

Guidebook for Summary Conviction Appeals

STEP 1: Reasons to Appeal

1.1 Before you start

This online guide explains how to appeal from a decision of the Court of King's Bench on a summary conviction appeal on your own.

Before you go ahead with your appeal, it is a good idea to find out whether you can get legal aid through Legal Aid Saskatchewan. You should call the Legal Aid office nearest you or the main line at 1-800-667-3764. You can find a list of legal aid offices online: <https://legalaid.sk.ca/contact/office-locator/>.

If you have been refused legal aid and do not have enough money to hire a lawyer, you might be able to get a court-appointed lawyer or pro-bono lawyer.

1.2 Reasons for appealing a decision of the Court of King's Bench on a summary conviction appeal

The purpose of a summary conviction appeal is not to retry your case. You cannot ask the court to hear the evidence again to determine whether you should have been found guilty. A summary conviction appeal can only proceed:

- with leave (permission) from the Court of Appeal; and
- if the Court of King's Bench judge made an error of law.

Leave (permission) to appeal

The Court of Appeal will only give you leave to appeal a summary conviction appeal decision from the Court of King's Bench if the question of law raised in your appeal is an important one. A question of law will generally be more important if answering it will affect cases in addition to your case. Even where it only affects your case, a question of law could be found to be important where the merits of your case are strong – in other words, where you have a good chance of succeeding on your appeal. If the question of law that you raise only affects your case and you do not have a good chance of success, the Court of Appeal may not give you leave to appeal.

Error of law

A summary conviction appeal must be based on an error of law made by the summary conviction appeal court (the Court of King's Bench). An incorrect application of a legal principle or standard of review by the Court's King's Bench and an incorrect decision by the Court of King's Bench about whether the Provincial Court made the right decision about a violation of your constitutional rights are both examples of errors of law in this context.

STEP 2: File a Notice of Appeal

2.1 Finding the court's criminal forms

To find the court's criminal forms, go to the court's website at www.sasklawcourts.ca or contact the registry office at (306) 787-5382 or caregistrar@sasklawcourts.ca.

If you are in custody, the correctional centre or penitentiary where you are being held will also have copies of these forms or be able to obtain copies for you.

2.2 Filing a notice of appeal

To let the court know you want to appeal, you must first file a notice of appeal in Form A.

You must sign and file the original notice of appeal.

When to file

You must file your notice of appeal within 30 days after the date of the summary conviction appeal decision (the decision of the Court of King's Bench). If you want to file a notice of appeal after the 30-day limit, you must ask the court to extend the time allowed for you to file your notice.

If you wish to apply for release on bail until your summary conviction appeal, see: How to apply for release on bail pending appeal.

Write your grounds of appeal

On the notice of appeal form, write your grounds of appeal in the space provided. State your particular complaint or complaints about the decision of the Court of King's Bench judge that relates to an error of law, the importance of the error of law and the merits of your appeal.

If you have difficulty wording your grounds of appeal, include the following ground, which usually allows you to add more grounds later:

“Such further grounds as I may advise and this Honourable Court may permit.”

Where to file your notice of appeal

You will need to file the completed original notice of appeal by mailing it to the registry office. The registrar will provide a copy of your notice of appeal to the Crown.

2.3 Filing a late notice of appeal

Maybe you did not know you had a right to appeal and only learned of that right after the appeal period. Or maybe you planned to appeal but something outside your control caused a delay. In such cases, send your notice of appeal to the registry office anyway. The registrar will contact the Crown to see whether it will consent to late filing.

If the Crown will not consent to late filing, you will have to file an application for an extension of time to appeal to be heard by a judge in chambers using Form N supported by an affidavit in Form O. For information about how to complete these forms, call or write to the registry office.

2.4 Applying for a court-appointed lawyer (Section 684 application)

It is not usually possible to get a court-appointed lawyer for a summary conviction appeal but you may apply if:

- you have filed a notice of appeal,
- you have no money to hire a lawyer for your appeal, and
- you applied to Legal Aid and were refused by their office.

Take the following steps:

1. Apply to the local office of Legal Aid.
2. If the local office of Legal Aid denies you representation, obtain a written copy of the denial decision and prepare a notice of application in Form I and an affidavit in Form J. You will need to insert a chambers date into your notice of application. You can find out when the court's next chambers dates are by telephoning the registry office at (306) 787-5382, emailing to caregistrar@sasklawcourts.ca or by checking the Courts of Saskatchewan website (www.sasklawcourts.ca), under Court of Appeal – Annual Sitting Schedule. In your affidavit, you should tell the court about:
 - your financial situation,
 - your education and knowledge of the court process,
 - the complexity of your case,
 - your grounds of appeal (the main points you will argue), and
 - the reasons why you believe that you need a lawyer to organize and present your case.
3. Send a copy of your notice of application, affidavit and denial letter from Legal Aid to Court Services Branch of the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General (the address is on the bottom of Form I) and file a copy of this material at the Court of Appeal's registry office at least three days before the chambers date inserted in your notice of application.

If you are in custody when the application is heard, arrangements will be made by the registry office for you to appear by telephone before a judge of the court in chambers.

STEP 3: Prepare for Your Hearing

3.1 Prepare your written argument

It is a good idea to prepare and file a written outline of your argument. This is called a *factum* when it is filed by a lawyer but is called a written argument if you file it yourself. Your written argument should not be longer than 40 pages. At the hearing, you should base your oral arguments on the outline that you have presented in your written argument. Your written argument helps you to clearly explain your argument to the court.

File your original written argument at the registry office within 30 days after you filed your notice of appeal.

3.2 Do some research

Refer, if possible, to any reported court decisions (judgments) that support your position. Try to use decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan or courts of appeal from other provinces.

You can look up Canadian legislation and legal cases on the website of the Canadian Legal Information Institute.

You can find court decisions in books called law reports and case digests and in annotated copies of the *Criminal Code*. If there is a specific court decision you are looking for and you cannot find it, you can contact the registry office to see whether the staff there can find it for you, but the staff in the registry office cannot conduct legal research for you.

3.3 When you can use fresh (new) evidence

In exceptional circumstances, the Court of Appeal may allow you to introduce, by affidavit, fresh evidence on matters that were not heard at trial. However, before the court will hear that evidence, you must persuade the court that:

- the evidence could not have been called at trial,
- the evidence is relevant because it relates to an issue that was a deciding factor at the trial,
- the evidence is reliable, and
- the evidence could reasonably be expected to have affected the outcome (when taken with the other evidence presented at the trial).

It is hard to satisfy all of these conditions, so applications to introduce fresh evidence are usually not successful.

3.4 How to apply for release on bail pending appeal

If you are in custody and wish to be released until your appeal hearing, in addition to filing your notice of appeal, you must file a notice of application in Form L and an affidavit in Form M in the registry office.

Prepare your notice of application and affidavit

You will need to insert a chambers date into your notice of application. You can find out when the court's next chambers dates are by telephoning or emailing the registry office or by checking the Courts of Saskatchewan website (www.sasklawcourts.ca), under Court of Appeal – Annual Sitting Schedule.

Your affidavit should contain at least the following information:

- where you lived before you were convicted;
- where you intend to live if you are released;

- the name of your employer and the place of your employment, if any, before you were convicted;
- your employment prospects if released;
- any supports you will have in the community if you are released; and
- any special individual circumstances relating to your physical and mental health, or potential for harm to you or your family if you aren't released.

Write your written argument for release on bail

When you are writing your argument for release on bail, it is very important to be as persuasive as possible. There is no required form or format, but your written argument for release must convince the court of the following:

- your appeal has merit (a chance of succeeding);
- you will attend at court on the date of your appeal and will surrender yourself into custody if you lose your appeal; and
- keeping you in custody is not necessary in the public interest.

File your notice of application, affidavit and written argument

File a copy of these documents at the Court of Appeal's registry office at least three days before the chambers date inserted in your notice of motion.

If you are in custody when the application is heard, arrangements will be made by the registry office for you to appear by telephone before a judge of the court in chambers.

3.5 Abandoning your appeal

If you have filed a notice of appeal but decide you do not want to go ahead with it, you have to file a notice of abandonment in Form H. Fill in the form and send it to the registry office.

Except in rare situations, you cannot re-open your appeal once it is abandoned.

STEP 4: Appear at the Hearing

4.1 Address the court

You are the appellant, the person making the appeal. Usually you are the first to speak to the court and provide it with basic information. In the Court of Appeal, three judges (or, rarely, five or seven judges) will hear your appeal.

At the beginning of the hearing, you will be asked to give the reasons why you think the appeal should be allowed. State the points clearly and politely. At this time, do the following:

- describe the error(s) of law made by the summary conviction appeal judge (the judge in the Court of King's Bench), and
- refer to any reported court decisions that support your position.

If the judges ask questions, take your time answering and try to be as persuasive as you can.

After your argument, the Crown lawyer will make his or her arguments. You then have the right to briefly reply to any arguments the Crown lawyer raised. The court will then decide whether to allow or dismiss the appeal.

4.2 Possible results of an appeal

The Court of Appeal may give you an answer on the day of your appeal hearing. But sometimes the court will reserve its decision (make it later) and you will have to wait. The court may grant you leave to appeal and allow your appeal, it may grant you leave to appeal and dismiss your appeal or it may refuse to grant you leave to appeal. If the court allows your appeal, it can do one of three things:

- acquit you,
- order a new trial, or
- substitute a conviction for a different offence.

In most cases where the court allows an appeal, it will order a new trial. The court will generally only acquit someone if the evidence is so weak that a new trial could not end in a conviction.

Appealing to the Supreme Court of Canada

If you want to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada (SCC), contact the SCC registry office for information. Ask the SCC registry office for their unrepresented criminal litigant appeals materials, or access the material from the SCC's website.

Supreme Court of Canada
301 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J1
613-996-8666
1-888-551-1185
Fax: 613-996-9138