

Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada's 2024-25 Departmental Results Report

Vision, mission, raison d'être and operating context

Vision

The Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada ('ORSCC') is recognized as a leader in court administration.

Mission

The Supreme Court of Canada is Canada's final court of appeal. It serves Canadians by deciding legal issues of public importance, thereby contributing to the development of all branches of law applicable within Canada.

The Court is committed to:

- the rule of law;
- independence and impartiality; and
- access to justice.

The Office of the Registrar supports the Court by:

- providing responsive administrative services;
- nurturing the dedication, pride and professionalism of its employees;
- respecting diversity and linguistic duality; and
- collaborating with other courts and legal institutions.

Raison d'être

Created by an Act of Parliament in 1875, the Supreme Court of Canada is Canada's final court of appeal. It serves Canadians by deciding legal issues of public importance, thereby contributing to the development of all branches of law applicable within Canada.

The independence of the Court, the quality of its work and the esteem in which it is held both in Canada and abroad contribute significantly as foundations for a secure, strong and democratic country founded on the Rule of Law. The Supreme Court of Canada is an important national institution, positioned at the pinnacle of the judicial branch of government in Canada, separate from and independent of the executive and legislative branches of government.

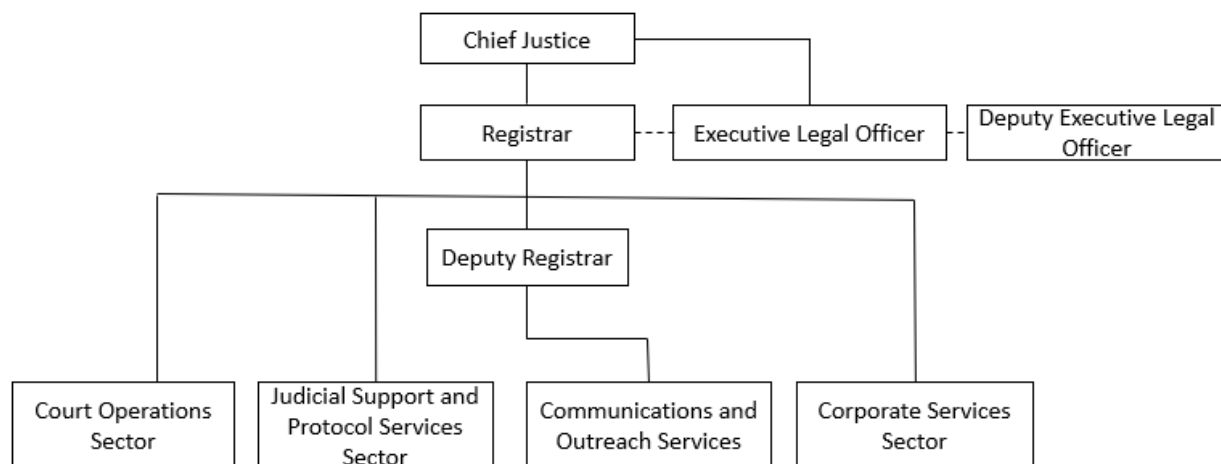
The Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada ('ORSCC') provides all necessary services and support for the Court to process, hear and decide cases. It also serves as the interface between litigants and the Court.

More detailed information on the Court's responsibilities, the hearing process and judgments is available on the [Supreme Court of Canada website](#).

Operating context

In accordance with the *Supreme Court Act*, the Court consists of nine judges, including the Chief Justice of Canada, all of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council. The Court hears appeals from the decisions of the highest courts of final resort of the provinces and territories, as well as from the Federal Court of Appeal and the Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada. In addition, the Court provides advisory opinions on questions 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*.

The *Supreme Court Act* provides that the Registrar shall, under the direction of the Chief Justice, superintend the officers, clerks and employees of the Court, report and publish the judgments of the Court, as well as manage and control the library of the Court. The Registrar is appointed by the Governor in Council and heads the ORSCC, being responsible for the management of its employees, resources and activities. The organization of the ORSCC is depicted in the following diagram and further explained in the paragraphs below.



Court Operations Sector: Composed of the Law Branch, Reports Branch, Registry Branch, Library Branch, and Information Management Branch, this sector is responsible for the planning, direction and provision of legal advice and operational support for the judges of the Court in regard to all aspects of the case management process, from the initial filing to the final judgment on an appeal. This includes processing and recording proceedings, scheduling of cases, legal and jurilinguistic services, legal research and

library services, legal editing services and the publication of the *Canada Supreme Court Reports*. Information management services include case-related and corporate records information. The Registry is the point of contact between the Court and litigants and provides information and services to counsel and litigants, including self-represented litigants.

Judicial Support and Protocol Services Sector: The Judicial Support and Protocol Services Sector is responsible for the delivery of all judicial support services to the Chief Justice of Canada and to the judges of the Court, including protocol matters and facilitating the Court's international role, as well as the development and delivery of integrated judicial support programs and services, judicial support administration and the Law Clerk program.

Communications and Outreach Services: The Communications and Outreach Services Branch develops and implements communication strategies, plans and programs to increase public awareness and understanding of the Supreme Court of Canada, and to enhance access to justice and to judicial information. It responds as well to requests for information and provides guided tours of the Court building. It also works to enhance internal communications within the Court.

Corporate Services Sector: Administrative and operational support for all the Court's judges and staff is provided by the Corporate Services Sector, which is responsible for: strategic, business and resource planning; corporate reporting; management accountability; integrated risk management; finance; procurement; accommodations (including telecommunications, mail and printing services); human resources; security; health and safety; emergency management and preparedness; IT services; as well as business continuity planning.

The operating environment of the ORSCC is continuously evolving. The focus in recent years has been on business process improvement, information management and enhancing electronic access for litigants and the public. As the ORSCC prepares for a building rehabilitation initiative for the Supreme Court of Canada Building, resources are dedicated over the short and long term to ensure that pressures related to the aging Court building and operational facilities are managed effectively. In collaboration with Public Services and Procurement Canada, work is continuing on planning all aspects of the building rehabilitation.

In recent years, the Court has seen relative stability in its caseload, but there continue to be operational pressures on the ORSCC. These arise from the requirement to (i) provide more services to the Court, litigants, and the public; (ii) meet the needs of a significant number of self-represented litigants; and (iii) maintain operations in aging facilities with limited resources.

There is also a continued focus on the electronic exchange of information between or from the judges, Court staff, the legal community and the public, since there is an expectation that electronic tools and processes can be used to obtain or provide Court information, as well as to file documents. There is an ongoing focus on the critically important business transformation initiative. Having met the major milestones of that initiative, the last of which was the implementation of a secure electronic filing portal, the focus will be on the update of the Court's website, enhancements to the e-filing portal and reviewing and updating critical software platforms.

In addition to the above, self-represented litigants brought 34% of the applications for leave to appeal in 2024–25, which represents a significant percentage of the Court’s filings. This underlines the continuous need for the Registry Branch to enhance its resources for self-represented litigants, whether the resources are maintained by Court staff or with external stakeholders, such as Pro Bono Ontario.

The Court also continues to face heightened concerns about physical and information security, which must be balanced with the need to provide a secure environment in the context of the operational requirements of a Court which is accessible to the public. As well, when responding to demands by government for operational efficiencies by way of the consolidation of various services, the ORSCC must ensure the protection of judicial and institutional independence.

The operating environment is also evolving from an outreach and communications perspective. There is increased public interest in the Court’s cases and growing visibility of the Court judges in Canada and abroad. As such, raising public and stakeholders’ awareness of the Court and increasing access to justice and to judicial information remains a priority for the ORSCC. To mark its 150th anniversary in 2025, the Court visited Victoria, British Columbia in February and Moncton, New Brunswick in March. These visits provided opportunities for members of the public and the legal and judicial communities to engage with members of the Court. The Court will continue to build on the momentum of the Court’s 150th with visits to three other Canadian cities later in 2025 in order to promote a better understanding of the Court’s role and function and reflect on how its decisions have shaped the country’s legal landscape. More information can be found on the [150 years of the Supreme Court of Canada](#)’s website.

In light of all the factors described above, the ORSCC continues to dedicate ongoing efforts aimed at ensuring that all resources are used in the most efficient and effective manner possible.