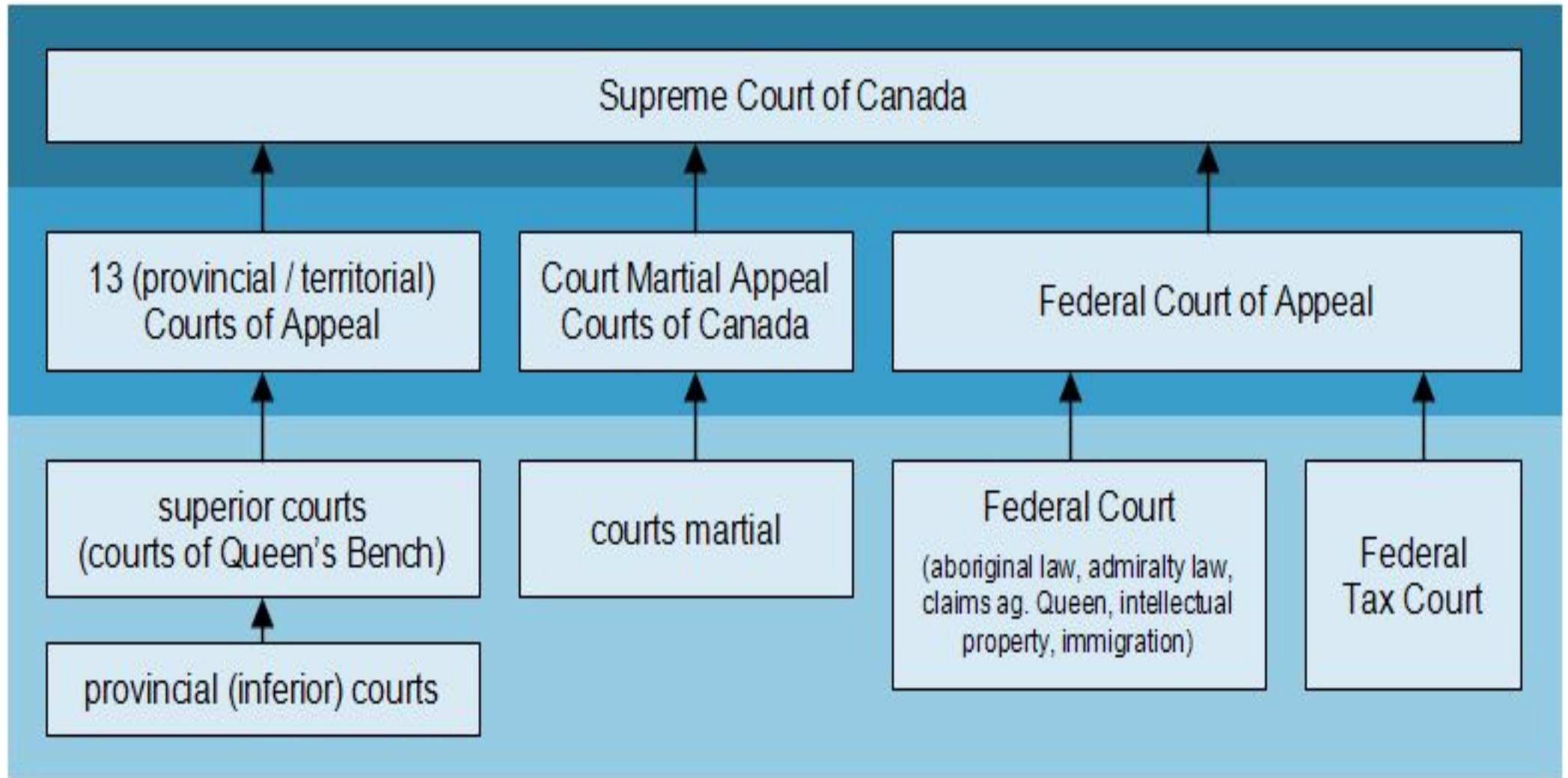




Judicial system of Canada



Federal Court

- **Competence**: Disputes between Federal entities or Federal entities and Federal rules , cases on citizenship , intellectual property , rivalry and cases involving Federal departments and agencies , appeals against the decisions of most Federal administrative tribunals/
- **Appeal** : a Federal appeals court

Tax Court of Canada

- **Competence:** Tax cases and gravamen on decisions of Federal administrative tribunals (tax aspects)
- **Appeal :** A Federal appeals court



Federal Court of Appeal

- **Competence** : appeals against decisions of the Federal courts , complaints against decisions of Federal administrative tribunals
- **Appeal** : The Supreme court of Canada

Supreme Court of Canada

- **Competence** : Appeals against decisions of the Federal court of appeal, provincial (inferior) courts and Court Martial Appeal Court , for appeal you must leave from Supreme court , but on a number or criminal cases it is not required



Court Martial

Military courts hear cases relating to the military and assigned to military units civilian personnel

1) **Standing Court Martia**

hears cases faster General court martial and pass a sentence heavier than dismissal to demotion

2) **General Court Martial**

3) **Court Martial Appeal Court**

Appeals against decisions of military courts

Provincial (inferior) courts

As a rule in each subject of Federation there are 3 courts:

- **1-st instance**
- **2-nd (appellate) instance**
- **3-rd (highest) authority.**
- In Nunavut combined 1-st and 2-nd instance, in Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island, 3-rd court consists of the court of the 2-nd.

Provincial court, territorial court

- **Competence:** Small criminal and civil cases, most family cases.
- **Appeal:** Provincial / territorial senior courts.

Superior court

- **Competence:** Serious criminal and civil cases (murder, treason, intimidating Parliament, inappropriate behaviour in the presence of the Queen), the number of family cases (divorce), appeals against the decisions of the courts of the 1st stage.
- **Appeal:** Provincial / territorial courts of appeal

Provincial / territorial court of appeal

- **Competence**: appeals against decisions of the provincial / territorial senior courts, complaints against decisions of provincial administrative tribunals and (in a number of criminal cases) appeals against decisions of the provincial court. On Prince Edward Island there is no separate appellate court, performs its functions appeal division of the Supreme court in Newfoundland and Labrador court of Appeal is also included in the composition of the Supreme court.
- **Appeal**: The Supreme court of Canada.

In addition, Canada has an extensive system of administrative tribunals: they deal with cases of unequal access to housing, employment, public services, labour disputes.

Appeals against the decisions of the tribunals are directed to the Federal courts of 1st instance and the Federal court of appeal, against decisions of provincial or territorial tribunals, in the courts of the respective Federation subjects.

