



ESTIMATES

Supreme Court of Canada

Performance Report

For the period ending
March 31, 1999

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 what was known as the annual *Part III of the Estimates* document for each department or agency into two documents, a *Report on Plans and Priorities* and a *Departmental Performance Report*.

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.

This year, the Fall Performance Package is comprised of 82 Departmental Performance Reports and the government's report *Managing for Results - Volumes 1 and 2*.

This *Departmental Performance Report*, covering the period ending March 31, 1999, 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 pilot *Report on Plans and Priorities* for 1998-99. The key result commitments for all departments and agencies are also included in Volume 2 of *Managing for Results*.

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 and develop both managing for and reporting of results. 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/tb/key.html>

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Supreme Court of Canada

Performance Report

**For the
period ending
March 31, 1999**

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 our commitments for the 1998-99 fiscal year. The Registrar is responsible for all administrative work in the Court. This responsibility 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 delivery of the Court's opinion on the Reference on the unilateral secession of Quebec within 6 months of the hearing and under conditions of extraordinarily high public interest demanded exceptional efforts from the Court and staff. The completion of the new case management system combined with the high number of applications for leave to appeal filed required a high level of commitment from all the staff of the Court. Nevertheless, the goals of improving access and providing a sound base for the court administration were carried out with success, as demonstrated by the statistical information provided in this report. However, delay reduction has almost reached a plateau as complexity of cases and continued heavy workload combined to neutralise efforts.

The partnerships struck in the areas of library resources sharing, technology, distribution of judgments and visitors' services were nurtured. Technological changes and contingency planning in preparation of Year 2000 have been progressing. The visibility of the Court is having repercussions on the entire institution, interest in its work and administration being intensified within Canada and abroad.

Meeting the expectations of the judiciary, the legal profession, the litigants, the media and the public at large will require the Office of the Registrar to improve upon the efficiencies gained over the past decade. The turn of the millennium will mark the 125th anniversary of the Court's creation and the 50th anniversary of the abolition of appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. Preparation for the celebrations which will include the involvement of the legal profession, law faculties and students has proposed and will create a strong sense of pride in our national institution in the new millennium.

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.	DPR Section 3.C.2, page 12 DPR Section 3.C.2, page 12 DPR Section 3.C.2, page 13

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.

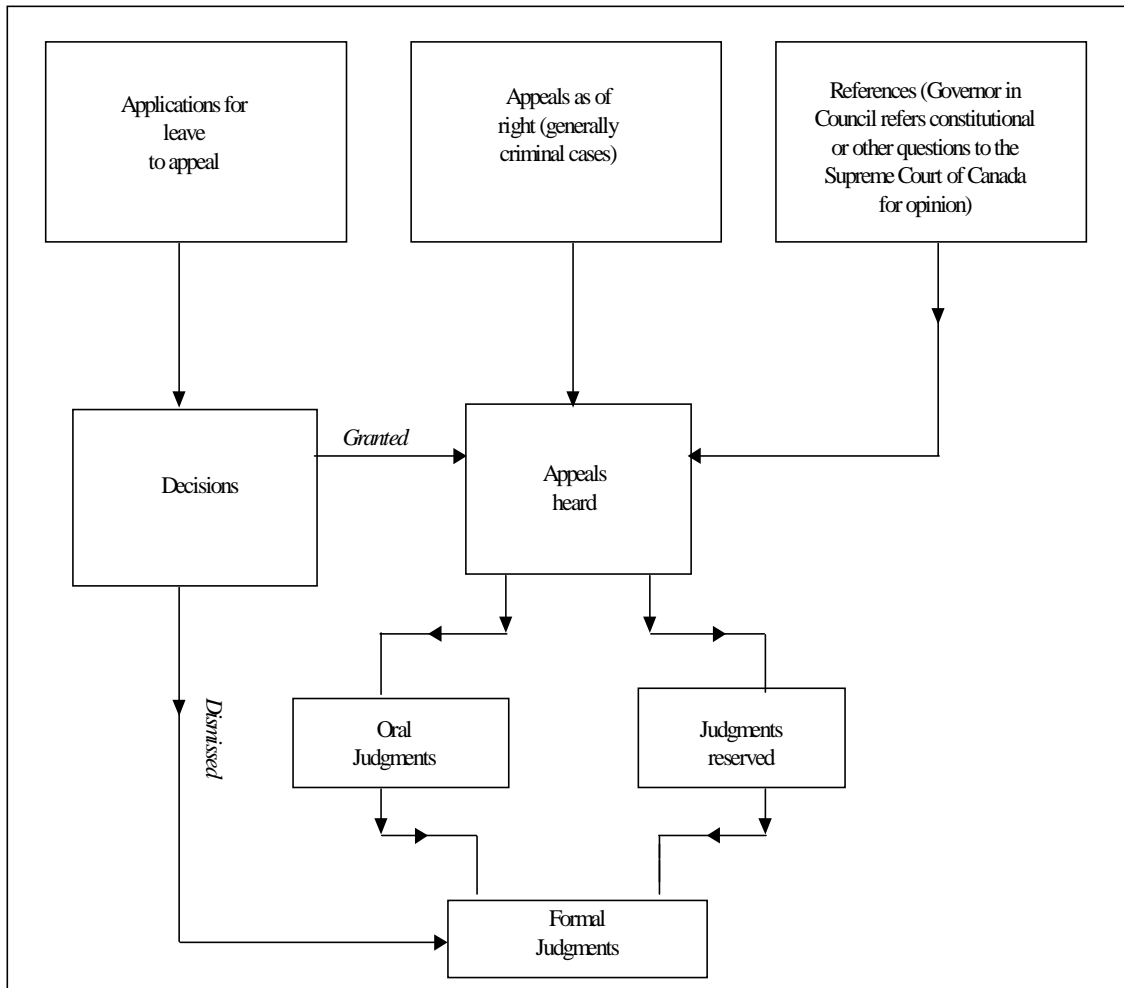
- In most cases permission to appeal must first be obtained. Such permission, or leave to appeal, is given by the Court if a case involves a question of public importance or if it raises an important issue of law (or a combination of law and fact) that warrants consideration by the Court.
- The Court 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 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 120 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 members 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 of 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 continues to increase and new resources will be required to maintain the gains made over the last few years in terms of delay reduction and efficiencies. Access to the Court is being improved through the use of technology, which requires an ongoing investment in both human and physical resources. As well, the Court 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 on already overextended resources. As well, the Universal Classification Standard has had a serious effect on staff and delivery of services as it has required more resources than expected and has affected morale.

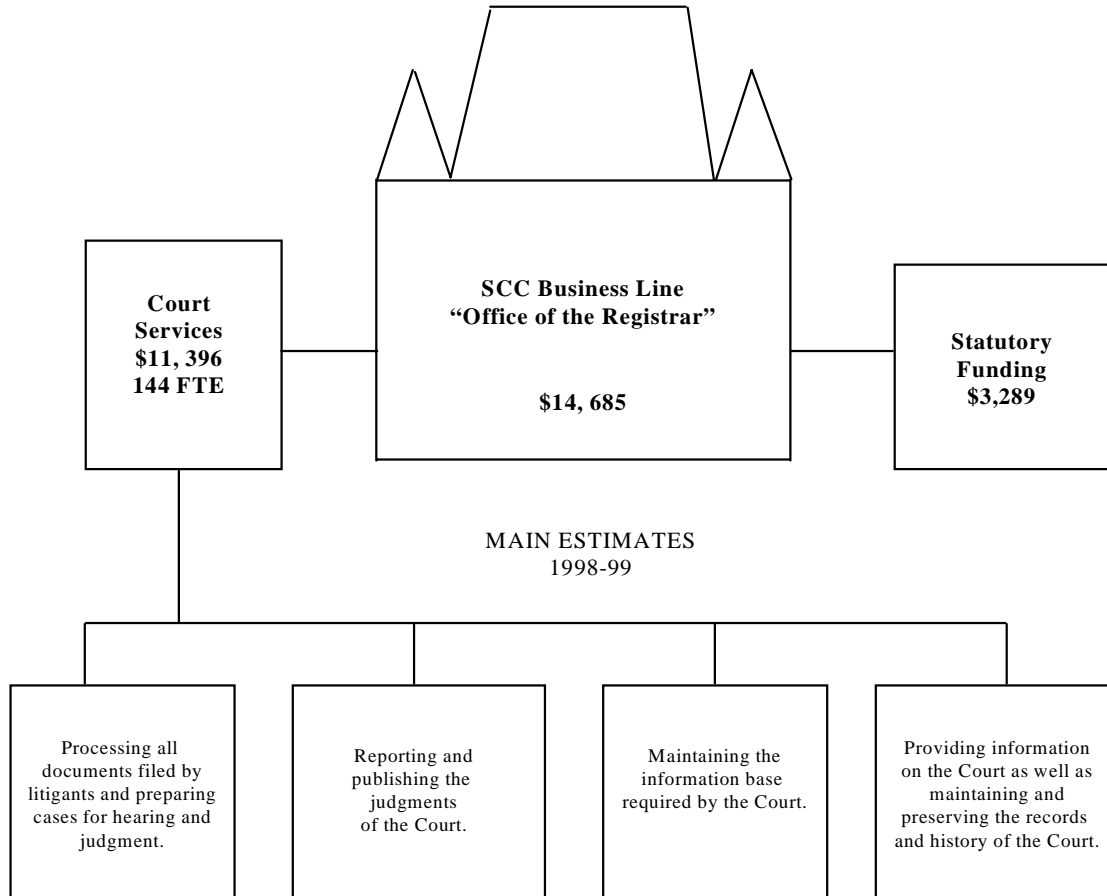
C. Departmental Organization

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 1998-1999 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.	- A new Case Management System in operation by September 1998 allowing for easier and more comprehensive access to the Court's database; - Additional options available on the Court's Web Site; - Modernization of the Supreme Court of Canada Act and Rules; and - Provision of an information base needed by the Court to fulfil its mandate.
Cases processed without delay.	- The new Case Management System will allow the handling of the material filed in a manner ensuring no undue delays in the processing of cases.

B. Financial Information

Supreme Court of Canada	
Planned Spending	\$14,685,000
<i>Total Authorities</i>	<i>\$15,512,073</i>
1998-1999 Actual	\$ 15,424,357

The difference between the Planned Spending and the Total Authorities is mainly related to the funds carried-forward from 1997-1998 (\$501,900), to the supplementary funding received to cover the cost of new collective bargaining (\$171,949), and adjustments to statutory payments (\$153,224). Actual expenses were 5% higher than planned. The increased costs are related to adjustments in salaries and wages, in contributions to employee benefit plans, to the completion of the development of the Case Management System, and to the work related to the Universal Classification Standard.

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 determined by a panel of three Judges, usually based on written submissions filed by the parties, and on appeals when leave has been granted. 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 has put relentless pressure on the staff.

The Court's heightened role and visibility as a leader in such areas as Charter interpretation and Court management bring more and more foreign dignitaries and delegations. This new role of welcoming these continuing visits is creating extra work for the Court's limited resources.

**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 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. The Charter has also thrust a new role on 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.

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 and fiscal restraint 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, and the Court's decisions are available on the Internet. 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 response, the Court is adjusting its administrative structure and activities to meet the budgetary constraints while continuing to deliver a high quality of service. However, given workload increases, this quality of service cannot be maintained without an increase in funding.

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. The Year 2000 contingency planning was pursued and systems are being modified to avoid any problems.

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. Courts and law offices across the country are being computerized; this will result in changes to the processes within the Court to meet these new requests and to meet the needs of the legal community for information on Court cases.

2. Accomplishments

An Independent Judiciary

In 1998-1999, the institutional independence of the Supreme Court of Canada continued to be safeguarded. In order to monitor the situation, the Registrar regularly conferred with the Bench to assess its level of comfort that the Supreme Court of Canada maintained its institutional independence. General and professional media coverage was also used to gauge the perception of the Court's institutional independence from the outside. The Court's administration complied with recognized principles of public management and fulfilled reporting requirements.

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", a problem which is now being considered at the Treasury Board Secretariat and the Privy Council Office.

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.
- 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 maximum accessibility to the blind and visually impaired.
- Detailed consultations with the Canadian Bar Association and the Court/Ottawa Agents Practice and Procedures Committee were held respecting the modernization of the *Supreme Court Act and Rules*:
- Provision of an information base needed by the Court to fulfil its mandate: integrated information infrastructure through the Court's virtual library initiative; access to a wide variety of digital information resources selected to complement the library holdings (e.g. CD-ROMs, online databases, electronic journals, indexes, table of contents services, news feeds, and most relevant Web sites) from desktops throughout the Court.

Resource sharing and cooperative collection development: strategic alliances with other federal libraries (Federal Court, Foreign Affairs, Justice) have been renewed, as well as with ten provincial and three territorial (including Nunavut) court and bar library systems. With the implementation of the technological environment required to support interdependent collections (electronic document delivery, shared virtual union catalogues), these agreements are extending the Court's information base while opening the collection to partner libraries, and thus contributing to improved access to Court services.

In addition to linking federal, court and bar libraries nationally in support of the justice system, Internet technology has made information concerning the Court's collection available to the legal profession, the academic community, and the public at large, both nationally and internationally. During 1998, the Library's Internet site logged more than 80,350 hits from approximately 8,400 visitors from 39 countries.

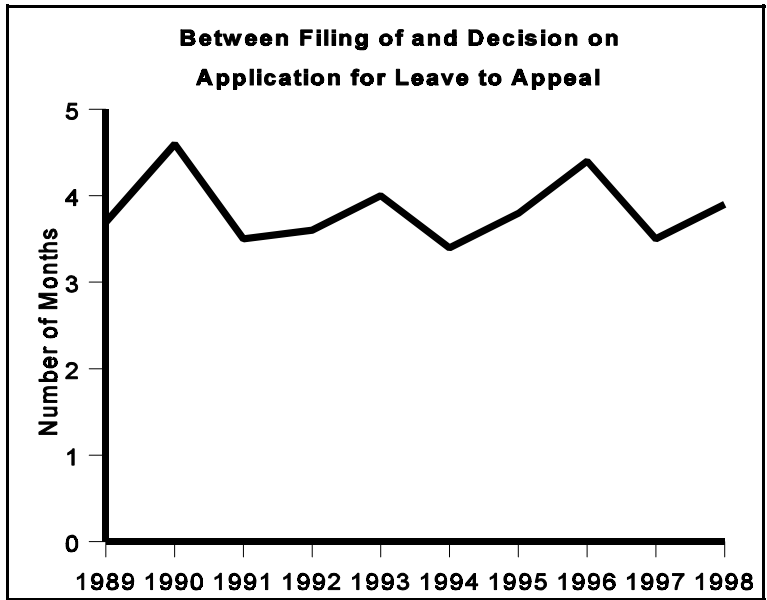
Cases Processed Without Delay

- The new Case Management System will allow 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 files, the time lapses for processing leave applications has begun to increase. Insufficient resources to hire and retain additional professional staff exacerbates this situation.

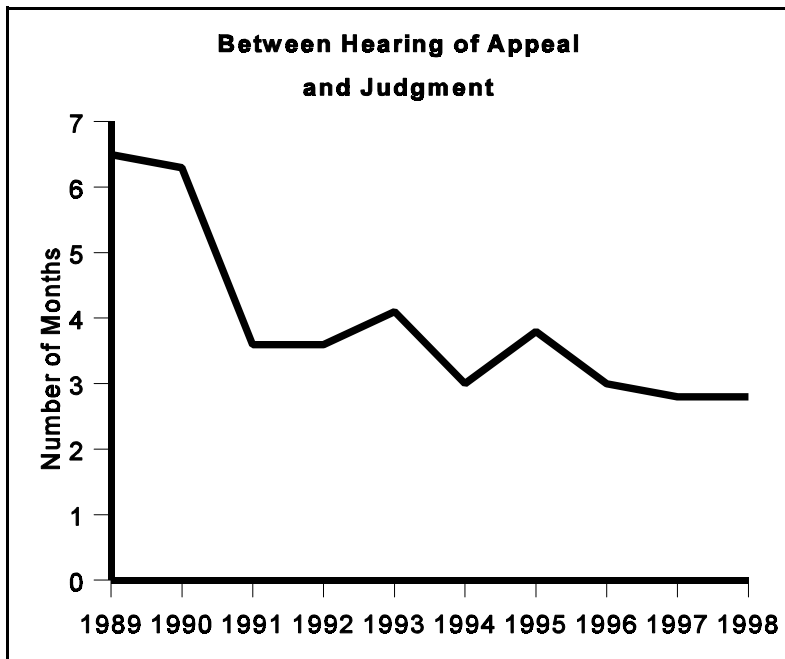
The following graphics "Average Time Lapses," show the elapsed time at various stages of the proceedings before the Supreme Court of Canada: between filing of the complete application for leave and the decision on the leave application; between the granting of leave (or the filing of a notice of appeal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

Average Time Lapses 1989 to 1998

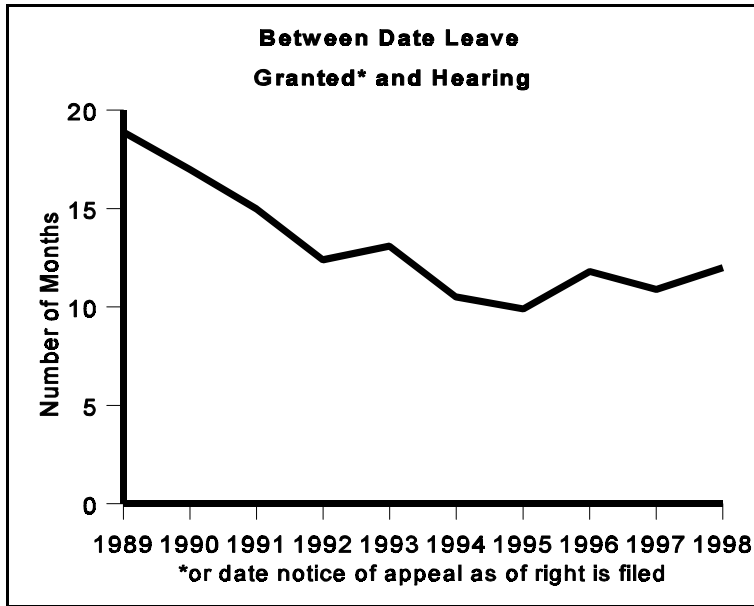
Graphic 1



Graphic 2



Graphic 3



Section IV: Consolidated Reporting

A. Year 2000 Readiness

While the Court has no Government Wide Mission Critical Systems, it's four mission critical systems have been upgraded to Year 2000 compliant versions. Conversion of the network infrastructure and end-user computing applications is currently 95 % complete. Building systems have been tested by Public Works and Government Services Canada and found to be compliant. It is now envisioned that the Court is ready for Year 2000 given a 99% progress rating.

Business continuity planning continues to be a top priority for the Court. A risk management plan, which includes developing contingency plans for key functions, is now 90 % complete and is expected to be ready by the Fall of 1999.

In summary, the Court expects to be fully Year 2000 ready by December 1999.

Section V: 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 complete the Case Management System and to finance additional human resources required to assist with the increased workload of the Court and the work related to the Universal Classification Standard. As well, funds were necessary for both service lines to cover salary increases related to signed collective bargaining and adjustments to Judges' salaries.

Non-respendable revenues were slightly 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 5	Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line
Table 7	Non-Respendable Revenues
Table 9	Transfer Payments

Financial Table 1

Summary of Voted Appropriations

A. Authorities for 1998-1999

Financial Requirements by Authority (thousands of dollars)

Vote		1998-1999		
		Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Supreme Court of Canada				
45	Program expenditures	10,090.0	10,763.9	10,676.2
(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	3,289.0	3,373.5	3,373.5
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	1,306.0	1,372.0	1,372.0
(S)	Spending of proceeds from the disposal of Surplus Crown Assets	-	2.5	2.5
(S)	Refunds of amounts credited to revenues in previous years	-	0.2	0.2
Total Agency		14,685.0	15,512.1	15,424.4

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)

	1998-1999		
	Planned	Authorized	Actual
FTEs	144.0	145.0	145.0
Operating	11,396.0	12,138.6	12,050.9
Capital	-	-	-
Voted Grants & Contributions	-	-	-
Subtotal: Gross Voted Expenditures	11,396.0	12,138.6	12,050.9
Statutory Grants and Contributions	<u>3,289.0</u>	<u>3,373.5</u>	<u>3,373.5</u>
Total Gross Expenditures	14,685.0	15,512.1	15,424.4
Less:			
Respendable Revenue	-	-	-
Total Net Expenditures	14,685.0	15,512.1	15,424.4
Other Revenues and Expenditures			
Non-Respendable Revenues	-225.0	-277.4	-277.4
Cost of services provided by other departments	<u>2,800.0</u>	<u>2,810.4</u>	<u>2,810.4</u>
Net Cost of the Program	17,260.0	18,045.1	17,957.4

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 1996-1997	Actual 1997-1998	1998-1999		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Supreme Court of Canada	14,084.7	14,278.4	14,685.0	15,512.1	15,424.4
Total	14,084.7	14,278.4	14,685.0	15,512.1	15,424.4

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

Financial Table 5

Resource requirements by Organization and Business Line

Comparison of 1998-99 Planned Spending, and Total Authorities to Actual Expenditures by Organization and Business Line (thousands of dollars)

Organization	Business Line	
	Office of the Registrar	TOTALS
Court Services	11,396.0	11,396.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>12,138.6</i>	<i>12,138.6</i>
(Actuals)	12,050.9	12,050.9
Statutory Funding	3,289.0	3,289.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>3,373.5</i>	<i>3,373.5</i>
(Actuals)	3,373.5	3,373.5
TOTALS	14,685.0	14,685.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>15,512.1</i>	<i>15,512.1</i>
(Actuals)	15,424.4	15,424.4
% of TOTAL	99 %	99 %

Note: Numbers in italics denote Total Authorities for 1998-1999 (Main and Supplementary Estimates and other authorities).

Bolded numbers denote actual expenditures/revenues in 1998-1999.

Due to rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Financial Table 7

Non-Respendable Revenues

Non-Respendable Revenues (thousands of dollars)

	1998-1999				
	Actual 1996-1997	Actual 1997-1998	Planned Revenues	Total Authorities	Actual
Supreme Court of Canada	349.0	320.8	225.0	225.0	277.4
Total Non-Respendable Revenues	349.0	320.8	225.0	225.0	277.4

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

Financial Table 9

Transfer Payments

Transfer Payments (thousands of dollars)

Business Line	1998-1999				
	Actual 1996-1997	Actual 1997-1998	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
GRANTS					
Office of the Registrar	1,172.5	1,106.7	1,248.0	1,060.2	1,060.2
Total Grants	1,172.5	1,106.7	1,248.0	1,060.2	1,060.2
CONTRIBUTIONS					
Office of the Registrar	-	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfer Payments	1,172.5	1,106.7	1,248.0	1,060.2	1,060.2

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

Section VI: 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., 1985, as amended
<i>Judges Act</i>	R.S., 1985, as amended

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