

Judicial Council
of British Columbia

Annual Report
2021



June 17, 2022

The Honourable David Eby, QC
Attorney General
Ministry of Attorney General
PO Box 9044, Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, BC V8W 9E2

Dear Attorney General:

I am pleased to provide you with the Judicial Council of British Columbia's 2021 Annual Report.

The Council's primary responsibility is to recommend candidates with the highest qualifications for judicial office. The work of the Judicial Council during the past year included reviewing applications and interviewing applicants seeking appointment to the Provincial Court.

The number of applications for appointment as a Provincial Court judge in 2021 decreased to 24 from 30 in the previous year. The Council reviewed 15 applications for appointment as a Provincial Court judge, interviewed 22 applicants, and recommended 15 for the bench. In addition, the Council reviewed applications for appointment as a judicial justice and justice of the peace.

The Judicial Council strives to make the application process as transparent as possible and encourages applications from candidates of diverse backgrounds. In 2021, 10 of the 24 applications included information pertaining to diversity. The Council's commitment to transparency, recognized by the Canadian Bar Association in 2013, continues to be a priority. In keeping with the Council's tradition of accountability, transparency, and public access to information this report is accessible on the Provincial Court website at provinciacourt.bc.ca.

I want to express my appreciation to the members of the Judicial Council for their many contributions to its work during the past year. To continue the Council's work during the pandemic, we transitioned to virtual meetings and interviews with applicants. Council members have continued to adapt to the virtual environment and have made it work effectively. To the departing members, I offer my sincere thanks for their dedicated service to the public during their time on the Council.

Sincerely,

Melissa Gillespie
Chief Judge, Provincial Court of British Columbia
Presiding Member, Judicial Council of British Columbia



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We have deep respect for our Charter of Rights and Freedoms among the people of Canada.

And we have a public that values an independent judiciary -- which is the best defence, in the final analysis. If the people stand up and say, 'You can't attack our judiciary, we want an independent judiciary,' that is, in a democracy such as ours, the best way to preserve judicial independence.

- The Right Honourable Beverley McLachlin.

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2021 Judicial Council Annual Report

Responsibilities

The role of the Judicial Council of British Columbia is to improve the quality of service provided by the [judicial officers](#) of the Provincial Court (judges, judicial justices, justices of the peace, and judicial case managers).

The [duties](#) of the Judicial Council under the *Provincial Court Act* are:

- to recommend and advise the Lieutenant Governor in Council (the provincial cabinet) on the appointment of Provincial Court judges, judicial justices, and justices of the peace;
- to oversee the delivery of education for judicial officers;
- to maintain a judicial Code of Ethics;
- to consider proposals for improving the Court's judicial services; and
- to undertake inquiries into the conduct of judicial officers when necessary.

Members

The Judicial Council is composed of judges, lawyers, and lay persons, representing perspectives from both within and outside the judiciary. Four of its nine members are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The other members, designated by the [Provincial Court Act](#), are the Chief Judge, an Associate Chief Judge, the President of the Provincial Court Judges' Association of BC, and the Presidents (or their nominees) of the Law Society of BC and the Canadian Bar Association, BC Branch.

For more information on the operation of the Provincial Court of British Columbia, please refer to the Court's [website](#) and the [Court's Annual Reports](#).

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“Justice is the application of law to life, not just the application of laws to facts.”

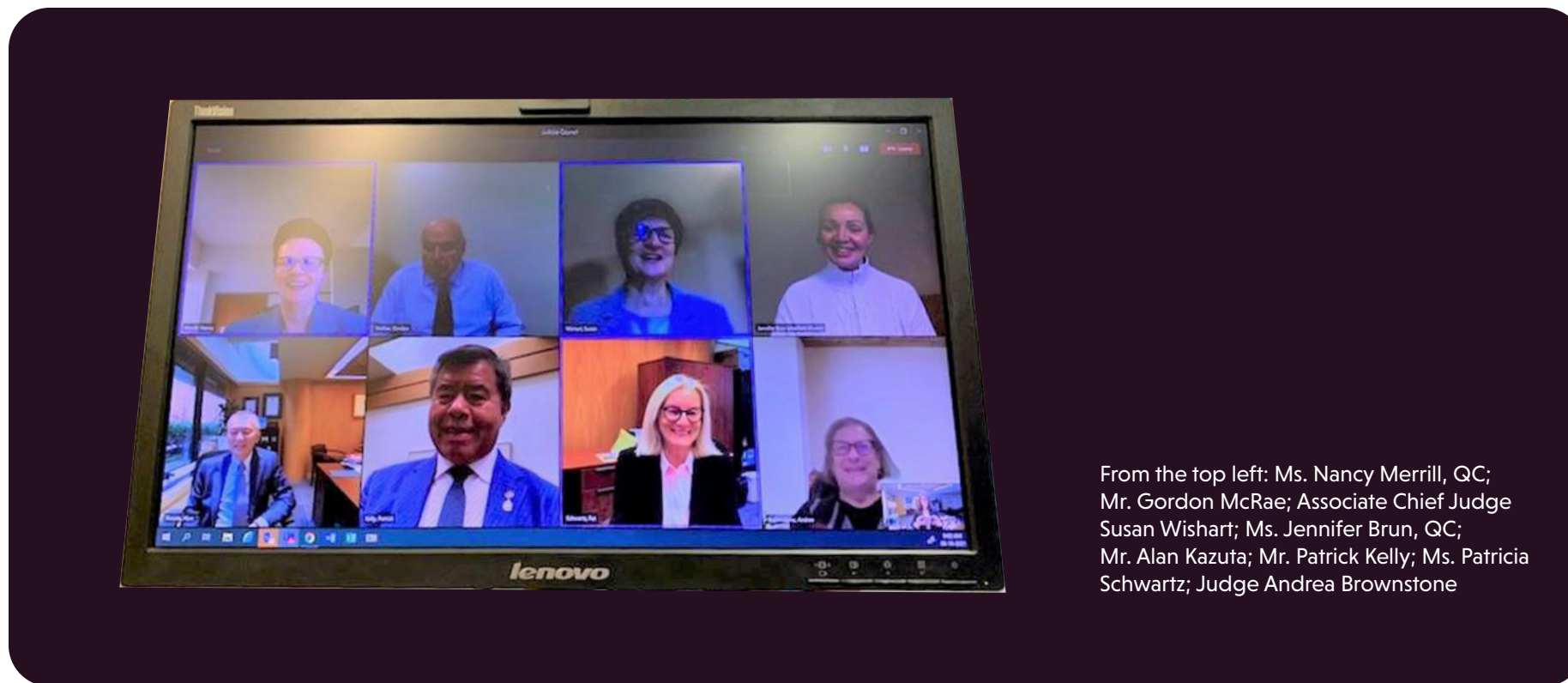
-The Honourable Rosalie Silberman Abella.

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Members of the Judicial Council

The Judicial Council members in 2021 were:

- The Honourable Chief Judge Melissa Gillespie, Presiding Member;
- The Honourable Associate Chief Judge Susan Wishart, Alternate Presiding Member;
- The Honourable Judge Andrea Brownstone, President, Provincial Court Judges' Association of BC (2021);
- Ms. Nancy Merrill, QC, Representative, Law Society of BC;
- Ms. Jennifer Brun, QC, President, Canadian Bar Association, BC Branch;
- Ms. Patricia Schwartz;
- Mr. Gordon McRae;
- Mr. Patrick Kelly;
- Mr. Alan Kazuta.



From the top left: Ms. Nancy Merrill, QC; Mr. Gordon McRae; Associate Chief Judge Susan Wishart; Ms. Jennifer Brun, QC; Mr. Alan Kazuta; Mr. Patrick Kelly; Ms. Patricia Schwartz; Judge Andrea Brownstone

Biographies: Members of the Judicial Council

The Honourable Chief Judge Melissa Gillespie

Presiding Member

Appointed Chief Judge October 19, 2018

Chief Judge Melissa Gillespie was born and grew up in Calgary, Alberta. She obtained a Bachelor of Commerce from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario in 1985, an LLB from the University of Toronto in 1989, and was called to the BC bar in 1991. For more than 20 years Chief Judge Gillespie served as Crown counsel in the Fraser region of British Columbia, working primarily in Surrey and New Westminster. In 2005 she became Regional Crown Counsel, and in 2009 she was appointed Queen's Counsel.

Chief Judge Gillespie was appointed to the Provincial Court in 2012, sat in Surrey and the Fraser Valley, and was appointed an Associate Chief Judge of the Provincial Court in 2016, Acting Chief Judge on May 7, 2018, and Chief Judge on October 19, 2018.

For many years she represented the Court on the board of directors of the BC Justice Education Society (JES). From 2015 through 2021 she worked with JES to provide ongoing education and training to police, prosecutors, and magistrates to strengthen the justice system of Guyana. In 2021 she joined the board of Access Pro Bono, a charitable organization using volunteers to provide access to justice around BC.

Chief Judge Gillespie also served on the BC Provincial Court Judges' Association executive and participated in a number of Court committees including the Criminal Law Committee. She is now a member of the Canadian Council of Chief Judges where she chairs its Court Performance Committee.

In addition, she has been involved in providing education for members of the judicial and legal communities including programs hosted by the Continuing Legal Education Society of BC, Trial Lawyers Association, the Advocates Society, Canadian Bar Association, Criminal Defence Advocacy Society, National Judicial Institute, and the Canadian Institute for the Administration of Justice.

Chief Judge Gillespie's leadership and vision were central to the Court's progress in 2021, building on initiatives introduced in response to the pandemic to create lasting improvements.



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The law's strong societal commitment places concern for equality at the core of justice according to law.

- *Ethical Principles for Judges*
Canadian Judicial Council.

”

The Honourable Associate Chief Judge Susan Wishart

Alternate Presiding Member Appointed to the Judicial Council July 1, 2016

Associate Chief Judge Susan Wishart grew up in Belleville Ontario and obtained a Masters of Science degree from Queen's University in 1990, followed by a law degree from the University of Victoria in 1994. Called to the BC bar in 1995, her work as a lawyer was mainly in the area of criminal defence law. She was involved with the Canadian Bar Association, BC Branch, serving as chair of the criminal section in Victoria for many years and was a member of its Executive Committee at the time of her appointment.

Associate Chief Judge Wishart was appointed to the Provincial Court of British Columbia in March of 2009, serving Victoria, Duncan, and the Western Communities. In November of 2014 she was elected president of the BC Provincial Court Judges' Association and in that capacity served as a member of the Judicial Council for the year 2015.

In May 2016, Judge Wishart was appointed Associate Chief Judge and re-appointed to the Judicial Council in July 2016. As Associate Chief Judge, she serves on various committees including access to justice initiatives, court technology, and business intelligence. She has worked with government, stakeholders, and judges on the development and implementation of new Provincial Court Family Rules. She is also involved with the specialized courts across the province including Indigenous and First Nations sentencing courts, the Aboriginal Family Healing Court Conference child protection project in New Westminster, Drug Treatment and Downtown Community Courts in Vancouver, and Victoria Integrated Court.



The Honourable Judge Andrea Brownstone

President, Provincial Court Judges' Association Appointed to the Judicial Council January 1, 2021

Judge Andrea Brownstone was appointed to the Provincial Court in January 2013. She was initially assigned out of the Office of the Chief Judge, and then assigned chambers in Surrey, BC in December, 2013. In February 2021 she was transferred to the Robson Square courthouse in Vancouver. In November 2020 she was elected President of the PCJABC and served on the Judicial Council in that capacity during 2021.

Judge Brownstone was born and raised in Winnipeg. After graduating from the University of Manitoba with a BA, she obtained her law degree at Osgoode Hall Law School. She practiced in Ontario at a boutique civil litigation firm for a short time before moving to Edmonton, Alberta. In Edmonton she practiced civil litigation at a mid sized firm. She then moved to BC where she practiced in the areas of civil litigation and family law. Judge Brownstone conducted mediations in her family law practice and in the Small Claims Court Mediation Program, and also engaged in Collaborative Family Law.

In 2005 Judge Brownstone began working at the Law Society of BC, conducting investigations of complaints about lawyers. In 2008 she became the manager of the Investigations, Monitoring and Enforcement department at the Law Society, where she remained until her appointment to the Court. Judge Brownstone became involved in the PC-JABC soon after her appointment. She also served as the Court's appointee to the Mediate BC board from 2014 to 2020, and is a facilitator in the new judges training program that takes place each year in Niagara, Ontario.

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The Constitution, not the judges, compels the courts to act as final arbiters of what is right and just, to stand as the guardians of the Constitution.

- The Right Honourable Beverley McLachlin.

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Ms. Patricia Schwartz

Member

**Appointed to the Judicial Council as a judicial justice December 31, 2010 - December 31, 2016;
re-appointed as a lay member December 31, 2016**

Patricia Schwartz has extensive experience in the Provincial Court of British Columbia, having served as the acting operations manager at the Office of the Chief Judge and as a judicial case manager before being appointed a judicial justice in 2001. She then presided in Traffic Court and at the Justice Centre, and also served as administrative judicial justice for a number of years until her retirement.

In the community, she has served on the board of directors for City Hall Daycare, the École Pauline Johnson After School Care program, and the Vancouver Skating Club. She attended Capilano University, has completed government management courses, and attended bi-annual seminars for judicial justices.

Ms. Schwartz retired after 35 years of working in the Provincial Court. She is proud to continue her work on the Judicial Council as a lay member.



Mr. Gordon McRae

Member

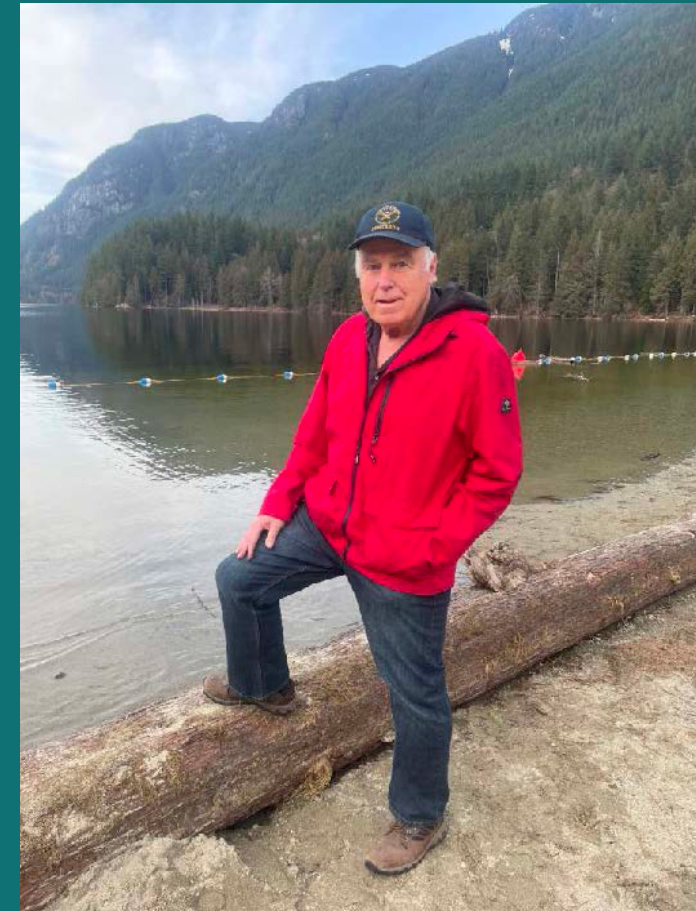
Appointed to the Judicial Council November 7, 2016

Gordon McRae retired from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) in June 2009 after a 40 year career. He was appointed to the Immigration and Refugee Board in January 2010 and served until March 2016 as an adjudicator in the Refugee Protection Division and later the Refugee Appeals Division.

Before his retirement from the RCMP, Mr. McRae was the superintendent in charge of the economic crime section for British Columbia. Previously he served as an inspector for the North Vancouver Detachment, inspector for the economic crime section in Newfoundland and staff sergeant for the commercial crime section in Saskatchewan.

He was seconded to the United Nations in 2000 and served as the Canadian Contingent Commander and Director of Operations for the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (2000-2001).

Mr. McRae is a recipient of the Order of Merit for Police Forces (2007), the RCMP Long Service Medal, the Canadian Peace Keeping Medal, the United Nations Medal (Kosovo), and received the Deputy Commissioner's Commendation. Mr. McRae holds his Bachelor of Human Justice (Criminology) from the University of Regina.



Mr. Patrick Kelly

Member

Appointed to the Judicial Council December 31, 2016

Patrick Kelly is a member of the Leq:amel First Nation in the Sto:lo Nation. He was appointed to the Judicial Council in December 2016 and as director of the BC Oil and Gas Commission in November 2018. He was also board chair and chief executive officer of the Coastal First Nations from 2000 to 2018.

Mr. Kelly operates a consulting business and was a senior advisor to a renewable energy company and to the Lieutenant Governor of BC. Previously, he was Director, Strategic Planning and Communications, British Columbia region with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. In addition, Mr. Kelly was manager, Cultural Relations and Corporate Training in BC Hydro's Aboriginal Relations department and executive director of the BC chapter of the Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business.

Active in the community, Mr. Kelly is past board chair, Victoria Foundation, past president of British Columbia Golf, co-chair of the Indigenous Program Council of the Banff Centre, a member of the International Advisory Board of the University of Victoria Gustavson School of Business, and advisor to the Sauder School of Business, University of British Columbia.

In March 2019 Mr. Kelly was elected to the board of Golf Canada. He has held executive positions with the Mission Chamber of Commerce, the Mission Heritage Association, the Mission Indian Friendship Centre, and the Coqualeetza Cultural Centre. He is the founding president of the BC Aboriginal Golf Association. Previously, he served as a bencher to the Law Society of BC, a director of the BC Buildings Corporation, and a governor with Vancouver Community College. In 1982, he attended dinner with Queen Elizabeth II as a young achiever for Canada at the ceremony to repatriate Canada's constitution. In 2009, Mr. Kelly was the recipient of the BC Community Achievement Award.



Ms. Jennifer Brun, QC

President, Canadian Bar Association, BC Branch Appointed to the Judicial Council January 1, 2021

Jennifer Brun is a lawyer and director of Harris & Brun Law Corporation. She was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 2021. Her practice focuses on civil litigation and professional regulation. She represents her clients in both litigation and regulatory contexts, before all levels of court in British Columbia and before governing bodies and administrative tribunals. Ms. Brun's advice is routinely sought on health law matters and insurance matters in the realms of litigation, investigation, inquiry, discipline, credentialing and privileging, coverage, subrogation, audits, policy wordings, and risk management.

Ms. Brun earned a Bachelor of Science; a Bachelor of Laws; and a Master of Laws specializing in civil litigation and dispute resolution. She also completed a judicial law clerkship at the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Ms. Brun served as national president of the Young Lawyers – Canadian Bar Association (YL-CBA) in 2012-13 and as Canadian Bar Association, BC Branch president in 2020-21.

Ms. Brun is a regular contributor and presenter for continuing professional development seminars both provincially and nationally, focusing on civil litigation and health law content. She enjoys addressing substantive law and narrow practice issues, such as discovery practice and oral advocacy techniques, as well as other important issues facing our justice system today including access to justice, judicial independence, and the self-regulation of the legal profession. Since 2017, she has co-authored *Discovery Practice in British Columbia*, a Continuing Legal Education of British Columbia practice manual.



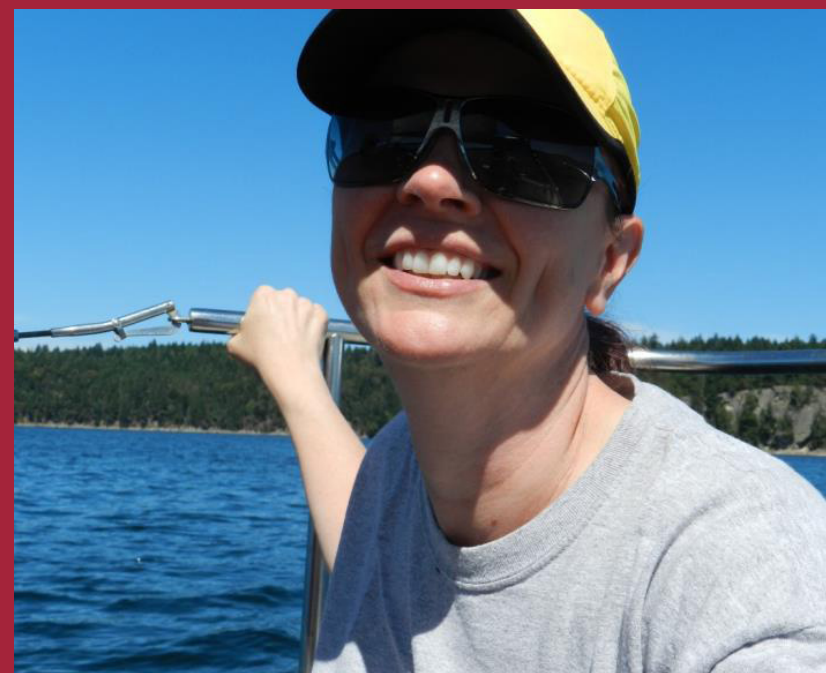
Ms. Nancy Merrill, QC

Representative, Law Society of BC Appointed to the Judicial Council January 1, 2019

Nancy Merrill was born and raised in Windsor, Ontario and moved with her family as a teenager to Niagara Falls, Ontario. She graduated with a degree in psychology from the University of Waterloo, a law degree from the University of Windsor, and a master's degree in tax law from Osgoode Hall Law School. Ms. Merrill was called to the Ontario bar in 1990 and the British Columbia bar in 1991. For over 25 years, she has been a partner with Merrill, Long and Company in Nanaimo, where she practises predominately in the areas of family law, estate litigation, and mediation and arbitration. Ms. Merrill also worked as a federal prosecutor in Ontario when she returned to complete her master's degree.

Throughout her career, Ms. Merrill has consistently worked on a variety of community boards and committees. This work has reflected the diversity of her interests, from protection of animals with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which she remains a life member, to working on a number of legal projects dealing with rights of children. This includes her most recent work, which is an international project in conjunction with the Canadian Embassy in Havana, Cuba focusing on rights of children.

Ms. Merrill is a life bencher of the Law Society of British Columbia and is its past president (2019). She received her Queen's Counsel designation in 2015 and is the 2019 recipient of the University of Windsor Alumni Access to Justice Award.



Mr. Alan Kazuta

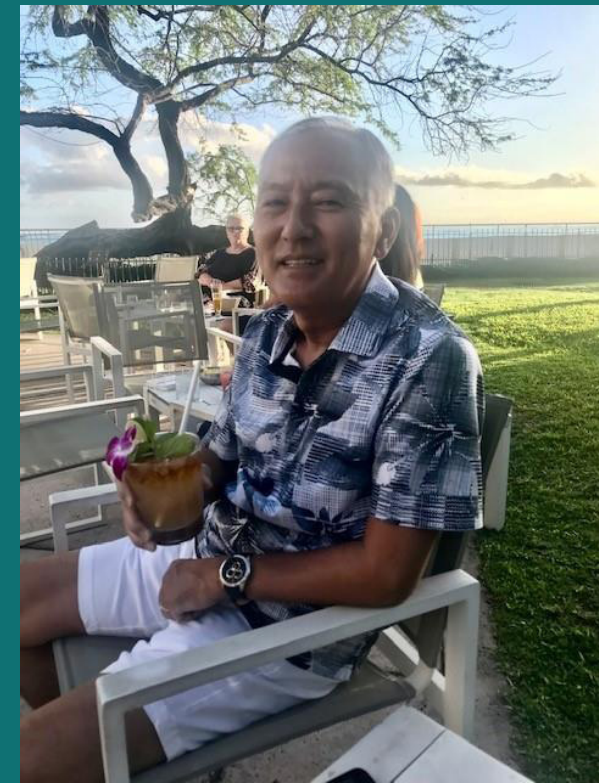
Member

Appointed to the Judicial Council November 15, 2018

Alan Kazuta retired as director, human resources at Western Canadian Coal Corporation. His previous assignments were with Westshore Terminals Ltd. and White Spot Limited. Mr. Kazuta has worked in the human resources/labour relations (HR/LR) field for over 30 years with many of those years in the most senior HR/LR position in the applicable company. He was responsible for all aspects of HR/LR including recruitment, training, compensation, benefits, and collective bargaining.

He has represented companies as the chief negotiator in collective bargaining in both the provincial and federal sectors as well as being the company representative in provincial and federal labour board and arbitration hearings. Mr. Kazuta also served on the BC Labour Relations Board as a part time management representative on mediation and adjudication hearings.

He currently serves as president/treasurer of Canada Shotokan Karate Society and as a board member for Shotokan Karate of America. Mr. Kazuta obtained a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of BC in the Organizational Behaviour and Industrial Relations discipline.



Meetings and Business Conducted

The Judicial Council's process is governed by a [Procedure Bylaw](#) adopted in 2001. The Council meets once a month to review applications for appointment as a Provincial Court judge, judicial justice, and justice of the peace and to interview applicants who have been approved for interview.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the Council held all meetings virtually by MS Teams in order to comply with provincial health orders. Meetings were held virtually on January 29, February 12, March 5, April 9, April 30, May 14, June 11, July 9, September 10, October 8, November 19, December 1, and December 17.

The Council conducted virtual interviews throughout 2021 to avoid creating a backlog while protecting the health of applicants and the Council members.

Members of the Judicial Council regularly speak to legal organizations about the work of the Council and strongly encourage qualified candidates from all backgrounds to consider making an application for judicial office.



Nelson Courthouse

Photo Credit: John Deacon, QC

Appointment Process for Provincial Court Judges

In Canada, judges are appointed to provincial courts by the province's Lieutenant Governor in Council (the Lieutenant Governor acting on the advice of the provincial cabinet). In British Columbia, in accordance with section 6 of the [Provincial Court Act](#), the Judicial Council screens and recommends candidates for appointment to the judiciary. The provincial Attorney General selects from the candidates approved by the Judicial Council and makes recommendations to cabinet for appointments.

The process of making a recommendation begins with the Judicial Council receiving an application and proceeds to a rigorous examination of the applicant's professional standing, reputation, abilities, temperament, and other relevant factors. Visit the [Provincial Court website](#) for more information on the appointment process.

The [Provincial Court Act](#) gives the Judicial Council the objective of improving the quality of judicial service. Therefore, the approval process must ensure that only the most exceptional applicants, who are unquestionably capable of meeting the demands of judicial service, are recommended for appointment. The Council has identified a set of criteria and competencies for applicants seeking appointment as a Provincial Court judge.

Criteria:

- At least 10 years in the practice of law or a range of related experience
- Superb legal reputation and a professional record review from the Law Society of British Columbia
- Experience in mediation or alternative dispute resolution
- Respect in the community
- Good health
- Appreciation of and experience with diversity
- Willingness to travel and to sit in all subject areas

Competencies:

- Knowledge and technical skills
Conscientiousness, commitment to high standards
- Decision-making
Decisiveness, confidence, courage, independence, impartiality
- Communication and authority
Firmness without arrogance, courtesy, patience, tolerance, fairness, sensitivity, compassion, self-discipline
- Professionalism and temperament
Capacity to handle stress and isolation of judicial role, sense of ethics, patience, honesty, tolerance, consideration of others, personal responsibility
- Effectiveness
Commitment to public service, commitment to efficient administration, self-discipline
- Leadership and management for judges holding administrative positions
Responsibility, imagination, commitment to efficient administration

The Judicial Council attempts to ensure that the diversity of BC's population is reflected on the Provincial Court bench. It analyzes factors such as the applicants' gender, age, ethnicity, residential region, and type of practice. While the Judicial Council considers these factors in its overall assessment of applicants, it does not assign specific weight to them.

Application and Approval Process

Application

The Judicial Application and Reporting System (JARS), launched on September 5, 2017, is the first in Canada to replace all paper forms and documents in the judicial application process with an online system. Applicants can access the application forms and process summaries at: apply.provincialcourt.bc.ca.

Once an application is submitted, an extensive investigation follows. The Council strives to ensure that applicants understand and consent to this.

Re-application

An applicant is eligible to re-apply for appointment three years from the date they submitted their application or 2.5 years from the date of their interview (if an interview was granted). It is common for applicants to re-apply at least once before being appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Interviewed applicants must advise the Council if at any time they wish to withdraw their application.

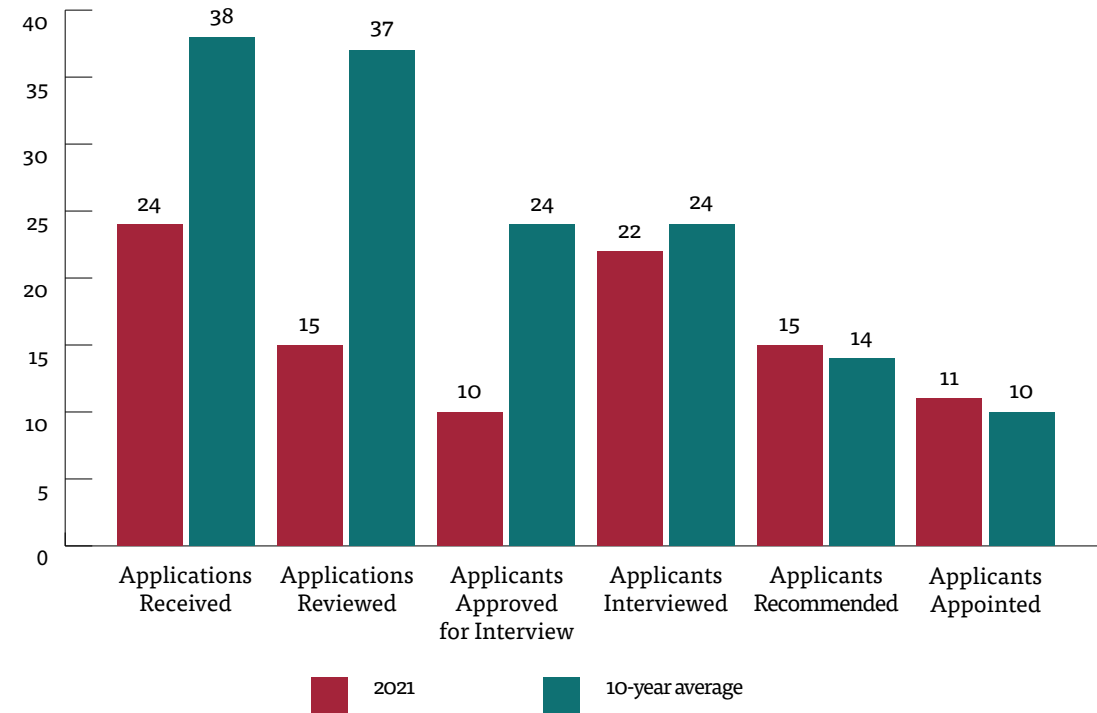
Applications and Outcomes

In 2021, the Council received 24 applications for appointment as a Provincial Court judge and reviewed 15. The Council approved 10 applications for interview, interviewed 22 (including some carried over from 2020), and recommended 15 for full-time appointment. Eleven full-time Provincial Court judges were appointed in 2021.

The figures that follow reflect the Council’s activities in the 2021 year, but may include reviews, interviews, or appointments of candidates who applied in previous years. Details are included in this report’s following sections and further analyzed in [Appendix A](#).

Figure 1 shows a comparison between 2021 figures and the 10-year average for applications for appointment as a Provincial Court judge (PCJ). Note that slight numerical discrepancies may exist due to figures being rounded to whole numbers.

Figure 1: Applications and Outcomes (2021 and 10-Year Average)¹



Over the 10-year period from 2012 to 2021, the Council received an average of 38 applications a year for appointment as a judge. The Council reviewed an average of 37, approved an average of 24 for interview, interviewed an average of 24 (63% of applicants) and of those, recommended an average of 14 applicants (37% of total applicants).

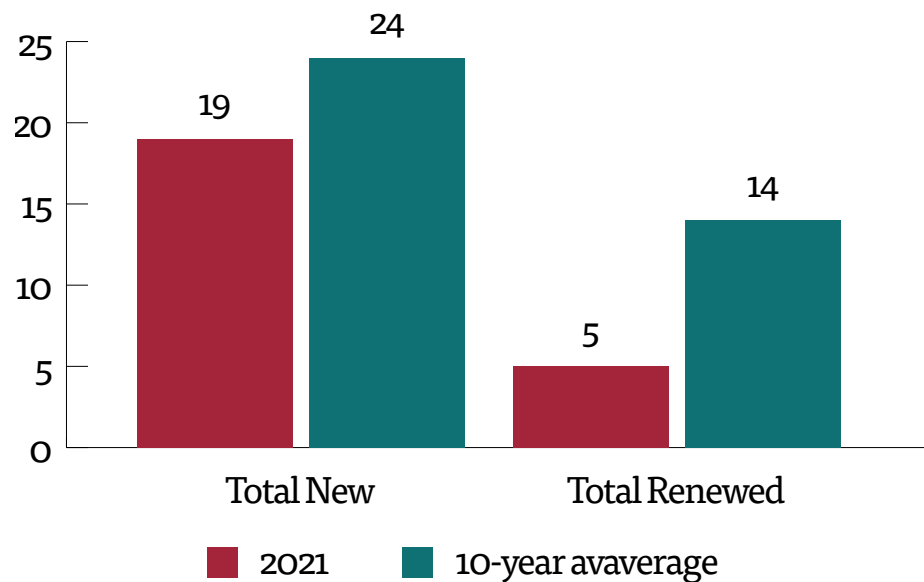
While 11 judges were appointed in 2021, over the past 10 years, an average of 10 Provincial Court judges have been appointed each year, constituting approximately 26% of the average number of total applicants.

1. Data source: Judicial Application and Reporting System (JARS).

New and Renewed Applications

Applicants may re-apply three years from the date they submitted their application; those who are interviewed but not appointed are eligible to re-apply 2.5 years from the date of their interview. Over the past decade, the Judicial Council received an average of 24 new applications and an average of 14 renewed applications. On average over this 10-year period, the Council recommended 42% of new applications compared to 29% of renewed applications.

Figure 2: New and Renewed Applications (2021 and 10-Year Average)



The number of renewed applications from previously unsuccessful applicants in 2021 (five) is less than half the number of renewed applications in 2020 (12), and almost a third lower than the 10-year average of 14. (“Unsuccessful” applicants include those who are not granted an interview, as well as those interviewed but not recommended or appointed.)

Applicants Recommended

In 2021, there was an average of 20 candidates each month on the list of applicants recommended for appointment. As of December 31, 2021, there were 21 candidates on the list: 11 men and 10 women.

Gender

In 2021, the number of female applicants fell below the number of male applicants. The number of female applications reviewed, approved for interview, and interviewed was below the 10-year averages while the number of females recommended for appointment was equal to the 10-year average.

The number of male applicants in 2021 (14) increased compared to the previous year but remained below the 10-year average of 21. The number of male applications reviewed, approved for interview, and interviewed in 2021 was either below or equal to the 10-year averages.

In 2021, seven women and four men were appointed to the bench.



Figure 3 shows applicants by gender in 2021. Note that applications reviewed and approved for interview may have been submitted in the preceding year while those applicants who were interviewed and recommended for appointment in 2021 may have submitted their applications in preceding years.

Figure 3: Male and Female Applicants in 2021

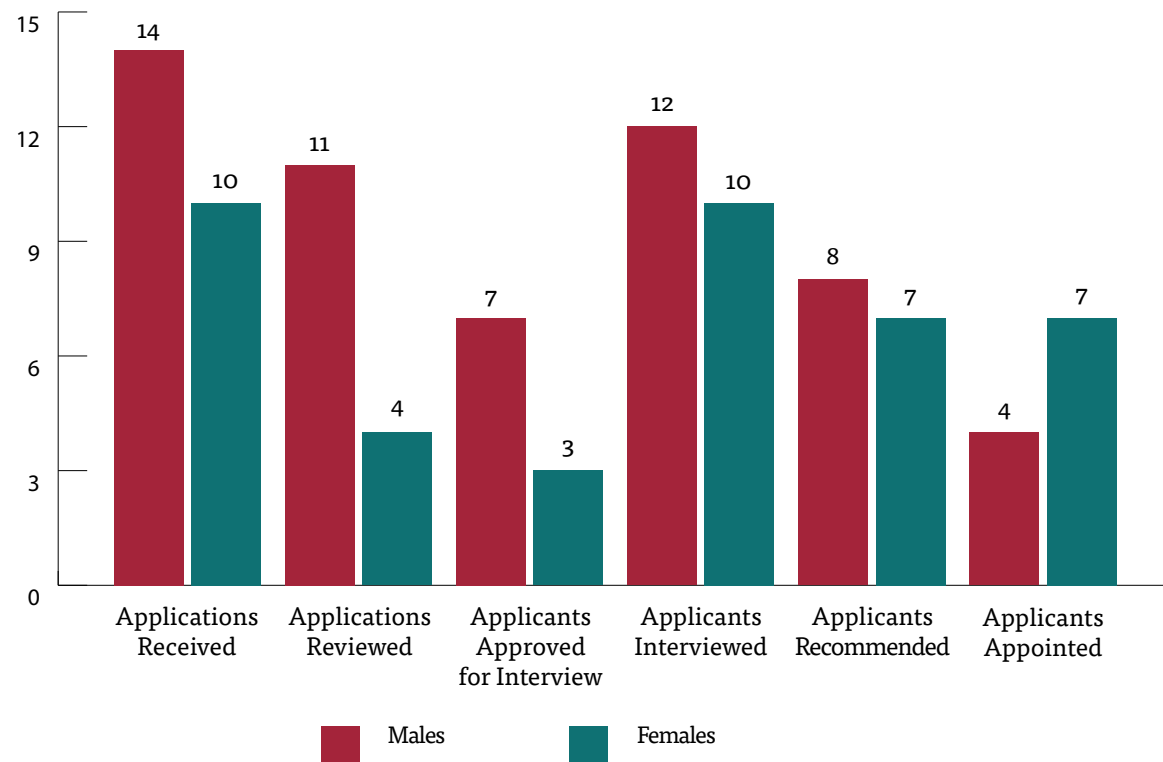
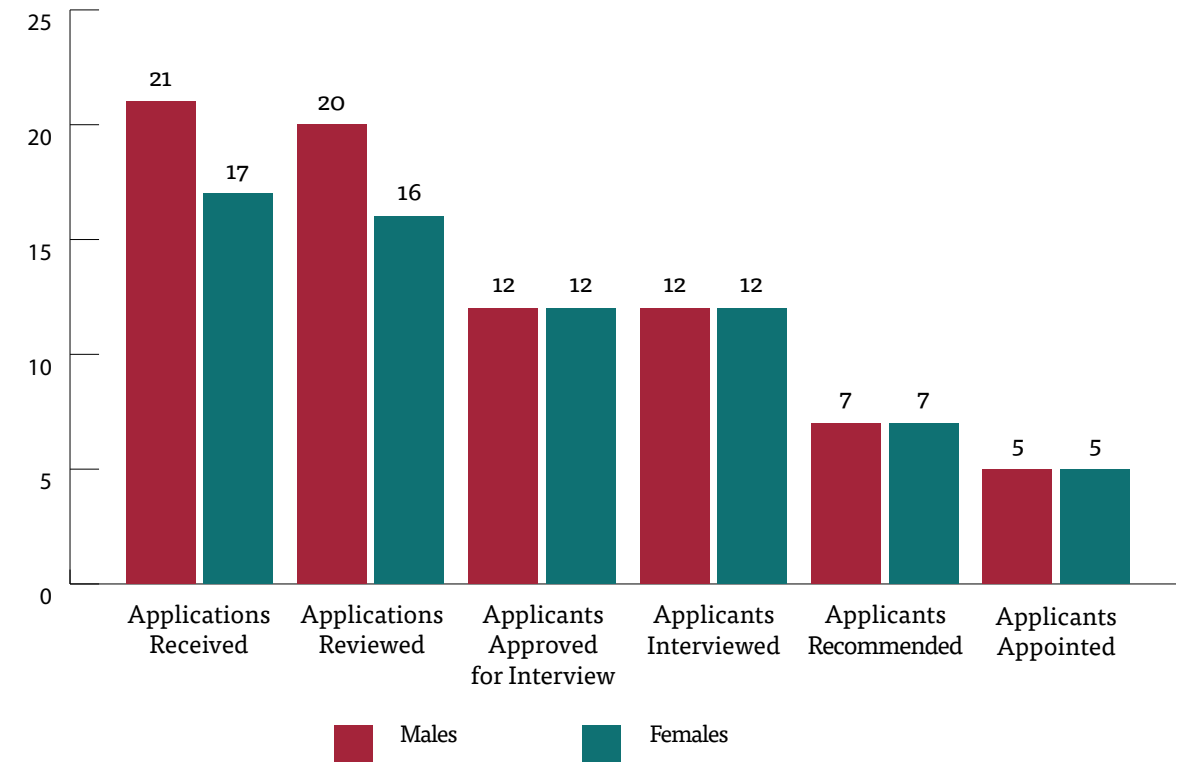


Figure 4² shows 10-year averages for applicants and outcomes by gender. Over the past five years, 30 women and 22 men have been appointed to the Provincial Court bench.

Figure 4: Male and Female Applicants and Outcomes – 10-Year Averages



2. Data are preliminary and subject to change. Small fluctuations in the reported totals and/or percentages are expected due to continuing improvements in data quality.

Age, Years, and Area of Practice

The average age of applicants to the Court in 2021 was 51 years for women and 54 years for men. Over the past decade, applicants had an average age of 52 years, with 51 years for women and 54 years for men.

Applicants in 2021 had an average of 23 years in the practice of law: 21 years for females and 25 years for males. From 2012 to 2021 they had an average of 22 years of practice: 21 years for females and 24 years for males.

Applicants to the Court have varied legal experience including private practice, Crown counsel, and other types of legal work. In 2021, applications from private practice accounted for half of the total number of applications, Crown counsel formed 37%, and applications from other areas formed 13%.

Applicants and New Appointments by Region

The Provincial Court is organized into five geographical regions, in addition to an Office of the Chief Judge (OCJ) region comprised of isolated communities not serviced by other regional centres. Figure 5 demonstrates the number of full-time applications received and appointed from each of the Court’s regions.

In 2021, 11 applicants were appointed to the Court as Provincial Court judges: two to the Vancouver region, four to the Fraser region, three to the Northern region, one to Vancouver Island, and one to the Interior region.

Figure 5: Applicants and Appointments by Region³

			VANCOUVER	FRASER	NORTHERN	VANCOUVER ISLAND	INTERIOR	OCJ REGION	OUTSIDE BC
2021	APPLICANTS	#	7	4	2	8	3	0	0
		%	29%	17%	8%	33%	13%	0%	0%
2020	APPOINTMENTS	#	2	4	3	1	1	0	0
		%	18%	36%	27%	9%	9%	0%	0%
2019	APPLICANTS	#	10	5	5	6	4	0	0
		%	33%	17%	17%	20%	13%	0%	0%
2018	APPOINTMENTS	#	0	2	3	1	0	0	0
		%	0%	33%	50%	17%	0%	0%	0%
2017	APPLICANTS	#	11	10	6	7	3	0	0
		%	30%	27%	16%	19%	8%	0%	0%
2016	APPOINTMENTS	#	1	2	1	0	2	0	0
		%	17%	33%	17%	0%	33%	0%	0%
2015	APPLICANTS	#	7	10	3	3	4	0	0
		%	26%	37%	11%	11%	15%	0%	0%
2014	APPOINTMENTS	#	0	9	4	0	2	0	0
		%	0%	60%	27%	0%	13%	0%	0%
2013	APPLICANTS	#	20	12	7	12	9	0	1
		%	32%	20%	11%	19%	15%	0%	2%
2012	APPOINTMENTS	#	0	5	2	1	5	1	0
		%	0%	36%	14%	7%	36%	7%	0
2021	APPLICANTS	#	9	9	8	6	8	0	1
		%	22%	22%	20%	15%	20%	0	2%
2020	APPOINTMENTS	#	1	3	1	3	1	0	0
		%	11%	33%	11%	33%	11%	0%	0%
2019	APPLICANTS	#	7	10	3	2	5	0	0
		%	26%	37%	11%	7%	19%	0%	0%
2018	APPOINTMENTS	#	1	6	2	1	1	2	0
		%	8%	46%	15%	8%	8%	15%	0%
2017	APPLICANTS	#	15	7	5	11	10	0	2
		%	30%	14%	10%	22%	20%	0%	4%
2016	APPOINTMENTS	#	1	2	1	1	0	1	0
		%	17%	33%	17%	17%	0%	17%	0%
2015	APPLICANTS	#	21	4	5	8	8	0	0
		%	46%	9%	11%	17%	17%	0%	0%
2014	APPOINTMENTS	#	1	4	0	2	3	0	0
		%	10%	40%	0%	20%	30%	0%	0%
2013	APPLICANTS	#	13	4	4	8	5	0	1
		%	37%	11%	11%	23%	14%	0%	0%
2012	APPOINTMENTS	#	0	5	4	1	1	0	0
		%	0%	45%	36%	9%	9%	0%	0%

3. Due to the rounding of numbers, the totals may not appear to equal 100%.

Diversity

The Judicial Council recognizes the importance of having a judiciary that reflects British Columbia's diverse population. Not only does diversity on the bench eliminate an implicit barrier to under-represented groups applying for judicial appointment, but it also strengthens the fairness of the bench and enhances public confidence in the administration of justice. The Council believes that cultural representation on the bench encourages mutual respect, as well as sensitivity to and understanding of those who appear before judicial officers in court.

The Council's first step in encouraging a diverse range of applicants was to be as transparent and open as possible about the process while preserving the need for confidentiality. Its second step was to invite the Canadian Bar Association, BC Branch and the Law Society of British Columbia to encourage their members to apply. Chief Judges have often spoken to lawyers about building diversity on the bench and encouraged other Provincial Court judges to make similar presentations. Chief Judge Gillespie continues to share this message. The Council's third step, which is also ongoing, is to highlight the results by reporting on applicants' diverse backgrounds to the extent permitted by privacy and confidentiality requirements.

In 2013, the Judicial Council amended its judicial application forms to include a specific question inviting applicants to provide, on a voluntary basis, their ethnic or cultural information. In 2014, collection and reporting of this information began.

In 2021, 10 of 24 applicants provided information on their ethnic or cultural backgrounds. Two were of Indigenous heritage, four indicated an ethnic or visible minority background, and four identified themselves as being part of a diverse group.

Visible minority and diverse groups identified by applicants included: First Nations, persons of colour, and LGBTQ+. The Judicial Council notes these answers in its overall assessment of applicants but does not assign a specific weight to them.

The Judicial Council will continue to review and revise its processes to encourage a wide cultural range of applicants and to make merit-based recommendations that reflect the diversity of British Columbia's population. Figure 6 summarizes the responses received from 2014 to 2021. Note that applicants can voluntarily choose to identify with any of the three diversity descriptors (resulting in the total number of responses being greater than the number of applicants), including the option to choose more than one or to skip the question.

Figure 6: Diversity Responses (2014 - 2021)⁴

DIVERSITY		INDIGENOUS	ETHNIC/VISIBLE MINORITY	DIVERSE GROUP
2021	TOTAL	2	4	4
	M	1	1	0
	F	1	3	4
2020	TOTAL	5	8	6
	M	2	4	0
	F	3	4	6
2019	TOTAL	3	4	8
	M	1	0	2
	F	2	4	6
2018	TOTAL	3	11	8
	M	1	5	4
	F	2	6	4
2017	TOTAL	3	10	7
	M	3	5	4
	F	0	5	3
2016	TOTAL	4	9	4
	M	3	4	1
	F	1	5	3
2015	TOTAL	0	5	6
	M	0	2	3
	F	0	3	2
2014	TOTAL	2	11	5
	M	0	3	2
	F	2	8	3

4. Data are preliminary and subject to change. Small fluctuations in the reported totals and/or percentages are expected due to continuing improvements in data quality.

Appointment Process for Judicial Justices

In addition to judges, judicial justices are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Judicial Council. Judicial justices are assigned by the Chief Judge to preside over matters within their statutory jurisdiction, including traffic and other ticketable offences, payment hearings in small claims court, and applications for bail and search warrants at the Justice Centre. Some judicial justices may have assignments that include hearing some municipal bylaw matters. For more information about the appointment process, visit the [Provincial Court website](#).

Application and Appointment Criteria

Applications for the office of judicial justice may be submitted at any time or may be solicited by a recruitment campaign for a specific vacancy.

Applicants for appointment as a judicial justice must meet the following:

Criteria:

- At least five years having practiced law in Canada (those with less legal practice experience may be considered if they have a range of related experience)
- Superb legal reputation and professional record review(s), including from the applicable Law Society
- Experience in mediation or alternative dispute resolution
- Respected and valued member of the community
- Good health
- Appreciation of and experience with diversity
- Willingness to travel and to sit in all subject areas

Competencies:

- Commitment to continuing education
Conscientiousness, commitment to high standards
- Decision-making
Decisiveness, confidence, courage, independence, impartiality
- Communication and authority
Firmness without arrogance, courtesy, patience, tolerance, fairness, sensitivity, compassion, self-discipline
- Professionalism and temperament
Capacity to handle stress and isolation of judicial role, sense of ethics, patience, honesty, tolerance, consideration of others, personal responsibility
- Effectiveness
Commitment to public service, commitment to efficient administration, self-discipline
- Leadership and management for judicial justices holding administrative positions
Flexibility, responsibility, imagination, commitment to efficient administration
- Fairness, diplomacy, some administrative experience preferred

Role of the Judicial Council in the Appointment of Judicial Justices

When received, applications are reviewed in a process similar to that for judges. The application and investigation results are reviewed by the Council to decide whether the applicant will be interviewed. The Council then invites successful candidates to attend an interview. Names of applicants recommended for appointment after an interview remain on the list for three years. Applicants are eligible to re-apply three years after the date their application is submitted or 2.5 years from the date of their interview. Application forms and process summaries for judicial justices can be accessed at: apply.provincialcourt.bc.ca.

In 2021, eight applications were received, six applicants were interviewed, two were recommended for appointment, and three were appointed (including applicants who may have applied in previous years).



Rossland Courthouse

Photo Credit: John Deacon, QC

Appointment Process for Justices of the Peace

Justices of the peace fill several important functions within the British Columbia justice system, ranging from adjudicating specific types of cases to managing and scheduling caseloads. More than 300 justices of the peace serve in various court locations throughout the province. All are subject to the supervisory authority of the Chief Judge and are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Judicial Council. For more information about the appointment process, visit the [Provincial Court website](#).

There are three kinds of justices of the peace, each with different assignments:

- **Justice of the peace adjudicators (JPAs)** preside at the Robson Square and Richmond court locations, hearing simplified trials in small claims cases involving from \$5,001 to \$10,000. JPAs are senior members of the legal profession who serve part time.
- **Judicial case managers (JCMs)** are judicial officers who manage cases and schedule hearings and trials. They are assigned responsibilities by the Chief Judge. Applications for appointment as a JCM proceed through the Judicial Council approval process for justices of the peace.
- **Court Services Branch justices of the peace (CSBJPs)** work in the court registries throughout the province. In addition to the justice of the peace duties assigned by the Chief Judge, they hold various administrative positions in the Court Services Branch of the Ministry of Attorney General, such as court manager, administrator, and court clerk. There are also CSBJPs assigned to the Justice Centre in Burnaby.

Duties assigned to CSBJPs include:

- Swearing informations, issuing process including summonses, warrants of arrest, and subpoenas to witnesses;
- Attending to various judicial authorizations made by judges and judicial justices after execution, including deciding on the detention of seized property;
- Approving sureties, perfecting bail, handling consent remands; and
- Generally, performing other duties required of a “justice” under the [Criminal Code](#) that are primarily administrative in nature and do not require the exercise of material judicial discretion.

In 2021, the Judicial Council reviewed 32 applications for appointment as a Court Services Branch justice of the peace and recommended 31 applicants for appointment.



Robson Square Courthouse

Photo Credit: Rebecca Jensen

Judicial Education

The Judicial Council is responsible for and fully supports continuing education for judicial officers of the Court. Continuing education is provided in different ways, including orientation for newly appointed judicial officers, informal observation and mentoring, and a variety of education programs delivered within the Court. Judicial officers are also encouraged to attend education programs offered by other organizations to supplement their continued learning.

The Council delegates the authority to develop and manage the Court's education programs for each type of judicial officer to several committees. The Office of the Chief Judge provides administrative and support services to these committees. The annual report of the Provincial Court of British Columbia contains details of the Court's education programming for judges, judicial justices, and other judicial officers. For more information, please see the most recent [Annual Report](#) of the Provincial Court of British Columbia and the [Judicial Education page](#) on the Court's website.

“

Judicial education is one of the pillars of a strong justice system. ... It takes more than a judicial appointment to become a judge; a commitment to lifelong learning is essential. Given how quickly things change in society and the legal environment, judges need to keep on top of developments relevant to their work; hone judicial skills such as courtroom management; and understand the social context of their decision-making, in keeping with the values enshrined in Canada's constitution.

- The Right Honourable Richard Wagner, Chief Justice of Canada

”

Personal Profile: Jennifer Brun, QC⁵

President, Canadian Bar Association, BC Branch

“The Judicial Council of British Columbia is a body of nine individuals, who collectively bear the momentous responsibility of maintaining and improving upon the high quality of services provided by the Provincial Court. The duties of Judicial Council include screening candidates for appointment as judges and judicial justices; conducting inquiries into the conduct of judges and judicial justices; and considering proposals for improving the Court’s judicial services. The ability of our Provincial Court to function effectively and deliver the kind of justice British Columbians need and deserve, depends in large part on the engagement and diligence of Judicial Council.

Under the dedicated leadership of Chief Judge Gillespie and Associate Chief Judge Wishart, I can say firsthand that Judicial Council is a hardworking body that expends tremendous time and focused effort in duly discharging its responsibilities. As President of the Canadian Bar Association BC Branch, I had the honour and privilege of serving on Judicial Council for a one-year term. CJ Gillespie and ACJ Wishart ensured I had ample opportunity to discuss my upcoming role with them and to observe Judicial Council business prior to my term commencing, such that the transition between Judicial Council members was seamless and without disruption to the integrity of Judicial Council’s process.

Every Canadian has a constitutionally guaranteed right to have their disputes heard and decided by an independent judiciary comprised of impartial judges. Judges must exhibit and promote high standards of judicial conduct including integrity, diligence, equality, and impartiality, so as to reinforce public confidence in our system of justice. As we have observed all too closely in recent times, public confidence in and respect for the judiciary are essential to an effective judicial system and, ultimately, to democracy founded on the rule of law.

Judges should make every effort to ensure their conduct is above reproach; to maintain and enhance their knowledge, skills, and personal qualities necessary for judicial office; to carry out their duties considering all persons without discrimination, while being aware of and understanding differences arising from gender, race, religious conviction, culture, ethnic background, sexual orientation or disability; and to be impartial with respect to their decisions and decision making. These are virtues that every judge must strive for and these are the same virtues that Judicial Council considers in screening candidates for possible appointment to the Bench by the Attorney General.

5. For personal profiles of other Council members, see the Judicial Council’s previous annual reports.

The quality of applicant received by Judicial Council is exceptional. It is for this reason the interview process is so critical to the business of Judicial Council. During the interview process, Judicial Council is able to assess the abovementioned judicial qualities of a candidate beyond what the two-dimensional, written application package affords.

It is said that Socrates counselled judges to hear courteously, answer wisely, consider soberly and decide impartially. I submit this is sage advice not only for a judge but also for a Judicial Council member! It was an absolute honour and privilege to serve on Judicial Council. I am grateful for the opportunity, for the knowledge I gained through the process, and for the people I met along the way.”



It is said that Socrates counselled judges to hear courteously, answer wisely, consider soberly and decide impartially. I submit this is sage advice not only for a judge but also for a Judicial Council member!

*Jennifer Brun, QC
President, Canadian Bar Association, BC Branch*

Judicial Ethics

The Judicial Council is responsible for preparing and revising a judicial code of ethics. Judicial ethics provide a general framework of values and considerations to guide judicial officers in their conduct both in and out of court.

The Provincial Court of BC was the first court in Canada to adopt a code of ethics. In 1976, judges of the Court prepared a code of judicial ethics that was adopted by the Judicial Council and reviewed from time to time. More recently, both the Judicial Council and the Court's judiciary felt that as our society evolved, the principles guiding judicial behaviour should be reviewed.

Following discussions with judges and judicial justices, in December 2014 the Judicial Council adopted the [Ethical Principles for Judges](#), published by the Canadian Judicial Council for federally appointed judges, as the guiding principles for the judicial officers of the Provincial Court. These guidelines are based on five fundamental principles for judicial conduct: integrity, independence, equality, diligence, and impartiality.

Guidelines for the conduct of justices of the peace are found in the [Justice of the Peace Code of Ethics](#) and for judicial case managers in the [Standards of Conduct](#).



Complaints

Under the [Provincial Court Act](#), the Chief Judge has the authority and the duty to supervise the Court's judges, judicial justices, and justices of the peace. The Chief Judge, under section 22.1(1) of the *Act*, must examine all complaints respecting judicial officers and report the result of the examination, in writing, to the complainant and the judicial officer.

The *Act* also requires, under section 22.1(2), that the Chief Judge conduct an investigation of the fitness of a judicial officer to perform their duties when the Chief Judge considers that an investigation is required, or if directed to do so by the Attorney General. The result of an investigation may include corrective action or an order for an inquiry to determine whether the judicial officer is fit to perform their duties.

In the event that the Chief Judge or the Attorney General directs an inquiry into the fitness for office of a judicial officer, the judicial officer may elect, under section 24 of the *Act*, to have the Judicial Council act as the tribunal for that inquiry. The alternative tribunal is a justice of the Supreme Court, designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Judicial Council's role in public complaints involving judicial officers also helps it fulfill its responsibility to improve the Court's judicial services.

As presiding member, the Chief Judge reports to the Council regarding complaints that may affect the overall quality of judicial service. Complaints can demonstrate a need for judicial education on a particular topic.

Complaints may be submitted in one of three ways:

1. Using the secure online complaint form on the [Complaints](#) page on the Court's website.
2. By letter addressed to the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court of British Columbia and faxed to 604-660-1108.
3. By letter addressed and mailed to:
The Chief Judge of the Provincial Court of British Columbia
337 – 800 Hornby Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6Z 2C5

The Judicial Council may conduct a formal inquiry into the fitness of a judicial officer if the first two stages of the complaint process, examination and investigation, fail to conclude the matter. In 2021, no such formal inquiries were held by the Judicial Council. Further information regarding the complaint process is outlined on the [Provincial Court website](#) and in the Court's [Annual Reports](#), where complaints received and action taken are summarized.



Surrey Courthouse

Photo Credit: Cliff MacArthur

Other Matters

The Judicial Council is responsible for reporting to the Attorney General on matters the Attorney General considers necessary. No such matters were raised for action in 2021.



Salmon Arm Courthouse

Photo Credit: John Deacon, QC

Financial Expenses

Administrative support, boardroom, and catering expenses are provided to the Judicial Council by the Office of the Chief Judge, Provincial Court of British Columbia.

Non-judicial members of the Judicial Council are eligible to be paid honoraria for attending meetings. There were 13 meetings in 2021. The following table details the meeting honoraria paid to the members of the Judicial Council in 2021.

Figure 7: Remuneration for the Judicial Council Members (2021)

NAME	ALLOWABLE HONORARIUM PER MEETING	MEETINGS ATTENDED	TOTAL REMUNERATION
THE HONOURABLE CHIEF JUDGE M. GILLESPIE	\$0	13	\$0
THE HONOURABLE ASSOCIATE CHIEF JUDGE S. WISHART	\$0	13	\$0
THE HONOURABLE JUDGE A. BROWNSTONE	\$0	13	\$0
MS. P. SCHWARTZ*	\$250/\$125	12	\$2,875
MS. N. MERRILL, QC*	\$250/\$125	13	\$3,125
MS. J. BRUN, QC*	\$250/\$125	13	\$3,125
MR. G. McRAE*	\$250/\$125	13	\$3,125
MR. P. KELLY*	\$250/\$125	13	\$3,125
MR. A. KAZUTA*	\$250/\$125	13	\$3,125

* Non-judicial members of the Judicial Council receive an allowable honorarium of \$250 for a full-day meeting and \$125 for a half-day meeting

Public Access

Any member of the public who has a question relating to the Judicial Council of BC or the judicial candidate application process, whether arising from this report or for any other reason, may send it in writing by one of the following:

Fax: (604) 660-1108

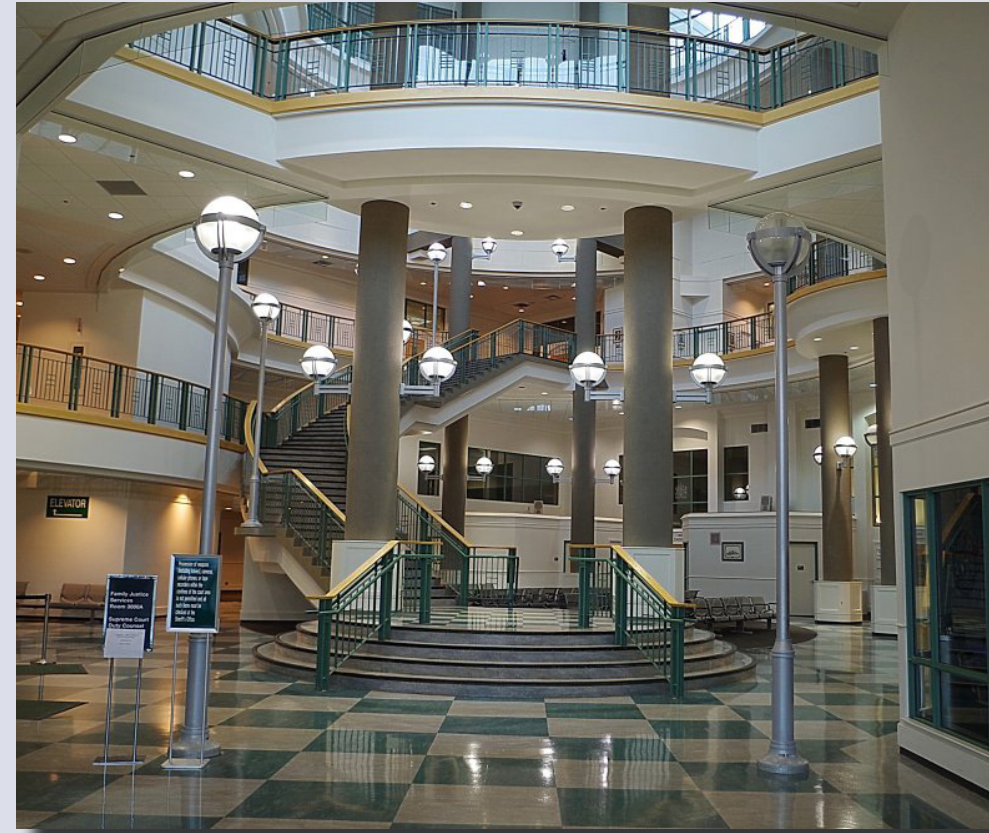
Mail: Judicial Council of British Columbia
337 – 800 Hornby Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6Z 2C5

“

The best antidote to the causes of the slippage of the rule of law is probably education – education geared at helping people understand the broad sweep of history and the importance of the rule of law and constitutional democracy of which an independent judiciary is a vital part.

- The Right Honourable Beverley McLachlin.

”



Prince George Courthouse

Photo Credit: John Deacon, QC

Appendix A: Analysis of Applications to the Judicial Council

Applications and Outcomes

Figure A.1 shows the data for all applications and interviews conducted by the Judicial Council of British Columbia over a 10-year period. It demonstrates trends in application rates. These figures reflect the Council's activities in the calendar year specified and may also include reviews and interviews of applicants carried over from the previous year. Therefore, they do not reflect the results of applications made in a single year.

Figure A.1 shows that the 2021 totals fall below the 10-year averages in all areas except for applicants appointed. The average number of applications received per year for the last decade is 38, well above the 2021 total of 24. The average annual number of applications reviewed for interview over the last 10 years is 37. On average, 65% of the reviewed applications, or 24 applicants per year, were approved for an interview.

Figure A.1: Applications for Appointment as a Provincial Court Judge (2012 – 2021)⁶

YEAR	APPLICATIONS RECEIVED			APPLICATIONS REVIEWED			APPLICANTS APPROVED FOR INTERVIEW			APPLICANTS INTERVIEWED			APPLICANTS APPOINTED		
	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F
2021	24	14	10	15	11	4	10	7	3	22	12	10	11	4	7
2020	30	13	17	38	17	21	19	7	12	9	2	7	6	2	4
2019	37	18	19	26	15	11	16	9	7	21	10	11	6	5	1
2018	27	14	13	46	25	21	29	12	17	34	19	15	15	7	8
2017	63	41	22	57	31	26	36	20	16	27	14	13	14	4	10
2016	43	23	20	30	19	11	24	14	10	24	15	9	9	6	3
2015	27	13	14	35	13	22	23	9	14	27	9	18	13	6	7
2014	50	24	26	40	24	16	31	18	13	33	23	10	6	2	4
2013	46	33	13	39	28	11	29	18	11	24	11	13	10	5	5
2012	35	19	16	39	20	19	22	9	13	21	9	12	11	8	3
AVERAGE	38	21	17	37	20	16	24	12	12	24	12	12	10	5	5

6. The requirement to keep individual applicants' outcomes confidential prevents the Council from reporting more detailed information on outcomes.

Gender

According to the [Law Society of British Columbia's 2020 Annual Report](#), lawyers who identify as female make up 42% of the legal profession in BC. ("Profession" is defined as lawyers registered with the Law Society and practising.) In 2016 an equal number of men and women were admitted to the BC bar, while from 2017 to 2020, the number of new female BC lawyers increased to over 50%.

According to the [2020/2021 Annual Report](#) of the Provincial Court of BC, as of March 31, 2021, 48.4% of full-time Provincial Court judges were female. Of the 55 judges appointed during the past five fiscal years, just over half (29) have been women, indicating that the proportion of female judges appointed to the Court has increased in recent years and is approaching parity with males.

In 2021, the Judicial Council recommended 15 applicants for full-time appointment, seven females and eight males. The number of females recommended remained equal to the 10-year average.

Of the candidates on the recommended list in 2021, 11 were appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council: seven females and four males.

Age

The average age of judicial applicants in 2021 was 51 years for females and 54 years for males. From 2012 to 2021, applicants had an average age of 52 years, with 51 years for females and 54 years for males.

Figure A.2: Applicants by Age and Gender (2012 – 2021)

YEAR	TOTAL	MALE	%	AVG. AGE	FEMALE	%	AVG. AGE
2021	24	14	58%	54	10	42%	51
2020	30	13	43%	50	17	57%	49
2019	37	18	49%	56	19	51%	51
2018	27	14	52%	53	13	48%	51
2017	63	41	65%	53	22	35%	53
2016	43	23	53%	53	20	47%	51
2015	27	13	48%	55	14	52%	51
2014	50	24	48%	52	26	52%	48
2013	46	33	72%	53	13	28%	51
2012	35	19	54%	56	16	46%	51
AVERAGE	38	21	54%	54	17	46%	51

Years of Practice

From 2012 to 2021, applicants have had an average of 22 years of legal practice. Male applicants had an average of 24 years of practice, while female applicants had an average of 21 years. Of those who applied in 2021, male applicants had, on average, four years more practice experience (25 years) than their female counterparts (21 years).

Figure A.3: Applicants by Gender and Average Years of Experience (2012 – 2021)

YEAR	GENDER	APPLICANTS	YEARS OF PRACTICE
2021	M	14	25
	F	10	21
2020	M	13	20
	F	17	19
2019	M	18	19
	F	19	22
2018	M	14	21
	F	13	23
2017	M	41	21
	F	22	23
2016	M	23	24
	F	20	20
2015	M	13	25
	F	14	21
2014	M	24	23
	F	26	20
2013	M	33	24
	F	13	20
2012	M	19	26
	F	16	23
AVERAGE		19	22

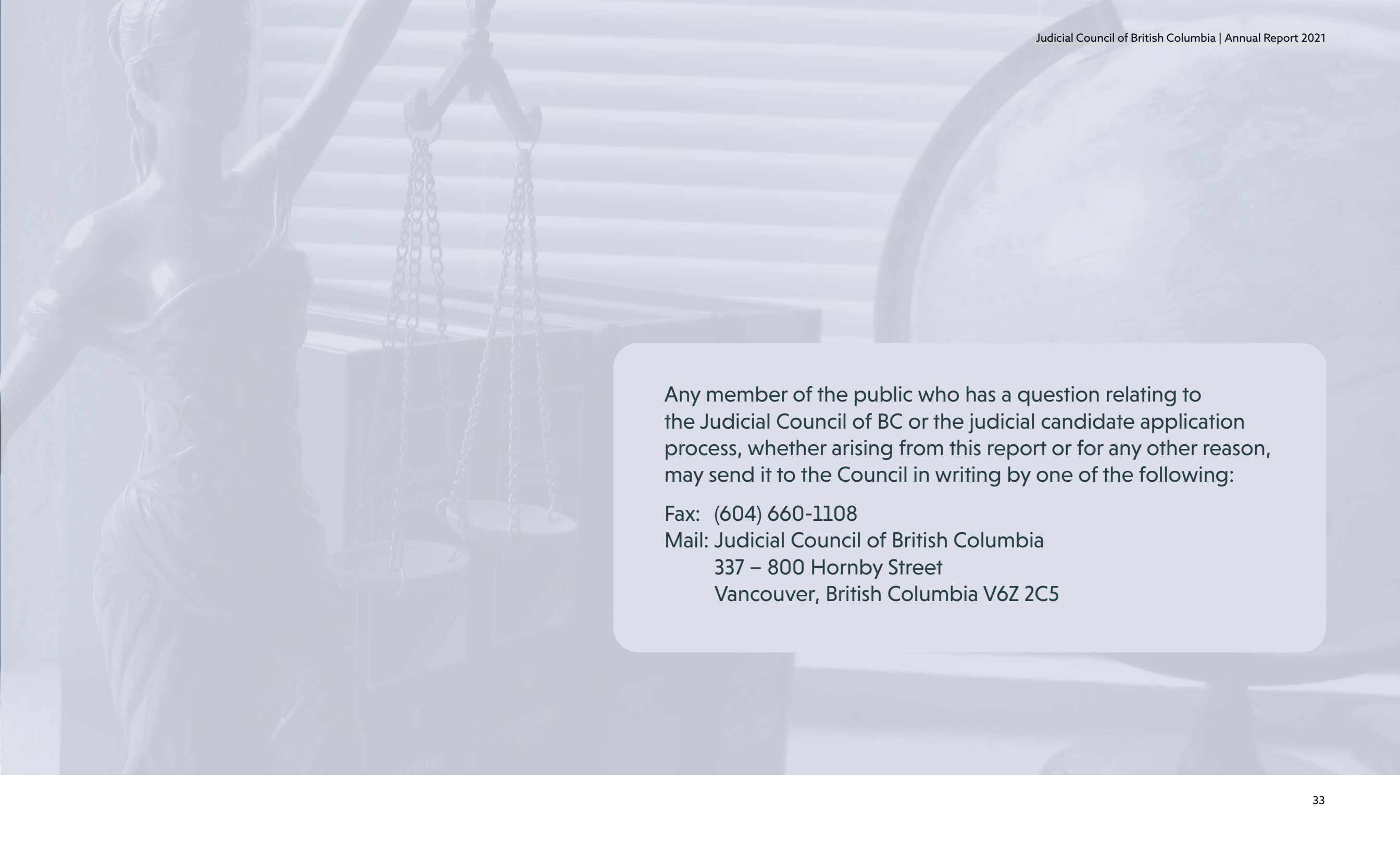
Area of Practice

Applicants to the Court have practised law in various fields such as private practice, Crown counsel, and other sectors.

In 2021 applicants from private practice formed 50%, Crown counsel formed 37%, and applications from other areas formed 13% of the total number.

Figure A.4: Applicants by Gender and Area of Practice (2012 – 2021)

TYPE OF PRACTICE		PRIVATE	CROWN COUNSEL	OTHER AREAS
2021	TOTAL	12	9	3
	M	8	5	1
	F	4	4	2
2020	TOTAL	15	12	3
	M	7	5	1
	F	8	7	2
2019	TOTAL	18	14	5
	M	13	3	2
	F	5	11	3
2018	TOTAL	14	10	3
	M	6	7	1
	F	8	3	2
2017	TOTAL	31	20	9
	M	20	11	7
	F	11	9	2
2016	TOTAL	26	12	4
	M	13	6	3
	F	13	6	1
2015	TOTAL	12	9	5
	M	6	2	4
	F	6	7	1
2014	TOTAL	28	18	4
	M	12	11	1
	F	16	7	3
2013	TOTAL	34	8	4
	M	28	1	4
	F	6	7	0
2012	TOTAL	19	10	6
	M	10	4	5
	F	9	6	1
AVERAGE		14	8	3



Any member of the public who has a question relating to the Judicial Council of BC or the judicial candidate application process, whether arising from this report or for any other reason, may send it to the Council in writing by one of the following:

Fax: (604) 660-1108

Mail: Judicial Council of British Columbia
337 – 800 Hornby Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6Z 2C5

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