrative arrangements for the effective operation of the program.

2.6 Major Partners and Stakeholders

As a result of the Ministerial review mentioned in last year’s report, concerning operations and support services of the Federal Court of Canada and the Tax Court of Canada, the two courts consolidated facilities in Vancouver, thereby economizing on overall facility costs.

Although the fiscal year 2000-2001 did not result in any legislated organizational reforms previously announced by the Minister of Justice, the Registry continued its efforts to consolidate within a single facility in Ottawa. In November 2000, senior officials of Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) met with the Chief Justice and Administrator of the Federal Court to review the Registry’s accommodation requirements in the National Capital Region. In light of anticipated legislation, PWGSC undertook a feasibility study to provide a single-purpose building which could accommodate both the Federal Court of Canada and the Tax Court of Canada. A project team consisting of representatives of the Federal Court, Tax Court and PWGSC reviewed the Courts’ requirements to the year 2016. The Project Team began phase one of a three-phase study by establishing the Courts’ program and spatial requirements.

Meetings also took place between representatives of the Federal Court, Tax Court, Department of Justice, PWGSC and representatives of various federal organizations, with a purpose of considering collocation of some or all of these organizations with the courts in the downtown area of Toronto. However, due primarily to concern over public perception, the consensus of all was that the majority of these organizations should not collocate with the courts.

Discussions with our provincial colleagues with regards to a joint long-term facility project in Toronto, was found not to be feasible at this time. It was agreed however, that communication channels would be maintained to facilitate further discussions should circumstances change.

Given the urgency of the courts' accommodation situation at Toronto, a project team, consisting of the courts and PWGSC representatives, has been established to ensure the long term requirements of the courts at Toronto are properly addressed. The team is presently in the approvals phase of the project, with the implementation phase expected to commence in January 2002.

During 2000 - 2001, the Registry invited all federal courts, tribunals, departments and agencies with interest in the modernization of the judicial system, to participate in the development of a common standard for electronic filing. The project was underwritten as a Pathfinder under the Government-On-Line and Strategic Infrastructure Initiative sponsored by the Treasury Board Secretariat. Refer to section 3.4.1, page 13.

2.7 Social and Economic Environment

During 2000-2001, we continued to focus on providing the widest possible access to our services, to work for the disposition of cases without delay, and to provide cost-efficient services both to litigants and to the Court. Immigration and refugee determination cases continued at high volumes.

2.8 Strategic Outcomes

To provide Canadians with:	To be demonstrated by:	Achievement reported in this report at:
management of access to the Federal Court of Canada for the fair resolution of disputes under more than 90 federal statutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● trends in the type and volume of the case workload of the Court● level of client satisfaction with services in terms of agreed standards● timely, orderly case management and support services● equitable public access to all proceedings, decisions and records of the Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● page 10● page 11● page 12● page 13

Section III Performance Accomplishments

For many years, the Registry's planning and reporting submissions have cited six year-over-year performance indicators: New Proceedings, Recorded Entries, Matters Heard in Court, Days in Court, Documents Issued and Letters Issued. With the advent of the new Rules of the Federal Court, and the changeover to case management, several of these indicators are no longer relevant. Case management required the adoption of entirely new procedures and processes which would not have been visible if we continued with our traditional indicators: for example, pre-trial conferences, dispute resolution conferences and case management conferences, all of which have a direct bearing on the number of dispositions and the time required to complete cases. Clearly, new indicators are required.

In this issue of the *Performance Report*, the Registry has discontinued the use of Documents Issued and Letters Issued in favour of new information on alternate dispute resolution processes. Standards set in the *Federal Court Rules, 1998* are consistent with targeted time standards for superior trial and appeal courts approved as a statement of goals for the pace of litigation by the Canadian Judicial Council. We are also introducing indicators of our performance in terms of overall volume and pace of litigation, and changes in the inventory of proceedings pending.

3.1 Trends in the types and volume of the case workload of the Court

Court of Appeal

Inventory: There were 1,157 proceedings pending in the Court of Appeal on December 31, 1999. During 2000, 837 proceedings were added, while the Court disposed of 948 proceedings. There were thus 1,045 proceedings pending at the end of 2000, or a 9.6% overall reduction of the inventory.

Types of Cases: As of December 31, 2000, the inventory comprised 442 appeals from the Trial Division, 368 applications for judicial review, and 235 statutory appeals.

Trial Division

Proceedings in the Trial Division comprise two major categories: litigation and administrative proceedings. Litigation forms the main workload, in two broad categories: Non-Immigration and Immigration. Administrative proceedings arise from a number of federal statutes which provide for the filing of certificates, decisions or orders of federal boards, commissions or other tribunals giving them the same force and effect as judgments of the Federal Court - Trial Division; these proceedings are dealt with by Registry staff without judicial intervention.

Litigation Inventory: On December 31, 1999, there were 6,217 proceedings pending in Trial Division. During the year, 8,686 proceedings were added, and Trial Division disposed of 9,027, leaving 5,876 proceedings pending on December 31, 2000, a reduction of 5.5% overall. The Non-Immigration component of the 1999 pending inventory was 3,645, or 58.6% of the total; this component fell to 3,223, or 54.8% of the total, by December 31, 2000.

Types of Cases: On December 31, 2000, the pending inventory had the following profile:

• Immigration	2,653	45.1%
• Admiralty	496	8.4%
• Aboriginal Law	264	4.5%
• Crown Litigation	944	16.0%
• Judicial Review	552	9.3%
• Intellectual Property	816	13.8%
• Statutory Appeals and Applications	<u>151</u>	2.9%
Total	5,876	

Administrative Proceedings: Institutions of these proceedings began an upward trend in 1991 with 8,610 cases. In 1999, the volume increased to 16,682, and then again to 17,039 in 2000.

3.2 Level of client satisfaction with services in terms of agreed standards

Rule 3 requires that the *Federal Court Rules, 1998* “be interpreted and applied so as to secure the most expeditious and least expensive determination of every proceeding on its merits”. The Registry provides the support necessary for the resolution of court proceedings and the enforcement of decisions. The Registry strives to ensure that all persons have access to justice without undue hardship, delay or inconvenience. The pace of litigation in the Court:

Court of Appeal: In 2000, the median time for all proceedings from commencement to judgment was 18.9 months, down considerably from 21.5 months in 1994, the first year measured.

Trial Division: Of Non-Immigration dispositions recorded in 1999, approximately 18% were concluded by settlement, discontinuance or dismissal within 12 months of commencement, and 43% concluded by final judgment after a full hearing. At the end of 2000, 25% concluded by settlement, discontinuance or dismissal, and 46% by final judgment after a full hearing, within 12 months of commencement. In Immigration proceedings where leave is granted, or Immigration proceedings for which leave is not required, 52.5% were concluded within 12 months of commencement in 2000. This percentage increased to 90% within 18 months of commencement, and 99.2% within 24 months of commencement.

3.3 Timely, orderly case management and support services

3.3.1 Human Resource Management Reform

In response to the government initiative *Modernization of Human Resource Management* and the focus on recruitment, retention, training and development, and employment equity, the Registry was involved in various projects and initiatives throughout the year.

The Registry made use of developmental programs such as the Career Assignment Program, the Management Trainee Program and the CS Bridging Program, the results of which were an improved representation of employees and increased opportunities for skill development.

In keeping with the goals of the Embracing Change initiative, many staff attended diversity, aboriginal and Inuit awareness sessions throughout the year offered in partnership with Health Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. In addition, the Registry participated in employment equity job fairs and the Aboriginal Career Development Program which resulted in offers of employment to various designated groups.

The Registry also finalized the creation of an employee development program to address the shortage of Registry Officers and their very specific training needs. In January 2001, this two-year program will be offered across Canada to existing Registry personnel and external candidates who meet the program requirements. The program comprises formal classroom training as well as a series of work assignments within the various sections/offices of the Registry across Canada. Upon completion, candidates will be eligible for appointment to a Registry Officer position. The Registry also has agreements with various colleges across Canada (Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver) whereby the formal classroom training portion of this program is offered to select college students enrolled in legal assistant and court administration programs.

3.3.2 Active Monitoring/Accountability

During 1999-2000, the Registry developed a Staffing Delegation and Accountability Agreement in cooperation with the Public Service Commission which is reflective of the Registry's accountability in exercising its staffing delegation. A project to further enhance accountability and performance measurement is planned for 2001-2002 with the review of the Registry's Human Resources Information Management System.

3.3.3 Universal Classification Standard (UCS)

The requirements and deadlines imposed during the year for completion of work descriptions under the Universal Classification Standard (UCS) were met for 100% of encumbered positions. Middle managers across Canada were involved in an internal impact assessment and the UCS Steering Committee conducted interdepartmental relativity reviews for all positions with the organization. The Registry is presently developing a strategy for dealing with grievances which may arise as a result of implementation of this classification standard.

3.3.4 Official Languages

The Registry commenced a review of linguistic requirements in the regions during the year in an effort to provide a more complete and responsive bilingual service. A challenge continues in the availability of bilingual candidates for positions outside the National Capital Region. The Registry also investigated options available in providing language training to employees interested in acquiring or enhancing their level of proficiency and will continue to explore this during 2001.

3.3.5 Financial Information Strategy (FIS)

The Registry worked diligently to ensure government compliance with the April 1, 2001 deadline imposed for the Financial Information Strategy (FIS) initiative. Registry financial services staff identified and ensured FIS related training was provided to managers and staff. Connectivity to all Public Works and Government Services Canada accounting systems was implemented by the April 1, 2001 deadline.

3.4 Equitable public access to all proceedings, decisions and records of the Court

3.4.1 Electronic Filing

In keeping with the government initiative Government On-Line and the Registry's objective of effective public access to Court proceedings and records, the Registry has embarked on undoubtedly the most ambitious information technology in its history - electronic filing. Plans to implement a system which is fully bilingual, internet-based, user friendly and built on open standards are currently underway. The Registry was approved as a Government On-Line (GOL) Pathfinder and has successfully created a cluster group with its stakeholders. This group, entitled the "*E-Filing Project Advisory Committee*" is responsible for the development/adoption of electronic legal document standards using XML.

The major challenge of this e-filing initiative will not be in finding the technologies to build a system, but rather in documenting and changing the business practices surrounding filing documents at the Federal Court. Working groups have been established with representatives of the legal community, the Court and the Registry. Organizations with existing electronic filing systems have been consulted about lessons learned and best practices.

3.4.2 Registry Web Site

The Registry was also successful in developing and implementing a Web Site. Information available to the public includes the Court's mandate, jurisdiction, hearing dates, and location of offices and contact names for Registry personnel and judges. Also included are links to relevant statutes and regulations such as the *Federal Court Act* and *Federal Court Rules, 1998* and a link to Federal Court decisions through the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs. This site also includes the Annual Report, Notices to the Profession and Court decisions in proceedings that have generated public or media interest. This site will evolve over time and will eventually include full access to Federal Court decisions, viewing of case dockets, subscription services to notices and current information and dynamic hearing information with search capabilities for Court hearings by location and date. The site can be found at <http://www.fct-cf.gc.ca>.

As well as a Federal Court Web Site, the Registry has also developed a Court Martial Appeal Court Web Site which will be operational on or before April 1, 2001. This site will be similar in design to the Federal Court site but will be distinctive in content and appearance. Lists of designated judges, jurisdiction, Court offices, decisions, regulations are examples of the type of information which will be accessible.

3.4.3 System Upgrades

Upgrades to systems were also under development this year as current bandwidth demands on the Registry's Wide Area Network have dictated that the Registry find a solution to avoid network congestion. Various technologies have been assessed which may be used to replace existing technology. A pilot project is scheduled to commence in 2001 to further examine possibilities for network upgrade.

Section IV Annexes - Financial Tables

4.1 Presentation of Financial Information

Registry of the Federal Court of Canada	
Planned Spending	\$ 36,930,000
<i>Total Authorities</i>	<i>\$ 35,961,249</i>
Actuals 2000-2001	\$ 35,301,184

Amounts include Employee Benefit Plans (EBP)

4.2 Financial Overview

Expenditures for the fiscal year 2000 - 2001 amounted to \$31,264,705 or 112.28% of Main Estimates. Taking supplementary funding into account, expenditures were 97.91% of the funds available, resulting in an overall organizational lapse of 2.09% or \$666,543.

Repeated absorption of new initiatives and budgetary reductions during the 1990's have resulted in limited financial resource flexibility at a time when the Registry is implementing the *Federal Court Rules, 1998* as well as central agency initiatives such as the Financial Information Strategy (FIS) and the Universal Classification Standards (UCS).

As a particular example, expenditures for Immigration-related matters greatly exceed the funding that has been provided. Similarly, although special initial funding for large aboriginal cases expired in 1999 - 2000, the Registry has been required to absorb the continuing growth of this workload.

4.3 Financial Summary Tables

Table 1: Summary of Voted Appropriations

Financial Requirements by Authority (\$ millions)

Vote		2000-2001		
		Planned Spending	Total Authorities ¹	Actual
Federal Court of Canada				
Vote 30	Program expenditures	29.3	32.0	31.3
(S)	Contribution to employee benefit plans	3.6	4.0	4.0
Total Department		32.9	36.0	35.3

¹. Main Estimates plus supplementary estimates plus other authorities.

Table 2: Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending (\$ millions)

Registry Operations	2000-2001		
	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
FTEs	449	449	445
Operating	32.9	36.0	35.3
Capital	---	---	---
Grants & Contributions	—	—	---
Total Gross Expenditures	32.9	36.0	35.3
Less: Respendable Revenues	—	—	---
Total Net Expenditures	32.9	36.0	35.3
Other Revenues and Expenditures			
Non-respendable Revenues	(3.0)	(3.0)	(6.1)
Cost of services provided by other departments	11.5	11.5	11.6
Net Cost of the Program	41.4	44.5	40.8

Table 3: Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

Registry Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (\$ millions)

	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	2000-2001		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Federal Court of Canada	32.6	33.9	32.9	36.0	35.3
Total	32.6	33.9	32.9	36.0	35.3

Table 5: Revenues (\$ millions)

	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	2000-2001		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Respendable Revenues					
Federal Court of Canada	---	---	---	---	---
Unplanned	---	---	---	---	---
Total Respendable Revenues	---	---	---	---	---
Non-Respendable Revenues					
Federal Court of Canada	7.4	101.4	3.0	3.0	6.1
Unplanned	---	---	---	---	---
Total Non-Respendable Revenues	7.4	101.4	3.0	3.0	6.1
Total Revenues	7.4	101.4	3.0	3.0	6.1

Section V Other Information

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Legislation Administered by the Registry of the Federal Court of Canada

The Minister has sole responsibility to Parliament for the following Act:

Federal Court Act R.S.C. 1985, c. F-7

The Minister shares responsibility to Parliament for the following Act:

National Defence Act R.S.C. 1985, c. N-5

Legislation Administered by the Federal Court of Canada

Access to Information Act, R.S., 1985, c. A-1
Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act, 1995, c. 40
Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Implementation Act, 1997, c. 33
Atomic Energy Control Act, R.S., 1985, c. A-16
Bank Act, 1991, c. 46
Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, R.S., 1985, c. B-3
Broadcasting Act, 1991, c. 11
Canada Agricultural Products Act, R.S., 1985, c. 20 (4th Supp.)
Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-3
Canada Elections Act, 2000, c. 9
Canada Evidence Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-5
Canada Grain Act, R.S., 1985, c. G-10
Canada Labour Code, R.S., 1985, c. L-2
Canada Lands Surveyors Act, 1998, c. 14
Canada Marine Act, 1998, c. 10
Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act, R.S., 1985, c. O-7
Canada Pension Plan, R.S., 1985, c. C-8
Canada Petroleum Resources Act, R.S., 1985, c. 36 (2nd Supp.)
Canada Shipping Act, R.S., 1985, c. S-9
Canada Transportation Act, 1996, c. 10
Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999, 1999, c. 33
Canadian Human Rights Act, R.S., 1985, c. H-6
Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act, R.S., 1985, c. 47 (4th Supp.)
Canadian National Railways Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-19
Canadian Ownership and Control Determination Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-20
Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-23
Canadian Space Agency Act, 1990, c. 13
Cape Breton Development Corporation Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-25
Citizenship Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-29
Civil International Space Station Agreement Implementation Act, 1999, c. 35
Coasting Trade Act, 1992, c. 31
Commercial Arbitration Act, R.S., 1985, c. 17 (2nd Supp.)

Competition Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-34
Competition Tribunal Act, R.S., 1985, c. 19 (2nd Supp.)
Cooperative Credit Associations Act, 1991, c. 48
Copyright Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-42
Corrections and Conditional Release Act, 1992, c. 20
Criminal Code, R.S., 1985, c. C-46
Crown Liability and Proceedings Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-50
Cultural Property Export and Import Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-51
Customs Act, R.S., 1985, c. 1 (2nd Supp.)
Defence Production Act, R.S., 1985, c. D-1
Department of Human Resources Development Act, 1996, c. 11
Divorce Act, R.S., 1985, c. 3 (2nd Supp.)
Dominion Water Power Act, R.S., 1985, c. W-4
Emergencies Act, R.S., 1985, c. 22 (4th Supp.)
Employment Equity Act, 1995, c. 44
Employment Insurance Act, 1996, c. 23
Energy Supplies Emergency Act, R.S., 1985, c. E-9
Escheats Act, R.S., 1985, c. E-13
Excise Act, R.S., 1985, c. E-14
Excise Tax Act, R.S., 1985, c. E-15
Expropriation Act, R.S., 1985, c. E-21
Farm Credit Corporation Act, 1993, c. 14
First Nations Land Management Act, 1999, c. 24
Fisheries Act, R.S., 1985, c. F-14
Foreign Enlistment Act, R.S., 1985, c. F-28
Foreign Publishers Advertising Services Act, 1999, c. 23
Hazardous Materials Information Review Act, R.S., 1985, c. 24 (3rd Supp.), Part III
Immigration Act, R.S., 1985, c. I-2
Income Tax Act, R.S., 1952, c. 148
Indian Act, R.S., 1985, c. I-5
Industrial Design Act, R.S., 1985, c. I-9
Insurance Companies Act, 1991, c. 47
Integrated Circuit Topography Act, 1990, c. 37
International Boundary Waters Treaty Act, R.S., 1985, c. I-17
International Sale of Goods Contracts Convention Act, 1991, c. 13
Labour Adjustment Benefits Act, R.S. 1985, c. L-1
Motor Vehicle Safety Act, R.S., 1985, c. M-10
National Energy Board Act, R.S., 1985, c. N-7
North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, 1993, c. 44
Northern Pipeline Act, R.S., 1985, c. N-26
Northwest Territories Waters Act, 1992, c. 39
Nuclear Safety and Control Act, 1997, c. 9
Official Languages Act, R.S., 1985, c. 31 (4th Supp.)
Patent Act, R.S., 1985, c. P-4
Payment Clearing and Settlement Act, 1996, c. 6, Schedule, s. 21

Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985, R.S., 1985, c. 32 (2nd Supp.)
Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act, 2000, c. 5
Petroleum and Gas Revenue Tax Act, R.S., 1985, c. P-12
Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 1990, c. 20
Postal Services Interruption Relief Act, R.S., 1985, c. P-16
Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act, 2000, c. 17
Privacy Act, R.S., 1985, c. P-21
Public Servants Inventions Act, R.S., 1985, c. P-32
Public Service Employment Act, R.S., 1985, c. P-33
Radiocommunication Act, R.S., 1985, c. R-2
Railway Safety Act, R.S., 1985, c. 32 (4th Supp.)
RCMP Act, R.S., 1985, c. R-10
Special Import Measures Act, R.S., 1985, c. S-15
Status of the Artist Act, 1992, c. 33
Tax Court of Canada Act, R.S., 1985, c. T-2
Telecommunications Act, 1993, c. 38
Timber Marking Act, R.S., 1985, c. T-11
Trade-Marks Act, R.S., 1985, c. T-13
Trust and Loan Companies Act, 1991, c. 45
United Nations Foreign Arbitral Awards Convention Act, R.S., 1985, c. 16 (2nd Supp.)
Yukon Surface Rights Board Act, 1994, c. 43
Yukon Waters Act, 1992, c. 40

In addition to their duties under the above legislation, judges of the Federal Court have been given functions under the following acts:

Health of Animals Act, 1990, c. 21
National Defence Act, R.S., 1985, c. N-5
Pesticide Residue Compensation Act, R.S., 1985, c. P-10
Plant Protection Act, 1990, c. 22
Supreme Court Act, R.S., 1985, c. S-26

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