



Courts Administration
Service

Services administratif des
tribunaux judiciaires

ANNUAL REPORT 2006/2007



Courts Administration Service

Canada

Letter from the Chief Administrator to the Minister of Justice

September 30, 2007

The Honourable Robert Nicholson
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada
284 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6

Dear Minister:

Pursuant to subsection 12(1) of the *Courts Administration Service Act*, I am pleased to submit the fourth annual report on the activities of the Courts Administration Service for the 2006-2007 fiscal year.

The report presents an overview of the Service's activities and accomplishments from the beginning of April 2006 to the end of March 2007. It also conveys the important work accomplished by the Service's employees in providing quality registry and administrative services to the Federal Court of Appeal, the Federal Court, the Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada and the Tax Court of Canada.

Yours truly,



R.P. Guenette
Acting Chief Administrator

Message from the Acting Chief Administrator



I am pleased to confirm that the Courts Administration Service (the Service) has made progress and innovations in several areas over the last year.

We are continuing our efforts to consolidate and harmonize registry services, a process that has been ongoing for a number of years. Our modernization projects are our highest priorities. The application of cutting-edge case management technology is essential. Moreover, we have taken this approach by introducing e-filing of documents, digital recording and the establishment of an electronic courtroom. These projects are only in the initial stages but they will soon make it possible for us to revolutionize access to judicial services for all Canadians.

This unceasing desire to be in the front line of technology has also found an echo in a number of other countries. Delegations from Ukraine, China and Ethiopia have met with our managers to gain an understanding and to observe our registry management practices, interactions with judges and the way we conduct our regional operations. We have provided them with accurate analyses that will enable them to benefit from our work and our experience. These partnerships are highly beneficial for the Service and there will be other associations of this kind over the next few years.

The Service has also given concrete form to a number of important organizational changes this year. All regional and registry operations were reorganized under the function of the Deputy Chief Administrator and integrated services are now the responsibility of an Executive Director. At the same time, the Service has reviewed its governance with the establishment of an executive committee and a redefinition of the terms of reference of the senior management committee. I feel that these changes will bring a new synergy to the Service and allow for integrated planning of our activities and human resources so that we shall be able to deal with existing challenges such as planning for the succession and our obligations with respect to accountability.

In conclusion, I find that the desire of employees to make the Service a model of excellence in the administration of justice is very palpable. I am highly enthusiastic about the coming year and very much hope that we can continue our consolidation and development projects, which will enable us to gain even wider impact. This report refers to a number of these projects.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'R.P. Guenette', with a stylized flourish at the end.

R.P. Guenette
Acting Chief Administrator



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The Courts Administration Service – An Overview

The Service in Brief

The role of the Service is to provide registry, judicial and corporate services to four courts of law – the Federal Court of Appeal, the Federal Court, the Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada and the Tax Court of Canada.

These services make it easier for individuals, companies, organizations, and the Government of Canada to submit disputes and other matters to the courts. They also enable the courts to hear and resolve the cases before them fairly, expeditiously and as efficiently as possible.

The mandate of the Service is:

- to ensure the effective and efficient provision of services to the four courts;
- to enhance the judicial independence of the courts by placing them at arm's length from the Government of Canada; and
- to enhance accountability for the use of public money.

The functions of the Service include:

- providing litigants and their counsel with services relating to court hearings;
- informing litigants about rules of practice, court directives and procedures;
- maintaining court records;
- acting as liaison between the judiciary, the legal profession and lay litigants;
- processing documents filed by or issued to litigants;
- recording all proceedings;

- serving as the entity where individuals seeking enforcement of decisions made by the courts and federal administrative tribunals, such as the Canada Industrial Relations Board and the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal, may file pertinent documents; and
- providing judges, prothonotaries and staff with library services, appropriate facilities and security.

Powers and functions of the Chief Administrator:

- effective and efficient management and administration of all court services, including court facilities, libraries, corporate services and staffing;
- structuring registry operations and preparing budgets, in consultation with the chief justices of the four courts, for the requirements of those courts and the related needs of the Service.





Our Vision, Our Priorities

The Service's mission is one of excellence. We work daily towards the ultimate goal of offering a single point of service, in both official languages, while enhancing the judicial independence of the Federal Court of Appeal, the Federal Court, the Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada and the Tax Court of Canada.

The Service's mission is to be recognized as a national and international model of excellence in the administration of justice. We also ensure that Canadians are able to have access, as quickly as possible, to an efficient, fair and precise process for dispute resolution in each of the courts that we oversee.

Since the Service's inception, our first priority has been the implementation of a dynamic and fully-integrated people management strategy which would support all employees throughout the Service's merger. Since then, we have also implemented unique projects which support innovation and allow us to modernize business processes.

The Courts

Established in 2003 when the *Courts Administration Service Act* (CAS Act) came into force, the Service has the mandate to provide efficient registry and administrative services to the Federal Court of Appeal, the Federal Court, the Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada and the Tax Court of Canada.

The four courts served by the Service are superior courts of record. The Tax Court of Canada obtained this status when the CAS Act came into force. All of these courts were created by the Parliament of Canada pursuant to its authority under section 101 of the *Constitution Act, 1867* to establish courts "for the better administration of the Laws of Canada."

The Federal Court of Appeal

The **Federal Court of Appeal** has jurisdiction to hear appeals from decisions of the Federal Court and the Tax Court of Canada and certain other statutory appeals. It also has exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine applications for judicial review of decisions of 14 federal boards, commissions and tribunals listed in section 28 of the *Federal Courts Act*. Parties to a proceeding in the Federal Court of Appeal may be granted leave, or permission, to appeal a decision of the Federal Court of Appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada if the case involves a question of public importance. Pursuant to section 5(1) of the *Federal Courts Act*, the full judicial complement of the Federal Court of Appeal consists of the Chief Justice and 12 other judges. For further information on the Federal Court of Appeal, please refer to www.fca-caf.gc.ca.

Federal Court

The **Federal Court** is a trial court. It has original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction over cases by and against the Crown (including Aboriginal law claims), proceedings involving admiralty law, intellectual property law and national security, and appeals under 110 federal statutes. The Court also has exclusive jurisdiction to hear applications for judicial review of the decisions of all federal boards, commissions and tribunals other than those over which the Federal Court of Appeal has jurisdiction (see above). This jurisdiction includes, in particular, applications for judicial review of decisions of the Immigration and Refugee Board. Pursuant to section 5.1(1) of the *Federal Courts Act*, the full judicial complement of the Federal Court consists of the Chief Justice and 32 other full-time judges. For further information about the Federal Court, please refer to www.fct-cf.gc.ca.

Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada

The main function of the **Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada** is to hear appeals from courts martial, which are military courts established under the *National Defence Act* and which hear cases under the *Code of Service Discipline* found in Parts III and VII of that Act. Certain judges of the Federal Court of Appeal and the Federal Court, as well as incumbent trial and appellate judges of the provincial superior courts, are members of this Court. For further information on the Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada, please refer to www.cmac-cacm.ca.

Tax Court of Canada

The **Tax Court of Canada** is also a trial court and has exclusive original jurisdiction to hear appeals and references under 12 separate acts of Parliament. Most of the appeals made to the Court relate to income tax, the goods and services tax, or employment insurance. While many appeals are subject to procedures similar to those of the Federal Court, appeals under what is known as the “informal procedure” are heard as informally and expeditiously as circumstances and considerations of fairness permit. For further information on the Tax Court of Canada, please refer to www.tcc-cci.gc.ca.

The Judges

On March 31, 2007, the **Federal Court of Appeal** consisted of the Chief Justice, 9 judges and 2 supernumerary judges.

The **Federal Court** consisted of the Chief Justice, 28 judges, 4 supernumerary judges, 3 deputy judges and 5 prothonotaries.

The **Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada** consisted of the Chief Justice and 62 designated judges.

The **Tax Court of Canada** consisted of the Chief Justice, 17 judges and 5 supernumerary judges.



The Service in Action

Our Human Resources, revolving around the future

With changes beginning in the public service in terms of workforce, it is important that all types of organizations plan accordingly. The Service has focused on its human resources and will continue to do so in the coming years since it is our key asset. The Service expects to become an employer of choice and has already begun working towards this goal by taking concrete action.

Professional Development

Requests by employees who want training and development are taken seriously. This is consistent with the human resources priority to implement a dynamic and human management strategy that supports professional development. In this regard, the Service supports many programs:

- Career Assignment Program
- Management Training Program
- Special Assignment Pay Plan
- Interchange Canada
- Federal Student Work Experience Program
- Financial Officers and Internal Auditors Recruitment Programs, etc.

The Service also offers lunchtime second-language courses, for which \$21,000 was spent in 2005-2006. For general training, \$312,000 was allocated to employees for 2006-2007.

Internal training is also important in our offices. Many courses are offered: staffing courses for managers, Microsoft Outlook, human resources planning for managers, pre-retirement and/or pension seminars, first aid and CPR. Ongoing training is also encouraged through the cross-training of registry employees.

Employees can request a personal learning plan at the beginning of each year to increase professional development in the fields in which they feel they need more training. Moreover, competency profiles and educational requirements for generic positions will be developed so that employees wishing to apply for higher-level positions will know which skills and education they need to develop to achieve their goals.

The creation of an accelerated program for registry officers to be promoted after a year of training is also being studied.





Employees on the move within the Service

We have continued offering cross-training at our various offices. This type of training promotes complementarity in the performance of tasks that fall outside the usual duties in order to enable employees to expand their knowledge and to develop a synergy within the organization at the same time.

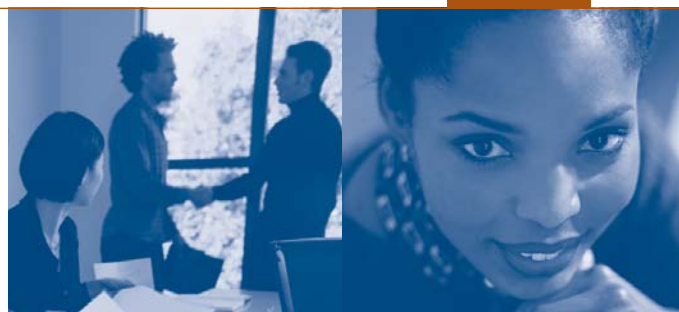
There are a number of advantages that are directly related to cross-training:

- Offers opportunities to learn and develop
- Facilitates cohesion among the various units and sections
- Improves co-ordination and teamwork
- Increases knowledge, abilities and performance

- Improves motivation in general and allows the organization to set common goals and objectives

This initiative is largely contributing to implement the Service's vision by integrating the former registries of the Federal Court of Canada and the Tax Court of Canada. A consistent service approach made possible through integrating the registries and using cross-training ensures the provision of better service to Canadians. All of the initiatives undertaken by the Service, in the areas of new technologies as well as the modernization of our registry procedures, are aimed directly at developing a workforce that is versatile and able to adapt to a complex and ever-changing work environment throughout the country.





Succession Planning

The succession-planning program was implemented by the Service during the past fiscal year. Succession planning is: a forward-looking approach to meet future leadership needs, anticipated gaps for positions that require leadership skills and technical gaps that could arise in the next ten years.

The succession planning sub-committee has undertaken to develop profiles of essential competencies. It will identify, develop and

support staff who show leadership potential and will regularize continuity within the registries' operations.

This committee will also meet with employees who are interested in moving up in the hierarchy to prepare an action plan for implementing a more formal approach. There will also be an informal approach for employees to develop personally and professionally.

People and Numbers within the Service

As of March 31, 2007, 581 employees offered high-quality service to the legal community, the courts and Canadians on a daily basis. Of this number, 84.1% reflects the Canadian population:

- 376 women – 64.7% of our total staff;
- 20 Aboriginal persons – 3.4% of our total staff;
- 30 persons with disabilities – 5.2% of our total staff;
- 63 members of visible minorities – 10.8% of our total staff.



Organizational Changes

The Service Renews its Organizational Structure

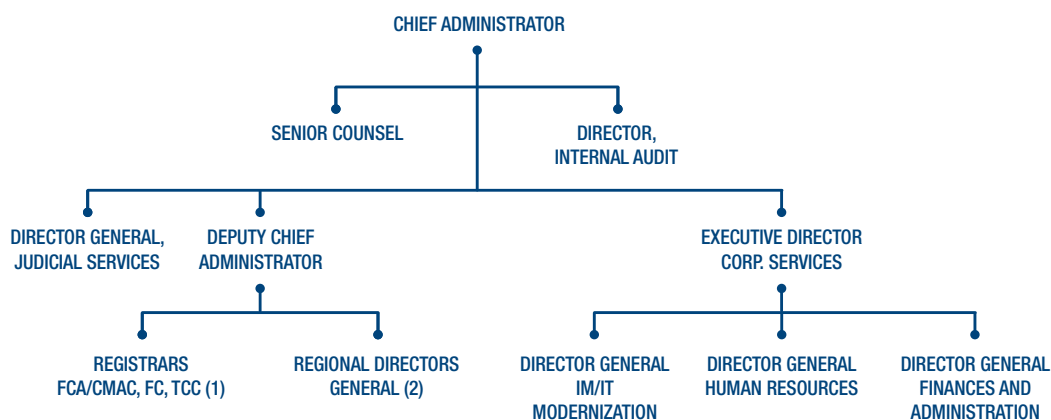
In order to optimize the use made of our resources and to facilitate the accountability of the Service, a new organizational structure has been implemented. The major changes made are designed to reduce the number of reporting relationships to the Chief Administrator and to clearly establish accountability in the delivery of services, thus creating consistency with the architecture of our program activities.

Thus, all the operations of the regional offices and registries are now under the direction of the Deputy Chief Administrator. At the same time, the position of Executive Director, Corporate Services was created to include all the corporate functions. These consist of

Human Resources, Information Technology and Information Management, and Finance and Administrative Services.

Furthermore, the governance structure of the Service has also been changed to allow for more decentralized decision-making. The creation of an executive committee restricted to certain members of senior management has made it possible to identify financial and organizational challenges quickly and to assess possible solutions that, depending on the situation, are discussed by the senior management committee.

This modernized governance framework, combined with the support of a new organizational structure to be completed when a Deputy Chief Administrator is hired, will make it possible to inject new vigour into the integration of the registries and to promote operational synergy with the regional offices.



(1) FCA/CMAC: FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL, COURT MARTIAL APPEAL COURT OF CANADA, FC: FEDERAL COURT, TCC: TAX COURT OF CANADA

(2) THREE REGIONAL DIRECTORS GENERAL: WESTERN, ONTARIO AND QUEBEC/ATLANTIC



Relocation to the Toronto Federal Judicial Centre

Relocation of operations was completed in July 2006 for the registries of the Federal Court of Appeal, Federal Court and Tax Court of Canada. The consolidation of operations in Toronto has provided opportunities for eliminating duplication, reduced operational costs, improved visibility and simplified security requirements. Overall expenditures were reduced by reusing and recycling equipment and furniture wherever feasible and cost effective. The Toronto Federal Judicial Centre is equipped with the necessary technology infrastructure, adequate furniture, security and a work environment which enable the Judges of the Courts, the legal community, the public and the employees of the Service to perform their work in a safe, efficient and productive environment.

The design of the new Toronto Federal Judicial Centre is indicative of the importance of the role of the judicial system as one of the cornerstones of our free and democratic society. As the visible symbol of the justice system, the design of the Judicial Centre expresses the permanence, stability and dignity of the institution for all Canadian citizens without being overbearing or intimidating. Recognizing that the enactment of justice is a public event, the design of the Judicial Centre has balanced a sense of the openness and accessibility of the judicial system with the importance of the rule of law.

The Toronto Federal Judicial Centre was implemented based on the government-wide Treasury Board Policy on green procurement where cost effective. Delivery of the courts accommodation was done in an environmentally responsible manner by adhering to the principles of the Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED). The target achieved was LEED Silver.

Modernization of the Registry Process

In order to meet the requirements of the digital information age and the desire to provide an efficient and flexible work environment, the Service is counting on the efforts of the Modernization and Information Management/Information Technology (IM/IT) Directorate. This unit, together with the registry and regional offices operations, will identify and propose concrete solutions, often focusing on technology to improve operational processes.

The remodeling and refinement of our work methods require the involvement of several sectors of the organization, including the technology branch. Indeed, several operational improvements in the registry are reflected in changes in our computer applications.

A review of the operational process has enabled us to undertake a number of modernization projects. These projects include sending a courtesy copy of judgments, reasons and/or orders by e-mail. The implementation of this new option for the parties will be in addition to the existing policy of sending these by fax and by mail, at this time.

The Service is continuing its efforts to implement other modernization projects recommended by the Modernization and IM/IT Directorate such as the digital conversion of documents received by fax at the four courts and the Service (pilot project in Toronto), decentralization of the administration of interpretation services, standardization of the filing date for documents received by fax and electronically and review and reduction of the cost of filing documents in the federal courts.

The new case management system, implementation of which began in early 2007, will consolidate a number of these enhancement and modernization projects.

Technology, an Essential Asset

The Service continues to innovate and to invest in information technology projects that will allow it to improve access to justice for all Canadians. Whether in the form of e-filing, digital recording or the new case management system, ongoing efforts are being made to move these projects ahead to the point where they can be implemented.

E-filing

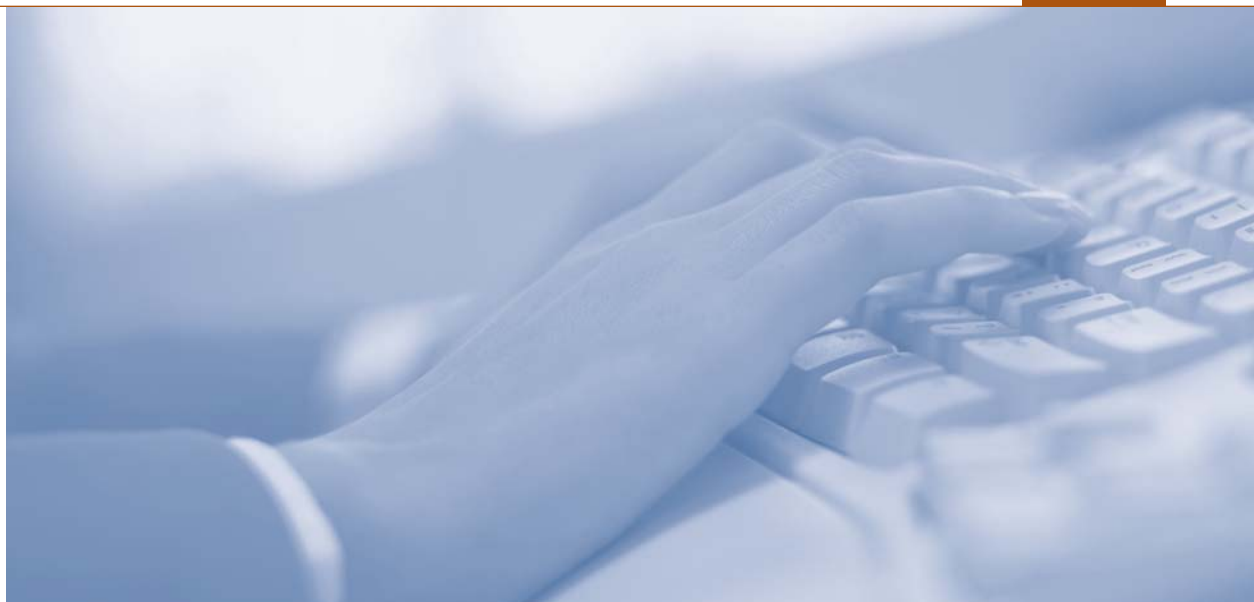
It has only been since October 2005 that Internet surfers have been able to pay filing fees with the Federal Court online, using the Web site of the Receiver General for Canada, with respect to intellectual property proceedings.

To date, 320 e-filings have been received in the case of such proceedings. Furthermore, initiatives have been taken with a view to expanding e-filing to other areas of activity such as immigration and admiralty law.

The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) will also make use of the e-filing system to submit certain documents relating to income tax. CRA representatives are working closely with the e-filing project team to explore the legal and technical issues arising from this proposal.

The Tax Court of Canada has had e-filing of documents, through its website, since 2001.





Digital recording

Digital recording involves digitizing an audio signal and recording it on a hard disk, which allows for more effective control of and access to the information the Service holds. At present, the Service uses court registrars to record and transcribe notes from the courts.

Since the Service can in future count on adequate infrastructures to accommodate this system, we expect to be able to define the optimum parameters for implementing this and thus to ensure trouble-free integration with the case management system.

For sittings in certain courtrooms, the Tax Court of Canada has made use of a digital recording system for many years.

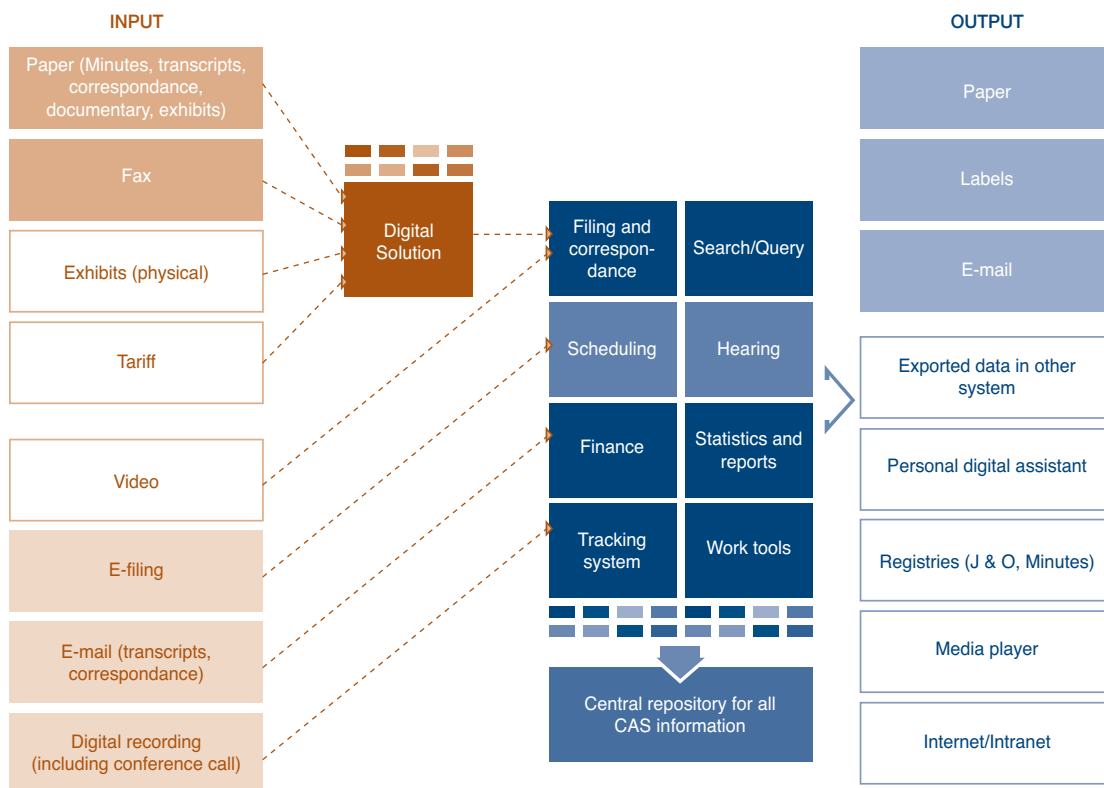
New Case Management System

The purpose of this new system is to replace the two systems that are currently in place, namely, the case management system of the Federal Court of Appeal (FCA) and the Federal Court (FC) and that of the Tax Court of Canada. This new system, which will be the central pivot for our data, will consist of various interconnected modules. These modules include e-filing, digital recording and the document management system for lengthy hearings. It should be noted that the case management system of the FCA and the FC is almost twenty years old and the technology supporting this system cannot be upgraded to improve its operation or to facilitate the transition to a case management system shared by all the courts.

The following diagram explains our approach regarding the adoption of a technologic and flexible platform.

Case Management System Information Flow

Case Management System Modules



The requirements of users for the new case management system have been determined during consultations with employees. The work done during these test runs will provide a basis for the operational design of the new system. The Service will obtain the advice of experts at various stages in the project in order to ensure that everything is in line with the policies of the Treasury Board Secretariat. Thanks to this new case management system, the registries will be better equipped to meet the needs of the public and internal processes will be harmonized. Other projects such as the digitization of documents and remote access also help internal users to provide services.

Given the scope of this project, we expect its gradual implementation to take at least three years. Phase 1, which involves the creation of a common interface, is almost complete. This interface will then enable us to make more substantial improvements during subsequent fiscal years.



The Service broadens its horizons

Canada-Ukraine

During fall 2006, the Service took part in a mission to launch the Canada-Ukraine Judicial Co-operation Project. To achieve this, the Acting Chief Administrator visited Ukraine.

The mission was conducted by the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs and funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The Service is participating in the mission as a consultant, as is Dr. Peter Solomon of the University of Toronto.

The project's objective is for Canada to collaborate with its Ukrainian partners on various components aimed at improving the Ukrainian justice system and increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of administration and operations in their courts. Thus, Canada will be dealing with various areas of reflection and activity, such as transparency, governance, training, revision of operational processes, information technology resources and the public's access to the courts.

Several countries are currently working on numerous projects to improve the Ukrainian justice system. Canada's involvement is essentially limited to three courts that have been identified by the Ukrainian authorities.

During his visit to Ukraine, the Acting Chief Administrator visited the three Ukrainian courts identified and established valuable contacts with the Supreme Court, the State Court of Administration of Ukraine and the Academy of Judges of Ukraine. Several areas where improvements would clearly be of benefit were also observed.



Canada-China

This partnership is part of the Canada-China Judicial Linkages Project – a five-year project funded by CIDA. This project aims to encourage exchanges between the highest courts of Canada and China and to implement a number of systematic judicial reforms. This program is managed by the National Judicial Institute with the help of the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs and the Courts Administration Service.

The Service will welcome two Chinese judges in 2007. Their six-week training session will enable these two judges from the Supreme People's Court of China to familiarize themselves with the Service and, more specifically, to learn about the courts' procedures and summonses.

Canada-Russia

The Service is continuing to pursue its co-operative agreement with Russia. This agreement is aimed at helping the Russian judiciary understand and apply the rule of law, constitutional principles, impartiality and judicial independence. Continuing this project also ensures that specific measures are introduced that will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the courts of general and commercial jurisdictions dealing with tax matters.



Appendices

Financial Reports

The Service is entirely funded by parliamentary appropriations, receiving 67 million dollars in 2006-2007. With real costs totalling 66.6 million dollars, there was a surplus of 0.4 million dollars. It collects revenue through filing fees, fines and sales of copies of filed documents, including judgments and orders. This non-respendable revenue is deposited directly to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In 2006-07, these revenues came to 1.8 million dollars.

At the request of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, four Prothonotaries were appointed to the Federal Court between 1999 and 2003. In addition, five new Deputy Judges have been appointed to the Federal Court since 2004. In December 2006, the Service did obtain temporary funding for those positions, for the 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 fiscal years, but the funding must be requested year after year even though these needs are ongoing. The Service will continue to work with the Treasury Board Secretariat and other partners on finding a permanent solution to fund these policy issues.

It should also be noted that over the years, the Service has absorbed certain additional expenses which have added to the financial stress on the organization. For example, it absorbed the cuts arising from the procurement savings pursuant to the Government's Expenditure Review that was conducted 3 years ago – the problem being that very few procurement savings were possible in the items most significant to the Service: translation; court reporters, etc.

Further details of the financial performance of the Service are published in the Main Estimates tabled in Parliament and in the Service's annual Departmental Performance Report, available at:

http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20072008/p2_e.asp

http://www.cas-satj.gc.ca/publications/pub_DPR_e.php

How to Contact the Service

All of our regional offices across Canada are listed below. In order to provide you with better service as well as access points as close to your residence as possible, the Service has established partnerships with provincial and territorial courts to offer services for any requests concerning the Federal Court of Appeal, the Federal Court, the Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada and the Tax Court of Canada.

Offices in the National Capital Region

Headquarters	434 Queen Street Ottawa, Ontario K1A 7V7 Telephone: 613-996-4778 Fax: 613-941-6197 www.cas-satj.gc.ca
Thomas D'Arcy McGee Building	90 Sparks Street Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5B4 Courtrooms of the Federal Court of Appeal, Federal Court and Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada.
Lorne Building	90 Elgin Street Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5B8 Registry of the Federal Court of Appeal, the Federal Court and Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada. Telephone: 613-996-6795 613-995-9177 (Immigration) Fax: 613-952-7226 Registry of the Federal Court Telephone: 613-992-4238 Fax: 613-952-3653
Centennial Towers	200 Kent Street Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M1 Registry and courtrooms of the Tax Court of Canada. Telephone: 613-992-0901 or 1-800-927-5499 Fax: 613-957-9034 TTY: 613-943-0946



Regional and Local Offices

FCA: Federal Court of Appeal
CMAC: Court Martial Appeal Court
of Canada

FC: Federal Court
TCC: Tax Court of Canada

Alberta

Calgary

635 Eighth Avenue S.W.
3rd Floor
T2P 3M3
Telephone:
FCA/CMAC 403-292-5555
FC: 403-292-5920
TCC: 403-292-5556
Fax: 403-292-5329
TTY: 403-292-5879

Edmonton

Scotia Place
Tower 1, Suite 530
P.O. Box 51
10060 Jasper Avenue
T5J 3R8
Telephone:
FCA/CMAC 780-495-2502
FC: 780-495-4651
TCC: 780-495-2513
Fax: 780-495-4681
TTY: 780-495-2428

British Columbia

Vancouver

Pacific Centre
P.O. Box 10065
701 West Georgia Street
V7Y 1B6
Telephone:
FCA/CMAC : 604-666-2055
FC: 604-666-3232
TCC: 604-666-7987
Fax: 604-666-8181
TTY: 604-666-9228

Prince Edward Island

Charlottetown

Sir Henry Louis Davies Law Courts
P.O. Box 2000
42 Water Street
C1A 8B9
Telephone: 902-368-0179
Fax: 902-368-0266

Regional and Local Offices

Manitoba

Winnipeg

363 Broadway Street
4th floor
R3C 3N9
Telephone:
FCA/CMAC: 204-983-2232
FC: 204-983-2509
TCC: 204-983-1785
Fax: 204-983-7636
TTY: 204-984-4440

Nouveau-Brunswick

Fredericton

82 Westmorland Street
Room 100
E3B 3L3
Telephone:
FCA/CMAC: 506-452-2036
FC: 506-452-3016
TCC: 506-452-2424
Fax: 506-452-3584
TTY: 506-452-3036

Saint John

110 Charlotte Street
Room 413
E2L 2J4
Telephone: 506-636-4990
Fax: 506-658-3070

Nova Scotia

Halifax

1801 Hollis Street
Room 1720
B3J 3N4
Telephone:
FCA/CMAC: 902-426-5326
FC: 902-426-3282
TCC: 902-426-5372
Fax: 902-426-5514
TTY: 902-426-9776

Nunavut

Iqaluit

Justice Building (Building #510)
P.O. Box 297
Iqaluit, Nunavut
X0A 0H0
Telephone: 867-975-6100
Fax: 867-975-6550



Regional and Local Offices

Ontario

London *

Registry of the FCA, FC, TCC
231 Dundas Street
3rd floor
N6A 1H1

Telephone:
519-645-4203 or 1-800-927-5499
Fax: 519-675-3391

* This facility is not a Registry point of service. It is a courtroom facility used for sittings in London only.

Toronto

Registry of the FCA, FC, CMAC, TCC
180 Queen Street
2nd floor
M5G 1R7

Telephone:
FCA/FC/CMAC: 416-973-3356
TCC: 416-973-9181 or 1-800-927-5499
Fax:
FCA/FC/CMAC: 416-973-2154
TCC: 416-973-5499
TTY: FCA/FC/CMAC: 416-954-4245

Québec

Montréal

Registry of the FCA, FC, CMAC
30 McGill Street
H2Y 3Z7

Telephone:
FCA/CMAC: 514-283-5200
FC: 514-283-4820
TCC: 514-283-9912 or 1-800-927-5499
Fax:
FCA/CMAC/FC: 514-283-6004
TCC: 514-496-1996
TTY: 514-283-3017

Québec

Palais de Justice
Room 500A and 500E
300 Jean Lesage Blvd.
G1K 8K6

Telephone:
FCA/CMAC: 418-648-4964
FC: 418-648-4820
TCC: 418-648-7324
Fax: 418-648-4051
TTY: 418-648-4644

Regional and Local Offices

Saskatchewan

Regina

The Court House
2425 Victoria Avenue
S4P 3V7
Telephone: 306-780-5268
Fax: 306-787-7217

Saskatoon

The Court House
520 Spadina Crescent East
S7K 2H6
Telephone: 867-667-5441
Fax: 867-393-6212

Newfoundland

St. John's

The Court House
P.O. Box 937
Duckworth Street
A1C 5M3
Telephone: 709-772-2884
Fax: 709-772-6351

Northwest Territories

Yellowknife

The Court House
P.O. Box 1320
4905 – 49th Street
X1A 2L9
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The Courts in Statistics

Days in Court

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005	March 31, 2004
Federal Court of Appeal	290	286	291	317
Federal Court	3,225	3,315	3,434	3,324
Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada	3	4	6	4
Tax Court of Canada	2,218	2,378	2,142	2,546

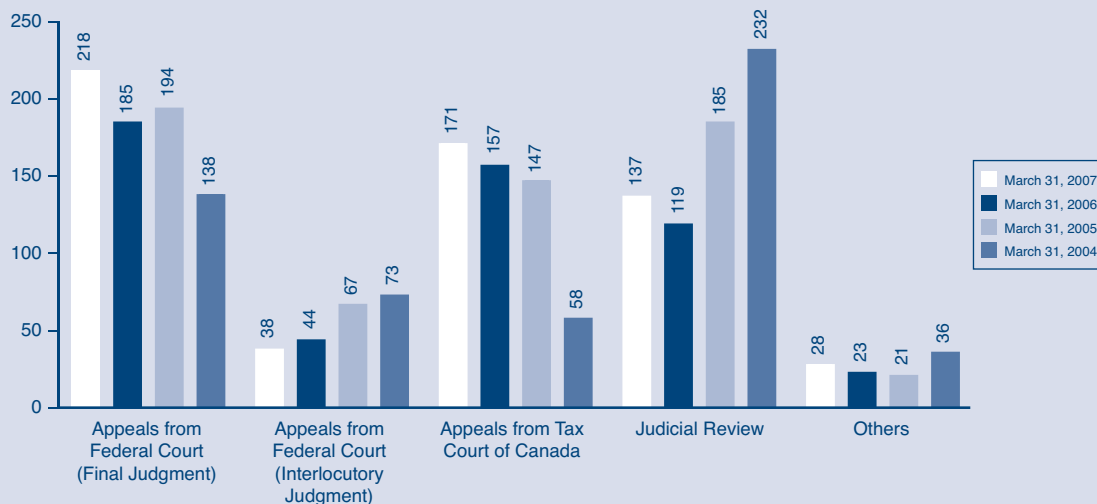
Judgments and Orders Rendered and Directions of the Court

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005	March 31, 2004
Federal Court of Appeal	2,005	2,295	2,250	2,999
Federal Court	20,724	23,118	25,849	32,185
Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada	23	22	37	17
Tax Court of Canada	9,999	8,118	7,877	7,985

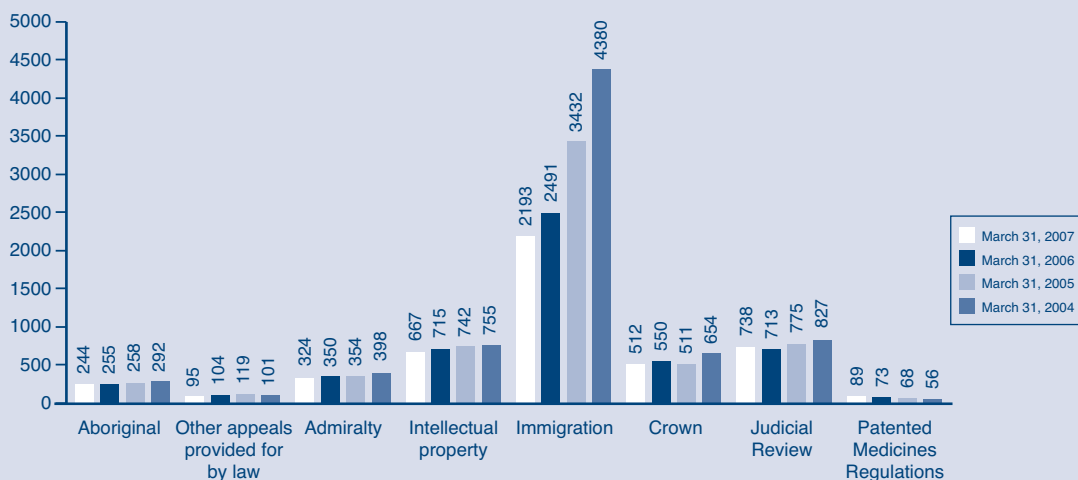
Note: Statistics cover fiscal year from April 1st to March 31st.

Profile of Pending Inventory

Profile of Pending Inventory for the Federal Court of Appeal



Profile of Pending Inventory of the Federal Court

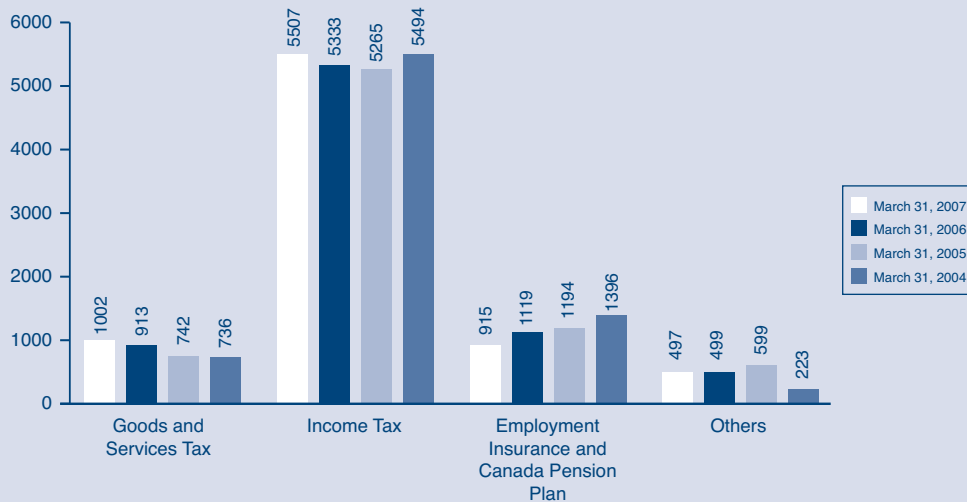


Profile of Pending Inventory of the Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada

Not available

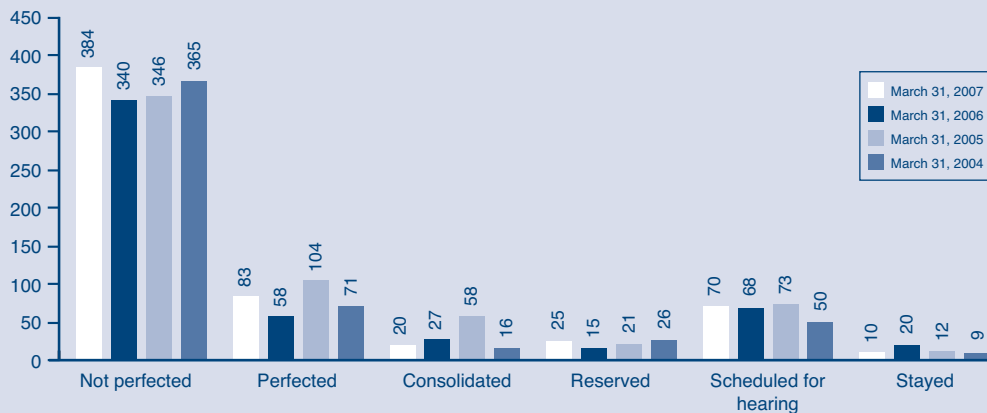


Profile of Pending Inventory for the Tax Court of Canada

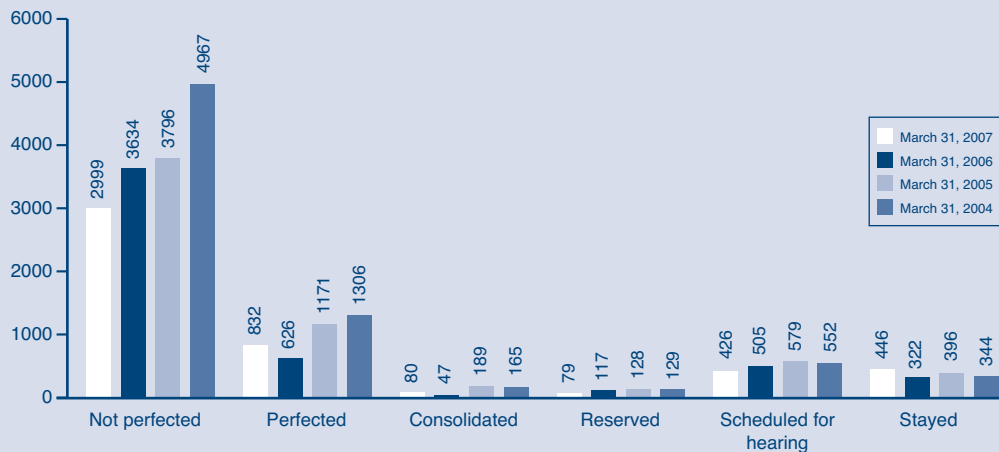


Status of Pending Inventory

Status of Pending Inventory for the Federal Court of Appeal



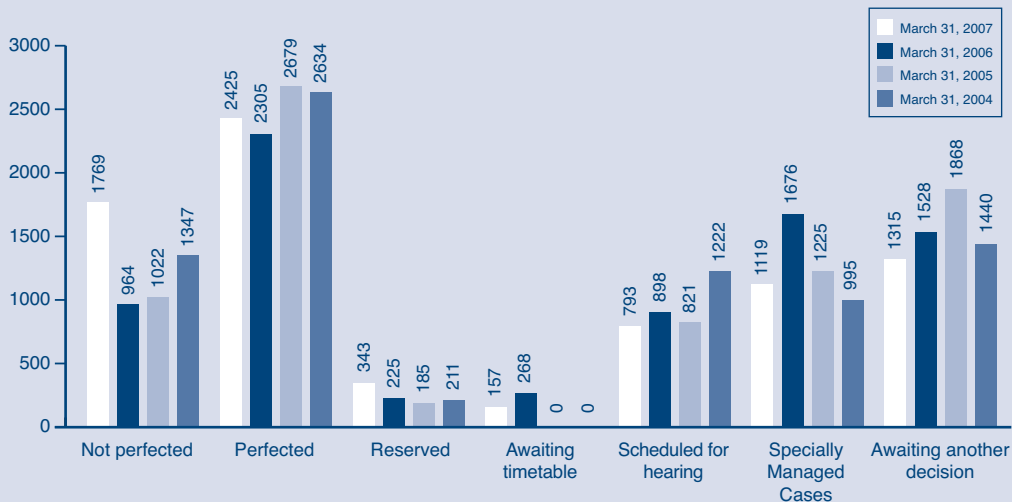
Status of Pending Inventory for the Federal Court



Status of Pending Inventory of the Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada

Not available

Status of Pending Inventory for the Tax Court of Canada



Other Statistics

Recorded Entries

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005	March 31, 2004
Federal Court of Appeal	23,027	23,972	25,294	22,891
Federal Court	216,034	257,508	248,024	236,847
Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada	213	203	334	198
Tax Court of Canada	38,873	37,875	38,724	43,227

Proceedings Instituted

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005	March 31, 2004
Federal Court of Appeal	695	699	738	685
Federal Court	8,286	9,712	11,708	13,513
Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada	8	5	8	7
Tax Court of Canada	5,197	4,849	4,911	5,111

New Proceedings: Administrative and other instruments filed with the Federal Court

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005	March 31, 2004
Income Tax Act certificates	14,064	14,019	13,671	12,782
Goods and Services Tax certificates	7,614	6,972	6,769	5,899
Other instruments and certificates	391	225	202	519

Total Dispositions

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005	March 31, 2004
Federal Court of Appeal	581	729	600	820
Federal Court	8,424	10,280	12,707	12,441
Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada	4	6	7	9
Tax Court of Canada	5,140	4,785	4,960	5,524

Glossary

Legal Expressions	Definitions
Matters heard	Appeals, trials, motions, judicial review applications, etc. that were heard by the respective court. This term includes, where applicable, dispute resolution conferences and pre-trial conferences.
Judgments and orders rendered	All decisions of the Court, including interim orders.
Recorded entries	The number of individual records made in the respective case management automation systems that describe the various documents filed and received and events that have taken place.
Case management	Management of the Court's records.
Directions of the court	Instructions by the Court, written or oral.
Days in court	Each per <i>diem court</i> sitting where a registrar attends in
person or by teleconference.	Reserved
Decision that is not rendered immediately after a case has been heard	or argued. Perfected
When the parties have	done everything required of them, according to the rules
or orders of the court, in order for the case to be ready to be sched-	uled for a hearing. Reasons
Detailed explanation by	the Court for its decision.
Not perfected	When the parties have not yet done everything required of
them, according to the rules or orders of the court, in order for the case to be ready to be	scheduled for a hearing. Order
Decision rendered by the Courts.	Interim order
An order that is not final.	Prothonotary

