



# Annual Report 2019–2020



# Foreword

It is my great pleasure, as Chair of the Management Board of the Court Challenges Program (CCP) and President of the University of Ottawa, to introduce the 2019-2020 Annual Report. This year, the first full year of the CCP's case funding operations, has been a successful one, with a significant number of beneficiaries provided with the funding needed to seek redress in the courts to assert their constitutional official language rights and human rights. These rights lie at the heart of what it means to be Canadian: as expressed in our constitutional documents, they represent the commitments that we have made to each other as a people, and express our highest aspirations to form a pluralistic democracy that recognizes the equal dignity of all who live here.

In hosting the CCP, the University of Ottawa provides an administrative infrastructure that allows the Program to operate efficiently, effectively, and independently. A number of University staff support the operation of the Program, whether in accounting, human resources, facilities management, and perhaps most crucially in a time of pandemic, information technology (IT). Doing so allows the Program itself to focus its attention and resources on the core of its work: evaluating the applications of Canadians seeking funding to bring test cases of national importance. These cases not only have the potential to vindicate the human and linguistic rights of those directly involved, but to clarify what those rights mean to all of us.

Now more than ever, it is crucial that we support those institutions that aim to collectively move us towards being an ever more inclusive country. The Court Challenges Program is such an institution, and it is a matter of immense pride for the University of Ottawa to play a supporting role in helping the CCP to thrive.

—Jacques Frémont



## Director's Message

It is with pleasure and pride that the new Court Challenges Program (CCP) presents its second Annual Report. The CCP is an extraordinary program, one of which all Canadians can be justifiably proud. In providing funding to those seeking to bring test cases of national importance on human rights and official language rights issues, the CCP plays a role in expanding access to justice for those seeking to realize the promise of Canada's constitutional and quasi-constitutional commitments. By funding the CCP, while ensuring that the CCP is operated independently and, in particular, that decisions are made by independent Panels of subject-matter experts, the federal government is giving effect to Canada's promise as a country dedicated to the rule of law.

Reinstated by the Government of Canada in 2016, the new CCP was truly reborn in 2018-2019 with the appointment of its two Expert Panels, the Human Rights Expert Panel and the Official Language Rights Expert Panel, who then worked in collaboration with CCP staff to establish the structure and principles governing the application process. Having completed that foundational work, the Panels then only had an opportunity to meet once in 2018-2019 to consider applications for funding. But in 2019-2020, the CCP has had the chance to a blossom, and blossom it has! The Program was able to conclude four full rounds of funding in which the Panels considered 171 applications, ultimately approving 72 cases for

funding, whether for case development or litigation, including 17 legal interventions. In total, in 2019-2020, the CCP granted over \$4.6 million in funding to empower Canadians to assert and seek clarification of their rights.

As I write this message, the CCP has 129 funded files currently in progress across the two branches, including a number of ongoing matters funded under predecessor programs. At the other end of the spectrum are 25 matters currently funded at the case development stage, files in which seed money has been provided to allow applicants to explore whether and how they might frame constitutional questions. While not all such explorations will ultimately prove fruitful, many development files have "graduated" and come back before the Expert Panels for litigation funding.

By enabling people to hold the government to account for its constitutional commitments in the areas of official language rights and human rights, the CCP upholds and embodies the Canadian promise of equality and the rule of law. Every day, CCP funding empowers Canadians to more fully participate in systems of law and government. And in doing so, it contributes to making Canada a fairer and more equal place.

—Marika Giles Samson



## Message from the Chair of the Expert Panel on Human Rights

I write this annual report as the new Chair of the Human Rights Expert Panel, and in the midst of a global health pandemic. Covid-19 has shone a spotlight on the persistence of deeply rooted, intersecting forms of societal inequality, notably on the basis of gender, age, race and national or ethnic origin. The Human Rights Expert Panel's first complete year in operation ended with a powerful reminder of the Court Challenges Program's importance.

The Court Challenges Program underscores a remarkably important principle: that Canadian courts and tribunals should be accessible to individuals and groups who wish to assert their Charter rights. The international significance of the accessibility provided by the Court Challenges Program has been reaffirmed by bodies that monitor the implementation of Canada's international obligations under ratified treaties, including the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the International Labour Organization's Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. Canada is a global leader in its renewed support of this access to justice program.

The Court Challenges Program helps to make the assertion of rights possible, on matters of equality, freedom of religion, expression, association and assembly, on democratic rights, and on the right

to life, liberty and security of the person. The Court Challenges Program supports a dynamic and profoundly democratic process: it provides litigation support to a broad range of plaintiffs and defendants, appellants and intervenors, from many walks of life. The cases that the Court Challenges Program has the privilege to support, challenging federal laws, policies or actions, enable Charter rights to be clarified, to the benefit of us all.

The Human Rights Expert Panel approaches our responsibilities with humility and respect for the civil society members who invest their time and energy to carry forward the cases that bring us closer to our Charter ideals in a free and democratic society. Each application for funding is a reminder that test case litigants bring their own lived experiences, seeking to be heard and to be visible in our collective construction of a just and equitable society. This program is a living example of social justice in action, including in moments when our society needs it most.

—Adelle Blackett



From left to right: Catherine Dauvergne, Larry Chartrand, Adelle Blackett, Joanne St. Lewis, Yvonne Peters, Lucie Lamarche, and Brenda Young.

# Message from the Chair of the Official Language Rights Expert Panel

In the area of official language rights, this second Annual Report of the Court Challenges Program (CCP) is one marked by achievement and encouraging signs for the future. Once again this year, the CCP has been of immense service to official language communities across the country. The Program remains a cornerstone of the promotion and development of language rights on a variety of topics, such as minority language education rights and the right to receive services in one's official language. Thanks to funding by the Government of Canada, the CCP has enabled the kinds of legal cases that lead us to becoming a more diverse, just and inclusive Canada.

The objective of this branch of the modernized CCP is to provide funding to individuals and groups in Canada to bring before the courts cases of national importance regarding certain constitutional and quasi-constitutional official languages rights. All funding decisions are made by a panel of independent experts, which I am proud to chair, made up of language rights experts from across Canada. The work done by these experts over the course of the past year has been phenomenal. Appointed through an open, transparent and merit-based process, the members of the Expert Panel have shown themselves to be equal to the challenging work required for the successful operation of the

Program. Their commitment to the principles of procedural fairness in making their decisions is exemplary, and their impartiality beyond question. Over the course of the year, the Expert Panel has reviewed a multitude of complex files, each one requiring significant reading and preparation, in order to make decisions in the best interests of Canada's official language minorities. In this work, the Committee has been notable in its willingness to work collegially and respect the value of expertise. I thank each and every one of my Panel colleagues for their hard work, professionalism and commitment to Canada's official languages and its evolution.

While the onset of the pandemic has transformed how the Program functions in a number of ways, the ingenuity and professional where-withal of the Program's staff have allowed the Expert Panel to adjust seamlessly to the conditions of confinement and physical distancing. As a result, Panel members have been able to continue to carry out their duties with diligence and without delay. We should be proud of the



From left to right: André Poulin-Denis, Gilles LeVasseur, Emmanuelle Richez, Marie-Claude Rioux, Thomas Maillet, and Johane Tremblay.

work accomplished by all involved with the Court Challenges Program in 2019-2020 and we look forward to the third year of the new CCP with optimism that we will continue to progress towards a Canada that is ever more respectful of the language rights of official language minorities.

–Gilles LeVasseur

## CCP Staff

CCP staff, working closely with the Director, are on the front lines of the Program. Tasked with the day-to-day administration of the Program, the staff ensure the efficient operation of the CCP and the independence of its decision-making process. Every day, staff field questions from potential funding applicants about the application process, coordinate the receipt of funding applications, support the Expert Panels in their selection process and communicate their decisions, and ensure the disbursement and proper management of CCP funds. Our staff are the primary point of contact for those who seek to access and engage with the Program at all stages of the funding process.



Eric Cormier  
Legal Counsel



Geneviève Colverson  
Legal Counsel



Aminata Nyara Barry  
Office Administrator

# CCP Mandate

## MISSION

- The CCP supports test cases of national importance seeking to affirm and clarify certain constitutional and quasi-constitutional official language rights and human rights in Canada.
- By providing financial support, the CCP aims to help Canadians access the justice system in order to assert their constitutional rights.
- The CCP provides a simple and equitable application process through a modern, accessible website.

# CCP Mandate

## VISION

- The CCP provides vital financial support to test cases of national importance seeking to clarify and affirm official language rights and human rights in Canada. In doing so, the CCP not only helps Canadians to assert their rights, it supports the evolution of constitutional rights jurisprudence, reaffirms the rule of law, and contributes to making Canada a fairer and more equal country.



# Mandate of the CCP

## VALUES

- Independence in our decision making.
- Accessibility of our services.
- Quality services in both official languages.
- Fairness and respect in all our interactions.

# Human Rights Branch

**The CCP provides financial support to cases aimed at affirming and clarifying the following rights guaranteed by the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*:**

- section 2 (fundamental freedoms, including freedom of religion, expression, peaceful assembly and association)
- section 3 (democratic rights)
- section 7 (right to life, liberty and security of person)
- section 15 (equality rights)
- section 27 (multiculturalism) – in support of arguments based on equality rights
- section 28 (equality of the sexes)



# Human Rights Branch

## Examples of Funded Cases

**1** The Human Rights Expert Panel granted funding for the litigation of a test case challenging the interpretation of section 3(1) of the *Citizenship Act*, which defines who is a Canadian citizen. The challenge argued that Citizenship and Immigration Canada's interpretation of this provision, which excluded foreign-born children whose Canadian parents are not biologically related to them, was discriminatory contrary to section 15 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. The funding recipient argued that this interpretation resulted in adverse effects discrimination against both 2SLGBTQ+ parents and parents with fertility issues, who are disproportionately required to resort to alternative methods of reproduction and family formation. The challenge was successful and resulted in a change to the requirements for citizenship, facilitating citizenship for foreign-born children of Canadian parents.

**2** The Human Rights Expert Panel granted funding for the litigation of a test case challenging the Canada-US Safe Third Country Agreement (STCA) and the combined effects of paragraph 101(1)(e) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* and section 159.3 of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations*. This legal framework allows Canada to turn back refugee claimants arriving at the Canadian border and direct them back to the United States, where they first arrived, to seek asylum, thereby denying them the right to seek asylum in Canada. The funding recipients argued that sending refugee claimants back to the United States under the STCA violates those claimants' rights to liberty and security of the person as guaranteed by section 7 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedom*. The case was successful at the Federal Court, which declared that the law was unconstitutional and of no force or effect. The federal government has appealed the decision and the matter will next be heard by the Federal Court of Appeal.

# Human Rights Branch

## Examples of Funded Cases

**3** The Human Rights Expert Panel granted funding for a motion for leave to intervene in a class-action lawsuit relating to the forced and coerced sterilization of Indigenous women. The plaintiffs in the lawsuit argue that the systemic tubal litigation of Indigenous women without their free, prior, and informed consent breaches their liberty and security rights and equality rights as protected by sections 7 and 15 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. The funding recipient seeks to intervene in this matter to provide guidance on the federal government's obligations to ensure that Indigenous women receive health services equal to non-Indigenous women and, more broadly, the federal government's obligations to proactively identify and correct systemic practices that discriminate against Indigenous persons. In doing so, the funding recipient hopes to provide a national perspective to the court on behalf of Indigenous women and girls, including Métis and Inuit women, who have been subjected to the practice of forced sterilization.

**4** The Human Rights Expert Panel granted funding for a legal intervention within the context of an ongoing criminal case about the constitutionality of section 33.1 of the *Criminal Code*, which forbids the use of a defense of intoxication for those charged with violent offences committed while the accused was in a state of self-induced intoxication. The funding recipients intervened to argue that the court should adopt a substantive equality approach to the balancing of *Charter* rights, as between the rights of women and girls to security of the person under section 7 and equality under section 15, and the rights of accused persons under section 7. In doing so, the funded intervenors provided guidance on the intended purpose of the provision, which they argued was to maintain the accountability of those who, while in a state of self-induced intoxication, cause harm to others. In arguing that the case should be considered through the lens of substantive equality, the intervenors emphasized that women and girls are disproportionately subject to violence, particularly sexual and domestic violence, committed by intoxicated persons. When so considered, and the rights of accused persons are balanced against the need to protect the security interests and equality rights of women and children, the recipient argued that the impugned provision is in fact constitutional.

# Human Rights Branch

## Examples of Funded Cases

**5** The Human Rights Expert Panel granted funding for the development of a test case challenging sections 118.3 and 118.4 of the *Income Tax Act*, which set out the eligibility criteria for the Disability Tax Credit (DTC), as discriminatory contrary to section 15 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. Specifically, the recipient seeks to develop a case challenging the DTC's eligibility criteria for disabilities related to “mental functions necessary for everyday life”, which require that applicants demonstrate that their disability causes a “marked restriction” in the person's ability to perform a basic activity of daily living all or substantially all of the time. The Canada Revenue Agency has

interpreted this to mean there must be a restriction at least 90% of the time spent performing basic activities, thereby focusing on the presence of symptoms rather than the presence of the disorder or illness itself. The funding recipient suggests that this interpretation is not reflective of the lived realities or experiences of persons with mental disabilities and severe mental illnesses, who tend to suffer from severe symptoms on an episodic basis. The impugned interpretation results, the funding recipient argues, in adverse effects discrimination, as individuals with mental disabilities or impairment are less likely to meet the criterion of “marked restriction” and receive the DTC.



# Human Rights Branch

## FUNDING GRANTED IN 2019–2020

Number of applications	Test Case Development	Trial	Appeal	Intervention	Total
<b>Received*</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Funded</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>47</b>

*\*This includes those applications received and decided by the Expert Panel.*

## NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FUNDED BY CATEGORY OF RIGHTS COVERED BY THE CCP

*(Note that the table total is higher than the total applications funded because some cases involve more than one category of rights.)*

	Fundamental freedoms	Democratic rights	Right to life, liberty and security of person	Equality rights	Multiculturalism	Equality of the sexes
<b>Test Case Development</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Trial</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Appeal**</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Intervention***</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

*\*\*Applications for an appeal may include applications for a motion for leave to appeal. \*\*\*Applications for intervention may include applications for leave to intervene.*

# Official Languages Rights Branch

The CCP provides financial support to cases aimed at affirming and clarifying the following rights:

## OFFICIAL LANGUAGE RIGHTS ENSHRINED IN:

- Sections 93 and 133 of the *Constitution Act, 1867*
- Section 23 of the *Manitoba Act, 1870*
- Sections 16 to 23 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (the “*Charter*”)
- Any parallel constitutional provision
- The language aspect of freedom of expression in section 2 of the *Charter* when invoked in a case involving official language minorities

## THE JUSTICIABLE PARTS OF THE *OFFICIAL LANGUAGES ACT*:

- Part I, section 4 (Proceedings of Parliament)
- Part II, sections 5 to 7 and 10 to 13 (Legislative and Other Instruments)
- Part IV (Communications with and Services to the Public)
- Part V (Language of Work)
- Part VII (Advancement of English and French)
- Section 91 (Staffing)

# Official Languages Rights Branch

## Examples of Funded Cases

**1** The Official Languages Expert Panel granted CCP litigation funding for a recipient who seeks to allege that the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (“CRTC”) failed to meet its obligations under Parts IV and VII of the *Official Languages Act* (“OLA”) in its dealings with Sirius XM Canada. In obtaining its first Canadian broadcast license, Sirius XM Canada had committed to equally distributing its annual contributions to French and English initiatives, in accordance with the *Broadcasting Act*’s Canadian content requirements. However, in a 2012 decision, the CRTC approved a new contribution formula under which Sirius XM Canada’s annual contribution to Musicaction, which is primarily dedicated to the development of French musical culture and to artists from official language minority communities in Canada, would be two times less than the amount devoted to Factor, which promotes Canadian artists more generally, a decision made without consulting Francophone minority communities. The funding recipient will thus argue in litigation before the Federal Court that the CRTC’s 2012 decision infringes the OLA, and that, as a result, the Francophone and Acadian music industry has suffered a loss of approximately \$1 million in the five-year period since the impugned decision was made.

**2** The CCP funded an appeal to the Federal Court of Appeal brought by a federal public service employee regarding the language of work as defined by Part V of the *Official Languages Act* (“OLA”). The funding recipient works in the Montréal office of a Government of Canada institution and, as part of his work, has frequently had to consult with Toronto-based experts and analysts. When refused the right to communicate with the Toronto office in French, the funding recipient lodged a complaint with the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages under sections 34 to 36 of the OLA, and subsequently brought an action in the Federal Court. At trial, he had argued that the expert advice and supervisory functions provided by the Toronto office are “central auxiliary services”, within the meaning of subsection 36(1)(a) of the OLA, and thus must be provided in both official languages in regions designated as bilingual, such as Montréal. He also argued that his employer had an obligation under subsection 36(2) of the OLA to take measures to establish and maintain a work environment conducive to the effective use of both official languages. In its trial judgment, the Federal Court disagreed, holding that bilingual employees must accept the designation made by the federal institution for which they work and accommodate their unilingual colleagues. The Federal Court refused to declare that the services of specialists are “central auxiliary services”. The funding recipient is appealing the matter, claiming that the Federal Court committed errors of law in its interpretation of subsections 36(1) and 36(2) of the OLA, and that a federal institution should not be able to free itself from its obligation to confer equal status, rights and privileges to both official languages by locating the majority of its central functions in a region designated unilingual under the OLA.

# Official Languages Rights Branch

## Examples of Funded Cases

3 The recipient was granted test case development funding by the Official Languages Expert Panel to explore whether unequal access to Corrections Services Canada (“CSC”) services in both official languages may impact the ability of minority language offenders to qualify for parole, thereby infringing their language rights under section 20 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and Part IV of the *Official Languages Act* (“OLA”). Focusing primarily on English-speaking offenders held in CSC’s institutions in Quebec, the beneficiary sought to clarify the obligations imposed on CSC by the *Charter* and the *OLA*, particularly with respect to the obligations of third-party service providers. With the benefit of CCP funding, the recipient was able to seek a legal opinion reviewing the Commissioner’s Directives used by CSC to implement its language rights obligations and other relevant CSC policies. The CSC’s language rights obligations were explored both with respect to its operation of penitentiaries and in its supervision of offenders subject to parole and conditional release conditions, the latter of which is often administered by third-party service providers on CSC’s behalf. The opinion outlined five areas where official language rights had a significant impact on the

incarceration process: the placement of offenders in penitentiaries; the transfer of offenders between penitentiaries; the availability of correctional programs available to offenders as part of the offender’s correctional plan; issues involving offender discipline; and the availability of parole. The opinion concluded that language plays a significant role in the incarceration of offenders and that the violation of language rights may result in the violation of other *Charter* rights, particularly when a lack of access to correctional programs in the offender’s official language reduces the offender’s chances of obtaining parole.

# Official Languages Rights Branch

## Examples of Funded Cases

**4** The Official Language Rights branch of the CCP funded a number of interventions before the Supreme Court of Canada in *Conseil scolaire francophone de la Colombie-Britannique v. British Columbia*, 2020 SCC 13. In this case, the Conseil scolaire francophone de la Colombie-Britannique (“CSFCB”) brought an action against the government of British Columbia, claiming that the province violated section 23 of the *Charter* by offering educational services to the province’s Francophone students that are inferior to those offered to its English-speaking students. In its decision rendered in June 2020, the Supreme Court of Canada recognized and reaffirmed the importance of education in the official language of one’s choice, as well as the centrality of section 23 of the *Charter* in the vitality of official language minority communities. The Court confirmed that section 23 deserves a generous interpretation consistent with its remedial purpose and reiterated that the rights conferred by section 23 are particularly vulnerable to government inaction. The Court confirmed that the educational services offered to official language minority communities must be of a quality that is truly equivalent to those offered to the majority. Lastly, the Court confirmed that the lower courts erred when they held that certain violations of section 23 were justifiable within the meaning of section 1 of the *Charter* as a fair and rational allocation of limited public funds.

In this case, the CCP had funded the intervention of an association of parents of French-speaking schools on the significance of awarding damages for violations of section 23 of the *Charter*, including the remedial effect of a damages award, especially when a province is slow to implement

the enforcement of a court order. This intervenor argued that damage awards should be more readily accessible in section 23 cases, both to reduce the risk that the government will not swiftly address section 23 violations, and to enable affected school boards to mitigate the effects of these violations in the interim through additional funding. A second CCP-funded intervention emphasized the particular perspective of Francophone parents in Canada, who often find it difficult to choose education in French when limited educational resources and poor facilities call into question whether their children will receive a quality of education equivalent to that of the majority. According to this intervenor, the lack of adequate investment in French-speaking schools pushes many right-holders under section 23 to enroll their children in English-speaking schools in order to access a better educational experience, to the detriment of the language and culture of the minority. Finally, the CCP funded an intervention from the perspective of Québec’s English-speaking minority community, which highlighted the role of Québec’s particular linguistic context in the development of section 23 and its interpretation by the Supreme Court. Arguing that the English-speaking community of Quebec constitutes a unique social, political, economic and cultural context, this intervenor noted this community’s specific needs with respect to English-language education rights in the province.

# Official Languages Rights Branch

## FUNDING GRANTED IN 2019–2020

Number of applications	Test Case Development	Trial	Appeal	Intervention	Total
<b>Received*</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Funded</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>

\*This includes those applications received and decided by the Expert Panel.

## NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FUNDED BY CATEGORY OF RIGHTS COVERED BY THE CCP

(Note that the table total is higher than the total applications funded because some cases involve more than one category of rights.)

	Education rights	Legislative and legal rights	Equality and linguistic advancement	Right to services and communication	Right to freedom of expression
<b>Test Case Development</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Trial</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Appeal**</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Intervention***</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\*\*Applications for an appeal may include applications for a motion for leave to appeal. \*\*\*Applications for intervention may include applications for leave to intervene.

# Expenses by Branch

## APPLICATIONS FUNDED IN 2019–2020

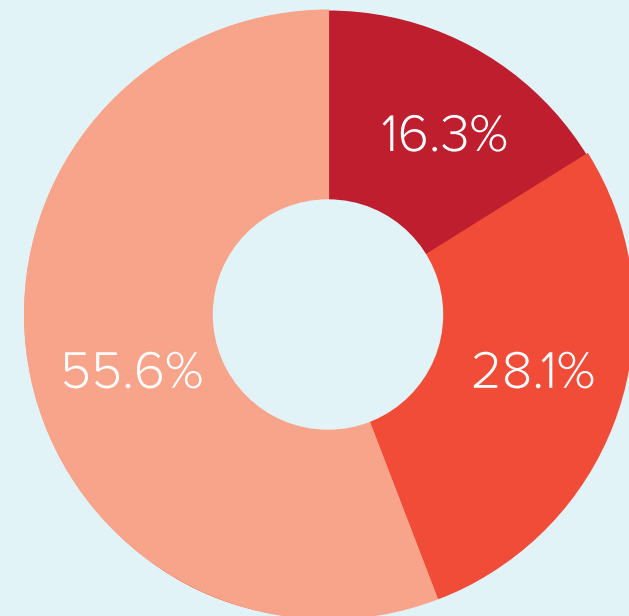
<b>CASES – OFFICIAL LANGUAGES RIGHTS</b>	<b>1 696 500 \$</b>
Test Case Development	90 000 \$
Trial	1 250 000 \$
Appeal	70 000 \$
Intervention	286 500 \$
<b>CASES – HUMAN RIGHTS</b>	<b>2 951 044 \$</b>
Test Case Development	244 985 \$
Trial	2 209 869 \$
Appeal	206 350 \$
Intervention	289 840 \$

# Statement of Revenues and Expenses (Cash Flow)

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

<b>REVENUES</b>	<b>6 770 774 \$</b>
Contribution from the Department of Canadian Heritage	4 907 234 \$
Surplus carried over from 2018–2019	1 790 740 \$
<b>EXPENSES</b>	<b>5 036 927 \$</b>
Administration ●	820 833 \$
Cases – Official Languages Rights* ●	1 417 278 \$
Cases – Human Rights* ●	2 798 816 \$
<b>SURPLUS</b>	<b>1 733 547 \$</b>

*\*Net figure, which includes new applications funded in 2019–2020 as well as funds returned at the conclusion of previously funded cases (including under the former CCP and the LRSP).*



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