



Supreme Court of Canada

Performance Report

For the period ending
March 31, 2000

Canada

Improved Reporting to Parliament Pilot Document

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*.

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Foreword

On April 24, 1997, the House of Commons passed a motion dividing on a pilot basis the *Part III of the Estimates* document for each department or agency into two separate documents: a *Report on Plans and Priorities* tabled in the spring and a *Departmental Performance Report* tabled in the fall.

This initiative is intended to fulfil the government's commitments to improve the expenditure management information provided to Parliament. This involves sharpening the focus on results, increasing the transparency of information and modernizing its preparation.

The Fall Performance Package is comprised of 83 Departmental Performance Reports and the President's annual report, *Managing for Results 2000*.

This *Departmental Performance Report*, covering the period ending March 31, 2000 provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the department's *Report on Plans and Priorities* for 1999-00 tabled in Parliament in the spring of 1999.

Results-based management emphasizes specifying expected program results, developing meaningful indicators to demonstrate performance, perfecting the capacity to generate information and reporting on achievements in a balanced manner. Accounting and managing for results involve sustained work across government.

The government continues to refine its management systems and performance framework. The refinement comes from acquired experience as users make their information needs more precisely known. The performance reports and their use will continue to be monitored to make sure that they respond to Parliament's ongoing and evolving needs.

This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board Secretariat Internet site: <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dpre.asp>

Comments or questions can be directed to the TBS Internet site or to:

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Supreme Court of Canada

Performance Report

**For the
period ending
March 31, 2000**

The Honourable A. McLellan
Minister of Justice and
Attorney General of Canada

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Section I: The Message

This performance report fulfills our obligation to report on what the Office of the Registrar accomplished in relation to its commitments for the 1999-2000 fiscal year. The Office is responsible for all administrative work in the Court. This includes the appointment and supervision of Court staff, the management of the Library and the Registry and the publication of the Canada Supreme Court Reports.

During the period under review, numerous challenges faced the Office of the Registrar in its effort to support the best decision making environment for the Supreme Court of Canada in order that it might serve Canadians better.

The Court obtained funding to allow it to continue to process without undue delay the high number of cases being filed and to assist it in meeting the demands caused by its heightened visibility. To this end, a plan for organizational renewal was implemented which entailed hiring additional staff and amalgamating certain branches into sectors to provide more comprehensive and efficient services to the Bench and to the public. In particular, focus was placed on reducing the worrisome backlog that had grown in the Leave to Appeal process.

However, our plan for renewal has been hampered by a long-standing difficulty, which despite our best efforts to resolve, has now reached a crisis point - that is, our inability to obtain appropriate accommodation for our staff within the Supreme Court building. This is a critical situation which will no doubt play out over the next few months.

Partly in response to the accommodation crisis and partly in response to our commitment to providing a healthy workplace of choice, we have devoted resources to a pilot telework project which, by early indications, will be a success. Important milestones were also reached in other major technology initiatives, including the redevelopment of our Web site, enhancements to our Case Management System, electronic filing and investigations for replacement of our Library Management System. Despite the efficiencies that can be attained by technological advancements, we must balance technological progress with the needs of those who wish to access the Court using more traditional means. Though difficult, we have maintained this fine balance.

Large, beyond-program initiatives such as UCS, Y2K, the PS Survey and FIS take a proportionately heavier toll on smaller agencies such as the Court. However, due to the impressive dedication of our staff and the commitment of management committee we were able fulfil our obligations in these projects. We also tackled with enthusiasm other special activities dearer to our heart - those related to the celebration of the Court's 125th anniversary. To mark this occasion we undertook four important endeavors: in partnership with Canada Post, the release of a special edition stamp; in partnership with the department of Justice, the complete revision of our Rules of procedure; in partnership with Dundurn Press, the publication of a book on the Supreme Court; and, in partnership

with the Millennium Bureau and the Canadian Bar Association, the hosting of an international symposium on the work of the Court.

Last but by no means least, we saw the transition to a new Chief Justice. With the retirement of Chief Justice Lamer in January 2000, Madam Justice McLachlin became Chief Justice McLachlin, an event that occasioned immense public interest and a sense of renewal for the staff of the Court.

The past year was very busy and full of change. Change can bring trepidation and excitement. We intend in the coming year to capitalize on the latter.

Chart of Key Results Commitments

Supreme Court of Canada		
to provide Canadians with:	to be demonstrated by:	achievement reported in:
An independent, accessible final court of appeal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an independent judiciary; - improved access to the Court and its services; and, - cases processed without delay. 	<p>DPR Section III.C.2, page 13</p> <p>DPR Section III.C.2, page 13</p> <p>DPR Section III.C.2, page 14</p>

Section II: Agency Overview

A. Mandate, Mission and Responsibilities

The Supreme Court of Canada's mandate is to "have and exercise an appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction within and throughout Canada". The mission of the Office of the Registrar is "to provide the best possible decision-making environment for the Court".

The Court is the highest court of the land, and one of Canada's most important national institutions. As the final general court of appeal it is the last judicial resort for litigants, either individuals or governments. Its jurisdiction embraces both the civil law of the province of Québec and the common law of the other nine provinces and three territories.

The Court hears cases on appeal from the provincial and territorial courts of appeal, and from the Appeal Division of the Federal Court of Canada. In addition, the Court is required to give its opinion on any question referred to it by the Governor in Council. The importance of the Court's decisions for Canadian society is well recognized. The Court assures uniformity, consistency and correctness in the articulation, development and interpretation of legal principles throughout the Canadian judicial system.

1. The Supreme Court of Canada Appeal Process

The following brief description of the appeal process gives a context to the Court Program's activities. Figure 1 summarizes the steps of the appeal process.

The Court comprises the Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, all of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council. The Court hears appeals from three sources.

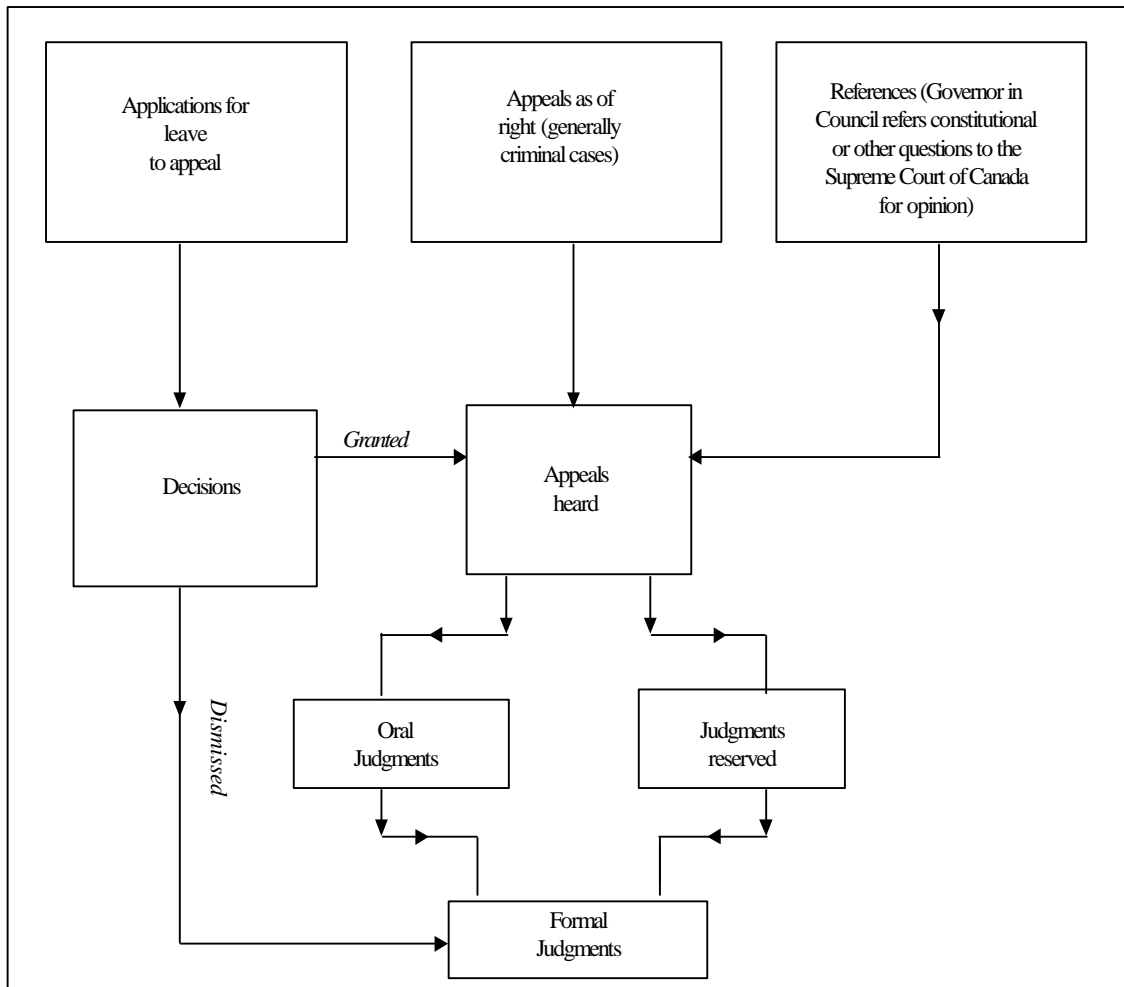
- * In most cases permission to appeal must first be obtained. Such permission, or leave to appeal, is given by the Court if a case involves a question of public importance or if it raises an important issue of law (or a combination of law and fact) that warrants consideration by the Court.
- * The Court also hears appeals for which leave to appeal is not required. For example, when in a criminal case a court of appeal reverses an acquittal and enters a guilty verdict or when a judge of that court dissents on a point of law, it is possible to appeal as of right to the Court.
- * The third source is the referral power of the Governor in Council. The Court is required to give an opinion on constitutional or other questions when asked to do so.

Applications for leave to appeal are determined by a panel of three Judges, usually based on written submissions filed by the parties. The Court considers on average 600 of these applications in a year. An oral hearing may be held when so ordered by the Court. If leave is refused, it is the end of the case. If leave is granted, or when a case comes directly to the Court from one of the other sources, written legal arguments and other documentation are prepared and filed by the parties. A hearing of the appeal is then scheduled. Before an appeal reaches the hearing stage, numerous motions (such as those for intervener status or for extension of time for the filing of documents) may be brought by the parties. These are usually dealt with by a single Judge, or by the Registrar.

The Court sits only in Ottawa, and holds three sessions per year during which it hears approximately 100 appeals. The hearings are open to the public and are usually televised. Interpretation services are provided in the courtroom for all hearings. A quorum consists of five Judges for appeals, but most are heard by a panel of seven or nine Judges. As a general rule, the Court allows two hours for oral argument. The Court's weekly schedule of hearings, with summaries of cases, is published in the **Bulletin of Proceedings**, and is available on the Internet (<http://www.scc.csc.gc.ca>).

The decision of the Court is sometimes given immediately at the end of the oral argument, but more often it is reserved to enable the Judges to write reasons. When a reserved decision is ready to be delivered, the date for release is announced and the decisions are deposited with the Registrar. Reasons for judgment in both official languages are made available to the parties and to the public in printed form and to legal databases in electronic format. The decisions of the Court and the Bulletin are also made available on the Internet through a project undertaken with the University of Montréal. As required by its constitutive statute and the *Official Languages Act*, the Court publishes its decisions in both official languages in the **Supreme Court Reports**, which include all the reasons for judgment rendered by the Court in a given calendar year.

Figure 1: Supreme Court Appeal Process



B. Operating Environment

1. Objective

To provide a general Court of Appeal for Canada.

2. Strategic Priorities

- * To ensure the independence of the Court as an institution within the framework of sound public administration;
- * to improve access to the Court and its services;
- * to process hearings and decisions promptly; and
- * to provide the information base the Court needs to fulfil its mandate.

These four strategic priorities were chosen as a means to enable the Office of the Registrar to fulfil its Mission Statement, which is: "To provide the best possible decision-making environment for the Court".

3. Challenges

The Court's workload remains high and new resources will be deployed to maintain the gains made over the last few years in terms of delay reduction and efficiencies. A severe accommodation shortage, however, is rendering this strategic priority nearly impossible to attain, and is placing the Court's program integrity in jeopardy.

Access to the Court is being improved through the use of technology, which requires an ongoing investment in both human and physical resources. The Court is augmenting electronic access to its services but must continue to offer access by traditional means in order to ensure that its services are available to all citizens. The visibility of the Court both in Canada and abroad creates increased demands which require new programs and approaches. As well, the Universal Classification Standard initiative continues to have a serious effect on staff and delivery of services as it has required more resources than expected and has affected morale.

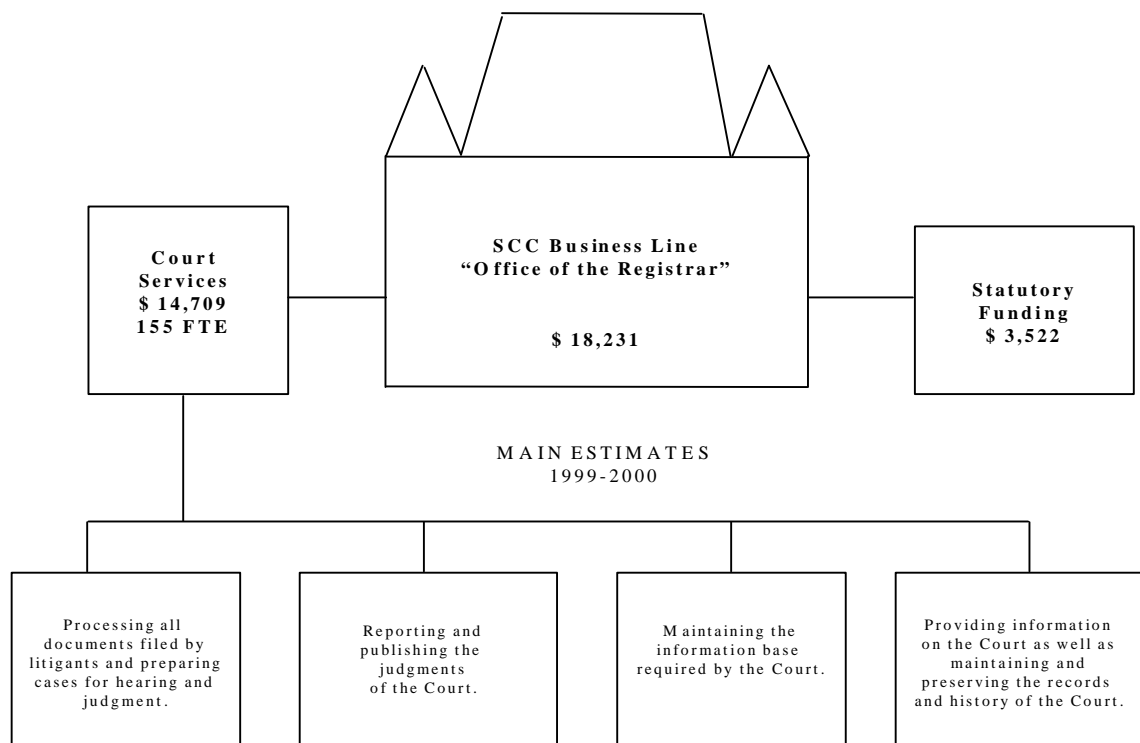
C. Departmental Organization

The Supreme Court of Canada has a single Business Line - the Office of the Registrar - which exists to provide the services the Court requires to render its decisions.

These services are provided through the following two Service Lines: Court Services and Statutory Funding.

1. Court Services

This Service Line involves:



2. Statutory Funding

The activities of this Service Line relate to administering the following payments:

- * Judges' salaries, allowances, and annuities;
- * annuities to spouses and children of Judges; and
- * lump sum payments to spouses of Judges who die while in office.

Section III: Agency Performance

The Supreme Court of Canada's approved Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure (PRAS) is comprised of one business line: the Office of the Registrar and two service lines: the Court Services and Statutory Funding.

A. Performance Expectations

The following table has been created from SCC commitments published in the 1999-2000 Report on Plans and Priorities.

Supreme Court of Canada	
To provide Canadians with:	to be demonstrated by:
An independent judiciary.	- Appropriate arms-length relationships with Parliament, the Department of Justice and the Central Agencies.
Improved access to the Court and its services.	- Enhancements to the Case Management System, allowing for easier and more comprehensive access to the Court's database, for both internal and external users; - A complete redesign of the Court's Web Site; - Completion of the first phase of the Court's electronic filing project; - Modernization of the Supreme Court of Canada Rules; - Provision of an information base needed by the Court to fulfil its mandate; and, - A redesign of the Bulletin of Proceedings by December 2000, to provide better information to the public.
Cases processed without delay.	- Maintaining processing times, as tracked in the Court's yearly Statistical Report.

B. Financial Information

Supreme Court of Canada	
Planned Spending	\$15,720,000
<i>Total Authorities</i>	<i>\$18,230,637</i>
1999-2000 Actual	\$ 17,139,139

The difference between the Planned Spending and the Total Authorities is mainly related to the funds carried-forward from 1998-1999 (\$ 504,500), to the supplementary funding received to cover the cost of new collective bargaining (\$ 384,216), and a Treasury Board Submission (TB Minute 827828 (\$ 1,140,365)), to address the heightened role and visibility of the Supreme Court of Canada. Actual expenditures were 6% less than Total Authorities. TB Minute 827828 was approved February 10, 2000; however, hiring of professional staff was delayed as a result of the accommodation crisis; and, year-end purchasing rules and procedures related to goods and services prohibited proceeding as planned.

C. Performance Accomplishments

1. External Factors Influencing the Business Line

The Supreme Court of Canada accomplishments are influenced by the following external factors:

Workload: The volume and nature of work carried out under the Program is largely dictated by the activities of the Bench. These in turn depend mainly on the number and the nature of cases filed with the Court as well as the complexity of the issues raised in those cases, which are outside the Court's control.

Efforts by the Judges to render decisions without delay affect the workload of the Court's staff and of the Judges themselves. The Court is pursuing a policy of delivering judgments quickly, both on applications for leave to appeal, and on appeals. The number of leave applications filed in the past year continues to be high. The combined effect of increasingly complex issues and faster delivery of judgments continues to put relentless pressure on the staff. This pressure is exacerbated both by efforts to reduce backlogs of leave applications and by 125th Anniversary special projects, one of which includes modernizing the Rules of the Supreme Court.

The Court's heightened role and visibility as a leader in such areas as Charter interpretation and Court management, as well as the recent appointment of a new Chief Justice, continue to place heavy demands on the Judges and Court staff from foreign dignitaries and delegations.

**Increased Interest of
Foreign Judiciary**

Legislative: The direction and nature of the Court Program is determined by the *Supreme Court Act* and other Acts of Parliament such as the *Criminal Code*, which confer jurisdiction on the Court. Therefore the introduction of amendments to any one of these statutes directly affects the Program. In addition, the enactment of, or substantive amendment to, any piece of legislation, such as the federal *Firearms Act*, may eventually affect the Program because the Court — as the final arbiter of legal disputes — is often called on to settle legal issues that arise as a result of these enactments or amendments.

The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, in particular, has had a persistent effect on the workload of the Court. Parties in cases that involve all areas of the law now often refer to the Charter as being a factor in their case. This requires a great deal of the Court's time in research, analysis and deliberation. The Court must stay abreast of developments, not only in Canada, but in other countries with similar Charters of Rights. Furthermore, because the Charter imposes a new perspective on the interpretation of all existing laws, the Court is dealing with more complex and time-consuming issues than ever before.

Leadership of the Court

The Charter added to the role of the judiciary. The Court is often called on to arbitrate complex social issues that affect many Canadians who are not in the courtroom. In addition to being experts in interpreting and applying the law, the Judges must be knowledgeable in many subject areas such as the social sciences. In this vital area of developing Charter issues, the lower courts rely upon the leadership of the Court.

The broadening scope of the Court's information requirements, the development of a global electronic information infrastructure, and the need to preserve a body of law in the national interest coupled with rising information costs are having a profound effect on the Court's library. To provide up-to-date research materials from Canada and other countries, the collection must be supplemented by organized access to databases, global electronic information resources, and links to a network of complementary research collections, as part of the Court's Intranet and Website initiatives. Failure to provide this knowledge base could cause a loss of credibility on important and high-profile issues.

Social: The continuing increase in cases related to human rights and Canadians' increasing interest in high-profile cases have placed the Court more and more in the public eye. Decisions affect the ordinary citizen in numerous significant ways, making it incumbent on the Court to present itself clearly and accurately and to set an example as an effective, efficient and humane organization. To this end, most appeals are now televised, the Court's decisions are available on the Internet and the Court offers special media briefings on the issues before it. Also, the Court pursues a policy of assisting litigants, particularly those who are unrepresented by counsel, to fully understand the procedural requirements of presenting a case properly.

Scrutiny by the Public

Political: The *Constitution Act, 1867* and the *Supreme Court Act* establish the Court as the final arbiter in all judicial cases, including those that have serious implications for governments. As well, the Governor in Council may refer to the Court for hearing and consideration important questions of law or fact concerning any matter. References, such as the Québec secession case, usually demand extraordinary work from the Bench and staff (for example, these hearings typically run much longer than the average appeal), additional resources (for example, for tighter security) and invariably thrust the Court even more than usual in the public eye.

Court at the Apex of the Judiciary, the “Third Branch” of Government.

Current legislation establishes that, for administrative purposes, the Court is (and operates as) a department within the Government of Canada. However, the independence of the judiciary is a fundamental principle underlying the Canadian legal and governmental system. It is of paramount importance that every measure be taken to safeguard judicial independence within the framework of sound public administration. A delicate balance must be maintained between the Program’s administrative and judicial functions to ensure that the Court’s independence is enhanced. Amendments to the *Judges Act* impact upon the perception in this regard as well.

Economic: The Supreme Court, like all federal departments and agencies, is affected by the current economic climate and budgetary issues.

In a special submission to Treasury Board addressing its heightened role and visibility, the Supreme Court demonstrated that its program integrity depended on increased funding, mainly to support the new organizational structure, to cover the hiring of additional professional staff and to pay for the enhancement of technological tools. Additional funding was received in February, 2000 (T.B. Minute 827828).

Technological: Expectations of Canadians for fast, cost-effective access to the Court by the means of their choice require the Court to upgrade its information and computer systems and programs which enable its staff to provide expected services. In particular, enhancements to the Court’s Case Management System and its Web Site, as well as the implementation of electronic filing and information management systems are priorities. The Court is also pursuing telework plans.

Professional: The Court is responsive to suggestions from the Bar on ways of expediting or otherwise improving the hearing of cases and processes before the Court. Lawyers who appear frequently before the Court are providing input on the Court’s Rules revision, Web access and electronic filing initiatives.

2. Accomplishments

An Independent Judiciary

In 1999-2000, the institutional independence of the Supreme Court of Canada continued to be safeguarded. In order to monitor the situation, the Registrar regularly confers with the Bench to assess its level of comfort that the Supreme Court of Canada is maintaining its institutional independence. Further, in this regard, the Registrar prepared a submission for the quadrennial commission on judicial compensation and benefits.

General and professional media coverage is also used to gauge the perception of the Court's institutional independence from the outside. The Court's administration complies with recognized principles of public management and fulfils reporting requirements. As well, the Court offers in-depth background information to the media on upcoming cases and on its decisions in order to promote knowledgeable, fair reporting of the work of the Court.

Also, through its involvement in Head of Federal Agencies and Small Agencies Administrators networks, the Office of the Registrar has raised for discussion the difficulties inherent in judicial or quasi-judicial bodies fitting into the "portfolio system".

Improved Access to the Court and its Services

In order to continue to improve access to its services, the Court pursued the following strategies:

- A new Case Management System has been in operation since December 1998 allowing for easier and more comprehensive access to the Court's database. Enhancements to the system are continuing.
- Phase I of the Court's electronic filing project is underway.
- Users of the Bulletin of Proceedings were surveyed and suggestions for improvement are being implemented.
- Additional information was made available on the Court's Web Site, which has been redesigned to support improved access. Specifications have been adapted to ensure accessibility to blind and visually impaired users.
- The drafting of modernized *Rules of the Supreme Court of Canada* is underway.

- The virtual library initiative is continuing with the objective of integrating a wide variety of digital information and delivering it to the desktop. Alliances with federal and provincial law libraries for both resource sharing and co-operative collection development are expanding, benefitting both the Court and its clients. Through shared virtual catalogues and electronic document delivery, the Court has expanded its information base while simultaneously opening its collection to partner libraries. Information about the Court's library collection is made available to the legal profession, the academic community and the public at large. During 1999, the Library's Internet site logged more than 387,000 hits from approximately 16,500 visitors from 46 countries.

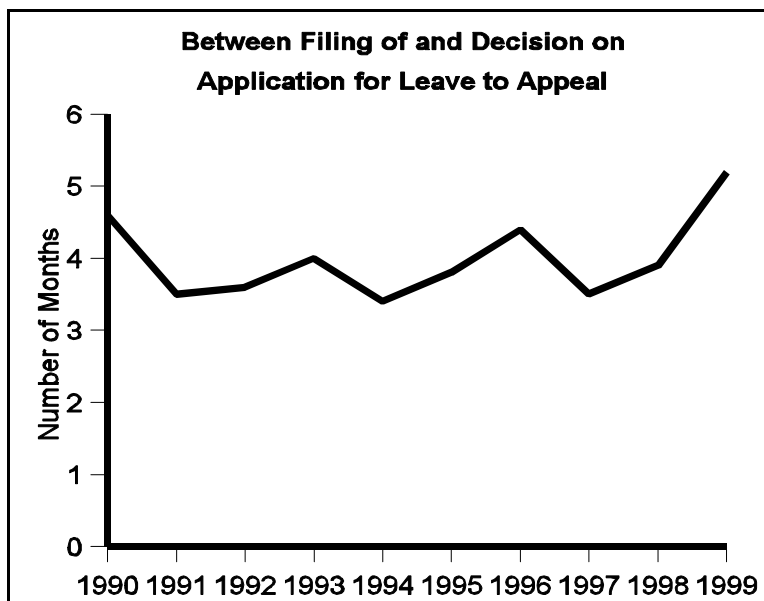
Cases Processed Without Delay

- The new Case Management System allows the handling of the material filed in a manner ensuring no undue delays in the clerical processing of cases. However, due to the increasing numbers and complexity of cases filed, as well as other pressing priorities, the time lapses for processing leave applications has increased. Concerted efforts are now underway to decrease these times.

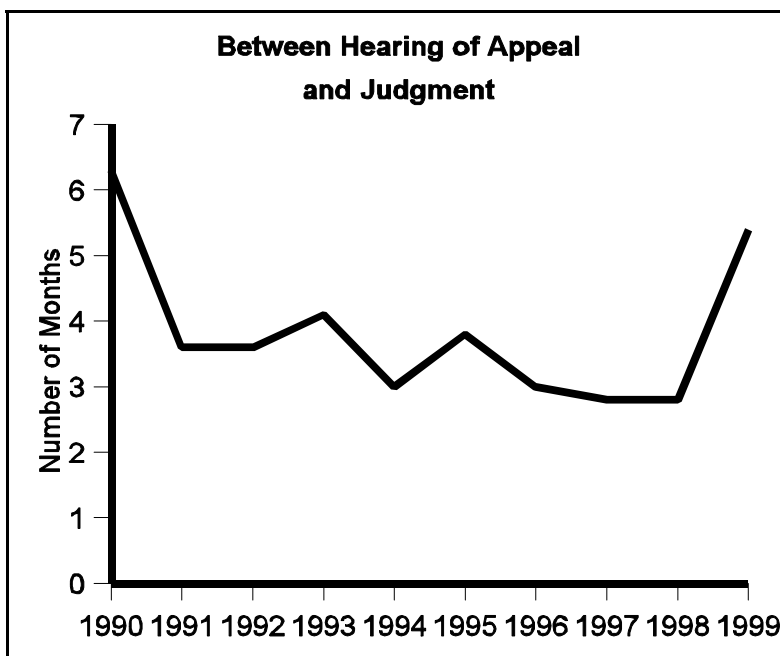
The following graphics "Average Time Lapses," show the elapsed time at various stages of the proceedings before the Supreme Court of Canada: between filing of the complete application for leave and the decision on the leave application; between the granting of leave (or the filing of a notice of appeal as of right) and the hearing; and between the hearing and judgment.

Average Time Lapses 1990 to 1999

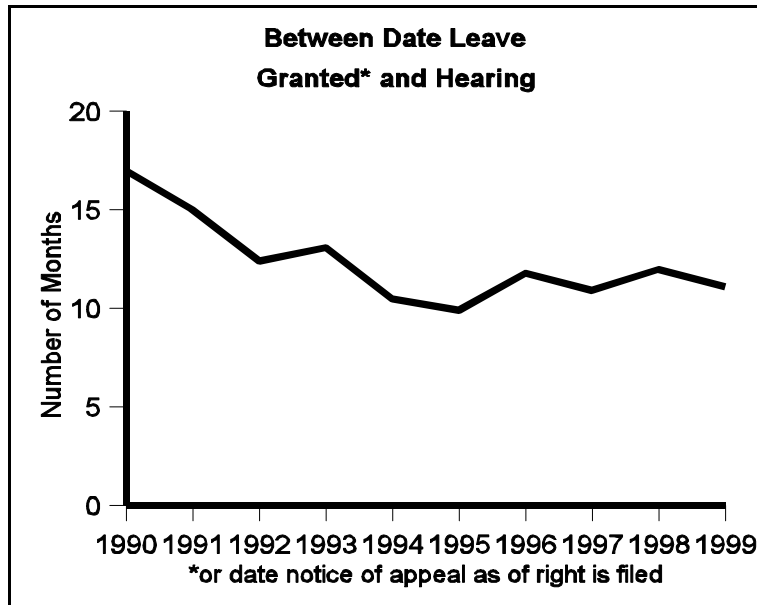
Graphic 1



Graphic 2



Graphic 3



Section IV: Financial Performance

A. Financial Performance Overview

In comparison to the planned spending, additional funds were necessary for the Office of the Registrar. Court services used funds carried forward from the previous year to finance additional human resources required to assist with the increased workload resulting from the heightened role and visibility of the Court and to address the work related to the Universal Classification Standard. As well, funds were necessary to cover salary increases related to signed collective bargaining.

Non-respendable revenues were higher than planned. The decrease in revenues over the last couple of years is related to the increased popularity of the Internet where judgments of the Court can be obtained without charge.

B. Financial Summary Tables

The following financial tables are applicable to the Supreme Court of Canada:

Table 1	Summary of Voted Appropriations
Table 2	Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending
Table 3	Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending
Table 4	Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line
Table 5	Non-Respendable Revenues
Table 6	Transfer Payments

Financial Table 1

Summary of Voted Appropriations

A. Authorities for 1999-2000

Financial Requirements by Authority (thousands of dollars)

Vote	1999-2000			
	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual	
Supreme Court of Canada				
45	Program expenditures	10,983.0	13,215.2	12,137.6
(S)	Judges' salaries, allowances and annuities, annuities to spouses and children of judges and lump sum payments to spouses of judges who die while in office	3,455.0	3,521.4	3,521.4
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	1,282.0	1,478.0	1,478.0
(S)	Spending of proceeds from the disposal of Surplus Crown Assets	-	16.0	2.1
(S)	Refunds of amounts credited to revenues in previous years	-	-	-
Total Agency		15,720.0	18,230.6	17,139.1

Total Authorities are Main Estimates plus Supplementary Estimates plus other authorities.

Financial Table 2

Comparison of Total Planned to Actual Spending

Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending (thousands of dollars)

	1999-2000		
	Planned	Authorized	Actual
FTEs	144.0	155.0	146.7
Operating	12,265.0	14,709.3	13,617.7
Capital	-	-	-
Voted Grants & Contributions	-	-	-
Subtotal: Gross Voted Expenditures	12,265.0	14,709.3	13,617.7
Statutory Grants and Contributions	<u>3,455.0</u>	<u>3,521.4</u>	<u>3,521.4</u>
Total Gross Expenditures	15,720.0	18,230.7	17,139.1
Less:			
Respendable Revenue	-	-	-
Total Net Expenditures	15,720.0	18,230.7	17,139.1
Other Revenues and Expenditures			
Non-Respendable Revenues	-200.0	-253.3	-253.3
Cost of services provided by other departments	<u>2,700.0</u>	<u>2,680.7</u>	<u>2,680.7</u>
Net Cost of the Program	18,220.0	20,658.1	19,566.5

Note: Respendable Revenues were formerly called "Revenues Credited to the Vote".
 Non-Respendable Revenues were formerly called "Revenues Credited to the CRF".

Financial Table 3

Historical Comparison of Total Planned to Actual Spending

Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending (thousands of dollars)

	Actual 1997-1998	Actual 1998-1999	1999-2000		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Supreme Court of Canada	14,278.4	15,424.4	15,720.0	18,230.6	17,139.1
Total	14,278.4	15,424.4	15,720.0	18,230.6	17,139.1

Total Authorities are Main Estimates plus Supplementary Estimates plus other authorities.

Financial Table 4

Resource requirements by Organization and Business Line

Comparison of 1999-2000 Planned Spending, and Total Authorities to Actual Expenditures by Organization and Business Line (thousands of dollars)

Business Line		
Organization	Office of the Registrar	TOTALS
Court Services	12,265.0	12,265.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>14,709.3</i>	<i>14,709.3</i>
(Actuals)	13,617.7	13,617.7
Statutory Funding	3,455.0	3,455.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>3,521.4</i>	<i>3,521.4</i>
(Actuals)	3,521.4	3,521.4
TOTALS	15,720.0	15,720.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>18,230.7</i>	<i>18,230.7</i>
(Actuals)	17,139.1	17,139.1
% of TOTAL	94 %	94 %

Note: **Numbers in italics** denote Total Authorities for 1999-2000 (Main and Supplementary Estimates and other authorities).
Bolded numbers denote actual expenditures/revenues in 1999-2000.
Due to rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Financial Table 5

Non-Respendable Revenues

Non-Respendable Revenues (thousands of dollars)

	Actual 1997-1998	Actual 1998-1999	1999-2000		
			Planned Revenues	Total Authorities	Actual
Supreme Court of Canada	277.4	266.4	200.0	253.3	253.3
Total Non-Respendable Revenues	277.4	266.4	200.0	253.3	253.3

Note: Non-Respendable Revenues were formerly called "Revenues Credited to the CRF".

Financial Table 6

Transfer Payments

Transfer Payments (thousands of dollars)

Business Line	Actual 1997-1998	Actual 1998-1999	1999-2000		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
GRANTS					
Office of the Registrar	1,106.7	1,060.2	1,180.0	1,176.5	1,176.5
Total Grants	1,106.7	1,060.2	1,180.0	1,176.5	1,176.5
CONTRIBUTIONS					
Office of the Registrar	-	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfer Payments	1,106.7	1,060.2	1,180.0	1,176.5	1,176.5

Total Authorities are Main Estimates plus Supplementary Estimates plus other authorities.

Section V: Other Information

A. Contacts for Further Information

Supreme Court of Canada Building 301 Wellington Street Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J1 Telephone: (613) 995-4330 Fax: (613) 996-3063	General Enquiries
World Wide Web: http://www.scc-csc.gc.ca	Internet Access reception@scc-csc.gc.ca

B. Legislation Administered

<i>Supreme Court Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, as amended
<i>Judges Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, as amended

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