



# Department of Justice Canada

## Performance Report

For the period ending  
March 31, 2001

Canada

## **Improved Reporting to Parliament Pilot Document**

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament.

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The *Report on Plans and Priorities* provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The *Departmental Performance Report* provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring *Report on Plans and Priorities*.

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of funds.

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## Foreword

In the spring of 2000 the President of the Treasury Board tabled in Parliament the document “Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada”. This document sets a clear agenda for improving and modernising management practices in federal departments and agencies.

Four key management commitments form the basis for this vision of how the Government will deliver their services and benefits to Canadians in the new millennium. In this vision, departments and agencies recognise that they exist to serve Canadians and that a “citizen focus” shapes all activities, programs and services. This vision commits the government of Canada to manage its business by the highest public service values. Responsible spending means spending wisely on the things that matter to Canadians. And finally, this vision sets a clear focus on results – the impact and effects of programs.

Departmental performance reports play a key role in the cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting of results through ministers to Parliament and citizens. Earlier this year, departments and agencies were encouraged to prepare their reports following certain principles. Based on these principles, an effective report provides a coherent and balanced picture of performance that is brief and to the point. It focuses on results – benefits to Canadians – not on activities. It sets the department’s performance in context and associates performance with earlier commitments, explaining any changes. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it clearly links resources to results. Finally the report is credible because it substantiates the performance information with appropriate methodologies and relevant data.

In performance reports, departments strive to respond to the ongoing and evolving information needs of parliamentarians and Canadians. The input of parliamentarians and other readers can do much to improve these reports over time. The reader is encouraged to assess the performance of the organization according to the principles outlined above, and provide comments to the department or agency that will help it in the next cycle of planning and reporting.

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This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Internet site:

<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dpre.asp>

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# **Department of Justice**

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**For the period ending  
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A. Anne McLellan  
Minister of Justice and  
Attorney General of Canada



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## 1.0 The Minister's Message

It is my pleasure to present to Parliament and the people of Canada, the 2000 – 2001 Performance Report for the Department of Justice Canada.

Over the review period, Justice Canada has focused on carrying out the government's safety and security agenda through a balanced approach to criminal justice.

Our achievements and work with partners and stakeholders to strengthen our justice system have centered on issues Canadians have identified as their top concerns: preventing crime in our communities, protecting the public, and responding to the needs of victims of crime. Legislation introduced this past spring represents the government's ongoing work and commitments to better protect Canadians.

Bill C-15, introduced in March 2001, includes important *Criminal Code* amendments to safeguard children from crime, particularly, cyber-crime by targeting those who seek to victimize children using the Internet. This proposed legislation would also strengthen provisions related to criminal harassment, home invasion, the safety of peace officers, and cruelty to animals.

This spring I also introduced Bill C-24, an aggressive legislative package that takes aim at organized crime. Together with \$200 million in new funding for a strategic prosecution strategy and increased policing, it received broad support from the public and Parliamentarians and was passed by the House of Commons in June 2001.

The Youth Justice Renewal Strategy sets out directions that reflect the values of Canadians and their desire for effective policies that focus on crime prevention, meaningful consequences, and an intensified approach to rehabilitation and reintegration of youth. The new *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, the centerpiece of the Strategy, was passed by the House of Commons on May 29, 2001 and is now before the Senate.

Justice Canada's Policy Centre for Victim Issues continues to protect the safety, security and privacy of victims in the criminal justice system by ensuring that their views are considered in the development of federal policy and legislative reform. Last August 2000, I announced \$10 million in federal funding for provinces and territories to implement legislation for victims of crime and support innovative pilot projects to help victims of crime and their families.

The National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention is mandated to provide citizens, communities and municipalities with knowledge, tools and supports to reduce crime and victimization. The Strategy recognizes the complex social, economic and cultural processes that contribute to crime and victimization. It also recognizes that effective, long lasting solutions are often found within communities. In the last fiscal year, we invested almost \$27 million to support 687 community-based crime prevention projects in 500 communities across the country.

Our Strategic Plan for 2001-2005 sets out how we will meet the challenges of the future with an emphasis on serving Canadians and providing leadership and excellence in responding to the needs of government and clients.

Highlights in the Strategic Plan include a revitalized public consultation and citizen engagement strategy that directly involves Canadians in the legislative reform process in areas as diverse as child custody and access, law enforcement and criminal liability, corruption, and electronic signatures. Our commitment to improve Canadians' ability to understand and access justice system services is evident in the work underway to strengthen the public legal education program and improve our online information and electronic response systems.

Additionally, we are developing a strategic planning capacity and information-sharing tools that improve forecasting and management of criminal prosecutions and developing a scanning system to identify emerging law and policy issues.

Justice Canada is well on its way in efforts to expand our regional offices to include policy and communications expertise and to recognize their important role in contributing to a broader perspective of providing legal services and policy development. For example, in March 2001, we brought together our existing regional offices in the three territories to create a new Northern Region that will better address the unique challenges of the people and communities in Canada's North.

On the international front, our achievements continue to mark Canada as a leader on transnational justice issues. We are working on a wide range of international crime and human rights issues, contributing expertise to a growing number of organizations such as the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, the Commonwealth and the G-8. On October 23, 2000 the *Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act* came into force, implementing the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in Canada and strengthening our legislative foundation for criminal prosecutions.

The accomplishments of Justice Canada build on the confidence Canadians have in their justice system. The measure of success is derived not just from our achievements, but also from the positive impact policies and legislation have on Canadians' quality of life and Canada's international reputation as a peaceful and law-abiding society. This Performance Report provides Canadians insight into our work towards ensuring that our justice system works for them.

A. Anne McLellan  
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

## 2. Departmental Performance

### 2.1 Planning and Operating Environment

#### **Stakeholders and Clients**

As the stakeholders, Canadians want to understand their justice system, to access its services easily and to play a meaningful role in the system's evolution.

The Department of Justice, as an effective steward, is responsible for developing policies, laws and programs that will foster a fair, effective, efficient and accessible justice system in which Canadians can have confidence. To meet this challenge, it works in collaboration with federal, provincial, municipal, international and non-governmental partners, including non-profit and volunteer organizations to advance the government's justice agenda. The Department is also responsible for the provision of legal and legislation services to all ministers and their respective departments and to most federal agencies (The Clients). To this end federal departments and agencies are full participants in the legal service delivery process.

Currently, the Department is responsible for implementing several large national initiatives in partnership with other federal departments and provincial and territorial governments. The Firearms Control Program, the Crime Prevention Initiative, the Child-Centred Family Support Strategy Program and the Youth Justice Strategy are four such initiatives.

#### **Planning Context**

##### ***Changing Societal Environment***

Rapid demographic, social, cultural, economic and technological changes are all putting pressures on Canada's justice system. Changes in biotechnology and information technology raise new issues and bring new dimensions to old issues that continue to concern Canadians.

On another dimension, increasing diversity in the make-up and values of the Canadian population necessitates reform to the body of laws and the justice system itself to ensure both are reflective of the needs of a modern society and of the values of Canadians.

##### ***Globalization***

Globalization is creating a borderless world where issues that used to be dealt with on a purely domestic basis, increasingly have to be dealt with at the international level. This trend requires that Canada be a direct participant in international efforts to develop human rights and criminal justice instruments and to increase economic co-operation amongst other

initiatives. At the same time, transnational crime -- ranging from the illicit drug trade to terrorist crimes to technology-related crime -- requires a globalized response.

The Department of Justice, within its approved mandate, is called to play an active and increased stewardship role in international justice and legal matters. This is effected principally through the establishment of ongoing working relationships with international partners; increased participation in a widening circle of international forums; direct, practical contributions to international legal jurisprudence; effective follow-up to implement enactments or conventions domestically and in direct co-operation with other countries on a bilateral or multilateral basis.

### ***Public Expectations***

Public confidence is the cornerstone of a well functioning justice system. Canadians today have higher expectations of their justice system and are demanding a greater voice in policy-making and a greater responsiveness on the part of the system to their needs. They have been expressing a growing concern with the efficiency and effectiveness of the justice system, seeing it at times as fragmented, confusing, slow and expensive.

The Department is responding to these challenges by pursuing a sensible and sustainable approach to streamlining and strengthening the justice system that responds to Canadians' desire to feel more secure in their homes and communities. At the same time, it is promoting crime prevention and restorative justice approaches, decreasing reliance on costly correctional systems, and generally targeting justice system resources to where they can be most effective.

The Department is investing in the Public Legal Education Program and public consultations on law and policy reform to address the need for citizens to better understand their justice system and play a meaningful role in it. The Department has recently updated its Internet site to provide more information to Canadians in an accessible manner.

### ***Efficiency of the Justice System***

The increasingly complex environment for Canada, both domestically and internationally, creates an impetus for new laws, procedures and programs. These pressures require the Department to look carefully at efficiency measures, to work with provinces and territories to streamline the administration of justice and criminal procedures, and to work on alternatives to traditional, costly court proceedings.

These same pressures have also led the Department into new areas of co-operation through partnerships and the development of horizontal approaches and solutions to complex issues. Developments on the federal-provincial front require ongoing attention given the shared jurisdiction in this policy area.

At the same time, the Department of Justice is committed to improving its own operations so that it can make its required contribution to maintaining and enhancing Canada's justice system in accordance with its mandate role.

### ***Demand for Legal Services***

The demand for legal services continues to increase mainly because of changes in the role of government and in the manner which governmental objectives are achieved. The increasing horizontal nature of the issues government deals with, increases the requirement for the consistent application of the law across federal institutions.

The Charter of Rights and Freedoms, technological changes and globalization all mean that the Department of Justice is faced with increased workload and complexities in the legal issues the government has to address. This in turn, often leads to complex litigation that has a direct impact on public policies and on potential contingent liabilities of the Crown.

The ever-increasing international dimension of the global economy and crime, as well as the judicialization of high profile societal issues, has also significantly contributed to increasing demand and workloads.

### ***Available Resources***

The demand for legal services will continue to stretch the amount of resources available to the Department. This issue is further compounded by the fact that the Department has limited ability to control the demand for its services as most of its activities are not discretionary in nature. Program integrity for the Department of Justice therefore hinges on continued improvements in the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of its programs.

### ***Reference Level Review and Program Integrity***

The Department of Justice has undertaken a fundamental review of its capacity to meet the ongoing workload of the Department, and the resources required to address this workload. This review has been undertaken in recognition of the growing requirement for policy, legal advisory, litigation and prosecution services and the increasing degree of difficulty in meeting these obligations within existing resources.

The review has also examined the ways and means available to Justice to improve its service delivery capacity through the application of technology, and management improvements. Management and re-engineering issues are being examined and key result areas will be incorporated in the Departmental Performance Report and a revised Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure (PRAS).

New resources obtained as a result of this review are being applied to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the Department by increasing our capacity to deliver high

quality legal advice to the Government, to produce and implement quality policy, programs and services to Canadians while engaging citizens in policy discussions and formulation, and to strengthen the administrative infrastructure necessary to support these activities.

## 2.2 Mandate, Roles and Responsibilities

The Department's work reflects the duties of its Minister's dual role as Attorney General of Canada and as Minister of Justice.

The Attorney General protects the interests of the Crown within the framework of existing legislation. This involves providing legal advice and services to federal departments and agencies, including the regulation and conduct of litigation. The Attorney General also prosecutes for violations of all federal legislation other than the *Criminal Code* in the provinces and for violations of all federal legislation, including the *Criminal Code*, in the territories.

The function of the Minister of Justice relates mainly to the policy considerations underlying those areas of substantive law that the Minister is directly responsible for. The Minister of Justice has general responsibility for federal policies related to the administration of justice, except for policing, corrections and parole.

The Minister has lead or shared responsibility for policy in the area of:

- criminal justice;
- human rights;
- family and youth law;
- administrative law;
- Aboriginal justice,
- access to information and privacy;
- official languages;
- the Government's mandate for courts and judges; and
- Canada's participation in the activities of international organizations working towards the development of private international law and the unification of private law.

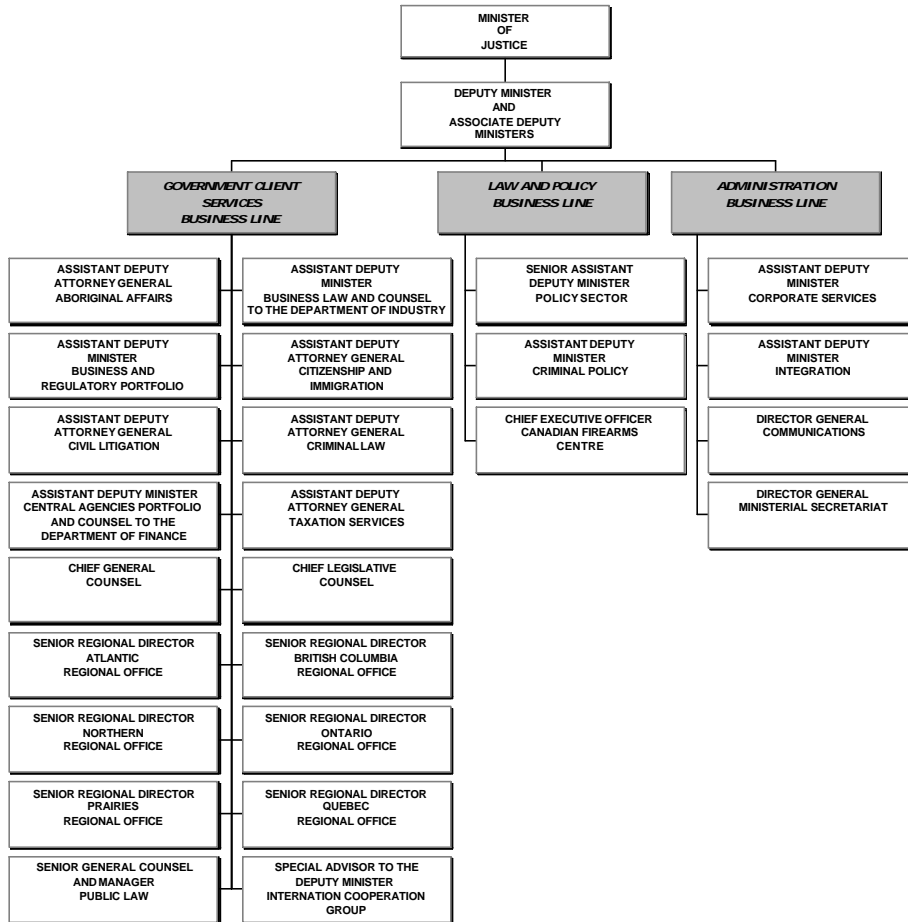
The Minister is also responsible for:

- the implementation of policy objectives through programs and services;
- issues relating to accessibility, fairness and equality in the justice system;
- the legal mechanisms used by departments and agencies to achieve the overall objectives of the Government;
- the drafting of government bills and regulations;
- the examination of regulations; and for

ensuring that the government's legislation and regulations comply with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and with other government policy and legislation.

### Organizational Structure

The following chart shows the senior management positions responsible for the three business lines of the Department of Justice.



## 2.3 Strategic Plan

### VISION

To be an outstanding department of government and a leader in the national system of justice.

## **MANDATE**

The duties and responsibilities of the Department of Justice are set out in the *Department of Justice Act*, which provides for broad areas of endeavour. The Department provides a full range of legal services to the Government of Canada. These services include the provision of legal advice, the preparation of legal documents, the drafting of legislation and the regulation or conduct of litigation. The Department is charged with ensuring that the administration of public affairs is carried out in accordance with the law. The Department also has the lead responsibility in the planning, development and implementation of government policies in areas related to the administration of justice and other areas as assigned by the Governor in Council.

In addition to the *Department of Justice Act*, the principal legislation governing the work of the Department includes the *Canadian Bill of Rights*, the *Statutory Instruments Act* and the *Statute Revision Act*. The *Canadian Bill of Rights* and the *Department of Justice Act* impose a duty to examine all bills introduced by ministers in Parliament and all regulations submitted to the Clerk of the Privy Council for registration in order to ascertain whether the provisions thereof are consistent with the purposes and provisions of the *Canadian Bill of Rights* and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. In both cases, the Minister is required to report any inconsistency to Parliament. The *Statutory Instruments Act* requires that regulations be examined on the basis of the criteria set out in that Act. The *Statute Revision Act* provides for the periodic revision and consolidation of public statutes of Canada and the regulations thereunder.

## **MISSION**

The mission of the Department of Justice is:

- to support the Minister of Justice in working to ensure that Canada is a just and law-abiding society with an accessible, efficient and fair system of Justice;
- to provide high-quality legal services and counsel to the government and to client departments and agencies; and
- to promote respect for rights and freedoms, the law and the Constitution.

## **VALUES**

The values of the Department are expressed in terms of people, integrity and fairness and service.



## **People**

The department's strength comes from all members of the organization who are committed to working together on the basis of mutual trust, support, and strength.

## **Integrity and Fairness**

We are committed to respecting and obeying the law and upholding the highest standards of integrity and fairness.

## **Service**

We aim for excellence and constructive contributions in serving the Minister, the government and our clients.

### ***Strategic Plan 2001-2005 - Strategic Directions***

#### **Serving Canadians**

We will strive to make the justice system relevant, accessible and responsive to the needs of Canadians and we will provide effective stewardship of that system.

#### **Providing High Value and Making Choices**

In an environment where our workload is increasing and the needs of government and our clients are changing, we will focus on efficiently and effectively delivering cutting edge leadership and excellence in those areas of law and policy that are integral to the role of government or that are focused on emerging government priorities.

#### **Capitalizing on Our Strengths**

We will integrate the law and policy dimensions of our work to better meet the needs of government. We will use our presence across Canada and in all departments to generate timely and strategic advice for the government. We will work together, share information and knowledge, and create an enabling work environment.

As next steps, the Department is developing a Strategic Action Plan and an on-going Department-wide planning process that has strategic and business plan components and links to government-wide planning and performance evaluation requirements such as the Planning

Reporting and Accountability Structure and the Report on Plans and Priorities. The strategic directions and key departmental initiatives and strategies are integral components of the Department’s future planning and performance reports.

## **2.4 Strategic Outcomes and Chart of Key Results Commitments**

<b>Strategic Outcomes</b>	<b>How will we get there?</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A justice system that is relevant, accessible and responds to the needs of Canadians.</li> <li>➤ Effective stewardship of that system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renew public consultation and citizen engagement to develop policies and systems.</li> <li>• Improve Canadian’s ability to access justice systems by using plain language for legislation and regulations, by strengthening the public education program, by improving the Web Site, Virtual library and on-line legal information services.</li> <li>• Strengthen the public legal education program.</li> <li>• Collaborate with provincial/territorial governments to provide an integrated national justice system that is cost-effective and citizen-centred.</li> <li>• To support internal administration of the Department, manage its resources efficiently and effectively.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Providing High Value Legal services and Making Choices.</li> <li>➤ Integrate Law and Policy dimensions.</li> <li>➤ Provide timely and strategic advice for the government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proactive and effective delivery of high quality legal services to government clients.</li> <li>• Develop a framework to manage complex and mega cases.</li> <li>• Establish a planning system with Clients to identify legal risks and set priorities to deliver legal and legislative services with timeliness, cost-effectiveness and quality.</li> <li>• Develop a global strategy to guide the Department, nationally and internationally, in emerging areas of law.</li> </ul>

In its 2000-01 RPP (Part III of the Main Estimates) the Department identified performance expectations which are summarized below for each of its three business lines.

#### **2.4.1 Government Client Services Business Line**

- *Strategic partnerships between the Department and Client Departments and agencies.*
- *New and innovative legal service delivery mechanisms.*
- *Client satisfaction with timeliness, cost-effectiveness and quality.*
- *Leadership, nationally and internationally, in emerging areas of law.*

#### **2.4.2 Law and Policy Business Line**

- *Contributing to comprehensive, integrated federal policy responses to the issues facing families, children and youth, Aboriginal people and the information society.*
- *Implementing the government's safety and security agenda through a balanced approach to criminal justice.*
- *Strengthening confidence and trust in the justice system and working towards an equitable and accessible justice system that is responsive to the evolving needs of a diverse population.*
- *Working towards an integrated justice system that is cost-effective, citizen-centred and linked to the community.*
- *Leadership on international justice issues.*

#### **2.4.3 Administration Business Line**

- *Enhanced Comptrollership capacity.*
- *Inclusive, citizen-centred, plain language communication in support of departmental priorities.*
- *Positioning the Department for the future through the development of its staff today.*
- *Improving connectivity to address communication requirements.*

## 2.5 Performance Accomplishments

### Financial Information

<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>(millions of dollars)</b>		
	<b>2000-2001</b>		
	<b>Planned Spending</b>	<b>Total Authorities</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Government Client Services</b>	236.3	250.9	<b>240.3</b>
<b>Law and Policy</b>	438.3	586.1	<b>587.9</b>
<b>Administration</b>	48.1	57.4	<b>60.4</b>
<b>Total Department</b>	722.7	894.4	<b>888.6</b>

Total Authorities are main estimates plus supplementary estimates plus other authorities.  
Actual spending of a business line may exceed the authority granted so long as it does not exceed the total for the department.  
Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

The figures shown in the above table and those found in Section IV of this Report are based on the Department's Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP) as tabled in its 2000-01 Estimates Part III.

The following accomplishments are described more in terms of activities and outputs than results. The Department is working to improve its result measurement and reporting, and accountability to Canadians, Parliamentarians and clients. Some performance measures have been identified and these will continue to be refined as a means of assessing the Department's progress and enhancing its ability to report on its performance in relation to its key goals and strategies.

### 2.5.1 Government Client Services Business Line

<b>Planned Spending (2000-01 RPP)</b>	<b>\$236,300,000</b>
<b>Total Authorities (Public Accounts)</b>	\$250,925,871
2000-01 Actuals (Public Accounts)	\$240,332,347

The Government Client Services business line's objective is to respond, at the national, regional and local levels, to the requirements of the Government of Canada (its departments and agencies) for quality legal or legislative services, in the most effective and cost-efficient manner, in compliance with the law and government policy.

The Government Client Services business line sets out objectives and areas of special concern annually in the Department's RPP. Results of projects, both completed and ongoing, as well as any changes that occurred during the period of review, are described below.

### **Legal Service Delivery Framework and Client Driven Services (CDS)**

The Legal Services Policy Framework provides a governance model for the delivery of legal services. The Framework defines the kind of business relationship the Department of Justice must have with client departments and agencies. It allows the Department of Justice and its clients to explore innovative delivery approaches, shared responsibility for the costs of legal services and shared accountability for performance and for the allocation and use of resources.

The development and implementation of joint client-Justice business plans (Client Driven Services agreements) is the major mechanism by which the Legal Services Policy Framework is implemented. This agreement process has improved accountability due to increased reporting and monitoring of activities as well as improved quality of legal and legislative services. The process will continue to be evaluated and adjustments may be made periodically to permit the department to continue to provide the quality service the client departments expect.

### **Federal Prosecution Renewal**

In order to ensure the Federal Prosecution Service has the capacity to meet the needs of Canadian society today, and in the future effectively and efficiently, an extensive review of the Federal Prosecution Service was undertaken. The results have been published in the Federal Prosecution Service Review Report available on the Department's web site, <http://canada.justice.gc.ca/en/dept/pub/fps/index.html>. The review process led to the identification of six priorities for action, which collectively form a framework for Federal Prosecution Service Renewal. The six priorities are:

- Cooperative approaches with the provinces and territories
- Strengthening relationships both inside and outside the Department
- The North
- Alternatives to prosecution and choice of instrument
- Management of mega and complex cases
- Management priorities (including training, retention and recruitment, information technology and knowledge management)

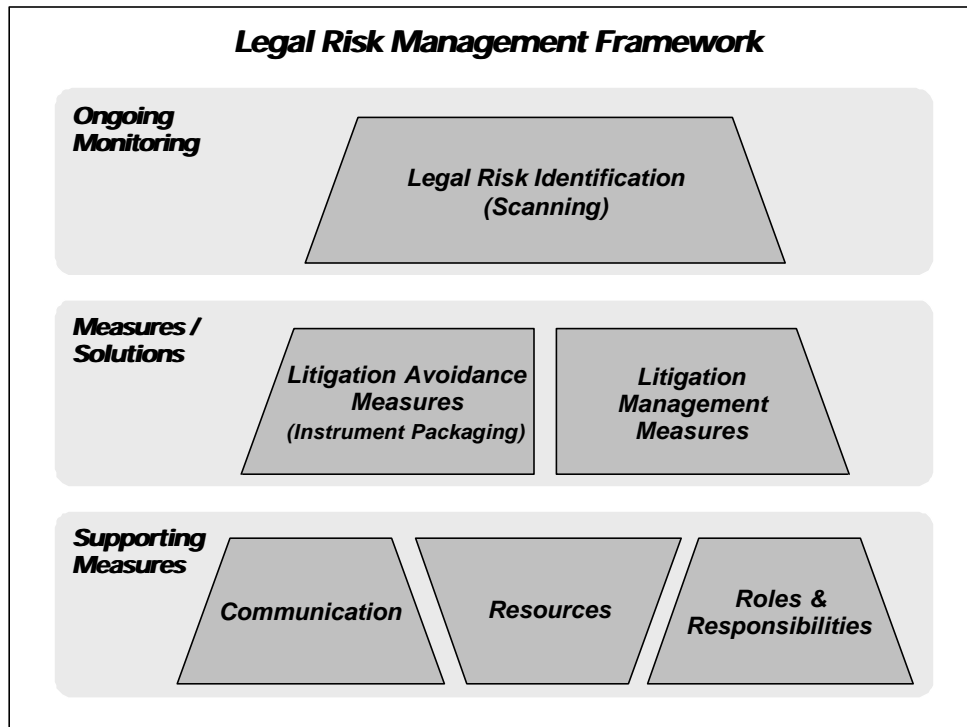
As part of renewal efforts, consultations are being held within the Federal Prosecution Service community and with its partners. Projects are underway to develop strategies for management of complex and/or mega cases, including the implementation of a Memorandum of Understanding with the RCMP and a strengthened team approach to case management. The Federal Prosecution Service is a key player in the Integrated Justice

Initiative and has established an electronic prosecutions secretariat to guide efforts to enhance prosecutor connectivity. A wide range of alternative measures to prosecution is being explored collaboratively with partners, e.g., Drug Treatment Courts, wildlife protection, restorative justice options and the expansion of administrative sanctions.

### Legal Risk Management

Legal risk management is a prime example demonstrating the Department's desire to take a leadership position and strengthen its partnerships. The Department is refining its legal risk management concepts and promoting risk management via pilots, communications and training activities across the Government.

The Department has implemented a government-wide legal risk management framework.



A government-wide scanning process has been developed and related processes, procedures and tools are currently being developed. Scanning pilot projects were launched in seven departments. For example, the Department worked closely with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans to scan all its litigation (prosecutions and civil litigation), to conduct environmental scans, and to implement a Litigation Committee and subcommittees. There is an on-going project involving "scanning" of Aboriginal litigation. Training sessions are being developed in this area on the "Preparation of Risk Assessments" for use nationally by litigators and advisors. Research on the use of automated tools for completion of risk assessments is also taking place.

### Dispute Resolution (DR) Practices

There is a shared commitment among those involved in the dispute resolution field in Canada, in both the public and private sectors, to provide Canadians with an accessible and

responsive justice system in which they can have trust and confidence. The growing number of court-annexed DR programs, the variety of DR initiatives being implemented by the provinces and territorial governments, the teaching and study of DR in universities, the proliferation of private DR service providers and the innovative projects being undertaken in many client departments demonstrate this commitment. The Department has played a key role in the ongoing development of DR in Canada and is committed to advancing the understanding and practice of DR across the federal government.

Building upon the strong foundation already established, in the fiscal year 2000-2001, the Department provided targeted support to certain client departments (DIAND, CIDA, CCRA and Environment) using dedicated counsel to help design and guide specific initiatives.

- The Department successfully completed the administration of the DR Fund and participated in a formal evaluation of the Fund to support its renewal. The \$4.6 million joint Treasury Board - Justice initiative provided support to various government organizations to launch 38 different projects, representing some of the most interesting and innovative DR work in government. The Department organized a symposium, in partnership with the University of Ottawa, which brought together DR practitioners from various Departments to talk about the work that the fund had supported. The Fund represents not only an important source for innovation across government, but also a positive example of inter-departmental co-operation.

Beyond government, the Department worked closely with provincial and territorial governments, law societies and other non-governmental organizations active in DR field, to share information and to develop policies and practices to support the growing interest in, and demand for, DR across the country. During the reporting period, the Department participated in extensive outreach activities, ranging from federal/provincial/territorial working groups, to teaching in the university of Ottawa's mediation program, to participating and presenting at DR related conferences and meetings and to administering Dispute Resolution Award in Law studies.

### **Crown Agent Programs**

The delivery of legal services by private sector counsel (legal agents) is an essential component in the Department's ability to support the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada's commitment to provide effective, efficient and economical legal services to the government as a whole.

The development of a revised Terms and Conditions of appointment document, which clearly defines the relationship between the Department of Justice and Legal agents, was completed during the fiscal year and is scheduled for implementation during fiscal year 2001-2002.

The Agents Affairs Program also launched a number of initiatives focused on removing barriers and enforcing strengths, such as an improved tracking system and consistent

reporting capability to provide sound managerial and forecasting tools to managers and provide clients with information pertaining to agent utilization and trends.

### **Civil Litigation**

The Civil litigation function encompasses all litigation that is non-criminal and arises in virtually limitless contexts. Its subject matter is as broad and varied as the activities of the government itself. It ranges across many areas of law and is conducted in many forums, including all levels of courts, administrative tribunals, public commissions and inquiries, inquests, arbitration boards, bi-national and multinational trade panels and other international bodies.

During the fiscal year 2000-2001, the government continued to face an unprecedented number of domestic and international lawsuits of all size and complexity. The ongoing Legal Risk Management Strategy constitutes the principal initiative by which the Department examined its civil litigation function to be able to respond to this trend. Some of the initiatives implemented to date include well-developed scanning processes with government clients, the implementation of Dispute Resolution concepts and practices, and the use of new technologies in support of litigation.

### **Aboriginal Law**

#### **Métis and Non-status Indian Litigation**

In recent years Métis and Non-Status Aboriginal groups have brought a growing number of claims against the federal government. Some of these cases will likely reach the Supreme Court of Canada over the course of the coming year. Because Supreme Court rulings in favour of the Métis in key areas could have extremely significant implications for the federal government, the Department of Justice has, over the past year, continued to manage this complex and sensitive litigation and is taking steps to prepare the Government for all possible effects.

Preparing a cohesive response to Métis and Non-Status Aboriginal claims and strategically managing the on-going litigation in conjunction with other key departments such as the Privy Council Office and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, best situates the federal government to respond to all possible outcomes of these important legal cases.

#### **Litigation Re-engineering Initiative**



#### **Collective Results**

In partnership with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Department of Justice has undertaken a long-term initiative focussed on how litigation practices and procedures could be changed in order to make the most effective use of resources and to strategically manage the increasing volume of Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development litigation. Over the last year and a half, the two departments have been working towards implementing a number of recommendations related to reengineering or the strategic management of litigation. Some of these recommendations included:



- The management of cases by portfolio: to date, six portfolios (not including Residential Schools) have been established and are at various stages of development;
- The formal risk assessment process which facilitates the strategic management of requests for risk assessments through a Risk Assessment Committee;
- The standardization of the Department of Justice case management system in order to meet the business and reporting needs of the Department of Justice as well as of Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and to ensure consistent reporting of Aboriginal litigation on a national basis; and
- The review of the contingent liability figures provided by the Department of Justice and reported by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to the Department of Finance and the Auditor General

### Virtual Team Project

### Collective Results

This project was launched in fiscal year 2000-2001 to provide lawyers with the hardware, software, and support to manage documents, analyze and therefore better prepare cases and trials, especially those related to residential schools and Métis litigation. By taking full advantage of recent technological advancements, the Department is linking together the various individuals involved in a litigation case in various geographical locations, thereby enabling them to work together as a single, dedicated unit.

The software and hardware required to implement the project was installed in two regional offices and implementation has begun in three other regions. Work has also begun in the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and in the Department of Justice on the electronic collection of documents. This has allowed the Department of Justice to begin legal analysis on-line; individual litigation teams in different regional offices can therefore now draw on both the documents and the analysis of colleagues in Aboriginal Law, resulting in a more efficient and expeditious handling of cases.

### Creation of Northern Region

In March 2001, a new Northern Region was established in the Department of Justice bringing together existing regional offices in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut. The new Northern Region office will be located in Whitehorse.

The creation of a new region is, in part, in response to the goal of the Government of Canada to reduce the number of Aboriginal people who come in contact with the criminal justice system and the importance of the Department of Justice Canada's roles in the justice system, both in the prosecution of criminal cases and in the development of policy and programs to address social and legal issues.

The new region will enhance the ability of the Department to foster partnerships with other federal departments and agencies, Territorial and First Nations governments, as well as Aboriginal and other non-governmental organizations engaged in activities in Canada's

North. The new region will provide a forum to identify common needs and issues, exchange information and best practices and develop Northern “solutions” and provide a work environment that responds to the unique needs of the Department’s employees in the North.

### **Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Legislation**



**Collective Results**

The Department continues to provide strong leadership in the crimes against humanity and war crimes field, working in close co-operation with the RCMP and Citizenship and Immigration to ensure that all available avenues are used to bring to justice persons suspected of committing genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other reprehensible acts during times of conflict.

The *Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act* came into force on October 23, 2000. The new law implements the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in Canada, and replaces the current war crimes provisions of the *Criminal Code*. It strengthens the legislative foundation for criminal prosecutions in Canada and reaffirms Canada's pledge that Canada will not be a safe haven for war criminals.

### **Law Practice Management**



**Collective Results**

The law practice management capacity of the Department was strengthened during the last fiscal year, including the Department’s business planning and performance measurement functions. Drawing on a multi-disciplinary team of professionals (lawyers, financial analysts, planners, and computer analysts), senior managers were provided with vital analysis of legal and financial trends that affect the operations of the Department.

Law practice management expert panels were organized to present the latest ideas, trends and developments and share corporate knowledge on best practices in law practice management. These panels, and others in the future, will serve as forums for learning and sharing knowledge.

Units have been strengthening their law practice capacity by introducing management practices and assigning staff to positions designed to improve business planning, program development and performance management as well as resource management processes.

### **Performance Measurement**



**Collective Results**

Work on performance measurements has begun in partnership with clients. For example, the Department is working with the RCMP to define performance indicators and develop

appropriate tools and processes to monitor and report on performance. Also, performance measures are being developed via the Competition Bureau's Reengineering Implementation Project. This performance information will assist in improving our ability to manage resources effectively.

The Department is building a database to provide a Business Line-wide picture of available performance measurement data. With the implementation of a more comprehensive complement of business processes and tools, the Department can initiate a performance measurement system to monitor performance.

**Legislation Information Management System (LIMS):**



**Collective Results**

The Department is working with the House of Commons, the Senate, the Privy Council Office and Public Works and Government Services Canada, to improve the technology and processes for the drafting, publishing and consolidation of regulations and statutes. A new information management system will make both new and consolidated legislation available on the Internet within a few days after it has been passed, and will offer an improved search engine that will make the system easier to use.



**Collective Results**

**Indian Residential Schools**

Canada is facing lawsuits from over 8,000 former residential students from nearly 80 schools across the country. The claims range from physical and sexual abuse through to educational malpractice and cultural loss. Most claims involve a religious organization, which operated or worked in the school in question.

The Department represents the government in the very complex and sensitive litigation arising from the schools. Wherever possible, settlements of claims are sought, and as in out of court processes, the safety of those bringing forward these claims is a primary consideration. The Department continues to work in partnership with the Department of Indian and Northern Development to resolve these claims and to support negotiations on how churches and government will pay compensation for validated abuse claims, and in the development and implementation of mechanisms to validate claims

## 2.5.2 Law and Policy Business Line

<b>Planned Spending (2000-01 RPP)</b>	<b>\$438,300,000</b>
<i>Total Authorities (Public Accounts)</i>	\$586,052,630
2000-01 Actuals (Public Accounts)	\$587,930,005

The overriding objective of the Department's policy business line is to support the Minister in ensuring that Canadians have a fair, effective, affordable and well functioning justice system that responds to their concerns about safety and security, meets the needs of a modern pluralistic society and reflects their values.

The Department's policy efforts set out in the 2000-2001 Report on Plans and Priorities focussed on the following strategic themes:

- Introducing justice policies integrated with the government's broad policy agenda in order to deal with complex issues comprehensively and systematically;
- Implementing the government's safety and security agenda through a balanced approach to criminal justice;
- Strengthening confidence and trust in the justice system;
- Providing leadership in international justice issues through proactive and coherent policy and operations approaches;
- Working toward an integrated justice system that is cost-effective, citizen-centred and linked to the community; and
- Working toward an equitable and accessible justice system responsive to the evolving needs of a diverse population.

Accomplishments are grouped under these themes.



## Family Law

### ***Child Support***

- On November 1, 2000 new technical amendments to the Federal Child Support Guidelines came into force. These amendments were needed to clarify the intended application of some sections and to make the English and French versions consistent.
- In addition, a consultation strategy on child support was developed with the provinces and territories that incorporates exchanges on reviews and research as well as a series of workshops across the country. These workshops include targeted workshops for youth and Aboriginal people. **Through the Child-Centred Family Justice Fund, the department provided \$ 14.1 millions in grants and contributions.**
- A consultation paper was also drafted with the provinces and territories setting out specific proposals relating to improving custody and access and child support provisions of the fiscal year.
- Regarding the Federal Child Support Guidelines, the level and consistency of child support awards continued to be monitored using the data collected from selected court sites through the *Survey of Awards*. Also, the calculation of awards has been completed for the taxes of the year 2000 as part of the annual monitoring of the stability of published awards amounts.

### ***Child Victims Project***

- The Department of Justice is completing the consultation process on the issues raised in a discussion paper entitled *Child Victims and the Criminal Justice System*. The public consultation phase is finished and the Federal/Provincial/Territorial (F/P/T) consultation is near completion.
- The public consultation and the F/P/T roundtables have been useful in identifying those issues and suggestions in the discussion paper where it would be most useful to explore options for reform to protect children from extreme forms of neglect, abuse and exploitation.

- The Department is also working with the provinces and territories on ways to improve linkages between justice agencies and the early warning, prevention and enforcement stages of child protection.

### ***Custody and Access***

- In the areas of custody and access, ranges of issue-specific projects have been completed by the Department related to the Joint Senate/House of Commons Committee's report *For the Sake of the Children*. Some of the issues being studied and reported on include: assessing children's rights in proceedings; identifying and managing high conflict cases; treatment of false allegations; consultations with family mediators; parenting plans; and minority issues as they relate to custody and access.
- Concerning support enforcement, the study of compliance and non-compliance with child support orders now includes data from Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Saskatchewan. More data collection will take place next year in the Province of British Columbia.

### ***National Children's Agenda***

The Department of Justice is working closely with a number of other federal departments, the provinces and territories, and non-governmental organizations on the Federal Children's Strategy, announced in the October, 1999 Speech from the Throne, and on the broader National Children's Agenda (NCA). The Department has also been successful in forging links with other government departments to enable appropriate Justice involvement in issues relating to the NCA that may impact on the Justice system.

### ***Aboriginal Justice Strategy***

In 2000-2001, the final year of its five-year mandate, the Aboriginal Justice Strategy (AJS) continued to address the needs of Aboriginal communities by supporting community justice programs, participating in self-government negotiations regarding the administration of justice, and engaging in policy development. The AJS has currently been extended for a one-year period (2001-2002) until the details of long-term funding are determined.

- **Through strong FPT partnerships and \$5.9 million in contributions, the AJS supported 90 cost-shared programs serving over 280 Aboriginal communities.** The final evaluation of the AJS reported that "the AJS is showing progress and successes". These community-based healing and reconciliation programs continue to complement the initiatives undertaken by the National Centre for Crime Prevention, the Native Courtworker Program and the Youth Justice Renewal Program.

- The Aboriginal Justice Directorate (AJD) continued to provide multi-disciplinary policy advice, development and support on Aboriginal justice matters to the Minister, Deputy Minister, as well as negotiators within the Department and across the federal government. As of March 2000, the AJD was involved in 27 negotiation tables for self-government that required input on the administration of justice component of self-government. Half of these tables cover communities that have AJS community justice programs.
- The Aboriginal Justice Learning Network (AJLN) continued its outreach, education and training activities under the general direction of an Aboriginal Advisory Committee and Elders' Panel composed of representatives from across Canada who work in the area of Aboriginal Justice.

### **Electronic Commerce and Privacy in the Private Sector**

- In August 2000, the Minister of Justice announced a review of the federal privacy regime. This review was suggested in part by the advent of information technology and biotechnology, and the coming into force of the *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act*, which addresses privacy in the private sector. The review is focused on whether current laws are adequate to protect the privacy of Canadians.
- As part of its privacy review during the past fiscal year, the Department consulted federal departments and agencies to provide advice on ongoing government initiatives. Furthermore, the Department is consulting federal departments and agencies and studying previous calls for reform, including proposals by the Privacy Commissioner. The Department will also consult Canadians widely regarding their perceptions and concerns concerning privacy of the individual.

### **Access to Information**

- In response to concerns expressed by various parties including, for example, Members of Parliament, the Information Commissioner and members of the public, the Minister of Justice and the President of the Treasury Board announced the establishment of the Access to Information Review Task Force.
- The Task Force is conducting a comprehensive review of the access to information regime including the need for administrative and legislative changes and will make its recommendations in the fall of 2001 regarding possible legislative amendments.

### **Pay Equity Review**

- Further to the Government's announcement on October 29, 1999 to review pay equity, the Ministers of Justice and Labour have agreed to collaborate on this important initiative.

- In October 2000, the Ministers of Justice and Labour appointed Beth Bilson, Dean of the College of Law at the University of Saskatchewan, as Chair of the Federal Pay Equity Task Force. Her first responsibilities as Chair included conducting consultations with major stakeholder organizations to identify issues and concerns and to finalize the draft Terms of Reference for the Pay Equity Task Force. These consultations were completed in December 2000 and a Report was submitted to the Ministers of Justice and Labour with recommendations for further action.

**A balanced approach to criminal justice**

### **Youth Justice Policy**

- On February 5, 2001, Bill C-7 (formerly Bill C-3) was introduced in the House of Commons. On March 26, 2001, the proposed *Youth Criminal Justice Act* was referred to the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights. The Bill is the centerpiece of a broader initiative to renew youth justice in Canada, whose key directions are crime prevention, meaningful consequences, and an intensified approach to rehabilitation and reintegration of youth.
- Implementation of the broader Youth Justice Renewal (YJR) Initiative and preparation for the implementation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* were the focus of 2000-2001. Within that context, several major accomplishments were attained including:
  - **\$7. 2 million were transferred to organizations for various projects through YJR fund;**
  - a two-day national Police Forum which brought together some 150 officers from across the country to discuss the new Youth Criminal Justice legislation;
  - a conference for the managers of the 17 Youth Justice Innovative Pilot Projects, which are testing new approaches to youthful offenders; and
  - a one-day Forum for Public Legal Education and Information organization managers to discuss the Bill and their approach to designing and distributing youth justice educational and informational materials and products in light of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

### **Youth Justice Services Funding Program**

- **In 2000-01, the department contributed \$179.0 million to Youth Justice Services.** New five-year financial arrangements have been negotiated with the provinces and territories to support the implementation of the proposed Youth Justice Legislation (Bill C-7) and the overall policy objectives of the Youth Justice Renewal Initiative.



- These new agreements will cover some of the incremental costs associated with the legislative reform, and promote and support a wide range of services and programs that will greatly assist in achieving the objectives of the Initiative. These agreements constitute a crucial component of the flexible implementation phase that is being undertaken in close co-operation with the jurisdictions.

### **Firearms Control**

The Canadian Firearms Program began actual implementation in December of 1998. Since that time it has proven to be of significant public benefit.

- The Canadian Firearms Program is achieving its public safety objectives by keeping firearms from those who should not have them. Over 3,000 licences have been refused or revoked by public safety officials. In terms of licence revocations, that is twenty-seven times more than the total for the last five years of the previous program.
- By the end of December, 2000 over two million firearm owners in Canada - over 90% - had complied with the requirement to be licensed by that date, thus completing the first major phase of the implementation program. Contributing factors to the success included simplified forms, better client service including an outreach program to help owners fill in their forms, and an intense campaign.

### **Organized Crime**

The Department developed an extensive package of amendments to the *Criminal Code*, which were tabled in Bill C-24 on April 5, 2001.

- The Department worked closely with provincial governments in developing these legislative proposals in four areas: new offences to target involvement in criminal organizations, and particularly the leaders of organized crime; clarification of the powers of law enforcement officers by providing an accountability process to protect officers from criminal liability for certain acts that would otherwise be considered illegal; broader powers to obtain forfeiture of the proceeds of crime; and, measures to protect participants in the criminal justice process from intimidation, particularly intimidation by those who lead criminal organizations.
- The legislative proposals were accompanied by new resources for an intensive prosecution strategy and increased law enforcement efforts against organized crime.
- These measures build upon several years of initiatives to combat organized crime. They are designed to respond directly to concerns of Canadians about the threat to their communities from organized crime. Further refinement and expansion of anti-organized crime efforts will continue over the next year.

### Victims of Crime

- The Department of Justice is implementing the Federal Victim Strategy as promised in the 1998 Government Response to the Fourteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights, *Victims' Rights, A Voice Not A Veto*.
- The Policy Centre for Victim Issues has been established within the Department to coordinate the federal victim initiative, to monitor the implementation of *Criminal Code* amendments (C-79, SC 1999 c. 25) proclaimed in December 1999 to enhance the role of victims in criminal proceedings, and to ensure that the perspective of victims is considered in the development of federal victim-related policy and criminal law reform.
- The Policy Centre is mandated to, among other things, consult with victims, victim advocates, service providers and provincial and territorial officials, conduct research on the effectiveness of law reforms and other initiatives, develop and disseminate information regarding the criminal justice system and the victim's rights and applicable legislation, services and assistance available to victims of crime.
- Lastly, a Victims Fund provides grants and contributions to non-governmental organizations for innovative projects and to provinces and territories to assist with the implementation of victim-related *Criminal Code* amendments and the Canadian Statement of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime. **In 2000-01, the department provided \$1.3 million in grants and contributions.**

### Impaired Driving

Bill C-18 was passed by Parliament in June 2000 and was proclaimed in force on March 15, 2001. It increases the maximum penalty for impaired driving causing death from 14 years to life imprisonment, and allows peace officers who are investigating a collision involving injury or death to apply by telephone for a warrant to obtain a blood sample from a driver believed to be drug impaired.

### Corporate Criminal Liability

The tragedy at the Westray Mine in 1992 led to a provincial public inquiry which, in 1997, recommended *inter alia* that the approach of Canada's criminal law to corporate criminal liability be revisited. In response to this recommendation, as well as a request from the Attorney General of Nova Scotia and growing interest from members of Parliament, the Department has begun an examination of the law in this area, in terms of both the liabilities under the criminal law of corporations themselves, and also the liability of directors and employees of corporations.

## DNA

- On June 30, 2000, legislation was proclaimed and came into force authorizing the Solicitor General of Canada to establish a national DNA Data Bank and amending the *Criminal Code* to authorize judges to order the taking of bodily substances from offenders (both adult and young offenders) convicted of designated *Criminal Code* offences for the purposes of the national DNA Data Bank.
- The Department of Justice played a key role in the development of the policy underlying this legislative scheme and in drafting its provisions to ensure they are both effective and in conformity with constitutional requirements. This legislation constituted a key part of the Government's DNA legislative strategy that began with the enactment of the *Criminal Code* DNA warrant scheme in 1995. In order to ensure the efficient implementation of the new legislation, Departmental officials worked with their provincial counterparts to develop uniform prosecutorial guidelines to assist prosecutors in exercising the discretion given them under the law.

**Public confidence and trust in  
the justice system**

## Grants and Contributions – The Public Legal Education and Information (PLEI) Program

- Over \$1 million was invested during the past fiscal year in the development of PLEI information products including brochures, videos and workshops.
- The Department continued as well its support to one organization in each province, which acts as partner in delivering the PLEI Program. These organizations deliver public legal education and information across Canada with a view to ensuring that Canadians, especially those who lack access to other sources of information are aware of their legal rights, responsibilities and obligations.
- This network of organizations has assisted the Department in increasing confidence in the justice system by ensuring that timely information on issues such as family violence, child support guidelines, and peace bonds is readily accessible.

## The Grants and Contributions Program

The Department continues to use grants and contributions to support innovations in key policy areas, such as restorative justice, access to justice, and improvements to the justice system. The knowledge gained from these projects assists the Department in improving its policy capacity and thus its responsiveness to an ever-changing justice environment.

During the course of the last fiscal year, **the Department provided \$ 89 million funding to various organizations for projects designed to enhance the justice system in Canada.** Examples of projects funded include the Dispute Resolution Awards in Law Studies, the development of a law school in Iqaluit, the Collaborative Justice Project and various conferences.

### **Lawful Access**

The government has initiated a five-year project to aid law enforcement and national security agencies in finding solutions to the technical and legal problems created by new and emerging technologies. Solutions to these problems will address the need to obtain lawful access to electronic communications and stored electronic data. The ability to maintain lawful access to communications, while preserving legitimate privacy interests, is an integral part of crime prevention strategies, which target organized crime's various activities. The Department of Justice is responsible for developing legislative policy and providing legal advice in this endeavor.

### **Federally Appointed Judiciary**

- The strength of Canada's judiciary is a key factor in our prosperity and health as a nation. There can be no justice without a fair trial overseen by a competent, independent, impartial and effective judiciary.
- The financial independence aspect of judicial independence has been affirmed through the introduction of Bill C-12, *An Act to amend the Judges Act and another Act in consequence*, on February 21, 2001. Bill C-12 seeks to implement the Government's response to the recommendations of the 1999 Judicial Compensation and Benefits Commission. Specifically, it would implement the Commission's recommendations respecting salary increases, modest annuity improvements (such as the introduction of an early retirement option), and increased insurance and allowance benefits. Bill C-12 would also provide for payment of the judiciary representational costs on a shared basis.

### **The Conviction Review Process**

- Section 690 of the *Criminal Code* allows people who have exhausted all rights of appeal and who believe they were wrongly convicted of an indictable offence or sentenced to preventive detention under the dangerous and long-term offender part of the *Criminal Code* to apply for a review of their conviction by the Minister of Justice.
- On March 14, 2001, after an extensive public consultation process, the Minister of Justice introduced Bill C-15, the *Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2001*, which includes amendments aimed at improving the conviction review process which will be more open, accessible and accountable to the public.

**Leadership on international justice issues through proactive and coherent policy and operations approaches**

**Collective Results**

### **Private International Law Area**

- The most important international commercial law projects of this year include:
  - the draft Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and related draft Aircraft Equipment Protocol co-sponsored by Unidroit and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which provides a framework for the creation and effects of an international interest in mobile equipment;
  - the finalization of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) draft Convention on Assignments in International Trade; UNCITRAL's further work in the area of arbitration; and
  - the signature and ratification of the World Bank Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID), which requires the agreement of all Canadian jurisdictions.
- In the family law area, the Department of Justice is also participating in the drafting of legislation for both the 1999 Hague Convention on the International Protection of Adults and the 1996 Hague Convention on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition, enforcement and cooperation in respect of parental responsibility and measures for the protection of children.

### **International Criminal Justice**

- The Department is also contributing its expertise to a growing number of international fora, such as the United Nations Crime Commission, the Council of Europe, Organization of American States, the Commonwealth and the G-8. The resultant increasing number of international agreements, treaties and operations arrangements combating international crime will contribute to public safety and enhanced international order.

### **International Criminal Court**

- The *Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act* came into force on October 23, 2000. This Act ensures that Canada is able to meet its obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and it strengthened the legislative foundation

- for the prosecution in Canada of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. The Department continues to work with the department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade to support the establishment of the International Criminal Court.

### **International Anti-Corruption Activities**

- The Department has been involved in advancing international anti-corruption efforts in international fora, including the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Organization of American States (OAS), the United Nations, and the G8, and played a key role in Canadian preparations for the Global Forum on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity II.
- Canada ratified the Inter-American Convention against Corruption on June 6, 2000. The Department of Justice worked closely with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade to assist in the development of recommendations, within the OAS and at a meeting of Government Experts, for a follow-up mechanism to the Convention.
- The Department contributed to the preparation of the Annual Report to Parliament on the implementation of the Convention on the Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions and on the enforcement of the *Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act*.

### **High-Tech Crime (internationally)**

The Department continued its involvement in various international fora (e.g., G-8, Council of Europe, United Nations) to address computer-related crime. This includes, participating actively in the negotiation of an international convention on cyber-crime, within the Council of Europe, developing principles within the G-8 concerning trans-border access to stored data and examining means to trace communications through computer networks, and taking a lead role in developing the agenda for the workshop on computer-related crime at the 10<sup>th</sup> United Nations Workshop on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, April 2000.

**Working towards an integrated justice system that is cost-effective, citizen-centred and linked to the community and an equitable and accessible justice system responsive to the evolving needs of a diverse population.**

**Collective Results**

### **Community Safety and Crime Prevention**

- During 2000-2001, the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention Phase II continued in its efforts to reduce crime and victimization in Canada. Under the Strategy, communities are being provided with the knowledge, tools (e.g., policy frameworks related to the Strategy's priority groups), and support required to address the root causes of crime and victimization. This approach, called crime prevention through social development, recognizes the complex social, economic, and cultural processes that contribute to crime and victimization.
- During the past fiscal year, the Strategy, through its four funding programs, **invested almost \$27 million in grants and contributions to fund 657 community-based crime prevention projects.** Of particular interest were the 16 new projects that received support under the Business Action Program on Crime Prevention. This program, under the direction of the Business Network on Crime Prevention (composed of representatives from the business world), offers matching funds for community safety and crime prevention projects undertaken by non-profit business organizations and professional associations. Examples of issues being addressed by these funded projects are: initiatives to reduce auto theft, shop theft and arson and to prevent violence.

### **Diversity and Gender Equality**

- In working towards a more equitable and accessible justice system which provides substantive equality to all Canadians and responds to the needs of a changing population the Department actively participated in follow-up activities to the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995 as preparation for United Nations General Assembly Special Session in June 2000.
- The Department continues to co-chair with British Columbia the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Working Group on Diversity, Equality and Justice, which deals with diversity issues from an inter-jurisdictional perspective. The FPT Working Group is refining the Integrated Diversity and Equality Analysis Screen (IDEAS) to better assist in the assessment of the potential impact of justice initiatives on Aboriginal people,

persons with disabilities, youth and children, racial minorities, women and other vulnerable groups.

### **Native Courtworker Program**

- The Native Courtworker (NCW) Program, through its work in both the courts and Aboriginal communities, has achieved recognition as an effective instrument for dealing with many of the challenges posed by the interface between criminal justice and Aboriginal people. This program is important for all Canadians, as Aboriginal people are involved with criminal justice in disproportionate numbers, with serious social and fiscal consequences.

In 2000-2001, the Department focused its efforts to strengthen the NCW Program in three key areas:

- It undertook a joint process with its provincial /territorial and Aboriginal delivery agency partners that will lead to renewed cost-sharing agreements reflecting the evolving role of courtworkers across Canada.
- Within the established policy forum known as the NCW Tripartite Working Group, it developed tripartite working arrangements that will allow the implementation of recommendations for the future of the Program, and it led the first phase of this work with the joint drafting of a national courtworker training manual.
- It responded to funding pressures in the NCW Program by developing a business case for the expansion of this effective program through enhanced federal funding.

### **The Legal Studies for Aboriginal People Program**

The purpose of this program is to promote equitable representation of Aboriginal peoples in the legal profession. It is also open to Métis, Inuit and non-status Indians. **During fiscal year 2000/2001, the program awarded bursaries totalling \$210,631 to 27 Aboriginal students.**

### **Legal Aid**

- **In 2000-2001, under the Legal Aid program, the Department contributed \$81.9M to the provincial and territorial governments to enable them to assist low-income Canadians accused of certain criminal offences in meeting their legal needs.** In March of 2001, the Department secured additional funding of \$20M for criminal legal aid. This will be added to the \$81.9M contribution to the provinces and territories in fiscal year 2001-2002.



- The Federal-Provincial-Territorial (F/P/T) Permanent Working Group on Legal Aid (PWG) continued to focus on the negotiation of the F/P/T contribution agreements for criminal and young offender Legal Aid. This PWG effort will help to ensure that the federal contribution to Legal Aid is effectively distributed to provide optimal benefit to eligible Canadians in need of Legal Aid across the country.
- A Legal Aid research program was agreed to by the F/P/T Ministers Responsible for Justice in August 2000 to support development of a long-term strategy to improve equal accessibility. The joint research program will focus on determining the nature and extent of unmet need for Legal Aid across Canada and will assist in the development of legal aid policies, funding arrangements and practices in program delivery that best respond to the needs of Canadians.

### **Access to Justice Services Agreements**

The Department is in the process of negotiating the renewal of the Access to Justice Agreements with the three territories that expired on March 31, 2001. These agreements cover Legal Aid, Aboriginal Courtwork and Public Legal Education and Information services and provide the territories with the flexibility they need to meet the distinct challenges of delivering justice services in the North. The renewed agreements will provide the Territories with their share of the \$20 million in enhanced criminal Legal Aid funding that has been approved for the 2001-2002 fiscal year.

### **Comprehensive review of the *Canadian Human Rights Act***

- On April 8, 1999, the Minister of Justice announced the establishment of an independent Panel, chaired by Justice LaForest, to conduct a review of the *Canadian Human Rights Act* -- the first comprehensive review since 1977. The Review Panel promulgated its Report, entitled *Promoting Equality: A New Vision*, in June 2000.
- The result of extensive consultations with public and private stakeholders, the Report contains 165 recommendations, which are wide-ranging and include proposals for a number of substantive and procedural changes.

### **Support for Policy**

#### ***Strengthening Policy Support Infrastructure***

The Department of Justice is implementing a major overhaul of its Justice policy support infrastructure. Improvements are underway to strengthen the Department's policy priority identification processes and link them better with those of other departments and jurisdictions within the framework of the government's overall policy agenda.

- A new resource allocation and utilization system is being developed for implementation next fiscal year and the focus on resource utilization and results in policy operations is thereby being reinforced and systematised. Incremental funding has been applied to strengthen the Policy Sector's capacity to carry out essential research, consultation and evaluation on the major policy initiatives for which the Minister of Justice has responsibility, and to ensure that there is the critical mass of resources available for sound, professional policy conceptualization, development, implementation and evaluation.

### 2.5.3 Administration Business Line

<b>Planned Spending (2000-01 RPP)</b>	<b>\$48,100,000</b>
<i>Total Authorities (Public Accounts)</i>	\$57,432,036
2000-01 Actuals (Public Accounts)	\$60,362,060

The primary objective of the business line is to ensure effective strategic management of the administration of justice program by establishing corporate management and administrative frameworks and services that ensure the optimal internal management of the Department and its resources.



**Collective Results**

#### **Human Resources Management**

As a part of the Department Strategic Plan, a four-year Human Resources Plan was developed which identifies the key human resources management priorities for the Department. Four priorities are identified in the Human Resources Plan. They are: Recruitment, Retention, Career Development and Learning and HR Management Rebuild, including improved administrative and infrastructure support. This Plan was submitted to the Treasury Board in January 2001 and lays the path for the future of human resources management within the Department.

#### ***Recruitment***

The Department has developed a comprehensive recruitment strategy which is a four-year project providing a strategic framework that will enable the department to rebuild its human resources pool and to meet future hiring demands. Through positioning the Department in a positive light to potential recruits, the strategy will target and recruit ideal candidates in critical areas and will increase workforce representation of designated group members throughout the Department.

The Department's recruitment strategy is comprised of a number of separate but complementary initiatives. These initiatives form the foundation on which to build a knowledge-based organization, where attracting and retaining high caliber professional resources are mission-critical. A number of these initiatives were completed in 2000/2001:

- launch of the Legal Excellence Program (LEP).
- Reduction of determinate staff from 25.5% to 14.7%.
- New four-year Employment Equity Plan.
- Implementation of New Orientation Program.

Lastly, the department continues to invest in technology and has launched a new HR and You Website. In addition, the Department has implemented a recruitment tracking system that will allow us to monitor the results of our recruitment practices and our progress towards the realization of our new employment equity goals. This will also assist us in determining any Employment Equity impacts, the results of our branding exercise and the Legal Excellence Program, the competitiveness of our compensation package for the legal profession, etc.

### ***Retention***

As a result of the Reference Level Review exercise, the Department has made considerable progress in addressing the workload issues that had been identified as a corporate priority as a result of the Justice Forums and PS Survey and will continue to do so over the course of the next year. The Department has also developed a departmental policy on Telework and is making optimum use of alternative work arrangements and of other available means to provide a better work environment for our staff.

The Department will be reintroducing its Exit Interview Program in 2001-2002 in order to be able to track why valued employees are leaving the department and to be better positioned to respond to issues in this regard.

Also, a new corporate objective – to foster a harassment-free workplace - was introduced this past year. Promoting respectful attitudes and behaviour is a long-standing priority for Justice, one that assumes even greater importance as we renew our efforts to build an equitable and diverse workforce. Last year's Justice Forums and Public Service Survey confirmed that fostering a culture in which each individual is respected is fundamental to attaining our goals as a department, and in making Justice a true workplace of choice.

### ***Learning***

In the Fall of 2000, the department's training units were consolidated into a new Professional Development Directorate. The Professional Development Directorate supports the Department's commitment to becoming a learning organization by offering courses,

advice, and guidance to all employees. This reorganization flows from the second element of our Strategic Directions, which were announced in February 2001.

The departmental pilot Mentoring Program for employees was evaluated this past year and given its huge success, plans are underway to expand the program nationally. The Mentoring Program encourages learning, sharing and professional and personal growth of employees at all levels, assists in the integration of new employees and supports the retention and development of employees.

### Communications

- The Communications Branch, which is responsible for the Department's internal and external communications, continued to inform the public on the Minister's main priorities: crime prevention, youth justice, needs of victims and organized crime.
- The Communications Branch has played a vital role in repositioning the Legal Risk Management (LRM) initiative. Through the redesign and redevelopment of the initiative's intranet site, departmental employees and client groups (other government departments) will be able to share vital and up-to-date information and use it to assist them in identifying and minimizing legal risk. In addition, the Branch continues to provide support to the LRM management team through various communications vehicles such as: fact sheets, brochures, speaking engagements, and preparing spokespersons to respond to media inquiries. The Branch is also working towards increasing the initiative's visibility with other government departments.
- As well, the Communications Branch is implementing a new strategy to promote its services to Canadians and government clients and raise the awareness of the Department's appeal as an employer of choice. Elements of the strategy include the development of a visual identity, two publications aimed at raising awareness of the impact of the Department's work on the daily lives of Canadians (*Justice Canada*), and another promoting career options in the department to potential employees (*Justice at Work*). A speaker/outreach program and a more co-ordinated exhibits program are also part of the new promotion strategy.
- Communications support was provided for a wide variety of criminal law policy initiatives, such as youth justice, protection of children from crime on the Internet (cybercrime), new measures to fight organized crime, as well as high profile court cases.
- Electronic communications is another sector where the Communications Branch was active. The Branch has assumed responsibility for both the Intra-Net and Internet departmental sites as well as for quality assurance for all materials published on both sites. The Communication Branch will also provide support for the Government On-Line initiative through the Department's Justice Online central project office.

- The Communication Branch produced over 200 news releases, backgrounders and speeches, and contributed to public outreach by supporting departmental participation in justice-related conferences and events. Media relations are a large component of the Branch's work. As well as dealing with daily media calls and preparing spokespersons to respond to questions, courses continued to be given to litigators across the country to improve communications with the news media. Over the past year, the Branch created communications advisor positions in five regional offices across the country to enhance the delivery of services and strengthen the Department's presence in the regions.

### Financial Management - Modern Comptrollership



**Collective Results**

- During 2000-01, the Department's objective was to introduce modern comptrollership practices to enhance its decision-making capacity. In July 2000, a gap analysis was completed on the Department's comptrollership status in accordance with benchmarks developed by the Treasury Board Secretariat and the Office of the Auditor General. The Department was given a rating of level 3, where a level 5 is considered the highest world-class standard for modern comptrollership practices. The Department is now progressing towards the total implementation and integration of modern comptrollership concepts into its management model.
- On April 1, 2001, the Department of Justice successfully implemented the infrastructure component of the Financial Information Strategy (FIS), a key element in the effort to modernize comptrollership. FIS is a government-wide initiative designed to enhance decision-making and accountability across government, and improve organizational performance through the strategic use of financial and non-financial performance information. With the implementation of FIS the Department:
  - joined other federal government departments in adopting accrual accounting methods for recording and reporting financial information;
  - revised its policies and procedures to reflect the new financial management regime;
  - assumed responsibility for accounting processes, which have devolved from central agencies;
  - configured and tested its Integrated Finance and Materiel System to support the shift to accrual accounting;
  - implemented and tested interfaces to new central agency systems;
  - recorded and valued its capital assets, and
  - developed and delivered training to affected communities.

Over the coming year the Department will continue to refine its financial management policies and practices to promote decision-making and accountability throughout the organization.

### Information Management / Information Technology (IM/IT)

The two priorities in 2000-01 were to expand communications and facilitate the sharing of knowledge.

- The Department focused on improving connectivity using Internet technology to address communication requirements between headquarters, regions, Departmental Legal Services Units (DLSUs), tele-workers, clients and citizens. During the year, secure remote access to core applications, electronic resources and services were provided to over 300 employees including staff working in 10 DLSUs, 8 Integrated Proceeds of Crime (IPOC) Units and other locations not on the Justice computer network.
- Additional NCR, regional and DLSU employees are coming on-line each month. DLSU infrastructure has been deployed with emphasis now turning to employee training and knowledge management of their new tools. Regional training and infrastructure are substantially in place. Seamless options for DLSU's are being tested and look very promising to simplify DLSU connectivity issues. Additional IPOC units and Federal Prosecution Services support are being targeted for improved connectivity at this time.
- At the same time, WAN and LAN upgrades have provided higher speed connections and faster application response times. It has also allowed for the hook up of new staff to System resources without degrading IT infrastructure performance. In addition, Help Desk and network support services have been provided to new staff.
- The Department continued to pursue opportunities to share knowledge and work products in support of its legal services and policy activities. A key result was an increase in the number of departmental employees able to access the legal opinions database (LOPORS). This number rose from 450 to 1300. Furthermore, an information management renewal project was initiated to revise techniques and implement new technologies to manage the storage, access and sharing of department records.

## 3.0 Consolidated Reporting

### 3.1 Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS)

#### *Highlights for the period ending March 31, 2001*

Major Initiatives	Expected Results	Progress Achieved
<b>Objective 1: <i>Enhance Capacity of Department to give legal advice on sustainable development (SD) to clients</i></b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of Continuing Legal Education module on SD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced capacity to give legal advice on SD, including increased awareness and knowledge within the Departmental Legal Services Units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing internal training and information sharing on a wide range of SD topics</li> <li>Client priorities, including SD, were reviewed as part of the annual planning process</li> <li>SD "Homepage" is maintained</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 2: <i>Identify and Update Links Between SD and the Department's Services</i></b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated strategy to achieve continuous progress in SD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update the Department's 1997-2000 Sustainable Development Strategy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Justice and the Law Commission of Canada agreed on ongoing information exchange for proposed sustainable communities projects</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 3: <i>Support Law Reform to Promote SD</i></b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance capacity to help client departments identify potential law reforms aimed at removing existing barriers to SD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law reform to promote SD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Justice is supporting clients in several major reviews of SD legislation</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 4: <i>Ensure Consistent and High Quality Advice Related to SD</i></b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish Departmental SD network</li> <li>Develop guidelines for incorporating SD considerations into legal advice</li> <li>Incorporation of SD in policy planning checklists</li> <li>Include SD in communications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced infrastructure to promote high quality legal support for SD initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SD network was created</li> <li>SD is incorporated in policy planning checklists</li> <li>Extensive communications centred on developing Justice's second SDS</li> <li>Started Dispute Resolution Projects</li> </ul>

Major Initiatives	Expected Results	Progress Achieved
<b>Objective 5: <i>Improve the Department’s Physical Stewardship</i></b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve performance measurement data tracking capacity and linking of reporting tools</li> <li>• Reduced reliance on fossil-fuel vehicles for mail distribution by using alternative methods</li> <li>• Reduced paper product use</li> <li>• Implement green procurement and contracting for services policies</li> <li>• Provide staff with waste recycling/reduction training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved reporting capacity / provide direction to guide future initiatives / enable long term outcome forecasting to assist in setting short &amp; long term targets</li> <li>• Reduction in carbon monoxide emissions and in mail distribution costs</li> <li>• Reduced operating cost and solid waste</li> <li>• Raise awareness / provide alternative solutions / promote green procurement / encourage suppliers to develop and promote green products</li> <li>• Increase staff awareness / increase waste diversion / reduced operating costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Justice has focused on improved performance measurement in developing its second SDS</li> <li>• Justice continued to increase its use of electronic communications</li> <li>• Stabilize paper product use</li> <li>• Green procurement of the four highest volume items purchased centrally for Justice Headquarters</li> <li>• Training was provided in Justice Headquarters</li> </ul>

(The complete SDS can be found on the Department of Justice website, at [http://canada.justice.gc.ca/Consultations/sustain/SDS\\_en.pdf](http://canada.justice.gc.ca/Consultations/sustain/SDS_en.pdf).)



## 4.0 Financial Performance

### 4.1 Financial Performance Overview

#### Operating Expenditures:

The increase of \$165.9 million between 2000-01 Operating planned spending and the 2000-01 actual expenditures is comprised of the following:

Increased resources through Supplementary Estimates:	(\$000)
• Money Laundering	577
• Child-Centred Development Strategy	3,882
• Aboriginal and Métis litigation	9,366
• Pay equity	1,293
• Collective Bargaining	1,316
• Firearms	122,067
• Lawful Access	1,852
• CCRA – Omnibus & Other Submissions	1,988
• Transfer from Grants and Contributions to operating for Youth Justice	2,350
• Tobacco Smuggling Litigation	7,789
• Carry Forward of 1999-00 Resources	7,899
• Victims of Crime	2,921
• Organized Crime (De Trang) prosecution	2,000
• Other	2,484
Decreased resources through Supplementary Estimates:	
• Transfer to Atomic Energy Control Board	(203)
Other adjustments:	
• Lapse per the Public Accounts	(1,467)
• Other	200

#### Non-Respendable Revenues:

The decrease of \$109.2 million difference between 2000-01 planned revenue and the 2000-01 actual revenues is due primarily to a reduction in the amount of service fees collected for Firearms as result of fee waiver incentive.

**Transfer Payments:**

The \$7.8 million difference between 2000-01 planned spending and the 2000-01 actual expenditures is comprised of the following:

Increased resources through Supplementary Estimates:	(\$000)
• Firearms	14,384
• Others	925
Decreased resources through Supplementary Estimates:	
• Reprofiled – Youth Justice Renewal	(9,120)
• Reprofiled – Child–Centred Family Law Strategy	(3,415)
• Reprofiled – National Crime Prevention	(3,412)
• Transfers to Operating	(2,350)
• Lapse per the Public Accounts	(4,297)
• Other adjustments	(500)

*Note: Reprofiled is a process by which the current year funds of an initiative are allocated to future years for spending. These are approved by the Treasury Board.*

**Financial Summary Tables**

**4.2 Financial Table 1: Summary of Voted Appropriations**

<b>Financial Requirements by Authority (millions of dollars)</b>				
<b>Vote</b>	<i>2000-01</i>			
	Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	<b>Actual</b>	
<b>Administration of Justice Program</b>				
1	Operating expenditures	316.6	487.2	<b>485.8</b>
5	Grants and Contributions	370.2	366.7	<b>362.4</b>
(S)	Minister of Justice - Salary and motor car allowance	0.1	0.1	<b>0.1</b>
(S)	Contributions to Employee benefit plans	35.8	40.4	<b>40.3</b>
<b>Total Department</b>		<b>722.7</b>	<b>894.4</b>	<b>888.6</b>

**Note:** Total Authorities are main estimates plus supplementary estimates plus other authorities. Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

### 4.3 Financial Table 2: Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (millions of dollars)									
Business Lines	FTEs	Operating	Capital	Voted Grants & Contributions	Subtotal: Gross Voted Expenditures	Statutory Grants and Contributions	Total Gross Expenditures	Less: Respendable Revenues	Total Net Expenditures
<b>Government Client Services</b>	1,967	236.3	-	-	236.3	-	236.3	-	236.3
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>1,967</i>	<i>250.9</i>	-	-	<i>250.9</i>	-	<i>250.9</i>	-	<i>250.9</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>240.3</b>	-	-	<b>240.3</b>	-	<b>240.3</b>	-	<b>240.3</b>
<b>Law and Policy</b>	323	68.1	-	370.2	438.3	-	438.3	-	438.3
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>219.4</i>	-	<i>366.7</i>	<i>586.1</i>	-	<i>586.1</i>	-	<i>586.1</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>225.5</b>	-	<b>362.4</b>	<b>587.9</b>	-	<b>587.9</b>	-	<b>587.9</b>
<b>Administration</b>	380	48.1	-	-	48.1	-	48.1	-	48.1
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>57.4</i>	-	-	<i>57.4</i>	-	<i>57.4</i>	-	<i>57.4</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>60.4</b>	-	-	<b>60.4</b>	-	<b>60.4</b>	-	<b>60.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	2,670	352.5	-	370.2	722.7	-	722.7	-	722.7
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>2,670</i>	<i>527.7</i>	-	<i>366.7</i>	<i>894.4</i>	-	<i>894.4</i>	-	<i>894.4</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>526.2</b>	-	<b>362.4</b>	<b>888.6</b>	-	<b>888.6</b>	-	<b>888.6</b>
<b>Other Revenues and Expenditures</b>									
<b>Non-Respendable Revenues</b>									(149.4)
<i>(total authorities)</i>									<i>(149.4)</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>									<b>(40.2)</b>
<b>Cost of services provided by other departments</b>									36.5
<i>(total authorities)</i>									<i>36.5</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>									<b>45.2</b>
<b>Net Cost of the Program</b>									609.8
<i>(total authorities)</i>									<i>781.5</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>									<b>893.6</b>
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in italics denote Total Authorities for 2000-01 (main and supplementary estimates and other authorities). <b>Bolded numbers denote actual expenditures/revenues in 2000-01.</b> Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. Operating numbers include contributions to employee benefit plans and Minister's allowances.									

#### 4.4 Financial Table 3: Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

<b>Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (millions of dollars)</b>					
<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 1998-99</b>	<b>Actual 1999-00</b>	<b>Planned Spending 2000-01</b>	<b>Total Authorities 2000-01</b>	<b>Actual 2000-01</b>
Government Client Services	178.9	195.5	236.3	250.9	<b>240.3</b>
Law and Policy	426.1	472.7	438.3	586.1	<b>587.9</b>
Administration	41.8	48.0	48.1	57.4	<b>60.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>646.8</b>	<b>716.2</b>	<b>722.7</b>	<b>894.4</b>	<b>888.6</b>

**Note:** Total Authorities are main estimates plus supplementary estimates and other authorities. Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown

#### 4.5 Financial Table 5: Revenues

<b>Non-Respendable Revenues (millions of dollars)</b>					
<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 1998-99</b>	<b>Actual 1999-00</b>	<b>Planned 2000-01</b>	<b>Total Authorities 2000-01</b>	<b>Actual 2000-01</b>
Government Client Services	-	-	-	-	-
Law and Policy	7.5	16.1	147.4	147.4	<b>35.5</b>
Administration	0.9	0.8	2.0	2.0	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Total Revenues Credited to the CRF</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>149.4</b>	<b>149.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>

**Note:** Includes services and service fees for Firearms, Family Order and Agreements Enforcement Assistance, Central Divorce Registry, Court Costs and miscellaneous revenue outside government, as well as revenue generated from fines and forfeitures, rent for dwelling and utilities and others.

#### 4.6 Financial Table 6: Statutory Payments

<b>Business Lines</b>	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	<b>Total Authorities 2000-01</b>	<b>Actual 2000-01</b>
Government Client Services	18.9	21.3	28.2	24.5	24.5
Law and Policy	5.5	8.6	3.6	11.8	11.8
Administration	3.1	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.2
<b>Total Statutory Payments</b>	27.5	33.3	35.8	<b>40.5</b>	<b>40.5</b>

**Note:** Includes contributions to Employee Benefits Plan, Minister's Salary and Car Allowance, spending of Crown Assets and Collection Agency Fees.

#### 4.7 Financial Table 7: Transfer Payments

<b>Business Lines</b>	Actual 1998-99	Actual 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	<b>Total Authorities 2000-01</b>	<b>Actual 2000-01</b>
<b>GRANTS</b>					
Government Client Services	-	-	-	-	-
Law and Policy	12.6	22.5	29.4	26.3	24.2
Administration	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Grants</b>	12.6	22.5	29.4	<b>26.3</b>	<b>24.2</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS</b>					
Government Client Services	-	-	-	-	-
Law and Policy	278.1	300.5	340.8	340.4	338.2
Administration	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Contributions</b>	278.1	300.5	340.8	<b>340.4</b>	<b>338.2</b>
<b>Total Transfer Payments</b>	290.7	323.0	370.2	<b>366.7</b>	<b>362.4</b>

## 4.8 Financial Table 8: Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line

<b>Comparison of 2000-01 Planned Spending, and Total Authorities to Actual Expenditures by Organization and Business Line (millions of dollars)</b>				
<b>Organization</b>	<b>Business Lines</b>			<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>Government Client Services</b>	<b>Law and Policy</b>	<b>Administration</b>	
<b>Minister's Office</b>			2.2	2.2
<i>(total authorities)</i>			2.2	2.2
<i>(Actuals)</i>			<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Deputy Minister's Office</b>			1.1	1.1
<i>(total authorities)</i>			1.1	1.1
<i>(Actuals)</i>			<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Civil Law and Corporate Management Sector *</b>	24.4		40.8	65.2
<i>(total authorities)</i>	24.4	6.2	50.1	80.7
<i>(Actuals)</i>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>81.9</b>
<b>Legal Operations Sector</b>	201.4	5.0		206.4
<i>(total authorities)</i>	215.6			215.6
<i>(Actuals)</i>	<b>204.1</b>			<b>204.1</b>
<b>Policy Sector</b>		433.3		433.3
<i>(total authorities)</i>		579.9		579.9
<i>(Actuals)</i>		<b>582.1</b>		<b>582.1</b>
<b>Legislative Services Branch</b>	10.5			10.5
<i>(total authorities)</i>	10.9			10.9
<i>(Actuals)</i>	<b>11.0</b>			<b>11.0</b>
<b>Communications and Executive Services Branch</b>			4.0	4.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>			4.0	4.0
<i>(Actuals)</i>			<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	236.3	438.3	48.1	722.7
<i>(total authorities)</i>	250.9	586.1	57.4	894.4
<i>(Actuals)</i>	<b>240.3</b>	<b>587.9</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>888.6</b>
<b>% of TOTAL</b>	<b>27.0%</b>	<b>66.2%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Note:** Numbers in italics denote Total Authorities for 1999-00 (main and supplementary estimates and other authorities). **Bolded numbers denote actual expenditures/revenues in 1999-00.** Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

\* Includes the Constitutional Affairs and the Information Management Branch

## 4.9 Financial Table 9: Contingent Liabilities

<b>Contingent Liabilities ( dollars)</b>	
<b>List of Contingent Liabilities</b>	<b>Current Amount of Contingent Liability</b>
Bellamy, B.	25,000
Bussey	30,000
Cina, D.	1,500,000
Doe, A	125,000
Donalco Inc. & Group	30,000
Edwards, L.	200,000
Kramer, K.	40,000
Schreiber, K.	1,000,000
Skandarajah,	25,000
Trucker & Baldasaro	3,000
<b>Total Contingent Liabilities</b>	<b>2,978,000</b>

Note: Contingent liabilities are potential liabilities which may become actual liabilities when one or more future events occur or fail to occur.

## 5.0 Other Information

### 5.1 Contacts for Further Information and Website

The Hon. A. Anne McLellan, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, East Memorial Building, 284 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8  
Tel: 613-992-4621

Morris Rosenberg, Deputy Minister and Deputy Attorney General, East Memorial Building, 284 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8  
Tel: 613-957-4997

Rachel Larabie-LeSieur, Director General, Communications Branch, East Memorial Building, 284 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8 Tel: 613-957-4221, Fax: 613-941-2329

Wendy Sailman, Director, Public Affairs Division, East Memorial Building, 284 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8  
Tel: 613-957-4211, Fax: 613-954-0811

John Sims, QC, Associate Deputy Minister, East Memorial Building, 284 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8  
Tel: 613-957-4550, Fax: 613-957-2546

Mario Dion, Associate Deputy Minister, St-Andrew's Tower, 275 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8  
Tel: 613-641-4073, Fax: 613-941-4074

Mary Dawson, Associate Deputy Minister, St-Andrew's Tower, 275 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8  
Tel: 613-957-4898, Fax: 613-952-4279

**Website:** The Department of Justice website is at <http://canada.justice.gc.ca>



## 5.2 Legislation Administered and Associated Regulations

### The Minister of Justice has sole responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:

<i>Annulment of Marriages (Ontario)</i>	<i>R.S.C. 1970, c. A-14</i>
<i>Canada Evidence</i>	<i>R.S., c. C-5</i>
<i>Canada-United Kingdom Civil and Commercial Judgments Convention</i>	<i>R.S., c. C-30</i>
<i>Canadian Bill of Rights</i>	<i>1960, c. 44</i>
<i>Commercial Arbitration</i>	<i>R.S., c. 17 (2nd Supp.)</i>
<i>Contraventions</i>	<i>1992, c. 47</i>
<i>Crown Liability and Proceedings</i>	<i>R.S., c. C-50</i>
<i>Divorce</i>	<i>R.S., c. 3 (2nd Supp.)</i>
<i>Escheats</i>	<i>R.S., c. E-13</i>
<i>Extradition</i>	<i>R.S., c. E-23</i>
<i>Family Orders and Agreements Enforcement Assistance</i>	<i>R.S., c. 4 (2nd Supp.)</i>
<i>Federal Court</i>	<i>R.S., c. F-7</i>
<i>Firearms</i>	<i>1995, c. 39</i>
<i>Foreign Enlistment</i>	<i>R.S., c. F-28</i>
<i>Foreign Extraterritorial Measures</i>	<i>R.S., c. F-29</i>
<i>Fugitive Offenders</i>	<i>R.S., c. F-32</i>
<i>Human Rights, Canadian</i>	<i>R.S., c. H-6</i>
<i>Identification of Criminals</i>	<i>R.S., c. I-1</i>
<i>International Sale of Goods Contracts Convention</i>	<i>1991, c. 13</i>
<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>R.S., c. I-21</i>
<i>Judges</i>	<i>R.S., c. J-1</i>
<i>Justice, Department of</i>	<i>R.S., c. J-2</i>
<i>Law Commission of Canada</i>	<i>1996, c. 9</i>
<i>Marriage (Prohibited Degrees)</i>	<i>1990, c. 46</i>
<i>Modernization of Benefits and Obligations Act</i>	<i>2000, c. 12</i>
<i>Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters</i>	<i>R.S., c. 30 (4th Supp.)</i>
<i>Official Languages</i>	<i>R.S., c. 31 (4th Supp.)</i>
<i>Official Secrets</i>	<i>R.S., c. O-5</i>
<i>Postal Services Interruption Relief</i>	<i>R.S., c. P-16</i>
<i>Prize, Canada</i>	<i>R.S.C. 1970, c. P-24</i>
<i>Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985</i>	<i>R.S., c. 40 (3rd Supp.)</i>
<i>Security Offences</i>	<i>R.S., c. S-7</i>
<i>State Immunity</i>	<i>R.S., c. S-18</i>
<i>Statute Revision</i>	<i>R.S., c. S-20</i>
<i>Statutory Instruments</i>	<i>R.S., c. S-22</i>
<i>Supreme Court</i>	<i>R.S., c. S-26</i>
<i>Tax Court of Canada</i>	<i>R.S., c. T-2</i>
<i>United Nations Foreign Arbitral Awards Convention</i>	<i>R.S., c. 16 (2nd Supp.)</i>
<i>Young Offenders</i>	<i>R.S., c. Y-1</i>

### The Minister shares responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:

<i>Access to Information</i>	<i>R.S., c. A-1 (President of the Treasury Board)</i>
<i>Bills of Lading</i>	<i>R.S., c. B-5 (Minister of Transport)</i>
<i>Criminal Code</i>	<i>R.S., c. C-46 (Solicitor General of Canada and Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food)</i>
<i>Garnishment, Attachment and Pension Diversion</i>	<i>R.S., c. G-2 (Minister of National Defence, Minister of Finance and Minister of Public Works and Government Services)</i>
<i>Privacy</i>	<i>R.S., c. P-21 (President of the Treasury Board)</i>

### 5.3 Listing of Statutory and Departmental Reports

#### *Legend*

*P* - means that the printed format is available

*W* - means that the electronic copy is available on the Department of Justice website

1998-1999 Status Report and Action Plan 1999-2002 For the Implementation of Part VII of the <i>Official Languages Act</i>	W
A Guide to the Making of Federal Acts and Regulations	W
A Quick Look at Canada's Firearms Law - (Mini Guide) Questions and Answers about the Firearms Act, Regulations and Support Material	P, W
A Survey of the Preliminary Inquiry in Canada (April 1993)	W
Abuse Is Wrong In Any Language (JUS-P-677E) For immigrant women who are suffering from abuse in a relationship or in a family.	P, W
An Introduction to Canada's Firearms Law For the Aboriginal Peoples of Canada (Questions & Answers)	P, W
Canada's Court System (JUS-P-703) For students and others interested in learning about Canada's court system.	P, W
Canada's Department of Justice Brochure	P, W
Canada's System of Justice (JUS-P-645) For students and others interested in learning about Canada's justice system.	P, W
Canada's War Crimes Program – Annual Report 2000 – 2001	W
<i>Canada's Youth Criminal Justice Act – A New Law, A New Approach</i>	W
Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms	W
Canadian Charter of Rights Decision Digest (August 1999)	W
Canadian Custody and Access Provisions: A Legislative Comparison	W
Child Custody and Access in Foreign Jurisdictions: A Legislative Comparison of the United Kingdom, Florida, Indiana, Washington, Minnesota, California, Australia, and New Zealand.	W

Child Support – A Workbook for Parents (February 1998)	W
Helps parents calculate monthly child support payments.	
Child Support – The Complete Workbook (November 1997)	W
Helps the professional community estimate child support amounts using the Federal Child Support Guidelines.	
Child Support Initiative: Research Framework (March 1999)	W
Complaint and Redress Mechanisms Relating to Racial Discrimination in Canada and Abroad	W
<i>Constitution Acts 1967 to 1982</i>	W
Current Police Activity, January 2000	W
Estimates, Part III	W
2001-2002 Report on Plans and Priorities	W
2000-2001 Report on Plans and Priorities	W
Federal Child Support Guidelines Simplified Tables: Five or More Children	W
Federal Child Support Guidelines Simplified Tables: One to Four Children	W
Federal Child Support Guidelines: A Guide to the New Approach (JUS-P-725)	P
<i>Firearms Act Regulation - March 1998</i>	P, W
Focus on Firearms - Brief History of Canadian firearms legislation	P, W
Government of Canada’s Response to the Fourteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights, “Victim’s Rights – A Voice Not a Veto”	W
Government of Canada’s Response to the Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights, A Review of the DNA Warrant Scheme	W
Government of Canada’s Response to the Twenty First Report of the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights, “Toward Eliminating Impaired Driving”	W

Government of Canada’s Response to the Report of the Special Joint Committee on Child Custody and Access “For the Sake of the Children”	W
Government of Canada’s Response to the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Trade “International Child Abduction: Issues for Reform”	W
Government of Canada’s Response to the Law Commission Report on Child Abuse in Canadian Institutions “Safeguarding the Future and Healing the past Government”	W
If Your Federal Payment Has Been Reduced – Family Orders and Agreements Enforcement Assistance	W
Legal Studies for Aboriginal People Bursary Program	W
Overview of Recent Activities and Departmental Achievements (August 2001)	W
Overview of Recent Activities and Departmental Achievements (August 2000)	W
Peace Bonds (JUS-P-696)	P
Protecting Canadians and their Families – Measures to Deal with High-risk Violent Offenders	P
Resolving Disputes, Think About Your Options	P, W
Report to the Attorney General of Canada: Advice and Recommendations Respecting Certain Certificates of Analysis issued by Health Canada	W
Safe Display Regulations For Firearms – Pamphlet	P, W
Safe Storage Regulations For Firearms – Pamphlet	P, W
Safe Transport Regulations For Firearms – Pamphlet	P, W
Summary of Report on Research Strategy for Studying Compliance/Default on Child Support Orders. (February 1999)	W
Self Defence Review, Women in Custody	W
Sustainable Development Strategy	W
The 1988 <i>Official Languages Act</i>	P
Provides an overview of the Act, information on legislative and other instruments, the administration of justice, services to the public and the language of work, the participation of both language groups and the advancement of official language minorities, the investigation of complaints and possible court remedy.	

<i>The Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act – A Guide</i>	W
The Secret of the Silver Horse (JUS-P533) A story explaining to children that secrets about sexual abuse should not be kept.	P, W
Understanding Canada’s Firearms Law Guide to Key Information in the Firearms Act, Regulations and Support Material.	P, W

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