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# LEVELS OF CANADIAN COURT



# Federal Court

- **The Supreme Court of Canada**
  - Canada's final court of appeal
  - There are nine judges that represent the four major regions of the country. (Three must be from Quebec)
  - Hears appeals from decisions of the appeal courts in all the provinces and territories, as well as from the Federal Court of Appeal. Supreme Court judgments are final.
  - Decides important questions about the Constitution and complicated areas of private and public law. The government can also ask the Supreme Court for its opinion on important legal questions.
- **Federal Court**
  - Specializes in intellectual property, maritime law, federal–provincial disputes, and civil cases related to terrorism.
- **Tax Court**
  - Specializes in hearing appeals from tax assessments.
- **The Federal Court of Appeals**
  - Reviews decisions from both the tax and federal courts and is the highest court of Canada for around 95 percent of all cases

# Provincial & Territorial Court

## Provincial and Territorial Courts

- Court systems across the country are roughly the same across the country with the only exception being Nunavut which has The Nunavut Court of Justice being a single level trial court.
- Provincial/Territorial courts try most criminal offences, money matters, and family matters.
- Private-law cases involving breach of contract or other claims of harm, the courts apply common-law principles in nine provinces and the territories except for Quebec which applies the Quebec Civil Code.
- They include specialized courts, such as youth courts, family courts, and small claims courts with each provincial government appointing any judges for its own courts.

## Superior Courts

- These are the highest level of courts in a province or territory dealing with the most serious criminal and civil cases, with the power to review the decisions of the provincial and territorial courts.
- Trial-level courts hear civil and criminal cases. They may be called the Supreme Court, the Court of Queen's Bench, or the Superior Court of Justice.
- Appeal-level courts, or Courts of Appeal, hear civil and criminal appeals from the superior trial courts listed above.

# Administrative Boards & Tribunals

- A level of the judicial system that settles disputes outside of the courts of Canada. Different tribunals and boards deal with disputes over the interpretation and application of laws and regulations, such as entitlement to employment insurance or disability benefits, refugee claims, and human rights. However, the decisions made within this level may be reviewed in court to ensure that tribunals act fairly and according to the law.





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# THANK YOU

**Contact us**

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