



Supreme Court of Canada

Performance Report

For the period ending
March 31, 2001

Canada

Improved Reporting to Parliament Pilot Document

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

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

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

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

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

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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comments or questions can be directed to this Internet site or to:

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Performance Report

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

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

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I: The Message from the Registrar

In submitting this performance report, we are fulfilling our obligation to give an account of the measures taken by the Office of the Registrar to follow up on the commitments that we made for the 2000-2001 fiscal year. The Office is responsible for the administration of the Court, including the appointment and supervision of Court staff, the management of the Library and the Registry and the publication of the Canada Supreme Court Reports.

The Supreme Court of Canada's 125th anniversary celebrations marked this period and highlighted the Court's role and its contribution to Canadian society. The Court organized a symposium in September 2000, "The Supreme Court: its Legacy and its Challenges", which brought together members of the judiciary and the bar, academics, law students and distinguished foreign judges. With the co-operation of the Canadian Bar Association and the support of the Millennium Bureau of Canada, the conference speakers' papers were published and widely distributed. The broadcasting of the sessions by CPAC allowed us to reach a much larger audience. As well, the Court published a commemorative book, "The Supreme Court of Canada and its Justices 1875-2000", and Canada Post issued a commemorative stamp. Employees of the Court also took part in the celebrations and were able to show their pride in serving Canadians in an institution of national importance. The work on modernizing the Supreme Court Rules, the final part of the celebrations, has also progressed to the point where it should be possible to implement them by the end of 2001.

One of our main objectives is to make the Court more accessible. To that end, we have redesigned our Web site and expanded the on-line information on Court files as well as the access of external users of the Library to certain electronic resources. We are proud of the very positive feedback from those who have dealt with the Court whether in person, by telephone or on-line.

However, the daily challenges persist. Despite the dedication of our employees and the commitment of the management committee, the backlog of cases has increased. There are complex and multiple reasons for this. Our resources, which were already stretched to their limits, face a further increase in the judicial workload, due to an increase in the number of applications for leave to appeal and the complexity of the cases, the growth in activities related to the visibility of the Court, attributable in particular to its international influence, and the work resulting from government initiatives affecting the public service. The serious accommodation shortage, which was not resolved during the period in question, has exacerbated all of these pressures and prevented us from improving the situation. Implementing "Results for Canadians" is important to us, but to do so the Court must have the necessary human and material resources at its disposal.

II: Agency Overview

A. Mandate, Mission and Responsibilities



Our Mandate

The Supreme Court of Canada's mandate is to have and exercise an appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction within and throughout Canada.

Our Mission

The mission of the Office of the Registrar is to provide the best possible decision-making environment for the Court.

The Supreme Court of Canada is Canada's highest court and one of its most important national institutions. It hears appeals from all the provinces and territories as well as from the Federal Court on matters both civil and criminal. 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.

Its jurisdiction is derived from the *Supreme Court Act* and other Acts of Parliament such as the *Criminal Code*. In the year 2000, the Supreme Court marked its 125th Anniversary and its 50th year as Canada's final court of appeal.

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.

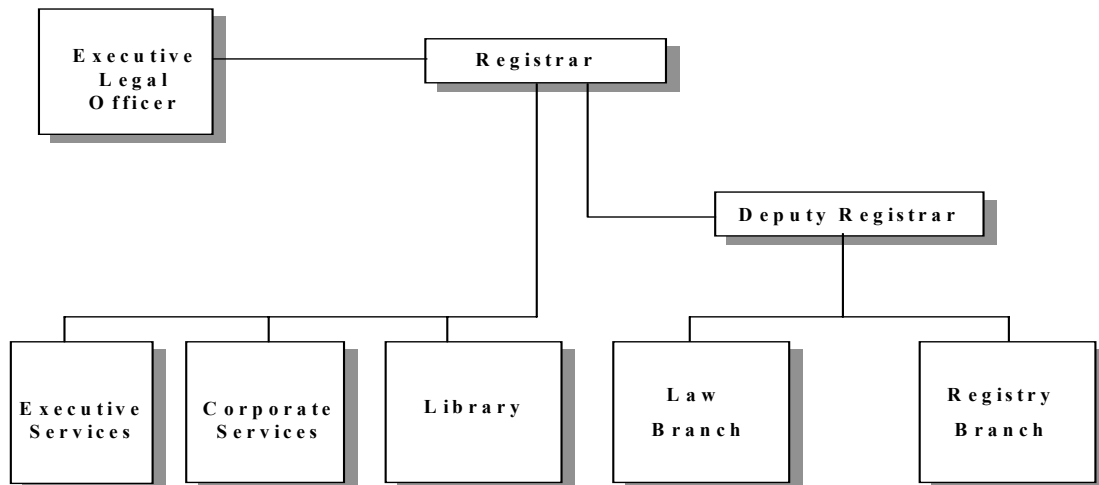
Applications for leave to appeal are determined by a panel of three Judges, usually based on written submissions filed by the parties. The Court considers on average 600 of these applications in a year. An oral hearing may be held when so ordered by the Court. If leave is refused, it is the end of the 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**. These and basic information about cases, including the list of documents filed and party information, are 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.

B. Departmental Organization

The Supreme Court of Canada has a single Business Line - the Office of the Registrar - which provides the services the Court requires to render its decisions. The organization of the Office of the Registrar is shown in the Chart below.



The Registrar, who answers directly to the Chief Justice, is responsible for the administration of the Court and exercises quasi judicial powers. The Registrar and Deputy Registrar are appointed by the Governor in Council. An Executive Legal Officer and Legal Officer are also attached to the office of the Chief Justice. Executive Services, headed up by a Chief of Staff reporting to the Registrar is responsible for management support, covering functions such as support for the Justices' chambers, the law clerk program, and dignitary visits.

The Deputy Registrar oversees the work of the Court Operations Sector, which includes the Registry Branch and the Law Branch. Public information services, including the management of the Court's web site and its Tour Program, are provided by the Deputy Registrar.

The Registry plays a pivotal role in the functioning of the court. It is the hub of all procedural and documentary activities at the Court. The Registry processes, records and directs the flow of all documents filed by the parties and records all events which take place during the life of a case. It "cases manages" every leave application, appeal and motion to ensure that cases are dealt with efficiently, so that no time is wasted by judges on procedural matters or incomplete filings. The Registry also schedules the Court's sittings, and finalizes the documentation for cases after judgments have been rendered.

The Law Branch provides legal services to the Justices and administration of the Supreme Court of Canada, and manages the publication of the judgments of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Registrar's legal correspondence, including providing legal opinions on leave applications filed and legal editing of all reasons for decisions. The Branch also prepares and publishes the Bulletin of Proceedings and press releases outlining the court's agenda and listing judgments rendered or to be rendered. Legal and general translation and terminology services are provided by the jurilinguists of the Law Branch supported by external translation services.

The Supreme Court of Canada Library is a major research library supporting the Court's need for access to authentic current and historic legal information in an increasingly global, digital environment. The Library's extensive collection of approximately 200,000 volumes comprises statutes, law reports, periodicals, and treatises from major common and civil law jurisdictions, including Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, France and Belgium. Its print, microform, and electronic holdings are supplemented by access to a vast range of electronic networks and databases.

The administrative and operational support to the Judges and Court staff is provided by the Corporate Services Sector, which is responsible for accommodation, finance, human resources, administration and security, and informatics.

C. Societal Context and Operating Environment

Workload

The volume and nature of work carried out under the Program is largely dictated by the activities of the Bench. The continuing increases in applications for leave to appeal has meant that a chronic backlog in cases has not been dealt with and results in longer delays for litigants between the institution and the disposition of a case.

Coping with Increasing Workload

Though the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* was proclaimed nearly 20 years ago, it continues to exert an important influence on the Court, presenting it with difficult and complex issues for resolution. These issues require in depth research and analysis and their resolution engages the attention of Canadians from all walks of life.

In addition, Canada's increasingly diverse population seems more assertive and more willing to challenge the perceived wisdom of its leaders – often in court. Advocacy groups bring to the fore societal as well as legal problems such as the unequal treatment of women, the situation of Canada's aboriginal people and the sexual abuse of children. As well, it is not just the fact of the growth that is important. The areas into which the new growth has taken the law are equally significant. Biotechnology, euthanasia, the rights of same-sex couples, aboriginal entitlements – the list goes on.

Efforts by the Judges to render decisions without delay affect the workload of the Court's staff and of the Judges themselves. The Court continues to pursue 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.

International Judicial Role

The Court is an increasingly active member of the international community of judges and jurists. The members of the Court through protocols, arrangements and international associations, exchange experiences with jurists world-wide.

Enhanced International Judicial Role

The benefits that derive from the visits of the Supreme Court of Canada judges outside Canada have been acknowledged widely. There is no doubt that discussions with foreign judges and officials on constitutional issues, judicial education and court reform reinforce the rule of law and foster democratic development, national stability, protection of human rights, as well as economic growth.

Public Information Role

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. This is enhanced by the increasing demands of litigants, the media, and the general public for information.

**Providing access to
information by the
Public**

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. It is important for the Court to provide these briefings and information to the media since the Court cannot defend itself against criticism or misunderstanding of its work and it is only through a well-informed media that the Canadian public will understand the Court's decisions and their effect. This public information role is becoming increasingly demanding, as demonstrated by the frequent news stories featuring the Court.

General enquiries and requests for access to information by the public are increasing, resulting from a better-informed and demanding public and from the captivating issues debated in Court cases. For example, there is an ever increasing number of law students who ask for factums, and phone calls, e-mails and letters from the general public are increasing. The Court must maintain current and complete information on its public Internet site, as well producing publications such as the Bulletin of Proceedings and the Supreme Court Reports. In addition, guided tours, led by law students, are provided to the almost 35,000 people who visit the Court each year.

Information Technology

Expectations of Canadians for fast, cost-effective access to the Court by the means of their choice require the Court to continually enhance its information and computer systems and programs to enable its staff to provide the expected services.

**Keeping pace with
Information Technology
changes**

The Court's files have traditionally been available only in hard copy. With parts of the Case Management System now on-line and accessible to the legal community and public via the Internet, staff must be able to meet the enhanced requirement for the timely processing of legal documents. The Supreme Court of Canada must continue to keep pace with technological advancements in information management and dissemination and move ahead with such projects such as e-filing. It must also achieve the target date of 2004 for Government on-Line projects.

Accommodation

For a number of years, accommodation for the members and staff of the Supreme Court of Canada has been identified as a significant issue. The Supreme Court of Canada with its 9 Justices and approximately 161 full-time equivalents, presently share the building with 13 Justices of the Federal Court, and some 50 administrative staff. Although the relocation of the Federal Court has been in the discussion stage for a number of years, a decision remains outstanding. In the Departmental Performance Report for 1999-2000, the message from the Supreme Court's Registrar highlighted that the Court's "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." The Chief Justice, the Right Honourable Beverley McLachlin, during an August 2001 address to the Canadian Bar Association stated that "the Court's physical resources, like its human resources, are stretched to capacity." Discussions are continuing to determine strategies to resolve this situation.

**Resolving the
accommodation issue**

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.

A. Strategic Outcomes and Performance Results Expectations

The strategic outcome for the office of the Registrar is to provide the best possible decision-making environment for the Court. The following table has been created from SCC commitments published in the 2000-2001 Report on Plans and Priorities.

Supreme Court of Canada	
To provide Canadians with:	to be demonstrated by:
An independent judiciary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate arms-length relationships with Parliament, the Department of Justice and the Central Agencies; - Exchange of information on judicial systems with groups of officials from courts in other jurisdictions; - Participation in international associations to enhance awareness of international judicial developments.
Improved access to the Court and its services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Broadening of the Court's Web Site with the objective of adding options available to litigants and the public; - 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 September 2000, to provide better information to the public.
Cases processed without delay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancements to the Case Management System to allow for easier and more comprehensive access to the Court's database of these cases before it.

B. Performance Accomplishments

An Independent Judiciary

In 2000-2001, the institutional independence of the Supreme Court of Canada continued to be safeguarded. The Registrar regularly confers with the Justices to assess their level of comfort that the Supreme Court of Canada is maintaining its institutional independence.

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

A prototype of a revamped Bulletin of Proceedings was developed to provide timely information to the public, leveraging technologies and seeking input from users.

The Library Management System plays a key role in ensuring the timeliness and integrity of Court research as the legal information environment evolves from a primarily print-based one to a print and multi-format digital one. A feasibility study for a system integrating print and electronic collections as well as providing seamless links to remote partners' catalogues and databases plus electronic document delivery resulted in the decision to upgrade the current system incrementally. All modules will migrate to web-based modules, with the eventual aim of a client-centred single interface.

Information about library resources is made available to the legal profession, the academic community, and the general public via the Court's Web Site. Arrangements for borrowing items may be made through any of its federal or provincial and territorial court and bar library resource sharing partners. During 2000-2001, the Library's Internet site logged more than 148,900 hits from approximately 16,300 visitors from over 46 countries.

The Court also announced research enhancements for visiting counsel. It will install high speed cable access and provide two laptop computers to lawyers wishing to use a personal password to access legal databases and the Internet while at the Library.

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 to improve workflow management.

An electronic filing pilot project was developed with the Department of Justice.

With extensive consultation, the *Rules of the Supreme Court of Canada* have been redrafted and should be in force by January 2002.

Cases Processed Without Delay

- Following the trend evident over the last decade, the Court's judicial case load increased again in 2000-2001. The total of 659 new cases (leave applications and appeals) filed in 2000, represented an increase of 36% over the number filed in 1990. Six hundred and forty leave applications were submitted to the Court for decision in 2000, an increase of 50% over the number submitted in 1990. However, the increased number of leave applications submitted meant that staff resources were diverted from the judgment process, and the Court issued fewer judgments than usual. Similarly, the Court heard a relatively low number of appeals in 2000, a reflection the low number of leave applications submitted in the previous year. Efforts to reduce time lapses were not successful, and this remains a priority with the Court.

Workload Summary 1990 to 2000

Average Time Lapses (in months)											
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Between filing of application for leave and decision on application for leave	4.6	3.5	3.6	4	3.4	3.8	4.4	3.5	3.9	5.2	5.4
Between date leave granted (or date notice of appeal as of right filed) and hearing	17	15	12.4	13.1	10.5	9.9	11.8	10.9	12	11.1	12.5
Between hearing and judgment	6.3	3.6	3.6	4.1	3	3.8	3	2.8	2.8	5.4	5.8
<i>All applications for leave, appeals and judgments are counted by individual file number.</i>											

Modern Management

In 2000/2001 the Supreme Court of Canada undertook a redesign of its Web Site, updating the content to comply with Common Look and Feel standards and increase the value of the information offered there. In addition, with the implementation of a web services platform, the Court began providing real-time access to information residing in its case management system. The Court also conducted a comprehensive assessment of approaches to electronic filing in use in other jurisdictions and other Countries. In the context of this assessment, operational requirements were clarified and documented in a requirements specification document, as well as key issues to consider in the transition to electronic service delivery. With this work complete, the Court is well positioned to begin development of electronic filing services in 2001/2002 in support of the Government of Canada Government On-Line agenda.

During the review period, the enhancement of human resource management throughout the Court from both the technological and operational perspectives has been a high priority. Special attention has been focused on sustaining the organization's supportive culture regarding employment equity. Significant effort was deployed following the Public Service-wide survey to address gaps pro-actively. A review of internal policies and procedures was launched and various committees were created to strengthen cross-functional internal communications.

During the past year, the Court had very little opportunities to work at modernizing comptrollership. It now plans to work on modern comptrollership initiatives jointly with other courts. SCC intends to build on the achievements of pilot project departments to customize a strategy with realistic and realisable targets to modernize SCC management practices.

IV: Financial Performance

A. Financial Performance Overview

This section provides a financial performance overview using a set of various financial tables. The format of these tables is standard throughout the federal government. All figures reported under “Planned Spending”, “total Authorities” and “Actual” columns of the Financial Tables correspond to amounts published in the 2000-2001 Main Estimates and in the 2000-2001 Public Accounts.

B. Financial Summary Tables

In 2000-2001, only the following financial tables were applicable to the Supreme Court of Canada operations:

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	Revenues
Table 5	Statutory Payments
Table 6	Transfer Payments

Financial Table 1 - Summary of Voted Appropriations

Financial Requirements by Authority (\$ millions)				
		2000-2001		
Vote		Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Supreme Court of Canada				
45	Operating expenditures	11.8	14.6	14
(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	3.6	3.8	3.8
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	1.3	1.5	1.5
Total Agency		16.7	19.9	19.3

Note: 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 (\$ millions)			
	2000-2001		
	Planned Spending	Total Authorized	Actual Spending
FTEs	144	-	152
Operating	13.1	<i>16.1</i>	15.5
Grants & Contributions	<u>3.6</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>3.8</u>
Total Gross Expenditures	16.7	19.9	19.3
Less:			
Respendable Revenues*	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Net Expenditures	16.7	19.9	19.3
Other Revenues and Expenditures			
Non-Respendable Revenues**	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
Cost of services provided by other departments	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.7</u>
Net Cost of the Program	19.2	22.3	22.3
<p>* Formerly "Revenues Credited to the Vote". In some cases, respendable revenues include the statutory item "Expenditures pursuant to Section 29.1(1) of the FAA".</p> <p>** Formerly "Revenues Credited to the General Government Revenues" (GGR).</p>			

Financial Table 3 - Historical Comparison of Total Planned to Actual Spending

Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending (\$ millions)					
			2000-2001		
	Actual 1998-1999	Actual 1999-2000	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Supreme Court of Canada	15.4	17.1	16.7	19.9	19.3
Total	15.4	17.1	16.7	19.9	19.3

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

Financial Table 4 - Revenues

Revenues (\$ millions)					
Non-Respendable Revenues					
			2000-2001		
	Actual 1998-1999	Actual 1999-2000	Planned Revenues	Total Authorities	Actual
Supreme Court of Canada					
Judges' contributions towards annuities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sales of goods, services and information products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sundries	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Total Non-Respendable Revenues	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total Revenues	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3

Financial Table 5 - Statutory Payments

Statutory Payments (\$ millions)					
			2000-2001		
	Actual 1998-1999	Actual 1999-2000	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Supreme Court of Canada					
Payments pursuant to the Judges' Act	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Contributions to employee benefit plans	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5
Total Statutory Payments	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.8

Financial Table 6 -Transfer Payments

Transfer Payments (\$ millions)					
	Actual 1998-1999	Actual 1999-2000	2000-2001		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Supreme Court of Canada					
GRANTS					
Annuities under the Judges' Act	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5
Total Grants	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5
Total Statutory Payments	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.8
Note: Total Authorities are Main Estimates plus Supplementary Estimates plus other authorities.					

V: Other Information

A. Contacts for Further Information

Supreme Court of Canada Building 301 Wellington Street Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J1	General Enquiries Telephone: (613) 995-4330 Fax: (613) 996-3063
World Wide Web: http://www.scc-csc.gc.ca	Internet Access reception@scc-csc.gc.ca
Anne Roland - Registrar Telephone: (613) 996-9277	E-mail: rolanda@scc-csc.gc.ca
Louise Meagher - Deputy Registrar Telephone: (613) 996-7521	E-mail: meagherl@scc-csc.gc.ca
Irene O'Connor - Director General, Corporate Services Telephone: (613) 996-2860	E-mail: occonnori@scc-csc.gc.ca

B. Listing of Statutory and Departmental Reports

Supreme Court Reports

Pursuant to Section 17 of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Registrar or the Deputy Registrar, as the Chief Justice directs, reports and publishes the judgments of the Court in the Supreme Court Reports, which include all the reasons for judgment rendered by the Court in a given calendar year.

C. 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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