



**Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada
and
Canadian Polar Commission**



For the
period ending
March 31, 1997



Improved Reporting to Parliament —
Pilot Document

Canada

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Foreword

On April 24, 1997, the House of Commons passed a motion dividing what was known as the *Part III of the Estimates* document for each department or agency into two documents, a *Report on Plans and Priorities* and a *Departmental Performance Report*. It also required 78 departments and agencies to table these reports on a pilot basis.

This decision grew out of work by Treasury Board Secretariat and 16 pilot departments to fulfil the government's commitments to improve the expenditure management information provided to Parliament and to modernize the preparation of this information. These undertakings, aimed at sharpening the focus on results and increasing the transparency of information provided to Parliament, are part of a broader initiative known as "Getting Government Right".

This *Departmental Performance Report* responds to the government's commitments and reflects the goals set by Parliament to improve accountability for results. It covers the period ending March 31, 1997 and reports performance against the plans presented in the department's *Part III of the Main Estimates* for 1996-97.

Accounting and managing for results will involve sustained work across government. Fulfilling the various requirements of results-based management – specifying expected program outcomes, developing meaningful indicators to demonstrate performance, perfecting the capacity to generate information and report on achievements – is a building block process. Government programs operate in continually changing environments. With the increase in partnering, third party delivery of services and other alliances, challenges of attribution in reporting results will have to be addressed. The performance reports and their preparation must be monitored to make sure that they remain credible and useful.

This report represents one more step in this continuing process. The government intends to refine and develop both managing for results and the reporting of the results. The refinement will come from the experience acquired over the next few years and as users make their information needs more precisely known. For example, the capacity to report results against costs is limited at this time; but doing this remains a goal.

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Comments or questions can be directed to the TBS Internet site or to:

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**Indian Affairs and
Northern Development
and
Canadian Polar Commission**

Performance Report

**For the
period ending
March 31, 1997**

The Honourable Jane Stewart, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

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Executive Summary

The department's energies remained focused on five key priorities: achieve negotiated self-government agreements; strengthen accountability; improve conditions on reserve; achieve and implement claims settlements; and, promote political and sustainable development in the North.

The details of departmental performance expectations and accomplishments are outlined in the summary of Departmental Performance (pages 20-28) and elaborated upon in the Business Line Performance section (pages 29-56). Some of the major highlights include:

Achieve Negotiated Self-government Agreements

- As of March 31, 1997, over 80 sets of negotiations in various stages were under way representing approximately half of the First Nations and Inuit communities; three final agreements and 25 framework agreements have been reached.

Strengthen Accountability

- 82 percent of First Nation financial audits received a clear (unqualified) audit opinion from an independent, accredited auditor.

Improve Conditions On Reserve

- Reallocated over \$125 million to accelerate improvements to on-reserve water and sewer systems in 1996-97 to address urgent and safety concerns.
- Introduced a First Nations and Inuit Summer Student Career Placement Program (over 3,000 summer jobs were created), First Nations and Inuit Science and Technology Summer Camp Program (over 2,000 youths participated) and First Nations Schools Co-operative Education Program to help First Nations and Inuit youth gain work experience and develop careers.
- Post-secondary education enrolment grew from about 13,196 in 1986-87 to an estimate of approximately 27,000 students in 1996-97.
- The number of on-reserve students remaining until grade 12 grew from 42 percent in 1986-87 to 70 percent in 1996-97.
- 59 First Nations enacted by-laws taxing real property on reserve, 23 First Nations collected grants-in-lieu of property tax from telephone and hydro-electric utility companies, collecting approximately \$18 million in revenues.
- \$23 million invested in assessment and clean-up of sites.

Achieve and Implement Claims Settlements

- Thirteen specific claims were settled in 1996-97, bringing the total number of settlements achieved since 1985-86 to 156.
- Two comprehensive land claim and self-government final agreements were initialled in 1996-97.
- Further progress in 1996-97 was made by signing another 21 land claim and two self-government framework agreements (these self-government agreements were negotiated in tandem with the comprehensive claim).

Promote Political and Sustainable Development in the North

- Recruitment and appointment of the Interim Commissioner of Nunavut.
- DIAND spent \$7.9 million providing training and employment opportunities under the Nunavut Unified Human Resources Strategy for over 450 Inuit in 1996-97 in preparation for Inuit to assume over 50 percent of the approximately 600 new jobs that will be created within the Government of Nunavut.
- Government of the Yukon indicated its willingness to proceed with the federal proposal on the comprehensive devolution of all remaining Northern Affairs provincial-type programs.
- After successfully moving through DIAND's regulatory and review processes, Broken Hill Proprietary Diamonds Inc. began construction of the multi-billion dollar N.W.T. mine in early 1997.

Section I

Minister's Message



Minister's Message

Since my recent appointment as Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, my energies have been focused almost entirely on the future, on working in partnership with Aboriginal leaders and Northerners to chart the course that will guide us through the government's new mandate and into the next century. At the same time, however, it is critical, particularly at this juncture, that we take stock of where we are and what has been accomplished to date.

In this light, I have found the current performance review exercise challenging. Despite all of the truly excellent efforts on the part of both federal and First Nation governments, our collective accomplishments are overshadowed by the unacceptable social and economic conditions which still persist in many Aboriginal communities. The Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples provides eloquent testimony to this. This reality is also reflected in many of the statistics which appear throughout this document. Meaningful comparability with conditions enjoyed by most Canadian communities has, unfortunately, not been fully achieved. I am confident, however, that it is within reach and I am encouraged by the tremendous progress that has been made in recent years.

Major achievements have laid a solid foundation for the future, to mention only a few: the negotiation of 25 framework agreements on self-government; the new on-reserve housing policy; accelerated investments in water and sewer facilities on reserves; the implementation of key programs for First Nation and Inuit youth; the implementation of Nunavut; and, the construction of a multi-billion dollar diamond mine in the Northwest Territories. We must continue to build upon these successes and accelerate the momentum which has already been established.

We continue to support a more community-based approach to programs. The ultimate objective is to support First Nations in providing their communities with basic services that are both reflective of their culture and values and are comparable to the surrounding communities. Further, there is an increased attention to fiscal accountability and control, as well as an increased emphasis on capacity building and partnerships to help the First Nations to achieve their aspirations.

Today, First Nations have assumed responsibility for the delivery of almost all federal programming funded by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND). The Indian and Inuit Affairs Program continues to operate primarily as a funding agency with about 82 percent of the program funding going directly to First Nations and their organizations through funding arrangements. In its capacity as a funding services organization, DIAND is responsible to taxpayers in terms of ensuring appropriate accountability measures and value for funds spent, as well as to First Nations, Inuit and Northerners for ensuring continued support for basic service programming.

In building on these successes to date, I will rely extensively on the guidance and recommendations of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples. I intend to play a key role in facilitating and fostering partnerships among First Nations, Inuit, Northerners, other levels of government, and private sector institutions. I believe Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal peoples must work together as partners to build healthy self-sustaining communities, an achievement which will benefit all Canadians.

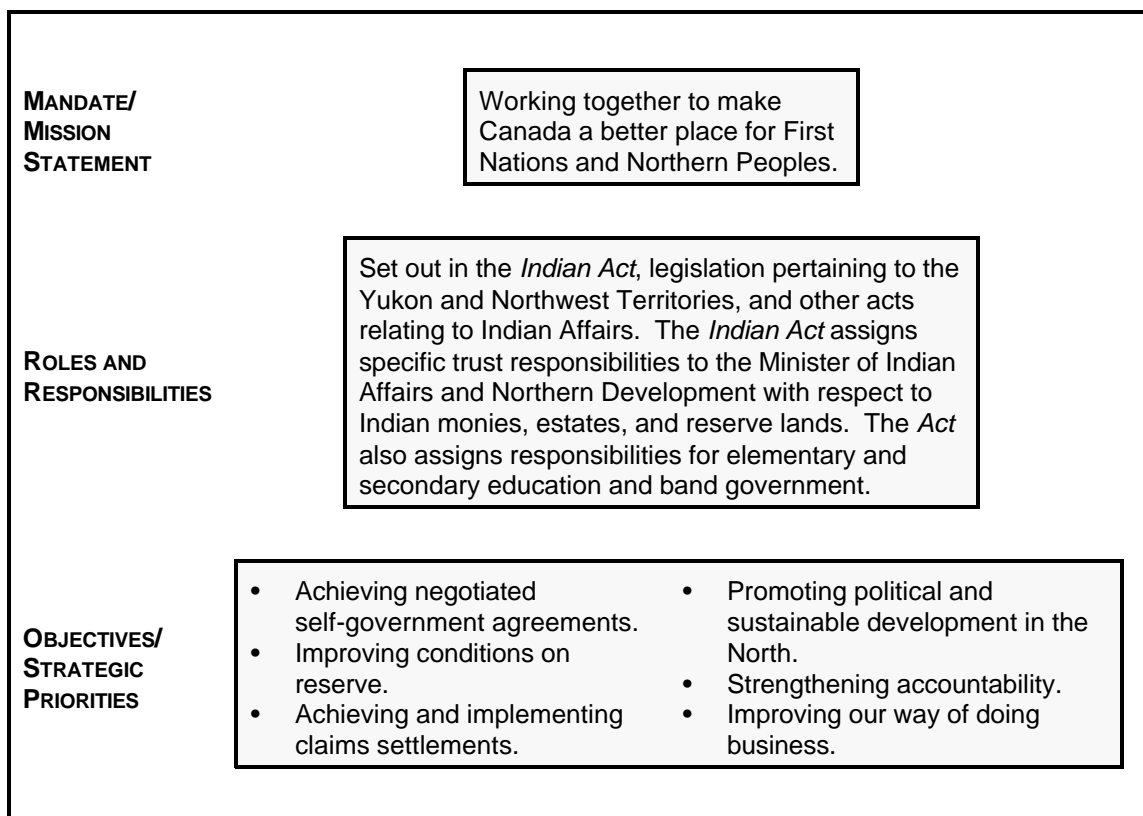
The Honourable Jane Stewart, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Section II

Departmental Overview



DEPARTMENTAL OVERVIEW



MANDATE

DIAND’s broad **mandate** is reflected in its mission statement, “**Working together to make Canada a better place for First Nations and Northern Peoples**”. This mission must be accomplished in a highly complex environment. DIAND has primary responsibility for meeting the federal government’s constitutional, political, and legal responsibilities to First Nations and the North. The department ensures that Status Indians living on reserve have access to the same basic services provided to other Canadian residents by provincial, territorial and municipal governments. Finally, it carries out the Red Book and Securing Our Future

Together commitments to First Nations to govern with integrity, give Aboriginal issues high priority, renew the federal government’s partnership with First Nations, and strengthen Aboriginal and northern communities, while creating jobs and economic growth.

DIAND manages one of the most complex areas of federal jurisdiction, involving difficult historical, constitutional, federal-provincial/territorial, and social issues. It carries out its broad national responsibilities in partnership with 608 First Nations, 88 tribal councils, 50 Inuit communities, two territorial governments and Canada’s northern population.



ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

DIAND's **roles and responsibilities** are set out in the *DIAND Act*, the *Indian Act*, legislation pertaining to the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, and other acts relating to Indian Affairs. The *Indian Act* assigns specific trust responsibilities to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development with respect to Indian monies, estates, and reserve lands. The *Act* also assigns responsibilities for elementary and secondary education and band government.

The department ensures access to basic services for Registered Indians living on reserves, increasingly by funding First Nations to provide the services themselves. These services include education, housing, schools, community infrastructure (roads, water, sewage systems), and social support services. The department negotiates and oversees the implementation of comprehensive and specific claim settlements, promotes economic development, and implements practical forms of self-government.

In Canada's North, the department assists in the development of territorial governance structures for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal northerners, promotes economic growth, manages the sustainable development of its natural resources, including mining, oil and gas, forestry (Yukon only) and water, and protects the northern environment. It also fosters Canadian leadership among circumpolar nations in environmental stewardship and sustainable development through the newly created Arctic Council, and manages ongoing federal interests, including the delivery of the Northern Air Stage (food mail) Program.

OBJECTIVES

The department was organized into four **business lines** in 1996-97 with the following objectives:

Indian and Inuit Programming

To support Indians and Inuit in achieving their self-government, economic, educational, cultural, social, and community development needs and aspirations; and to ensure fulfilment of Canada's constitutional and statutory obligations and responsibilities to Indian and Inuit people.

Claims

To settle and implement comprehensive claims; to ensure the government meets its legal obligations by resolving historical grievances through negotiation and settlement of specific claims and managing implementation agreements; to provide research funding to Native claimants; and to work with the Department of Justice to resolve matters in litigation involving First Nations.

Northern Affairs

To promote the political, economic, scientific and social development of Canada's North; to assist Northerners, including Aboriginal groups, to develop political and economic institutions which will enable them to assume increasing responsibility within the Canadian federation; to effectively manage the sustainable development of the North's natural resources in preparation for eventual devolution; to preserve, maintain, protect and rehabilitate the northern environment; and to manage ongoing federal interests in the North, including federal northern policy, federal-territorial relations, claims implementation, and federal circumpolar activities.



Administration

To provide for policy direction and sound management of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program and the Northern Affairs Program (NAP) and for efficient and effective planning, accounting, personnel, communications and other administrative support.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

DIAND's strategic priorities are clear: achieve negotiated self-government agreements; strengthen accountability; improve conditions on reserve; achieve and implement claims settlements; and, promote political and sustainable development in the North.

Aboriginal and northern communities are diverse, with different needs and expectations, and Canada's political and economic environment is complex. For these reasons, implementing self-government will take considerable discussion. The new federal Inherent Right Policy, announced in August 1995, provides a framework to bring Aboriginal groups, provinces, territories and other Canadian institutions together to achieve practical and effective self-government arrangements.

Canadians recognize the need for substantial improvements in the social and economic conditions of Aboriginal peoples and Northerners. This poses major challenges both in terms of policy (what kind of economic initiatives are appropriate?) and economics (how much should we spend on each initiative? and, how do we balance development and protection of the fragile northern environment?). Housing pilot projects, accelerated investments in urgent water and sewer projects, increased funding for post-secondary education, and the environmental review of diamond mining in the Northwest Territories are just some examples of practical solutions to these challenges.

The department will support northern communities and territorial governments as they redefine their political and economic circumstances with the development of new constitutions for Nunavut and the western Northwest Territories and the comprehensive devolution of remaining NAP province-type programs to the Yukon Government. The department is committed to encouraging the development of stable public governments able to assume province-like powers that are compatible with the rights of Aboriginal people.

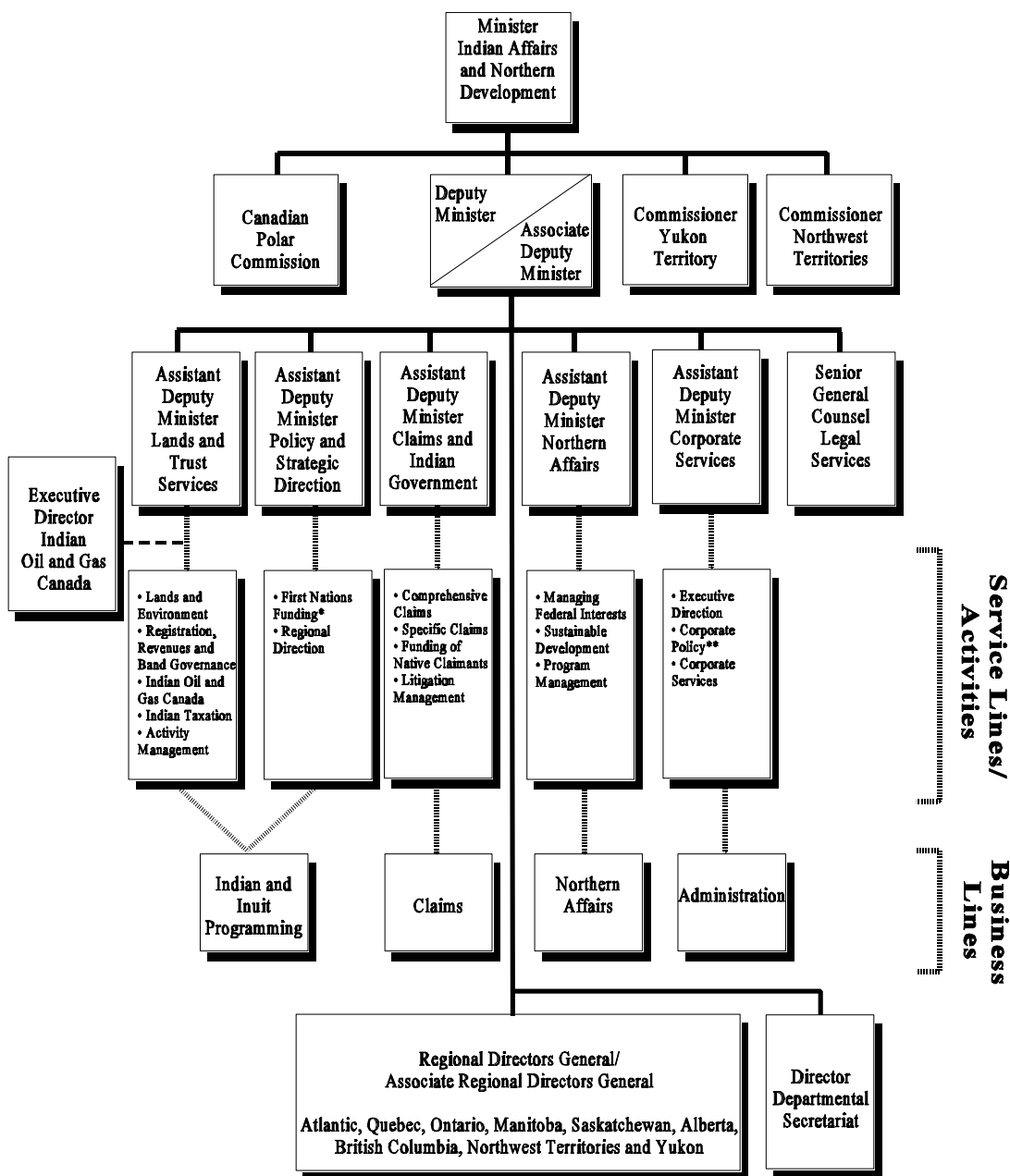
Under the recently amended *Auditor General's Act*, all departments are required to develop a Sustainable Development Strategy, to report annually on its implementation, and to update the strategy every three years. DIAND will finalize its strategy, submit it for approval by December 1997 and then begin its implementation.

The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP) Report was tabled in the House of Commons in November 1996. Established in August 1991, the RCAP was tasked with a broad range of issues, many of which are complex and deal with long standing matters in the relationship between Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal peoples in Canada. The RCAP final report represents extensive consultations with Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal peoples in Canada on various concerns and contains 440 recommendations.

The final report's recommendations cover a wide range of Aboriginal issues and will have long-term and far reaching implications that require cooperative efforts across governments and by all interested parties. The government has focused early efforts on a comprehensive interdepartmental assessment of the Final Report, while simultaneously taking steps to ensure that the report is made more widely available and to elicit initial reactions from Aboriginal partners through an informal, low-key process of sounding out Aboriginal views.



BUSINESS AND SERVICE LINE - ORGANIZATION COMPOSITION



* Services include Elementary-Secondary Education, Social Development, Community Infrastructure, Local Government Funding, Post-Secondary Education, Housing, Economic Development, and Funding Services.

** Note that this function is the responsibility of the Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy and Strategic Direction.



RESOURCE PLANS - FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

Federal spending on Aboriginal programs has grown to \$5.9 billion in 1996-97 compared to \$4.6 billion in 1992-93, representing 5.4 percent of federal program spending in 1996-97 compared to 3.8 percent in 1992-93, as shown in Chart 1. This increase is in part due to dealing with the large population growth.

In addition to DIAND, 12 other federal departments and agencies offer programs for Aboriginal peoples, for total federal expenditures in 1996-97 of \$5.9 billion, as shown in Chart 2. This money enables Aboriginal peoples to have access to basic services comparable to those provided to other Canadians through provincial, territorial and municipal governments.

Chart 1

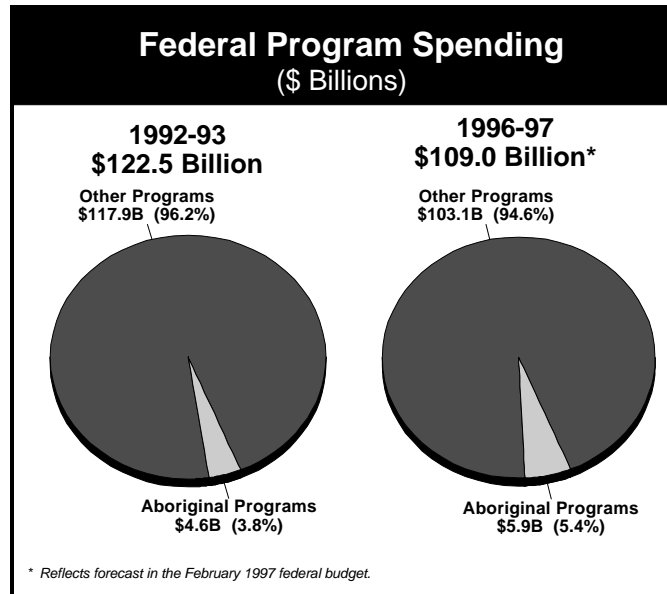


Chart 2

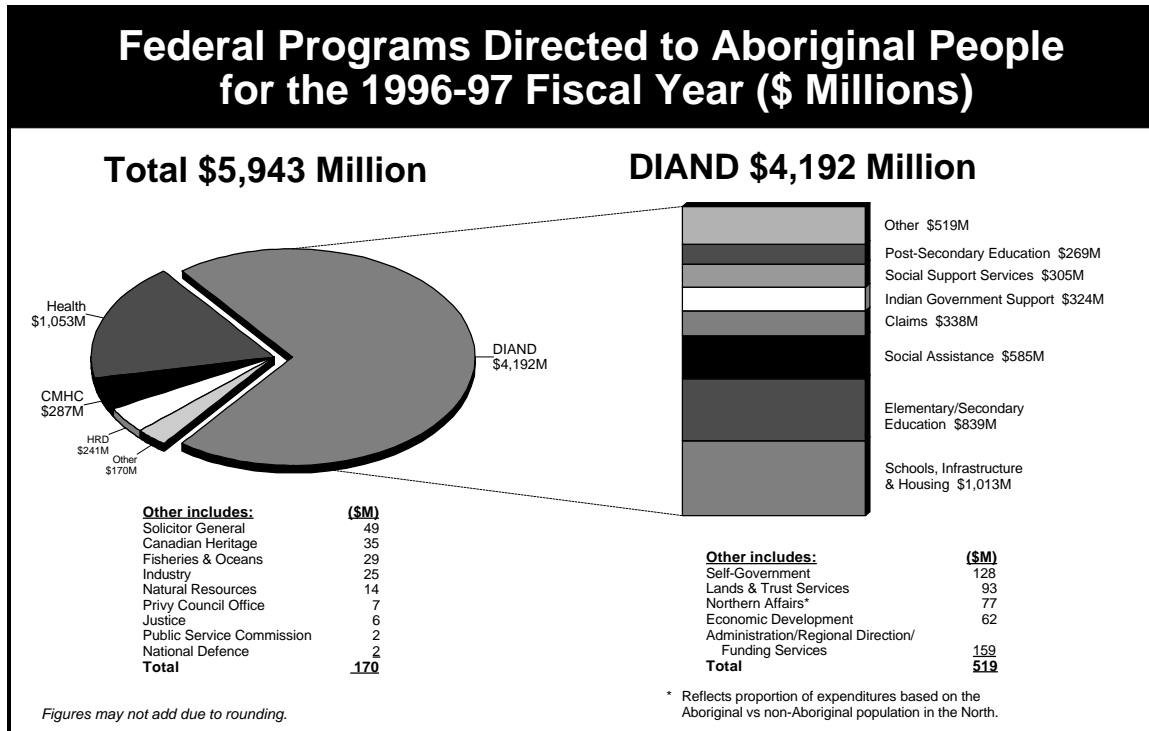




Table 1 provides a summary of the programs and initiatives undertaken in 1996-97 by other government departments to improve conditions for Aboriginal people across Canada.

Table 1

Department	1996-97 Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Programs
Health	1,053.1	Non-Insured Health Benefits – drugs, eyewear, dental, transportation. National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program. Brighter Futures Program – Community Mental Health and Child Development and Aboriginal Headstart. Community Health Services, Environmental Health and Surveillance, and Hospital Services. For additional information see Health Canada’s 1996-97 Performance Report.
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	287.3	Status Indians on reserve – On-Reserve Non-Profit Housing and Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program. Off reserve – Rural and Native Housing and Urban Native Housing. For additional information contact the local Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation office.
Human Resources Development	240.5	Aboriginal Partnerships – Regional Bilateral Agreements between Human Resources Development (HRD) and Aboriginal groups and First Nations and Inuit Child Care. For additional information contact Aboriginal Relations Office (HRD).
Solicitor General	49.1	On-reserve First Nations Policing. For additional information see website at www.sgc.gc.ca.
Canadian Heritage	35.4	Aboriginal Friendship Centre, Northern Native Broadcast Access, Aboriginal Representative Organizations, Aboriginal Women’s Program, Aboriginal Language Accord. For additional information contact Native Citizens Directorate (Canadian Heritage).
Fisheries and Oceans	29.3	Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy – to increase Aboriginal involvement in all aspects of fisheries and fish habitat management. For additional information contact Aboriginal Affairs (Fisheries and Oceans Canada).
Industry	24.9	Aboriginal Business Canada. For additional information see website at www.abc.gc.ca.
Natural Resources	13.5	Canada Lands Survey and Economic Development Initiatives. For additional information contact Financial Management Branch (Natural Resources Canada).
Privy Council Office	7.2	Indian Specific Claims Commission and Tripartite Self-Government Negotiations. For additional information see website at www.indianclaims.ca.
Justice	6.1	Native Court workers Program, legal studies for Aboriginals and Aboriginal Justice Initiative Fund. For additional information contact Aboriginal Justice Directorate (Department of Justice).
Public Service Commission	2.1	Special Measures Initiatives Program. For additional information see website at www.psc-cfp.gc.ca.
National Defence	1.9	Canadian Rangers, Bold Eagle, Northern Native Entry Program, Headstart (Student summer employment). For additional information contact Corporate Services (Department of National Defence).
Total	1,750.4	



Section III

Departmental Performance



A. PLANNED VERSUS ACTUAL SPENDING TABLES

Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line Comparison of Total Departmental Planned Spending to Actual Expenditures (Budgetary), 1996-97 by Organization and Business Line (\$ millions)					
Organizations/Programs	Business Lines				Totals
	Claims	Indian and Inuit Programming	Northern Affairs	Administration	
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program	370.2	3,617.0	-	-	3,987.1
	337.8	3,705.4	-	-	4,043.4
Northern Affairs Program	-	-	137.9	-	137.9
	-	-	155.8	-	155.8
Administration Program	-	-	-	64.2	64.2
	-	-	-	72.4	72.4
Totals¹	370.2	3,617.0	137.9	64.2	4,189.2
	337.8	3,705.5	155.8	72.4	4,271.6
% of Total	7.9%	86.7%	3.6%	1.7%	100.0%

1. Actual expenditures for 1996-97 include items approved in Supplementary Estimates, notably funding for the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement (education), the implementation of Nunavut and the Youth Strategy, as well as an adjustment to reprofile comprehensive claims funding to future years.

Notes: Due to rounding, columns and rows may not add to totals shown.
Shaded numbers denote actual expenditures in 1996-97.



Comparison of Total Planned Spending (Budgetary) to Actual Expenditures, 1996-97 by Business Line (\$ millions)

Business Line	FTEs ¹	Oper- ating ²	Cap- ital	Voted Grants and Contri- butions	Subtotal: Gross Voted Expendi- tures	Statutory Grants and Contri- butions	Total Gross Expendi- tures	Less: Revenue Credited to the Vote	Total Net Expendi- tures
Claims	231	41.4	-	190.9	232.2	137.9	370.2	-	370.2
	277	47.5	0.5	151.6	199.5	138.3	337.8	-	337.8
Indian and Inuit Programming	1,643	141.1	3.5	3,471.0	3,615.6	1.4	3,617.0	-	3,617.0
	1,748	158.5	4.0	3,541.2	3,703.8	1.8	3,705.5	-	3,705.5
Northern Affairs	574	86.7	-	51.2	137.9	-	137.9	-	137.9
	551	91.4	0.2	64.1	155.8	-	155.8	-	155.8
Administration	685	63.7	-	0.5	64.2	-	64.2	-	64.2
	745	69.5	2.4	0.5	72.4	-	72.4	-	72.4
Totals ³	3,133	332.8	3.5	3,713.5	4,049.9	139.3	4,189.2	-	4,189.2
	3,321	367.0	7.2	3,757.4	4,131.5	140.0	4,271.6	-	4,271.6
Other Revenues and Expenditures									
Revenue Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund									(74.6)
									(172.7)
Cost of services provided by other departments									28.8
									36.4
Net Cost of the Program									4,143.4
									4,135.2
Canadian Polar Commission	6	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0
	6	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0

1. Full Time Equivalents.
2. Operating includes contributions to employee benefit plans and ministers' allowances.
3. Actual expenditures for 1996-97 include items approved in Supplementary Estimates, notably funding for the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement (education), the implementation of Nunavut and the Youth Strategy, as well as an adjustment to reprofile comprehensive claims funding to future years.

Notes: Due to rounding, columns and rows may not add to totals shown.
Shaded numbers denote actual expenditures in 1996-97.



Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (\$ millions)¹					
Business Line	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Total Planned 1996-97	Actual 1996-97²
Budgetary					
Claims	347.3	332.7	361.5	370.2	337.8
Indian and Inuit Programming	3,012.6	3,212.3	3,427.3	3,617.0	3,705.5
Northern Affairs	152.8	169.2	160.5	137.9	155.8
Administration	73.3	70.8	77.5	64.2	72.4
Sub-Total (Budgetary)	3,586.1	3,785.1	4,026.8	4,189.2	4,271.6
Non-Budgetary					
Claims	28.2	41.1	41.8	39.0	43.8
Indian and Inuit Programming	(1.0)	(11.1)	(3.0)	-	(2.2)
Northern Affairs	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.8)	-	-
Administration	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (Non-Budgetary)	27.1	29.1	38.0	39.0	41.5
Total					
Claims	375.5	373.7	403.3	409.1	381.6
Indian and Inuit Programming	3,011.6	3,201.2	3,424.3	3,617.0	3,703.3
Northern Affairs	152.7	168.5	159.7	137.9	155.8
Administration	73.3	70.8	77.5	64.2	72.4
Total	3,613.2	3,814.2	4,064.8	4,228.2	4,313.1

1. Does not include expenditures for the Transfer Payments to the Territorial Governments Program as this program was transferred to the Department of Finance in June 1995.
2. Actual expenditures for 1996-97 include items approved in Supplementary Estimates, notably funding for the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement (education), the implementation of Nunavut and the Youth Strategy, as well as an adjustment to reprofile comprehensive claims funding to future years.

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.



B. PERFORMANCE EXPECTATIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE TERMINOLOGY

The nature of departmental performance commitments and achievements involves a mix of outputs, short and intermediate outcomes and longer term outcomes defined below:

Commitment Type	Examples
Activities and Outputs involve processes and the production of tangible products or deliverables which are largely within the control of the department.	“sign an agreement” “continue to negotiate” “develop a strategy/policy” “conduct research”
Short and Intermediate Outcomes involve the First Nations as the user group or recipient of services and programs and/or delivery partners such as other government departments. These types of outcomes involve making a direct difference to outside groups.	“achieve consensus” “increase skills” “change in physical infrastructure” “change (recipient) operating practices”
Longer term or ‘ultimate’ outcomes involve trends in social, cultural and economic circumstances for First Nations. These trends are subject to significant outside influences, and are therefore less directly attributable to departmental actions than are outputs or short-intermediate outcomes.	“school completion rate” “health factors” “economic (employment) indicators”

The following summary of Departmental Performance represents a mix of activities, short, intermediate and longer term outcomes. This summary outlines commitments and achievements by business line and major activity, according to the department’s strategic priorities. The left-hand column represents commitments made by DIAND in its 1996-97 Business Plan. The right-hand column shows actual achievements vis-à-vis those commitments. In many cases the department’s achievements are summarized over a significant time horizon (up to ten years where data is available). It should be noted that more comprehensive information and results data is included in the Business Line Performance sub-section following this table.

Future reporting cycles will continue to increase the emphasis on targeted outcomes for the department as part of our commitment to results based management.



SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

I. Indian and Inuit Programming Performance Commitments

**Provide First Nations, Northerners and Other Canadians with:
Negotiated Self-Government Agreements**

As demonstrated by...

- Finalization of Mi'kmaq Sectoral Agreement on Education.
- Finalization of up to 12 Inherent Right Agreements by the end of government mandate. Under the Inherent Right Policy Framework, Aboriginal groups negotiate the details of self-government in areas where they may wish to develop arrangements more suitable to their needs, cultures and values.
- Continuation of Mohawk/Canada Roundtable discussions.
- Continuation of work with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations and the province of Saskatchewan on administration of justice issues.
- Reaching of a fast track sectoral agreement under the Manitoba Dismantling Initiative.

Key Achievements

- 9 of 13 First Nations in Nova Scotia signed the agreement on Education. The control will not be officially transferred until legislation is passed in the fall of 1997.
- Announced the Inherent Right Policy Framework in August 1995. As of March 31, 1997, over 80 sets of negotiations in various stages were under way representing approximately half of the First Nations and Inuit communities; three final agreements and 25 framework agreements have been reached.
- Initiated discussions on developing a self-government framework on health and on a proposal on administration of justice.
- 13 Saskatchewan justice projects established through federal/provincial funding. Geared to building capacity in First Nations to administer justice on reserve through programs such as diversion, healing and sentencing circles and Aboriginal Justices of the Peace.
- The historic Framework Agreement for dismantling the department's regional operations was signed on December 7, 1994, initiating a process to restore jurisdictions and recognize First Nations governments in Manitoba. The scope of the Agreement is extensive, all federal departments are potentially involved. Working groups with representatives from the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs, DIAND and First Nations are focusing on fast track projects involving education, fire protection, capital management, and child and family services.

Lands and Trust Services

(see *Lands and Trust Services* section under *Business Line Performance* for details, pages 40-42)

- Introduction of new legislation to increase local authority.

- 14 First Nations signed a framework agreement on February 12, 1996, to opt into a new land management regime. Legislation giving effect to the framework was introduced in December 1996. The proposed *First Nation Land Management Act* will allow these First Nations to have greater control over their lands and resources outside the land provisions of the *Indian Act*.

**Provide First Nations, Northerners and Other Canadians with:
Negotiated Self-Government Agreements (continued)****As demonstrated by...**Lands and Trust Services (continued)

- Introduction of new legislation to increase local authority. (continued)

- Devolution of federal responsibilities.

- Improved management capacity.

Key Achievements

- *Indian Act* Amendment Project, culminating in Bill C-79, aimed to improve and modernize the *Indian Act* in order to promote local control, foster economic activity on reserve and give First Nations increased financial autonomy.
- Both proposed pieces of legislation were tabled in December 1996. The bills were halted due to the election. The department plans to seek authority to reintroduce the *First Nations Land Management Act* in the fall of 1997.
- 54% of Indian estates administered by family members instead of the department.
- Implemented a national computerized system to administer treaty benefits.
- 308 of the 608 First Nations now hold their elections according to their own local rules.
- 526 of the 608 First Nations administer the Indian Registry Administration Program.
- Digital version of Land Registry records now available. 250,000 registered documents can be viewed on computer and can be put on CD-Rom.
- 126 First Nations now participating in the Regional Land Administration Program.
- 16 First Nations now participating in the Lands Delegation Program.
- WINLANDS software package to monitor land transactions on reserves has been implemented in most regions.
- The First Nations Oil and Gas Management Initiative allowed participating First Nations to move through phase I of the project. This three stage project (co-management, enhanced co-management, full delegation) provides participants with hands on experience in the management of their oil and gas resources.
- 59 First Nations enacted by-laws taxing real property on reserve, 23 First Nations collected grants-in-lieu of property tax from telephone and hydro-electric utility companies, collecting approximately \$18 million in revenues.



Provide First Nations, Northerners and Other Canadians with: Strengthened Accountability

As demonstrated by...

- Inclusion of standard reporting requirements in all funding arrangements starting in 1997-98 compliant with the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants standard reporting requirements.
- Increased percentage of unqualified (clear) financial audits of First Nations, to 80% in 1998-99, subject to the successful implementation of the new Public Sector Accounting and Auditing standard for local governments over the next two years.

Key Achievements

- Historically, First Nations have not been recognized by the accounting industry as governments for accounting and auditing purposes. Notwithstanding, First Nations are now being asked to adopt the Public Sector Accounting and Auditing Standard for this purpose. DIAND, First Nations and the accounting industry are working towards its implementation.
- By 1996-97, 82% of audits received a clear (unqualified) audit opinion and 62% of audits were received within 120 days of fiscal year-end. Further, in 1996-97, the two year transition to the use of the Public Sector Accounting and Auditing Standard began. This transition is expected to be concluded by 1997-98 for all eligible First Nations' programs.

Provide First Nations, Northerners and Other Canadians with: Improved Conditions on Reserve

As demonstrated by...

- The implementation of the new housing policy and increased investment in housing innovation and community-based programs.
- An increase in the number of housing units meeting National Building Code.
- Construction of new and replacement school facilities.

Key Achievements

- Announced the new policy for on-reserve housing on July 25, 1996. The new policy is based on a partnership with the First Nations, linking housing to community economic development, job creation and skills training and partnerships with the private sector. Federal funding for on-reserve housing was increased by \$160 million over five years, beginning in 1996-97. By March 31, 1997, 94 First Nations had developed community-based housing programs and plans aimed at sustainable improvement in their housing conditions.
- Housing units on reserve increased from 64,402 in 1990-91 to 80,443 in 1996-97 and the number of adequate units (units that do not require any minor or major renovations or replacement) has gone from 44% to 52% over this same period.
- In 1996-97, an additional 41,256 m² were added to the inventory of First Nations' education facilities. In addition 21,152 m² of older, inadequate school facilities were replaced. Since 1991-92, the inventory increased from 617,789 m² to 782,264 m². As well, over that same period a total of 70,768 m² were added to replace older, inadequate facilities.

**Provide First Nations, Northerners and Other Canadians with:
Improved Conditions on Reserve (continued)****As demonstrated by...**

- Accelerated progress in the repair and construction of community water distribution and sewage disposal and other infrastructure essential to health and safety. One indicator of the performance will be the number of houses with potable water service and sewage facilities.
- Increased economic opportunities and jobs through new approaches to economic development, the Youth Strategy and the innovative use of social funding.
- Relocation of community of Davis Inlet.
- School completion rates for on-reserve Status Indians.
- Continue to devolve control of schools to First Nations.
- Enrolment in post-secondary education.
- Funding the development and establishment of child and family service agencies designed, managed and controlled by First Nations

Key Achievements

- Reallocated over \$125 million to accelerate repairs to on-reserve water and sewer systems in 1996-97. These funds are in addition to \$125 million normally spent from within capital allocations. As of March 1997, 96% of houses on reserve had water supply services and 92% had sewage disposal facilities as compared to 75% and 67% respectively in 1986-87.
- Introduction of First Nations and Inuit Summer Student Career Placement Program (over 3,000 summer jobs were created), First Nations and Inuit Science and Technology Summer Camp Program (over 2,000 youths participated) and First Nations Schools Co-operative Education Program to help First Nations and Inuit youth gain work experience and develop careers. Based on the success of these programs, \$48 million was provided in February 1997 for the next two years to expand the existing programs and add two new ones: the First Nations and Inuit Youth Work Experience Program and the First Nations and Inuit Youth Business Program.
- Successfully negotiated relocation agreement (signed in November 1996) and commenced negotiation of project design and implementation
- The number of on-reserve students remaining until grade 12 grew from 42% in 1986-87 to 70% in 1996-97.
- 446 band operated schools in 1996-97 compared to 243 in 1986-87.
- Post-secondary education enrolment grew from about 13,196 in 1986-87 to an estimate of approximately 27,000 students in 1996-97.
- 67 First Nation Child and Family Service (FNCFS) agencies in operation in 1996-97 as compared to 36 in 1990-91. Another 50 First Nation agencies have expressed an interest in establishing FNCFS agencies (as compared to 16 in 1990-91).
- In 1996-97, the 67 operational FNCFS agencies are providing child and family services to 65% of the on-reserve population. Once these agencies currently in development, which represent approximately 27% of the on-reserve population, become operational, 92% of the on-reserve population will be receiving services from FNCFS agencies.



**Provide First Nations, Northerners and Other Canadians with:
Improved Conditions on Reserve (continued)**

As demonstrated by...	Key Achievements
<p><u>Lands and Trust Services</u> (see <i>Lands and Trust Services</i> section under <i>Business Line Performance</i> for details, pages 40-42)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Remediation of contaminated environmental sites on reserve lands. <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation of a strategy for managing compliance with the natural resource provisions of the <i>Indian Act</i> and the Indian Timber and Mining Regulations. <input type="checkbox"/> Development of a sustainable development strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Approximately 2,400 environmental issues identified on reserves. <input type="checkbox"/> \$23 million invested in assessment and site clean-ups. <input type="checkbox"/> Developed guidelines for dealing with unauthorized cutting and removal of timber and the removal of minerals. <input type="checkbox"/> A draft sustainable development strategy has been prepared following consultation with First Nations, Inuit and Northerners.

II. Claims Performance Commitments

**Provide First Nations, Northerners and Other Canadians with:
Claims Settlements**

As demonstrated by...	Key Achievements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Finalization of up to 15 specific land claim settlements including treaty land entitlements. <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial progress towards, or completion of, final comprehensive claim and self-government agreements in the Yukon. <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial progress towards, or completion of, frameworks, agreements-in-principle and final agreements in the other provinces/territories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Thirteen specific claims were settled in 1996-97, bringing the total number of settlements achieved since 1985-86 to 156. Specific claims currently has 102 claims open for negotiations. <input type="checkbox"/> Concluded negotiations and initialled agreements with Little Salmon/Carmacks and Selkirk First Nations. Negotiations are under way or concluding with the eight remaining Yukon First Nations. <input type="checkbox"/> Made progress on land claims by initialling three and signing 18 framework agreements in British Columbia in 1996-97. This brings the total number of signed framework agreements to 25. <input type="checkbox"/> Signed a framework agreement with the Dogrib in the N.W.T. in August 1996, covering both land claims and self-government initiatives. <input type="checkbox"/> Signed a land claims framework agreement in March 1996 and a self-government agreement in February 1997 with the Innu Nation. <input type="checkbox"/> Signed a framework agreement with the South Slave Metis and the Government of the Northwest Territories in August 1996. <input type="checkbox"/> Approved a framework agreement in April 1997 which provided for a \$76 million, 440,000 hectare settlement of 19 treaty land entitlement claims in Manitoba.

**Provide First Nations, Northerners and Other Canadians with:
Claims Settlements (continued)****As demonstrated by...**

- Implementation of 10 comprehensive land claim agreements, four self-government agreements and 70 specific claims and treaty land entitlement settlements.

- Improved management of litigation.

Key Achievements

- 1996-97 Annual Reports covering the implementation of each of these comprehensive claim agreements point to overall progress and general adherence to federal obligations contained therein. This reflects continuing commitment of all parties to working together to fulfill the spirit and the letter of these land claim and self-government agreements.

- Regarding the specific claim and treaty land entitlement settlements, slow but steady progress is being made at implementing the land transfers envisaged in the settlements.

- Introduction of measures in co-operation with the Department of Justice to improve the strategic management of litigation involving DIAND through the application of early case assessment and risk management principles to ensure that litigation is managed in an efficient manner consistent with departmental policy priorities and sound legal positions.

III. Northern Affairs Program Performance Commitments**Support First Nations, Northerners and Other Canadians by:
Managing Federal Interests****As demonstrated by...**

- Implementation of Nunavut.

Key Achievements

- Recruitment and appointment of the Interim Commissioner of Nunavut.

- Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commission was established.

- Initiated project to develop the initial legislative base for the Government of Nunavut.

- Completed the planning and design for the initial 66 of the required 250 housing units.

- DIAND spent \$7.9 million providing training and employment opportunities under the Nunavut Unified Human Resources Strategy for over 450 Inuit in 1996-97 in preparation for Inuit to assume over 50% of the approximately 600 new jobs that will be created within the Government of Nunavut.

- Concept of gender parity within the future legislative assembly debated and then taken to a public vote on May 26, 1997, which was defeated.



**Support First Nations, Northerners and Other Canadians by:
Managing Federal Interests (continued)**

As demonstrated by...

- Provision of support for western political development.
- Devolution of federal responsibilities to the Government of the Yukon.
- Implementation of claims and self-government.
- Promotion of strong international Arctic relationships.
- Support for the Northern Air Stage (Food Mail) Program.

Key Achievements

- Release of a report by the Constitutional Working Group called *Partners in a New Beginning* during the fall of 1996.
- Government of the Yukon indicated its willingness to proceed with the federal proposal on the comprehensive devolution of all remaining Northern Affairs provincial-type programs.
- Nunavut Waters Act* (Bill C-51) and the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act* (MVRMA) (Bill C-80) were tabled in Parliament on June 14, 1996 and December 12, 1996, respectively and will have to be tabled again during 1997-98.
- Three related Nunavut co-management boards were established in July 1996, under the authority of the land claim.
- In the western N.W.T., a number of new transitional boards were established to prepare for the MVRMA.
- Canada, in partnership with seven other Arctic states, established a permanent Arctic Council in 1996-97.
- Canada, through DIAND, and in partnership with Foreign Affairs and Environment Canada, is providing secretariat support to the Arctic Council for the first two years, and is now organizing the international Conference on Sustainable Development in the Circumpolar North to be held in Whitehorse, Yukon in May 1998.
- Refinements to the Program made it possible to avoid increases in postage rates for nutritious food and other essential items. The program keeps food prices lower than they would otherwise be.

**Support First Nations, Northerners and Other Canadians by:
Promoting Northern Sustainable Development**

As demonstrated by...

- Responsible resource management.

Key Achievements

- Authority was provided to create the Yukon Mining Land Use Regulations, which should come into effect in 1997-98.
- On August 8, 1996, the Minister announced conditional acceptance of the environmental review of the Broken Hill Proprietary (BHP) Diamonds Inc. Project.
- Impact Benefit Agreements between BHP and affected First Nations were negotiated.



**Provide First Nations, Northerners and Other Canadians with:
Innovative Ways of Doing Business (continued)**

As demonstrated by...

- Introduction of innovative ways of doing business.
(continued)

Key Achievements

- In 1996-97 the department launched the following initiatives: (continued)
 - Leadership initiative: established a leadership profile. This profile will serve as a tool when hiring managers for the department; it will help find people with strong leadership abilities.
 - Informatics changes: DIAND has developed an Information Management Strategic Vision - changing the way the department interacts with First Nations and northern residents.
 - Year 2000: The department completed the planning phase of the Year 2000 initiative to ensure that DIAND's computers and computer applications will continue to operate in the Year 2000 and beyond.
 - The department has established 37 agreements between June 1995 and October 1996 with 73 First Nations to run pilot projects that will examine new financial transfer arrangements.
 - Consolidation of federal funding arrangements will reduce the administrative burden on First Nations - one cheque per month, one agreement, one audit.
 - Education Program: The department launched a public education program to increase the Canadian public's awareness of progress being made on many Aboriginal and northern issues as well as to illustrate the achievements of Aboriginal people.



BUSINESS LINE PERFORMANCE

Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Overview

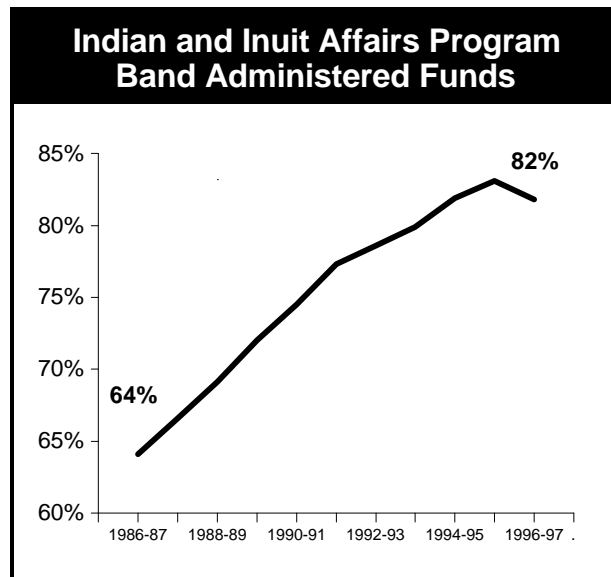
Why Are We In The Business?

The Indian and Inuit Affairs Program consists of two business lines - Indian and Inuit Programming and Claims.

- **Indian and Inuit Programming** includes First Nations' Funding to build healthy, sustainable communities with access to the same basic services (including education, social services and community infrastructure) provided to other Canadian residents by provincial, territorial and municipal governments. Indian and Inuit Programming also includes Lands and Trust Services which provides funding to assist First Nations and to fulfil specific trust responsibilities arising from treaties, the Indian Act and other legislation.
- **Claims** negotiates and settles accepted comprehensive claims; ensures that the government meets its legal obligations by resolving historical grievances through negotiation and settlement of specific claims; oversees the implementation of claims agreements; provides research funding to Native claimants; and works with the Department of Justice to resolve matters in litigation involving First Nations.

Key priorities for the Indian and Inuit Programming and Claims business lines during 1996-97 were to assist First Nations in: improving conditions on reserves; implementing the inherent right of self-government; reaching fair settlements to provide certainty in land tenure, Aboriginal rights and title to land; and, settling grievances. Attention continued to be paid to fostering the new relationship between First Nations and the federal government. Today, First Nations have assumed responsibility for the delivery of almost all federal programming funded by DIAND. The Indian and Inuit Affairs Program continues to operate primarily as a funding agency with about 82 percent of the program funding going directly to First Nations and their organizations through funding

Chart 3





arrangements (Chart 3).

At the same time, the department continued to support a more community-based approach to programs. The ultimate objective is to support First Nations and Inuit in providing their communities with basic province-like services that are both reflective of their

culture and values and are comparable to the surrounding communities. Further, there was an increased attention to fiscal accountability and control; and increased emphasis on capacity building and partnerships to help the First Nations to achieve their aspirations.

How Much Did It Cost ? (\$ Millions)					
Activity	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Total Planned 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Indian and Inuit Programming (see Chart 4)	3,012.6	3,212.3	3,427.3	3,617.0	3,705.5
Claims (see Chart 5)	347.3	332.7	361.5	370.2	337.8
Total	3,359.9	3,545.0	3,788.8	3,987.1	4,043.4

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.

Chart 4

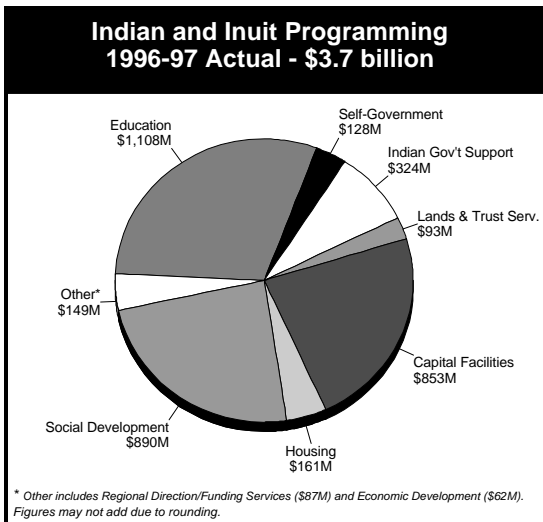
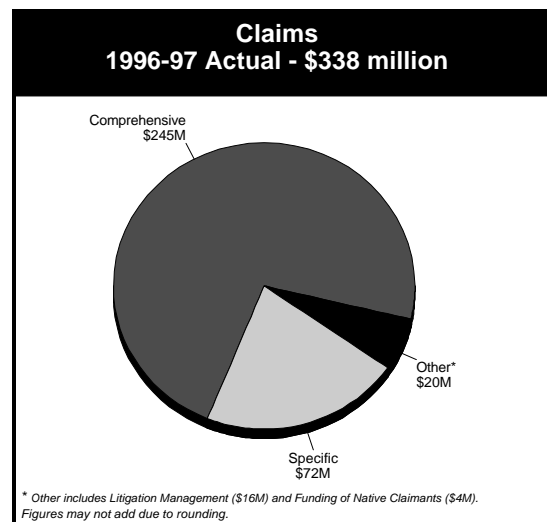


Chart 5





Indian and Inuit Programming

Why Are We In The Business?

Indian and Inuit Programming's objective is twofold: to support First Nations and Inuit communities in achieving self-government, economic, educational, cultural, social, and community development needs and aspirations, and to fulfil Canada's constitutional and statutory obligations and responsibilities to First Nations and Inuit people. As such, resources and energies remained focused on three priorities, achieving negotiated self-government agreements, strengthening accountability, and improving conditions on reserve. In addition the department continued to honour Canada's legal obligations through its Lands and Trust Services.

Achieving Self-Government Agreements

What Are We Doing To Achieve Results?

The department set out to negotiate and implement a number of agreements with First Nations and provincial and territorial governments in 1996-97 related to areas of self-government such as education, land management and alternative funding, in keeping with the new Inherent Right Policy.

1996-97 Major Commitments

- Finalize Mi'kmaq Sectoral Agreement on Education.
- Finalize up to 12 Inherent Right Agreements.
- Continue Mohawk/Canada Roundtable discussions.
- Continue work with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations and the province of Saskatchewan on administration of justice issues.
- Reach a fast track sectoral agreement under the Manitoba Dismantling Initiative.

What Did We Accomplish In 1996-97?

While most of these self-government agreements take many years to achieve, overall, the department achieved important progress towards its commitments for 1996-97. Highlights of these accomplishments, the details of which are included in the summary of Departmental Performance (page 20), include: 9 of 13 First Nations in Nova Scotia signed Mi'kmaq Education Agreement; engaging in over 80 sets of negotiations in various stages, 25 framework agreements and reached final agreements with two Yukon First Nations (Selkirk and Little Salmon Carmacks); as part of the Mohawk/Canada Roundtable discussions, initiated discussions on developing a self-government framework agreement on health and on a proposal on administration of justice; and, federal/provincial funding of 13 justice projects on reserves in Saskatchewan.



The performance of the department against its claims commitments, in particular comprehensive claims, is further evidence of the department's strong performance in support of self-government.

Where Are We Going?

Self-government negotiations and implementations are on track against commitments. We will continue to work in partnership with Aboriginal groups, provinces and territories to reach and implement self-government agreements.

Strengthening Accountability

What Are We Doing To Achieve Results?

During 1996-97 the department continued its efforts to improve the quality and timeliness of First Nations' financial audits and to improve the identification and follow-up of problem situations. Emphasis was placed on adherence to accountability principles and key mechanisms common to governments in Canada, while permitting First Nations to apply these in a way that reflects their traditions and situations.

1996-97 Major Commitments

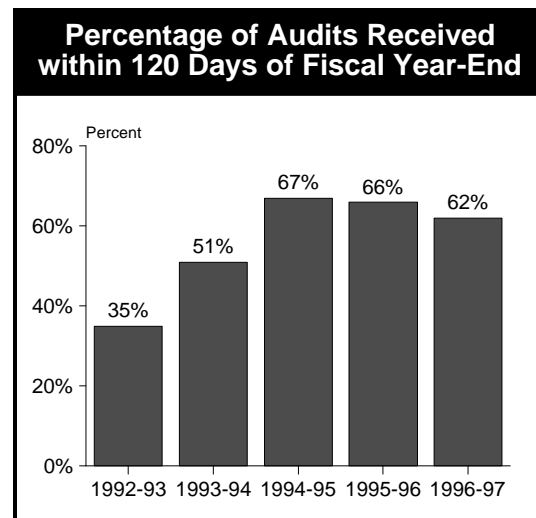
- Include a set of standard high level results reporting requirements in all funding arrangements, starting in 1997-98 compliant with the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants standard reporting requirements.
- Increase percentage of unqualified audits of First Nations, to 80 percent in 1998-99, subject to the successful implementation of the new Public Sector Accounting and Auditing standard for local governments over the next two years.

What Did We Accomplish In 1996-97?

The department continued to improve its overall performance over prior years' result levels. In particular, the introduction of the Public Sector Accounting and Auditing Standard was initiated in 1996-97 to be completed in 1997-98.

One important accountability tool for First Nations is its financial audit. Over the past years, First Nations have significantly improved their financial management systems and timeliness of reporting. Sixty-two percent of audits are now received within 120 days of fiscal year-end compared to only 35 percent in 1992-93 (Chart 6).

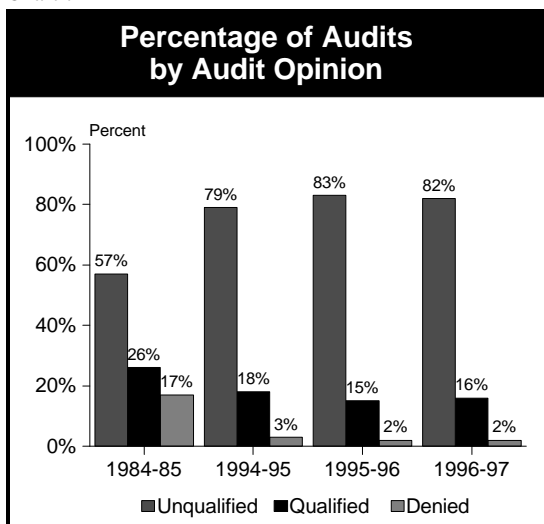
Chart 6





Since 1984-85, the proportion of First Nations' financial audits receiving a clear (unqualified) audit opinion from an independent and accredited auditor increased from 57 percent to 82 percent (Chart 7).

Chart 7



Furthermore, these audits are being prepared and disclosed to both community members and the federal government in a more timely manner.

DIAND reviews all audits submitted by First Nations. In most cases, the audit meets the department's requirements. The majority of First Nations are, in fact, handling their finances effectively; four out of five audits need no further action (Chart 8).

In some cases, however, the audit may reveal problems, or the First Nation may be carrying too much debt (First Nations are making use of credit, mostly for housing). When it reviews the audit, DIAND also examines the debt load to ensure it is manageable. If the audit signals a potentially serious problem, the department requests a remedial management plan. In only 34 instances, DIAND has required a co-management agreement or a third-party manager to deal with serious problems (Chart 9).

Chart 8

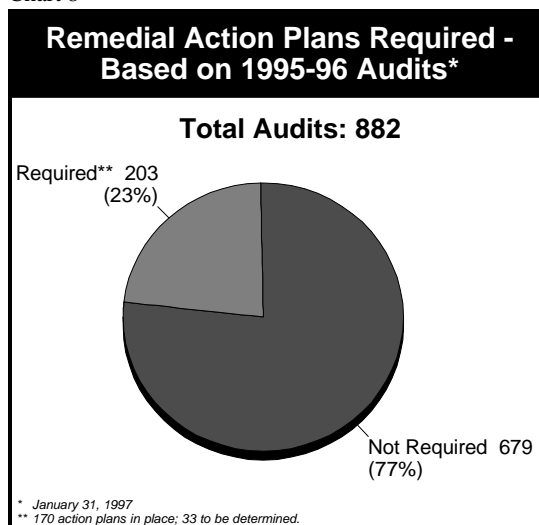
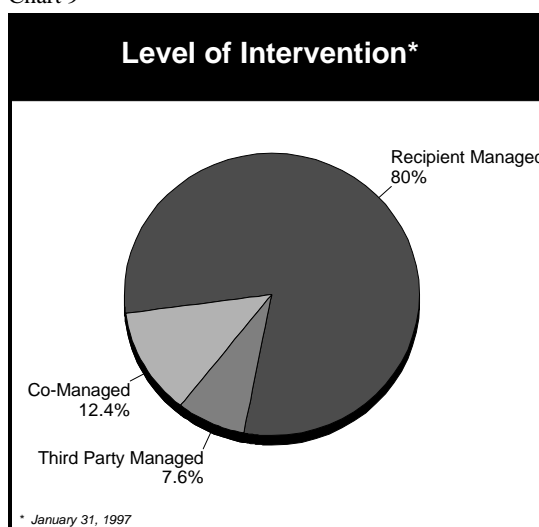


Chart 9



Where Are We Going?

Measures will be developed in upcoming years to strengthen local governance, develop high level results indicators and move towards block funding as a way of securing grass roots involvement and gain practical experience in the implementation of programs in an accountable manner.



Improved Conditions On Reserve

What Are We Doing To Achieve Results?

The department continued its commitment to support First Nations in improving living conditions on reserve.

Funding was provided to assist First Nations to construct, operate, update and maintain basic community facilities such as water and sewage systems, roads, electricity, schools, community buildings and fire protection comparable to the services provided to nearby non-Native communities of similar size and circumstances by provincial, territorial and municipal governments.

Funding was also provided to help First Nations address the basic shelter needs of residents, pursuant to the new Housing Policy.

In the areas of socio-economic development and benefits, the department continued to work with First Nations to pursue alternative ways to use social assistance funding to integrate social and economic development policies and programs and reduce dependency on the social system. In addition, in 1996-97, commitments continued in education, and focus was placed on raising awareness of the Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business and encouraging Aboriginal business to pursue federal contract opportunities.

DIAND is working with other federal departments, including those under the former Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy, to improve program integration, coordination and delivery mechanisms in order to involve and assist First Nations, Inuit and Innu to take advantage of economic development opportunities.

1996-97 Major Commitments

The department committed to provide funding to support First Nations in:

- Meeting shelter needs through a new Housing Policy and increased investment in housing innovation and community-based housing programs.
- Accelerating progress in the repair or construction of community water distribution and sewage disposal essential to health and safety.
- Creating economic opportunities and jobs through new approaches to economic development, the Youth Strategy, and the innovative use of social funding.
- Relocating the Community of Davis Inlet.
- Providing basic province-like services to their communities including elementary/secondary education, social services, community facilities and band governance.

What Did We Accomplish In 1996-97?

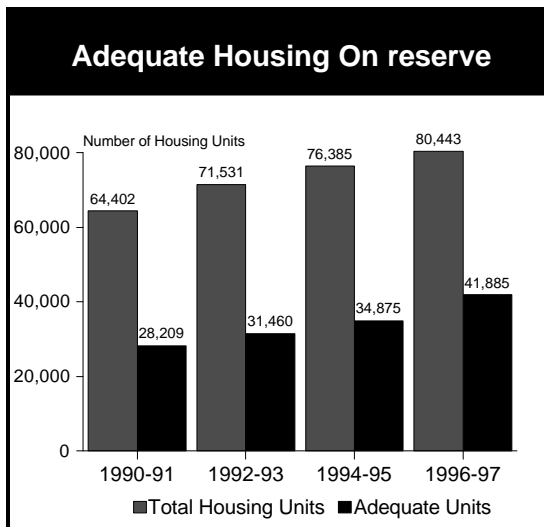
Although substantial progress has been made, overall performance is overshadowed by the tremendous gaps in socio-economic conditions on reserve compared to conditions enjoyed by most Canadians. In 1996-97, as seen in the summary of Departmental Performance (pages 22-24), the department met its commitments to improve living conditions on reserve.



Housing: During 1996-97, the department introduced a new Housing Policy based on four key elements - First Nation control, development of local capacity, shared responsibility and improved access to sources of private capital. This new policy is expected to both improve the condition of on-reserve housing as well as spur economic development and job opportunities on the reserves.

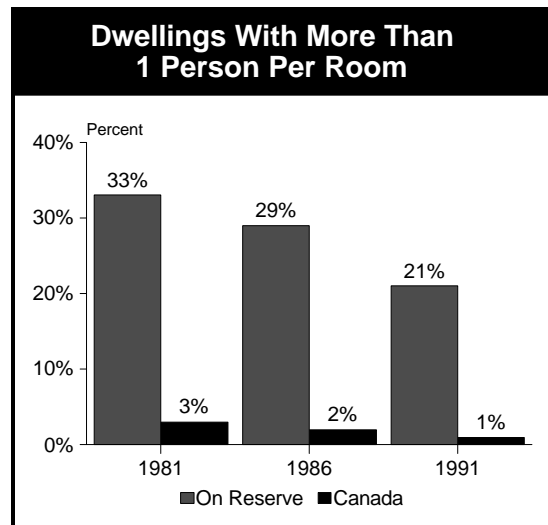
The total number of housing units on reserve has increased from 64,402 in 1990-91 to 80,443 in 1996-97 (Chart 10). Over the same period, the number of adequate units has gone from 28,209 (44 percent) to 41,885 (52 percent). In 1996-97, 2,487 housing units were completed and 4,222 were renovated.

Chart 10



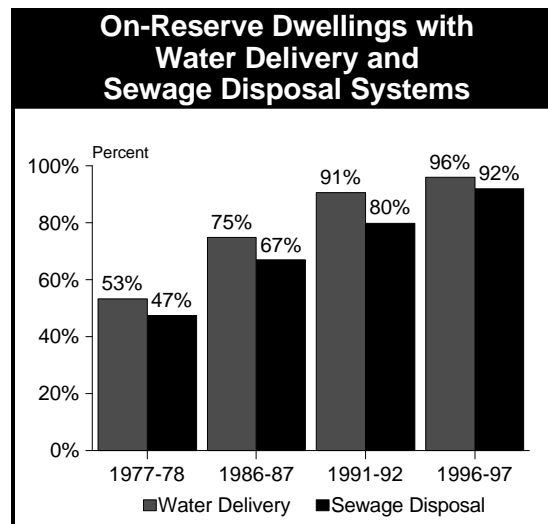
Overcrowding continues to be a problem (Chart 11). It jeopardizes the health and safety of individuals and families and is responsible for many of the social problems on reserve.

Chart 11



Infrastructure: In 1996-97, there was continued acceleration in the repair and construction of community water distribution and sewage disposal essential to health and safety (Chart 12).

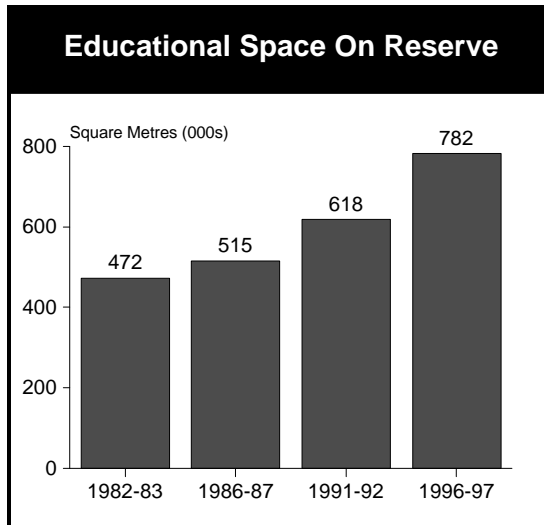
Chart 12





In addition, progress was maintained in the funding of on-reserve roads and the addition of on-reserve school space (Chart 13).

Chart 13



In the areas of socio-economic development and benefits, the achievements were more difficult to attribute given the long time frame over which the changes occurred and the fact that the area is subject to external influences. Challenges related to demographics, economic conditions and fiscal restraint continued to impact on performance.

Socio-Economic: Of particular note were some of the innovative Youth programs with Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) and the conclusion of negotiations for the relocation of the community of Davis Inlet.

DIAND provided \$44.2 million to 437 locally based Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs) in First Nation, Inuit and Innu communities. CEDOs assisted their

communities to define and achieve their economic goals and objectives through business, employment and resource development activities. The 1996-97 program results included training for 4,011 individuals who then secured gainful employment and the creation of 5,009 jobs in new businesses and expanding businesses.

The department provided \$4.7 million to First Nations for 151 resource access negotiation projects to negotiate access to private sector resource development initiatives both on and off reserve, and created economic opportunities for Aboriginal arts and crafts companies through, for example, support to attend "Tendence 97" (Frankfurt) and "Atelier 97" (Paris) trade fairs.

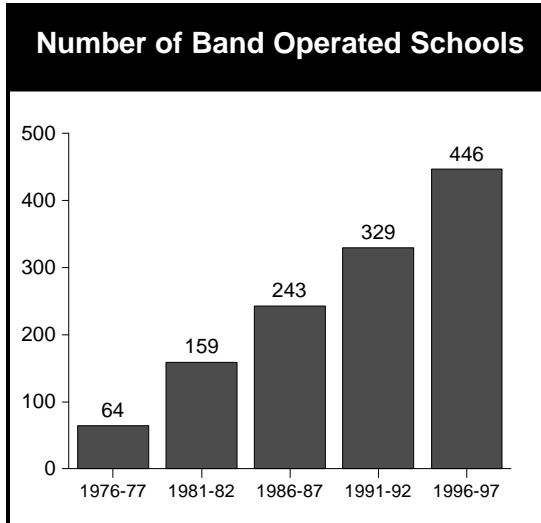
The department, as well, established an Opportunity Fund in 1996 to provide financial assistance to First Nations, Inuit and Innu to take advantage of business opportunities where they lack equity to attract joint venture partners or secure conventional debt financing to establish viable business ventures. Sixteen business projects (covering a wide range of activities including tourism, aquaculture, bison ranching, trucking and forestry related projects) were approved in 1996-97 at a cost of approximately \$2.0 million.

DIAND, with the Canadian Tourism Commission and Aboriginal Business Canada assists the Aboriginal tourism industry to develop marketing and promotional capabilities, effective communications systems, industry assessment and development capabilities and human resource development capabilities.



Education: In the area of education, great strides have been made in the past few years to transfer the responsibility of education to First Nations communities. 446 band operated schools existed in 1996-97 compared to 243 in 1986-87 (Chart 14).

Chart 14



More First Nations students are completing high school and are continuing on with post-secondary education, however educational attainment for First Nations lags behind national averages but has been improving (Charts 15-16).

Chart 15

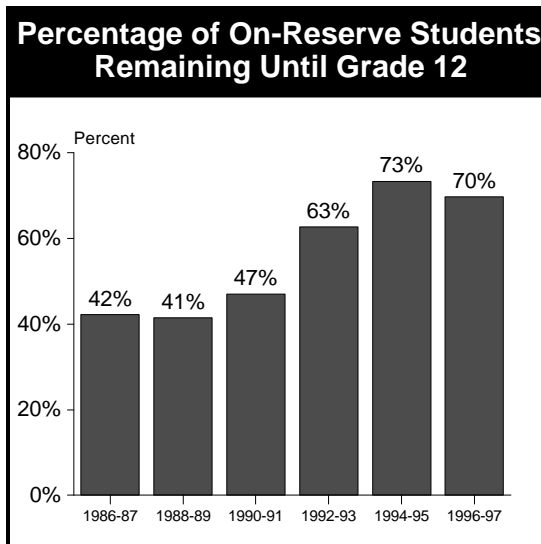


Chart 16

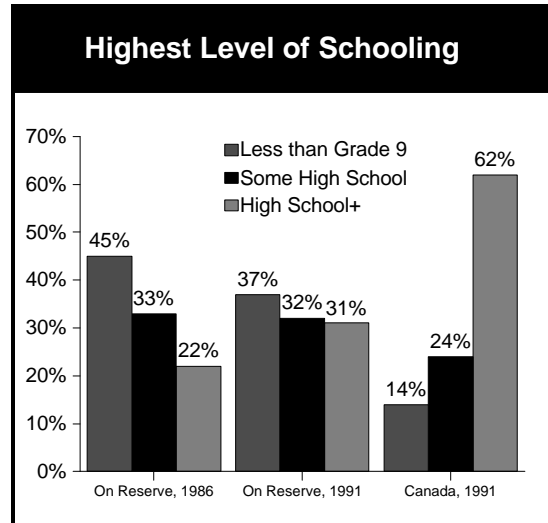


Chart 17 shows continued growth in the number of elementary/secondary students and Chart 18 shows the impact on band schools.

Chart 17

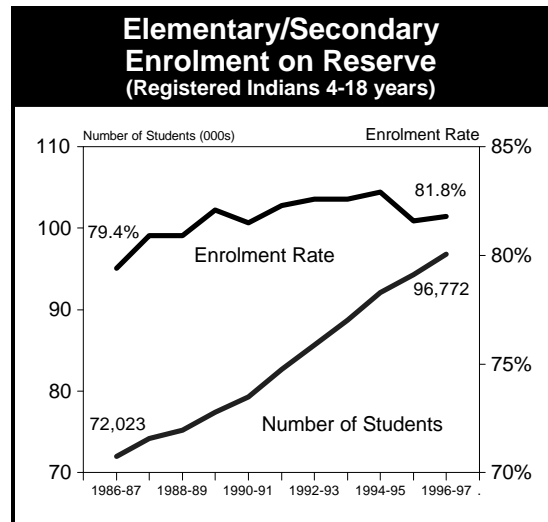
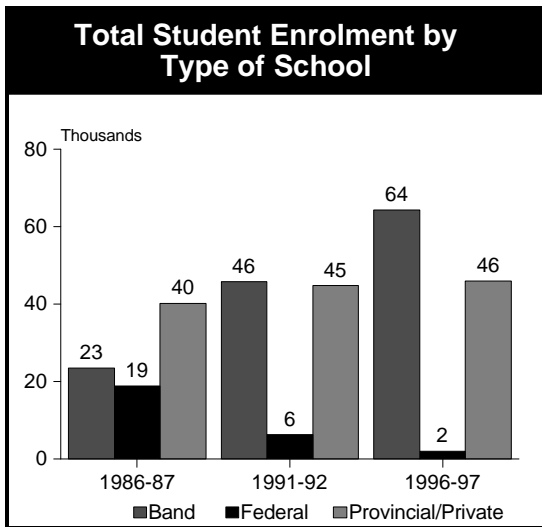


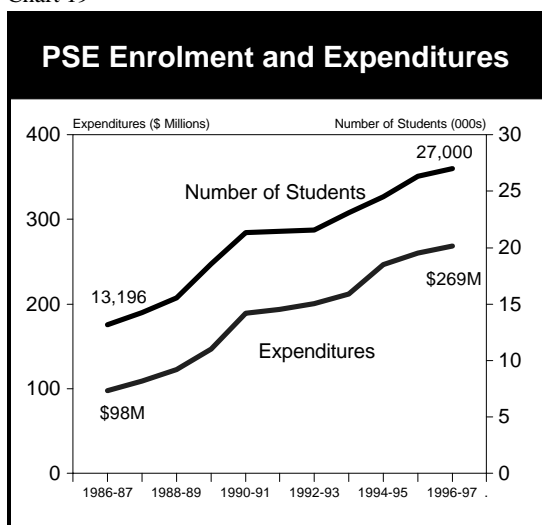


Chart 18



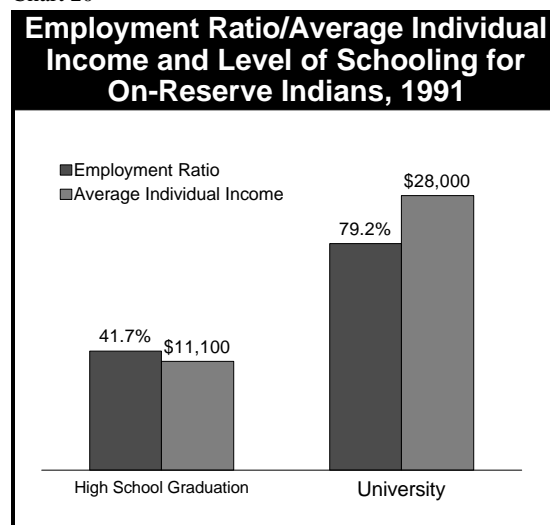
Since 1986-87, the post-secondary education budget has increased from \$98 million to \$269 million (Chart 19). A significant portion of this increase (\$20 million) allowed about 2,800 previously unfunded students to attend college or university, fulfilling one of the Red Book commitments. Enrolment of First Nations students has risen substantially, from 13,196 in 1986-87 to an estimate of approximately 27,000 in 1996-97.

Chart 19



Employment figures for on-reserve Status Indians are substantially higher for post-secondary graduates, 79.2 percent, than for high school graduates, 41.7 percent (Chart 20). The benefits of education reach beyond employment opportunities – these graduates, with new skills, trades and abilities, are valued assets to their communities.

Chart 20



Social Development: The shifting demographics of the on-reserve population continued to place stress on the social services budget. In 1996-97, an average of 116,500 family members and 36,200 single individuals (total average of 152,700 beneficiaries) depended on social assistance each month for much of their income. The department is pursuing alternative ways to use social assistance funding to integrate social and economic development policies and programs in order to reduce dependency on the social system.

As of 1996-97, 67 First Nation Child and Family Service (FNCFS) agencies were in operation across Canada. There are currently another 50 First Nation organizations that have expressed an interest in establishing FNCFS agencies.



In addition, in 1996-97, funding was allocated to support 506 First Nations' people residing in institutions and to provide in-home care for 5,302 individuals in 502 First Nation's communities.

Indian Government Support: Indian Government Support provides financial subsidies to First Nations to help pay for the overhead costs associated with providing municipal-type services to communities. These costs include: salaries and benefits to First Nations administrative staff; travel and training expenses; office rental expenses and common services for First Nation employees delivering services funded by the department; honoraria to elected officials; and, private pension plans and other benefits. DIAND also funds the salaries and other costs associated with the provision of advisory services by band councils to their member First Nations.

In 1996-97, 631 band or community councils provided services to various communities. As well, 80 tribal councils provided advisory and other services to 513 affiliated member First Nations and their communities. Nationally, 467 pension plans were funded in 1996-97.

Where Are We Going?

The department will continue to support First Nations' efforts to take greater control over their own lives and to design solutions to their own problems. Work will continue to sustain the progress in these areas in upcoming years, while continuing to explore the increased use of partnerships with other federal departments/agencies such as HRDC and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.



Lands and Trust Services

What Are We Doing To Achieve Results?

Lands and Trust Services (LTS) is responsible for discharging many of the Crown's statutory duties and fiduciary obligations related to First Nations. These stem from the *Constitution Act, 1867 and 1982*, the treaties, the *Indian Act*, the *Indian Oil and Gas Act*, and other federal statutes. This sector supports DIAND's self-government agenda by continued strengthening of Aboriginal communities through devolution and partnerships with First Nations. The expected result is to fulfill the government's fiduciary obligations and statutory duties, and to provide First Nation governments with the tools that will enable them to assume increasing responsibility for the decisions that affect them directly. This involves assisting First Nations to ensure the sustainable development in the management of First Nations lands resources, and revenues, while protecting the environment.

1996-97 Major Commitments

Achieving Self-Government Agreements

- Introduce new legislation to increase local authority.
- Promote devolution.
- Improve management capacity.

Improving Conditions on Reserve

- Remediate contaminated environmental sites on reserve lands.
- Implement a strategy for managing compliance with the natural resource provisions of the *Indian Act*, the Indian Timber Regulations and the Indian Mining Regulations.
- Develop a sustainable development strategy.

What Did We Accomplish In 1996-97?

Introduction of New Legislation to Increase Local Authority

The First Nation Lands Management Act: In support of new legislation that will give participating First Nations an opportunity to be part of a new land management regime that allows them greater control to manage their lands and resources. Together with the Minister, Chiefs from 14 First Nations signed a Framework Agreement on February 12, 1996. This agreement will be given effect through the proposed *First Nation Land Management Act* and ratified by each of the participating First Nations as part of the opting-in process of community approval. The bill was tabled in December of 1996. The bill was halted due to the election, and is expected to be reintroduced in Parliament in the fall of 1997.

Indian Act Amendment Project: The project aimed to remove the most offensive provisions of the *Indian Act*. The amendments would have improved and modernized the *Indian Act* in order to promote local control, foster economic activity on reserve, and give First Nations increased financial autonomy. This project began when the Minister wrote to all First Nations and Aboriginal organizations in April 1995, inviting their support and suggestions for amendments to the *Indian Act*. After consultation with First Nations, 64 amendments were recommended. The Minister received drafting authority from Cabinet in June 1996.

The Indian Act Amendment Project gave rise to Bill C-79, the *Indian Act Optional Modification Act*. The bill was introduced in the House of Commons by the Honourable Ronald A. Irwin on December 12, 1996. The bill was halted due to the election.



Promote Devolution

Indian Estates: In 1996-97, family members administered approximately 54 percent of Indian estates. This is a decrease of six percent since September 1995 (the decrease is because family members do not want to take on the responsibility and hiring assistance would be costly).

Indian Moneys: Successfully implemented a national computerized system to administer the payment of ongoing treaty benefits to Indians.

Elections: 308 of the 608 First Nations now hold their elections according to their own local rules.

Indian Registration: As of June 4, 1997, there are 526 out of 608 First Nations responsible for administering the Indian Registry Administration Program. Forty-seven Indian Registry Administrators obtained read-access to the computerized Indian Registry System on behalf of 112 First Nations with read-access.

Electronic Imaging: In support of advance devolution of the Indian Land Registration system, the Indian Land Registry has completed the task of creating a digital version of its record using electronic imaging technology. To date over 250,000 registered documents can now be viewed on computer. EIMS documents relating to individual First Nations can be copied and put on CD-ROMS. Participation in the Regional Land Administration Program has increased from 114 to 126 participating First Nations and participation in the Land Management Delegation Program rose from 15 to 16 First Nations.

Monitoring and Compliance Mechanisms for Leases and Permits: In support of advance devolution, WINLANDS, a software package for monitoring land transactions on reserves, including leases and permits, is being implemented in most regions, with completion planned for the 1997-98 fiscal year. One British Columbia First Nation also has access to WINLANDS.

Improved Management Capacity

First Nations Oil and Gas Management Initiative (pilot project): In support of oil producing First Nations, an individual Memoranda of Understanding has been signed between the Minister and the White Bear, Horse Lake, Blood, Siksika and Dene Tha' First Nations. The initiative is a three-stage pilot project providing these First Nations with "hands on" experience in the management of their oil and gas resources leading to full First Nations' control over the oil and gas functions currently handled by Indian Oil and Gas Canada (IOGC). In June 1996, 20 students from the pilot First Nations graduated from the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology with a certificate in Petroleum Land Administration. In 1996-97, the participating First Nations individually progressed through co-management in all areas relating to surface, subsurface and environmental practices. A second phase of the project has evolved into an enhanced co-management phase under the existing regulations set to begin in late 1997.

IOGC Co-Management Board: On June 3, 1996, a memorandum of understanding with the Indian Resource Council of Canada (IRC) established a board of directors to co-manage IOGC. The board consists of six First Nation Directors selected by the IRC along with three federal appointees. The focus of the Board is to give direction on matters respecting IOGC policies, plans and priorities with the long term view of leading to the transfer of control to First Nations.

During 1996, oil and gas activity levels on Indian Lands remained high: 119 wells were drilled; oil production increased by 12 percent; gas production increased by two percent; royalty revenue to First Nations from oil and gas production was \$79.2 million; and, total revenues collected, including bonus, compensation and rentals was \$91.7 million.



Taxation: Through the support and assistance of the Indian Taxation Advisory Board (ITAB), 59 First Nations enacted by-laws taxing real property interests on their reserve lands, while 23 First Nations collected grants-in-lieu of property tax from telephone and hydro-electric utility companies. This activity has generated approximately \$18 million dollars annually in tax revenue. ITAB estimates revenues will exceed \$22 million by 1997-98.

ITAB and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities also launched the Centre for Municipal-Aboriginal Relations. The Centre will provide a national forum for municipal-Aboriginal relations and identify best practices in intergovernmental relations at the local level.

Environmental Remediation of Contaminated Sites on Reserve Lands

Environmental Issues Inventory and Remediation Plan: Approximately 2,400 environmental issues had been identified on reserves as of March 31, 1997. In 1996-97, approximately \$23 million was invested in assessing and cleaning up contaminated sites on reserves, prevention training programs for the handling of fuel products, hazardous wastes and minor environmental crises.

Indian Environmental Assistance Fund (IEAF): IEAF provides funding to First Nations to address environmental issues of an operational nature affecting reserves and traditional areas. During 1996-97, IEAF financed 45 projects for a total of \$1.3 million. It also includes the development of six pilot Environmental Management Systems (EMS) in 60 First Nation communities. EMS provides a framework for practices designed to help a department, agency or First Nation manage its environmental agenda and document and communicate its environmental performance.

Implement a Strategy for Managing Compliance with the Natural Resource Provisions of the *Indian Act*, the *Indian Timber Regulations* and the *Indian Mining Regulations*

DIAND developed staff guidelines for dealing with unauthorized timber cutting and removal, and the removal of reserve minerals.

Sustainable Development Strategy

Following consultations with First Nations, Inuit and Northerners, a draft Sustainable Development Strategy has been prepared. This will be the subject of further consultations with our partners in 1997-98 and the strategy will be completed by December 1997 in accordance with the amendments to the *Auditor General's Act*.

Where Are We Going?

The LTS sector has created a plan for change. The sector plan is two pronged. One prong is a national dialogue with First Nations. The purpose of the dialogue is to identify priorities and opportunities, in consultation with First Nations, for the overall transfer of LTS activities and the continuation of specific and new initiatives. A phased approach is envisaged. Phase I would be a series of "open space" sessions with First Nations, one in each region, in an effort to determine a shared vision for the future of LTS activities, to establish priorities, and to identify partnership opportunities. A Steering Committee composed of First Nation leaders and senior departmental officials, jointly chaired by the Assistant Deputy Minister of LTS and a senior Chief, will direct the national dialogue.

The second prong of the sector plan is compliance. DIAND is responsible for ensuring compliance with the *Indian Act* and the regulations made thereunder. The required level of compliance is being addressed through the development of a National Framework. At the same time, work will be done with First Nations to address resource management issues.



Claims

Why Are We In The Business?

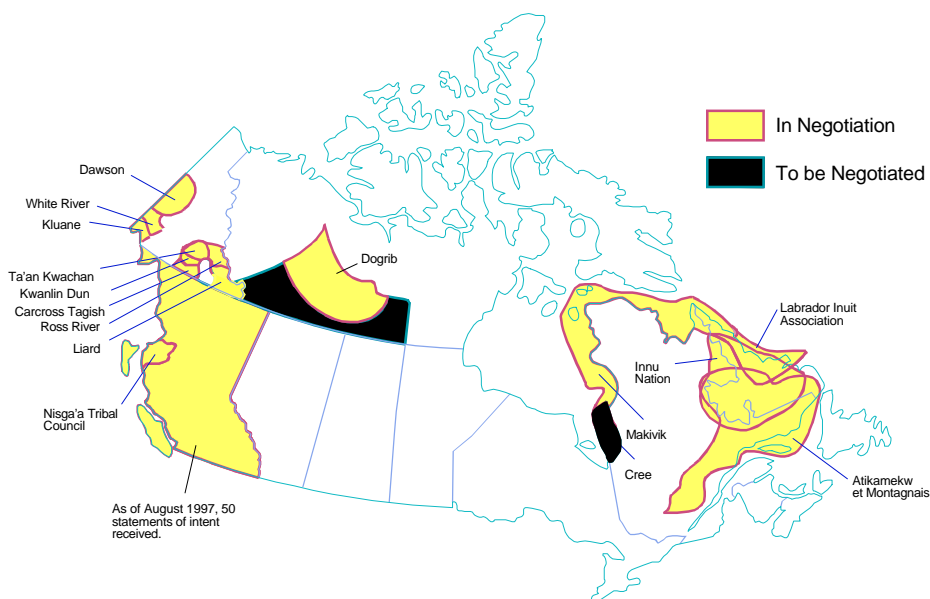
The objective of the Claims process is to achieve negotiated settlements of Aboriginal land claims. Such settlements resolve outstanding grievances, establish certainty to land title and access to lands and resources, create a climate that promotes economic development, and avoid time consuming litigation. The settlement of a claim is not viewed as an end in itself, but rather as a beginning in which the Aboriginal claimants are starting to regain control of their destiny.

What Are We Doing To Achieve Results?

“Comprehensive claims” involves negotiating and implementing modern treaties (see map below). These treaties provide certainty with respect to Aboriginal rights and title to land, and certainty over resource ownership. Typically, self-government agreements are also negotiated at the same time as comprehensive claims agreements. “Specific claims” works to address historical grievances

arising out of non-fulfilment of Indian treaties and other lawful obligations, or the improper administration of lands and other assets under the *Indian Act* or formal agreements. “Other claims” assesses comprehensive claims and, as a complement to the comprehensive and specific claims policies, manages grievances that do not fit within existing policies.

COMPREHENSIVE CLAIMS TO BE SETTLED





In most cases, final settlements take several years to achieve due to the number of parties involved, the age of the claims and the unique nature and complexity of each claim. The settlement may result in financial benefits; full ownership of certain lands; participation in the management of lands, water, wildlife and environment; and, a share in revenues from natural resources. Land claims pave the way to greater prosperity for Aboriginal peoples. They also generate economic activity in neighbouring Non-Aboriginal communities.

1996-97 Major Commitments

- Up to 15 specific land claim settlements including treaty land entitlements.
- Substantial progress towards, or completion of, final comprehensive claim and self-government agreements in the Yukon.
- Substantial progress towards, or completion of, frameworks, agreements-in-principle and final agreements in the other provinces/territories.
- Implementation of 10 comprehensive land claim agreements, four self-government agreements and 70 specific claims and treaty land entitlement settlements.

What Did We Accomplish In 1996-97?

During 1996-97, the department continued its progress on both the negotiation and the implementation of comprehensive and specific claims. The information provided in the summary of Departmental Performance (pages 24-25) provides more detail on the

department's achievements, which include: settled 13 specific claims (see page 45 for details); conclusion of negotiations with Little Salmon/Carmacks and Selkirk First Nations; signing framework agreements in British Columbia (18 framework agreements), and in the N.W.T. with the Inuvialuit and Gwich'in on self-government negotiations.

Steady progress was made in the implementation of comprehensive land claim agreements, and specific claims and treaty land entitlement settlements. In addition, the department, during 1996-97 participated in the Specific Claims Policy Initiative through a joint Assembly of First Nations/Canada Task Force. The objective of the task force was to provide recommendations on reform of the Specific Claims Policies as well as to provide recommendations for the establishment of an Independent Claims Body.

Where Are We Going?

Work against future commitments in claims negotiations and implementation is well underway. The department expects to continue its focus on reaching fair settlements, allowing Aboriginal claimants to take back control of their destiny, including their economic future. Claims settlements will continue to act as a springboard for self-government for First Nations.



Specific Claims Settlements			
Region	First Nations	Issue Resolved	Settlement (\$ thousands)
Ontario	Mississauga of the Credit	Invalid surrender of land	12,848
Ontario	Hiawatha	Invalid surrender of land	3,066
Ontario	Mississauga	Illegal taking of land for highway purposes	230
Saskatchewan	Little Black Bear	Invalid surrender of land	6,080
Alberta	Paul (2 claims)	Invalid surrender of land	4,700
Alberta	Blood Tribe	Invalid surrender of land	2,340
British Columbia	Nanaimo	Breach of surrender of land	3,150
British Columbia	Tobacco Plains	Inadequate compensation	500
British Columbia	Cowichan	Loss of use of lands	150
British Columbia	Songhees	Cut-off claim (land excluded from reserve)	95
Yukon	Kluane	Unrecognized reserve lands	500
Yukon	Kwakiutl	Wrongful taking of reserve land	<u>500</u>
		Total	<u>34,159</u>



Northern Affairs Program

Why Are We In The Business?

The Northern Affairs Program (NAP) works to help northerners, including Aboriginal groups, to develop political and economic institutions that will allow them to take responsibility for decisions that affect them directly. During the transition period (i.e. until the eventual transfer of responsibility to Northern governments), the program's responsibilities are: to support northern political development; to protect and rehabilitate the northern environment; to implement land claim and self government agreements; to manage the sustainable development of the North's lands and natural resources (covering more than 40 percent of Canada's land mass); and, to manage ongoing federal responsibilities in areas like science and technology and international circumpolar relations.

What Are We Doing To Achieve Results?

Managing Federal Interests by:

- **Building strong northern public governments** through the creation of Nunavut, supporting western constitutional development, and devolving provincial-type responsibilities;
- **Implementing land claim and self-government agreements;**
- Promoting northern scientific research throughout Canada and **strong international Arctic relationships;** and,
- Managing ongoing federal responsibilities for the North such as health care contributions in the N.W.T. and the continued delivery of the Northern Air Stage (food mail) Program.

Ensuring Sustainable Development by:

- Effectively **managing and assisting in the development of the North's natural resources**, including water, lands, forests (Yukon only), minerals, and oil and gas, which are normally managed by provinces;
- Supporting Aboriginal interests in the wild fur industry against international trade barriers; and,
- **Protecting the Arctic environment** through the delivery programs such as the Arctic Environmental Strategy and the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy .

Supporting Program Management by:

- Providing advice and managerial and administrative support to the Northern Affairs Program.

**How Much Did It Cost ? (\$ Millions)**

Activity	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Total Planned 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Managing Federal Interests	70.2	86.9	78.7	72.7	79.9
Sustainable Development	65.5	76.6	64.7	53.4	61.2
Program Management	17.2	5.6	17.1	11.8	14.7
Total	152.8	169.2	160.5	137.9	155.8

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.

1996-97 Major Commitments

- Implement Nunavut.
- Full devolution to Yukon by 1998.
- Implement land claims and self-government agreements in the North.
- Reduction of retail prices for perishable food in isolated communities through the Northern Air Stage (food mail) Program.
- Responsible resource management, including the modernization of resource regimes that facilitate mineral development in the North.
- Protect the Arctic environment through environmental management and remediation, including hazardous waste clean-up.

government in a territory of more than 2 million square kilometres, one fifth of Canada's land mass.

DIAND spent \$7.9 million providing training and employment opportunities for over 450 Inuit in 1996-97 in preparation for Inuit to assume over 50 percent of the approximately 600 new jobs that will be created within the Government of Nunavut.

What Did We Accomplish In 1996-97?**Managing Federal Interests**

Implement Nunavut: The NAP has made significant progress in building strong northern public governments through the implementation of the *Nunavut Act*, which will culminate in the division of the N.W.T. into two separate territories on April 1, 1999. The creation of Nunavut will fulfill a long-time dream for the Inuit of the eastern Arctic – to govern themselves through public

Several key milestones were met in 1996-97, as the Inuit, and the federal and territorial governments worked in partnership to implement the public government structure, the infrastructure and the human resource capacity to make Nunavut a reality. The recruitment and appointment of the Interim Commissioner was completed. The Nunavut Electoral Boundaries Commission was established. The project to develop the initial legislative base for the Government of Nunavut commenced. The planning and design for the initial 66 of the required 250 housing units was completed. Construction of the units commenced in 1997, creating local employment and skills training for many Inuit, and economic opportunities for Nunavut businesses. Over 450 Inuit benefited from training and employment opportunities under the Nunavut Unified Human Resources



Strategy; a strategy aimed at building capacity among the Inuit to assume more than 50 percent of the approximately 600 new jobs that will be created within the Government of Nunavut. Finally, the concept of gender parity within the future legislative assembly was debated and then taken to a public vote to determine the level of support throughout Nunavut. Although the concept was defeated on May 26, 1997, the process followed confirmed that the people of Nunavut are playing a significant role in shaping their new government.

Support Western Political Development:

In the western N.W.T., the constitutional development process continued with the release of a report by the Constitutional Working Group called **Partners in a New Beginning** during the fall of 1996. This paper formed the basis for community consultations in early 1997. DIAND continued to support this process. Ongoing discussions on finding ways for Aboriginal communities in the western N.W.T. to meet their self-government aspirations were managed by the Claims and Indian Government Sector.

Yukon Devolution: On June 6, 1996, legislation to transfer control of onshore oil and gas to the Yukon Territorial Government was introduced in Parliament (Bill C-50). Due to the 1997 federal election this bill was halted and will have to be reintroduced in Parliament in 1997-98. The Minister released two proposals on the comprehensive devolution of all remaining Northern Affairs provincial-type programs to the Government of Yukon. The first proposal was a public consultation document, and the second was a formal federal proposal which the Government of Yukon was asked to respond to by March 31, 1997. The response date was later extended to June 10, 1997. In June 1997, the Yukon government indicated its willingness to proceed with the federal devolution proposal subject to the resolution of a number of issues. DIAND anticipates

completing devolution before the end of 1998, thereby meeting one of the key federal priorities for the North.

Claims and Self-Government

Implementation: The NAP is partially responsible for implementing land claim and self-government agreements. Under final land claim agreements, NAP is obligated to complete seven complex resource management bills by the end of 1998-99, leading to a co-management or partnership approach to resource decision-making in the North. Parliament has already passed the *Yukon Surface Rights Act*. The others are the *Nunavut Waters Act* (Bill C-51), the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act* (MVRMA) (Bill C-80), the *Mackenzie Valley Surface Rights Act*, the *Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act*, the *Nunavut Resource Management Act* and the *Yukon Development Assessment Process Act*. The first two pieces were tabled in Parliament on June 14, 1996, and December 12, 1996, respectively, however, these bills were halted due to the election, and are expected to be reintroduced in Parliament during 1997-98. Completing the remaining pieces of legislation are a priority in the coming two years.

In July 1996, three related Nunavut co-management boards were established under the authority of the land claim: the Nunavut Impact Review Board; the Nunavut Water Board; and, and the Nunavut Planning Commission. In the western N.W.T., a number of new transitional boards were established to prepare for the passage of the MVRMA. The remaining transitional boards and tribunals will be established during 1997-98.

Promoting Strong International Arctic Relationships:

Canada, in partnership with seven other Arctic states (United States, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Iceland), established a high-level permanent Arctic Council in 1996-97, thereby taking on a leadership role among circumpolar



countries. This intergovernmental forum provides these states and Arctic peoples (indigenous and non-indigenous) an opportunity for cooperation, coordination, and interaction on common issues. Such issues include environmental concerns, economic and social development, health conditions, and cultural well-being. DIAND provided support for this initiative, which was signed in September 1996. DIAND participated in meetings of the senior Arctic officials who negotiated terms of reference for the Council's operations. Canada, through DIAND, and in partnership with Foreign Affairs and Environment Canada has agreed to provide secretariat support to the Arctic Council for the first two years, and is now organizing the international Conference on Sustainable Development in the Circumpolar North to be held in Whitehorse, Yukon in May 1998.

Northern Air Stage (food mail) Program:

As the lead federal agency in the North, DIAND must manage a variety of issues on behalf of Canada. The high cost of food in many northern communities without year-round surface transportation has been an issue for many years. The principal objective of the Northern Air Stage (food mail) Program is to reduce the cost of nutritious perishable food and other essential items, thereby improving nutrition and well-being in isolated northern communities. In 1995-96 the federal government confirmed that the Northern Air Stage Program would continue with payments of up to \$15.6 million per year to Canada Post Corporation to reimburse the Corporation for part of the cost of shipping commercial parcels by air to isolated northern communities. Refinements to the program were implemented in August 1996, including the elimination of certain high-fat convenience foods and some non-essential, non-food items from the program. These changes made it possible to avoid increases in postage rates for nutritious food and other essential items. The program continues to keep food prices lower than they would otherwise be. In 1996-97, over 80 percent of the funding was

applied to perishables. Six provinces (Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) and both territories benefit from the program.

Promoting Northern Sustainable Development

Responsible Resource Management:

Through proper resource management, including the modernization of regulations and the development of the northern portion of the department's Sustainable Development Strategy, the NAP is playing a key role in the promotion of northern economic development and growth. There were many significant achievements in 1996-97.

Authority was provided to create the Yukon Mining Land Use Regulations which will allow for improved management of mineral developments in the Yukon, including increased environmental controls, when an act to amend the *Yukon Quartz Mining Act* and the *Yukon Placer Mining Act* (Bill C-6) came into effect on April 1, 1997. The regulations should come into effect in 1997-98. In the N.W.T., the Canada Mining Regulations are being reviewed in order to amend the administrative and royalty regimes for mining.

On August 8, 1996, the Minister announced conditional acceptance of the environmental review of the Broken Hill Proprietary (BHP) Diamonds Inc. Project. This included agreement that the Governments of Canada and the Northwest Territories, Aboriginal groups and interested parties would be working together to put a protected area strategy in place by the end of 1998. Impact Benefit Agreements between BHP and affected First Nations were negotiated. On January 6, 1997, the Minister signed the Environmental Agreement and the water licence. BHP began construction of this multi-billion dollar N.W.T. mine in early 1997.



The N.W.T. has been the leading jurisdiction in Canada for mineral exploration in the past three years, with expenditures totalling more than \$500 million.

Amendments to the Yukon Timber Regulations were made and include the introduction of a reforestation charge, eligibility criteria for commercial timber permits, and increased stumpage fees.

Finally, renewed oil and gas activities in the south-western N.W.T., fostered and managed by the NAP, have resulted in almost \$57 million in work commitments in the past two years. Expenditures in oil and gas activities in 1996-97 totalled \$31.6 million. These expenditures have had direct economic impacts in western N.W.T. communities, most notably in Ft. Liard, where there is now virtually full employment.

In 1996-97, 30 jobs were created in Ft. Liard, in addition to the 10 that were retained or upgraded through training as a direct result of oil and gas activities (this affected about 16 percent of the community's labour force).

Supporting Aboriginal interests in efforts by the European Union (EU) to restrict the import of certain fur species of wild fur into the European market has been another NAP-managed issue. The NAP supported Aboriginal interests in informing EU decision makers and participated in negotiating the draft international Agreement on Humane Trapping Standards.

Protection of the Arctic Environment: Protection of the Arctic environment has always been a priority of the NAP. 1996-97 marked the final year of the six-year Arctic Environmental Strategy (AES). An

evaluation of the AES was completed. The evaluation deemed the AES as one of the federal government's most successful accomplishments to date North of 60°. The AES has produced a substantial amount of information, increased awareness and understanding of northern environmental issues and promoted measures to protect human health, as well as partnerships with Aboriginal groups. The NAP is committed to continuing the very important work begun under the Northern Contaminants and Hazardous Waste Programs in 1997-98 and beyond, as called for in the evaluation.

The Arctic Environmental Strategy is one of the federal government's most significant accomplishments to date North of 60°.

The *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* was implemented in both territories. As co-management legislation required under land claims is passed, and the related boards created, environmental assessment responsibilities within claims settlement areas will gradually be transferred to these boards.

In 1996, the Northern Rivers Basin Study Board submitted to the Governments of Canada, Alberta and the N.W.T., the final report on a four-year study on the Peace, Athabasca and Slave Rivers. The study assessed the effects of development on the health of the rivers and provided answers to local concerns about the contamination of drinking water and fish.

Where Are We Going?

The Northern Affairs Program's over-riding priorities continue to be the completion and implementation of land claim settlements, the devolution of provincial-type responsibilities to northern governments and the creation of the Nunavut territory.



Administration Program

Why Are We In The Business?

The Administration Program supports DIAND's operating programs, providing policy direction and coordination and central advisory services. It is responsible for administrative services and guidance in finance, human resources, communications and technical services. It provides liaison with Parliament, Cabinet policy committees, other federal departments and other levels of government. Its functions include strategic and financial planning, informatics, material management, and ministerial correspondence and briefings. The program also conducts evaluations and internal audits in accordance with Treasury Board policy.

What Are We Doing To Achieve Results?

Executive Direction responds to the Minister's priorities and answers the needs of partners, Parliament, Cabinet, central agencies and departmental managers. It deals with financial and human resource management, accountability for results and ministerial correspondence.

Corporate Policy's role is to manage the department's long-term strategy and its related policy agendas in its relationships with First Nations, Aboriginal organizations and other federal departments, provinces and territories.

It is also responsible for the department's legislative agenda, the communications program, specific policy initiatives and research.

Corporate Services is responsible for the expenditure, management and review processes and for a variety of services (financial management and administration, information management, human resources, general administration, engineering, and internal audit and program evaluation). Its aim is to make operations efficient, effective and accountable.

How Much Did It Cost ? (\$ Millions)

Activity	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Total Planned 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Executive Direction	5.6	6.9	5.0	5.6	5.2
Corporate Policy	16.9	16.0	18.5	14.9	20.4
Corporate Services	50.8	47.8	54.1	43.7	46.9
Total	73.3	70.8	77.5	64.2	72.4

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.



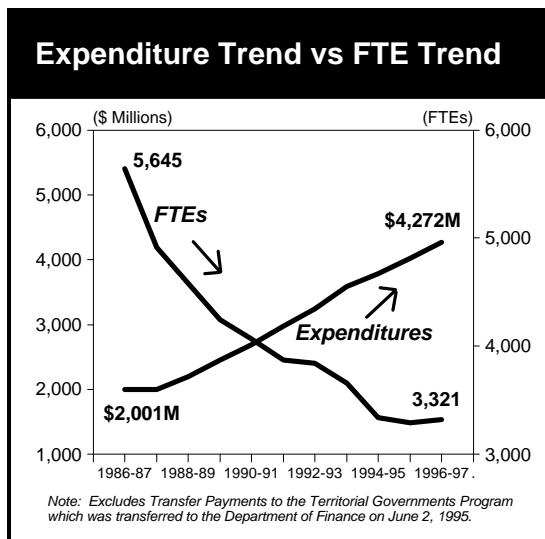
1996-97 Major Commitments

- Streamline department.
- Increase Aboriginal representation within DIAND to 24 percent by 1998.
- Introduce innovative ways of doing business.

What Did We Accomplish In 1996-97?

Streamline Department: Over the last decade, DIAND has rigorously pursued streamlining and efficiency measures. Over the period 1986-87 to 1996-97, the number of Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) has been reduced from 5,645 to 3,321, a decrease of over 40 percent, while expenditures have more than doubled, from \$2.0 billion to \$4.3 billion (Chart 21).

Chart 21



Increase Aboriginal Representation Within DIAND to 24 percent by 1998: The culture of the department is changing as a result of a number of major initiatives. The renewed employment equity program commits the department to filling 50 percent of vacancies (staffed from outside) with Aboriginal people. DIAND continues to improve its Aboriginal representation. As of March 31, 1997, the

Aboriginal employment rate within DIAND was at 23 percent compared to 20 percent three years ago.

Introduce Innovative Ways of Doing Business:

DIAND has taken a number of steps to improve its way of doing business. In 1996-97, the department launched the following initiatives:

The Resourcing Our Priorities (ROP)

initiative which was launched by the department in 1995-96 is now well in hand. This initiative was designed to ensure that the department's increasingly scarce resources were most effectively devoted to high priorities and essential responsibilities. Regions and sectors identified their resource pressures, opportunities for reallocation and innovative ways of doing business.

ROP reallocations have provided operating resources to support the Federal Treaty Negotiations Office in British Columbia and for a number of other claims tables. Also, ROP has strengthened the department's policy capacity and has allowed us to continue discharging environmental review responsibilities in the North despite the fact that the related operating resources were sunsetted.

The departmental **La Relève Action Plan** has advanced the business of the department by: promoting the new leadership culture to ensure empowerment, responsiveness and clarity of direction; increasing Aboriginal employment to become more representative of our partners; and, supporting employees in dealing with constant change and preparing them for jobs requiring more knowledge-based competencies.

DIAND has launched a **leadership initiative** which established a leadership profile. This profile will serve as a tool for measuring job performance. For example, when hiring managers for the department, the leadership



profile will help find people with strong leadership abilities. In addition to the establishment of a leadership profile, DIAND employees were invited to participate in open space sessions which were held in each region and sector. At these sessions, employees at all levels were provided the opportunity to voice opinions and put forth ideas that will contribute to the transformation of the department. From the thousands of comments received, it was evident that DIAND employees anticipate an organization that is results-oriented, has a clear understanding of the needs of its First Nations, Inuit and northern partners, and promotes cross-functional or cross-program teams.

The department's philosophy is that all of us can develop the skills and benefit from becoming leaders. Most importantly, First Nations and Northerners will benefit from the initiative and innovation that genuine leadership at all levels of this department can produce.

Informatics Changes - DIAND has developed an Information Management strategic vision, based on two complementary objectives: external information partnering and internal information sharing. The vision is not about technology. It is about changing the way the department interacts with First Nations and northern residents. In part, this means increased transparency, which requires access to information. It also means expanding the boundaries of departmental information management to include other federal departments and other levels of government - progress will produce efficiencies through shared information and business processes and increase service levels to, and reduce reporting burdens on First Nations and Northerners. The establishment of effective information partnerships requires the stabilization, standardization and simplification of information processes within the department and government agencies that serve First Nations and Northerners. Some of the changes will be operational, but others

will have profound implications for the way the department negotiates claims, registers Indians, manages relations with First Nations, sets policy - indeed for DIAND's core business model.

Year 2000 - The planning phase to ensure that DIAND's computers and computer applications will continue to operate in the Year 2000 and beyond was completed in April 1997. In July 1997, an internally developed how-to guide was circulated to officials across the department advising them of the actions required to ensure that all computers and applications are compliant with Year 2000 standards. Progress is now being monitored on a monthly basis.

Expand use of Financial Transfer Arrangements (FTAs) - FTAs transfer increased authority to First Nations to permit them to direct public services to meet community priorities. These agreements are being increasingly established on a multi-departmental basis to streamline federal and First Nations operations and permit better coordination of federal funds at the point of service delivery. The agreements emphasize local accountability for local decision-making while recognizing the Ministers' continuing interest in the sound and effective management of funds.

The department has established 37 agreements between June 1995 and October 1996 with 73 First Nations to run pilot projects that will examine new financial transfer arrangements .

Consolidation of Federal Funding Arrangements - Consolidation will reduce the administrative burden on First Nations - one cheque per month, one agreement, one audit. Last October's evaluation of FTAs highlighted the inclusion of other departmental funding within FTA as a best practice in improving services and achieving client satisfaction.



At headquarters, Health Canada and DIAND are finding solutions to the authority and operational issues of a common national multi-departmental agreement and they are reviewing related audit policy, non-financial data requirements, electronic data exchange, service standards and capital facilities planning. At the same time regions are working with other government departments, especially Health Canada, to develop joint agreements. The combination of the “top-down” and “bottom-up” efforts will advance the consolidation effort significantly.

Public Education Program - The department launched a public education program to increase the Canadian public’s awareness of progress being made on many

Aboriginal and northern issues as well as to illustrate the achievements of Aboriginal people. Annual communications campaigns again contributed significantly to promoting National Aboriginal Day on June 21, 1997, and to International Day of the World’s Indigenous People on August 9, 1997.

Where Are We Going?

Continue departmental renewal exercises to address shifting priorities and the need for reallocations, and change the organizational footprint in order to progress faster towards a new relationship with First Nations, Inuit, and Northerners and improve how DIAND works.



Canadian Polar Commission

Why Are We In The Business?

The Canadian Polar Commission (CPC) was established by Parliament in 1991 as the lead federal agency in the area of polar science. It reports to Parliament through the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

What Are We Doing To Achieve Results?

The Commission consists of a seven-member Board of Directors headed by a full-time chairperson and supported by a small administrative staff. The commission works closely with universities and research institutes, Aboriginal organizations, industry and government departments and agencies in Canada and abroad.

How Much Did It Cost ? (\$ Millions)

Activity	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Total Planned 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Canadian Polar Commission	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0

1996-97 Major Commitments

- Address the threat posed to northern ecosystems and human health by toxic contaminants.
- Work closely with institutes and organizations at the international level in the area of polar science .

What Did We Accomplish In 1996-97?

The Commission continued to devote much of its effort in the past year to addressing the threat posed to northern ecosystems and

human health by toxic contaminants. In October 1996, the Commission staged a major conference in Iqaluit entitled "**For Generations To Come: A Canadian Conference on Contaminants, the Environment and Human Health in the Arctic**". The three day gathering was attended by some 100 Canadian and international experts as well as representatives from across the Canadian North. The Conference was preceded by meetings in Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Kuujuaq during which the local people indicated a sense of deep concern for the safety of country food. A summary report of the Conference was released in December 1996. Based on the discussions at Iqaluit, the report called on the government to



establish a new, national contaminants program to safeguard the northern environment and the health of northern peoples.

As a follow-up to "For Generations to Come", the Canadian Polar Commission sponsored a special session, "Contaminants in Arctic Ecosystems: Changing the Sustainability Equation" at the International Union for the Conservation of Nature Conference in Montreal. Members of the CPC board were joined by representatives of the Council of Yukon First Nations, Dene Cultural Institute, Inuit Tapirisat and the Inuit Circumpolar Conference.

The Commission continued to stress the need for a clear federal commitment to polar science. Accordingly, it welcomed the setting up of an interdepartmental process to produce a federal Northern Science Strategy and has been actively involved with seven federal departments to this end.

In cooperation with the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies, the Commission revised and updated the document "Northern Studies Human Resources Survey". The survey which includes information on research and training and trends in demographics will be published in the coming year.

The Commission continued to work closely with institutes and organizations at the international level in the area of polar science. The Commission's Chairperson served as host

at the formal inauguration of the Arctic Council in Ottawa. As Canada's adhering body to the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC), the Commission lobbied successfully for the need to establish an IASC planning group on Contaminants and Human Health in the Arctic. Support to the Canadian Antarctic Research Network has been ongoing. In conjunction with this advisory group, the Commission has been preparing an application for full membership to the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research.

The Meridian, the Commission's newsletter was distributed to approximately 800 subscribers. The Commission was also involved in the publication of the Canadian Antarctic Research Network Newsletter. Two monographs "Toward a Canadian Antarctic Research Program" and "Canadians in Antarctic and Bipolar Science" were also produced.

Where Are We Going?

The Canadian Polar Commission will continue to actively promote the adoption of a federal science and technology policy for the North. Work will continue on compiling more detailed information on specific sectors within the field of polar science, a task which is essential to understanding the many factors influencing this country's polar research capability and assessing our requirements for the future.



C. KEY REVIEWS

Key Reviews Completed in 1996-1997¹

Results of Program Evaluation Studies

***Evaluation of the Arctic Environmental Strategy (AES):** The evaluation assessed the ongoing relevance, performance and effectiveness of the AES and draws lessons learned from the six year strategy. The evaluation found that the strategy was very successful and was noted as one of the federal government's most significant accomplishments to date north of 60°. The evaluation encountered concrete evidence on the realization of the intended short-term impacts and recommends that the strategy's partnership approach be used as a blueprint for future DIAND and federal government initiatives in Canada's North. The evaluation also found that the AES enhanced Canada's credibility internationally, as demonstrated through contaminants research and the supporting role provided to Canada's efforts internationally regarding the environment. Recommendations include the continuation of priority areas of hazardous waste clean-up and contaminants research, in addition to identifying ways in which cost-efficiencies can be gained.

***Interim Evaluation of the Experiences to Date with Financial Transfer Arrangements (FTAs):** The evaluation addressed pilot projects with block funding initiatives focusing on implementation status and efficiency, departmental and First Nation accountability issues, short-term impacts, lessons learned and best practices. The evaluation found that there has been an evolution in the pilot FTAs in areas such as resourcing, accountabilities and agreement terms and conditions. A number of innovations and practices across the regions were noted. The evaluation identified a continued relevancy for the move towards global funding both in terms of First Nation aspirations for increased responsibilities and authorities, as well as providing a tool to enable the department and First Nations to better operate with moderated resources. As a result of the evaluation, the pilot projects are being continued and a management action plan has been formulated to implement the recommendations pertaining to training, data management and reporting, and transparency in the funding process.

***Evaluation of the Additions to Reserves (ATR) Policy:** The evaluation assessed the performance of the policy and its continued relevance. The evaluation concluded that the policy remains relevant in that it responds to the need for additional reserve land and the regional additions committees are generally satisfied with the policy and procedures in handling additions proposals. As a result of the evaluation, an action plan was produced focusing on improving timeliness, problem-solving and information exchange mechanisms, and assistance to First Nations with implementation issues.

***Evaluation of the Environmental Issues Inventory and Remediation Plan (EIIRP):** The evaluation assessed the rationale, effectiveness, and impact of the EIIRP. Key results included: a reduction in the risks associated with on-reserve health and safety when contamination issues were addressed and remediated; greater environmental awareness among First Nations; and, an increase in departmental liabilities as a result of the program uncovering undetected environmental hazards. As a result of the review, the department is moving to improve national standards concerning consistency in ranking priorities for remedial action, and promoting preventative measures to avoid environmental problems.

¹ Projects with an asterisk (*) can be located on the Internet at <http://www.inac.gc.ca/pubs/audit/index.html>



***Evaluation of the Miawpukek Funding Agreement Evaluation:** As required in the 1992-1997 funding agreement, an evaluation was undertaken in 1996-97 of the effectiveness of this agreement, which contained many unique features when it was first negotiated and signed. Many of these features have since been incorporated into successive types of funding arrangements with First Nations across Canada and this evaluation provided the first opportunity to examine the longer term impacts of these innovative features. The evaluation found that the agreement had indeed achieved its original objectives, and that with the positive working relationship established between the First Nation and DIAND Atlantic Region, many expectations had been exceeded.

***Evaluation of the Canada-NWT Economic Development Agreement:** This evaluation was undertaken in response to a Treasury Board requirement to address results achieved, appropriateness of structure and activities, impacts, delivery efficiency and effectiveness and continued relevance. The evaluation found that although the rationale for economic development programming remains valid, it confirmed the federal decision not to renew the agreement.

Results of Internal Audits

***Audit of Material Management:** A comprehensive audit of the material management functions and actions at headquarters and in the Atlantic and Saskatchewan regions was performed. This audit assessed the efficiency, effectiveness and economy of departmental management practices. The audit identified opportunities for the Material Management Section (MMS) at headquarters to reduce its workload and delegate authority, while ensuring compliance with relevant policies and ensuring control over procurement and asset management activities. Corrective actions implemented as a result of the audit include: improving the use of acquisition cards; increased delegation of purchasing authority; performing inventory counts on a cyclical basis; improving the support for the procurement and asset management systems; improving the management and tracking of assets; and, completion of a procedures manual.

***Transfer Payment Management System (TPMS) Audit:** The audit assessed the integrity and reliability of the reporting system which tracks transfer payments to First Nations and other recipients. The audit concluded that the integrity controls were adequate and effective and help to ensure the completeness and accuracy of transactions processed. The audit identified a number of recommendations aimed at strengthening controls over edit checks, payment transaction files and accidental deletion of data. A number of corrective actions resulting from this audit and the simultaneous Joint Application Development (JAD) initiative have been completed and should result in more effective controls over data processing.

***Resources Information Management System (RIMS) Audit:** The audit assessed the integrity and reliability of the reporting system at Indian Oil and Gas Canada (IOGC) which tracks the revenues from the oil and gas activity transactions. The audit concluded that the integrity controls within its reporting sub-systems were effective and helpful in ensuring the completeness and accuracy of processing oil and gas activity transactions. As a result of the audit, an action plan is being implemented to enhance data integrity, improve validation edit checks, and improve internal lines of accountability and communications between system users.

***Financial Audit of Indian Economic Development Fund (IEDF), Loan Guarantee Program, Year Ended March 31, 1995:** The audit reviewed loan balances, records and transactions for the Loan Guarantee Program, as well as the financial management and administrative activities of IEDF. Findings indicate that the Loan Guarantee Program Schedule accurately presents the outstanding guarantees as reflected by departmental records, payments made and maximum contingent liabilities. Since the audit did not reveal deficient management practices and controls, no corrective action was required.



***Financial Audit of Indian Economic Development Fund (IEDF), Loan Guarantee Program, Year Ended March 31, 1996:** The audit reviewed loan balances, records and transactions for the Loan Guarantee Program, as well as the financial management and administrative activities of IEDF. Findings indicate that the Loan Guarantee Program Schedule accurately presents the outstanding guarantees as reflected by departmental records, payments made and maximum contingent liabilities. Since the audit did not reveal deficient management practices and controls, no corrective action was required.

***Audit of Social Assistance Database:** This audit comprehensively examined the quality and integrity of the social assistance database. The auditors found the 1994-95 social assistance data submissions were incomplete, with unsupported estimations. An action plan is being implemented to improve the data collection process and develop a departmental directive requiring social assistance quality and challenge functions in all regions.

Other Key Reviews

***Review of the DIAND Forestry Decision Making Process in the Yukon Region:** The review assessed the events, decisions, actions and effects of decisions relating to the Yukon forestry industry in 1995. A management action plan was prepared based upon review recommendations involving the establishment of a forestry management team, clarifying lines of responsibilities which focus on forest inventory and administration in specific areas, the development of an updated inventory of forestry resources, and studies of timber quality for determining what constitutes sustainable forest resource development in the Yukon.

Review of the Relevance and Utilization of DIAND's Corporate Reports: The review assessed the need, utilization and usefulness of corporate reports. Sixty departmental reports were identified as being produced on an ongoing basis at regular time intervals. Each report was assessed and recommendations included streamlining report production, discontinuation of certain reports and identification of potential cost savings.

***Review of the Social Assistance (SA) Methodology for Compliance:** This review provided senior management with an assessment of the adequacy of monitoring and the accountability framework related to the program. It also identified ways and means for a more cost-effective approach to program reviews and monitoring of social assistance activities and identified practices that could be used to ensure program reviews are an effective management tool to reduce risks in areas of eligibility, leakage and potential fraud. The review covered headquarters and all regions (except NWT). As a result of the review, the department will ensure that all forms of funding agreements for delivering the program have an appropriate compliance and program review component, that program recipient data is accurate prior to entering into funding agreements and that the year-end reporting requirements include appropriate program management data.



External Reviews

Office of the Auditor General of Canada, Study of Accountability Practices from the Perspective of First Nations, (September, 1996): This study focused on the perspectives of First Nations on accountability issues related to their evolving relationship with the federal government. Both First Nations and government participants in the study recognized the importance of effective accountability and articulated a clear sense of essential accountability factors. While participants felt the current situation was unsatisfactory, many were optimistic and felt that progress could be made.

Office of the Auditor General of Canada, Audit of Funding Arrangements, (November, 1996): The audit considered DIAND's funding arrangements with First Nations in the context of the evolving relationship between the parties. The audit noted that as the department proceeds to develop an accountability framework in which First Nations governments are expected to be primarily accountable to their community members, the department continues to be responsible to Parliament for the way it handles public resources.

Special Studies

Risk Management Discussion Paper: A special project to support DIAND's new Leadership Profile by providing to all employees a framework within which they may adopt innovative practices or procedures and subject these to structured risk assessments. Such innovations will permit DIAND staff to better achieve the department's and the government's stated priorities, while at the same time systematically considering the interests of our First Nation Partners and other stakeholders.

Section IV

Supplementary Information



A. Listing of Statutory and Key Departmental Reports

Listing of Statutory and Key Departmental Reports

Statutory Reports

- Northern Oil and Gas Annual Report

Key Departmental Reports

- Report on Plans and Priorities
- Business Plan
- Basic Departmental Data
- Annual Northern Expenditure Plan
- Northern Indicators
- Indian Register by Sex and Population



B. References/Contacts for Further Information

References/Contacts for Further Information

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C. Financial Summary Tables

Summary of Voted Appropriations

Authorities for 1996-97 - Part II of the Estimates Financial Requirements by Authority			
Vote	(millions of dollars)	1996-97 Main Estimates	1996-97 Actual¹
Indian Affairs and Northern Development			
Department			
<i>Administration Program</i>			
1	Program expenditures	59.4	67.4
(S)	Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development - Salary and motor car allowance	0.0	0.0
(S)	Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	0.0	0.0
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	4.7	4.9
	<i>Total Program</i>	<u>64.2</u>	<u>72.4</u>
<i>Indian and Inuit Affairs Program</i>			
5	Operating expenditures	167.5	191.4
6b	To write-off from the Accounts of Canada, certain debts and obligations due to her Majesty in right of Canada	0.0	2.1
10	Capital expenditures	3.5	1.4
15	Grants and contributions	3,661.8	3,692.8
(S)	Grassy Narrows and Islington Bands Mercury Disability Board	0.0	0.0
(S)	Liabilities in respect of loan guarantees made to Indians for Housing and Economic Development	2.0	2.0
(S)	Indian Annuities	1.4	1.8
(S)	Grant to Inuvialuit Regional Corporation under the <i>Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Claims Settlement Act</i>	20.0	20.0
(S)	Grants to Aboriginal organizations designated to receive claim settlement payments pursuant to Comprehensive Land Claim Settlement Acts	117.9	118.3
(S)	Payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of guaranteed loans issued out of the Indian Economic Development Account	0.0	0.0
(S)	Foregiveness of loans issued from Indian housing assistance account	0.0	0.0
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	12.9	13.4
(S)	Court awards	0.0	0.1
(S)	Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	0.0	0.1
(S)	Refunds of amounts credited to revenues in previous years	0.0	0.0
	Total budgetary	<u>3,987.1</u>	<u>4,043.4</u>
L15	Loans for the construction of houses through the Indian Housing Assistance Account	0.0	(0.1)
L20	Loans and guarantees of loans through the Indian Economic Development Account	0.0	(2.2)
L20	Loans to native claimants	22.8	22.8
L25	Loans to Yukon Elders	0.8	0.8
L30	Loans to First Nations in British Columbia for the purpose of supporting their participation in the British Columbia Treaty Commission process	15.4	20.2
	Total non-budgetary	<u>39.0</u>	<u>41.5</u>
	<i>Total Program</i>	<u>4,026.1</u>	<u>4,084.9</u>



Authorities for 1996-97 - Part II of the Estimates Financial Requirements by Authority (continued)

Vote	(millions of dollars)	1996-97 Main Estimates	1996-97 Actual ¹
<i>Northern Affairs Program</i>			
35	Operating expenditures	67.3	69.7
36b	To write-off from the Accounts of Canada, certain debts and obligations due to her Majesty in right of Canada	0.0	0.0
40	Grants and contributions	51.2	64.1
45	Payments to Canada Post Corporation	13.1	15.1
(S)	Payments to comprehensive claim beneficiaries in compensation for resource royalties	1.4	1.6
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	4.8	5.0
(S)	Refunds of amounts credited to revenues in previous years	0.0	0.3
(S)	Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	0.0	0.0
	Total budgetary	137.9	155.8
L55	Provision of Inuit Loan Fund for loans to Inuit to promote commercial activities	0.0	0.0
	Total non-budgetary	0.0	0.0
	<i>Total Program</i>	<i>137.9</i>	<i>155.8</i>
	Total Department	4,228.2	4,313.1
Canadian Polar Commission			
50	Program expenditures	0.9	1.0
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	0.1	0.1
	Total Agency	1.0	1.0

1. Actual expenditures for 1996-97 include items approved in Supplementary Estimates, notably funding for the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement (education), the implementation of Nunavut and the Youth Strategy, as well as an adjustment to reprofile comprehensive claims funding to future years.

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.


Revenues to the Consolidated Revenue Fund by Business Line

Details of Revenues to the Consolidated Revenue Fund by Business Line					
	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Total Planned 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Claims					
Return on investments:					
• Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
• Native Claimants	0.0	4.9	7.1	4.9	7.0
Other non-tax revenue	0.0	8.9	9.5	8.9	9.5
Sub-total (Claims)	3.8	13.9	16.6	13.9	16.5
Indian and Inuit Programming					
Goods and services tax	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Return on investments:					
• Indian economic development fund	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0
Recovery from guaranteed loans	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.7
Refunds of previous years' expenditures	5.4	6.2	5.0	6.2	10.4
Adjustment of Prior Year's Payables at Year End	1.4	4.8	6.0	4.8	1.4
Privileges, licences and permits	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Services and service fees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Proceeds from:					
• Sales	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
• Disposal of surplus Crown Assets	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other non-tax revenue	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0
Sub-total (Indian and Inuit Programming)	9.8	14.4	14.0	14.4	14.3
Northern Affairs					
Goods and Services Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Return on investments:					
• Norman Wells Project profits ¹	30.4	30.2	99.8	30.2	107.9
• Other	3.3	2.0	3.8	2.0	2.9
Refunds of previous years' expenditures	0.3	4.2	2.0	0.0	0.3
Adjustments of Prior Year's Payables at Year End	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.4
Canada mining	4.0	3.1	7.3	6.8	3.4
Yukon quartz mining	0.8	0.7	5.8	0.9	3.2
Placer mining fees	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Quarrying royalties	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
Coal leases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metallic and non-metallic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Oil and gas royalties	7.3	7.6	7.7	4.6	15.2
Oil and Gas Forfeitures	0.0	1.0	10.8	0.0	0.9
Forestry	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.0	2.6
Land, building and machinery rentals	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8
Land use fees	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Other fees, rentals, licences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Living accommodation and services	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Proceeds from:					
• Sales	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
• Disposal of surplus Crown Assets	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other non-tax revenues	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sub-total (Northern Affairs)	49.1	51.4	140.9	46.3	141.8



Details of Revenues to the Consolidated Revenue Fund by Business Line (cont'd)

(millions of dollars)	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Total Planned 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Administration					
Refunds of previous years' expenditures	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Adjustments of Prior Year's Payables at Year End	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Living accommodation and services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Service and service fees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Proceeds from disposal of surplus Crown assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other non-tax revenues	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-total (Administration)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Transfer Payments to the Territorial Governments Program					
Adjustments of Prior Year's Payables at Year End	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Revenues to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	62.8	81.9	171.7	74.6	172.7

- Actual expenditures for 1996-97 include the second settlement payment to the Crown by Imperial Oil Inc. (initial payment made in 1995-96) and a related increase in the annual payment (these amounts were not included in the planned expenditure figure).

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.

Capital Spending by Business Line

(millions of dollars)	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Total Planned 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Claims	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.5
Indian and Inuit Programming	388.2	454.4	553.9	527.2	611.4
Northern Affairs	3.8	2.2	2.5	0.0	0.2
Administration	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.0	2.4
Total Capital Spending	393.4	458.1	558.5	527.2	614.5

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.



Transfer Payments by Business Line

Transfer Payments by Business Line ¹					
(millions of dollars)	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Total Planned 1996-97	Actual 1996-97²
Grants					
Claims	294.2	274.6	286.1	279.9	254.8
Indian and Inuit Programming	162.1	150.2	155.4	177.8	148.6
Northern Affairs	0.9	0.9	2.5	0.8	0.8
Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Grants	457.2	425.7	444.0	458.5	404.1
Contributions					
Claims	23.6	27.0	37.0	48.9	35.1
Indian and Inuit Programming	2,622.3	2,886.8	3,117.3	3,294.6	3,394.5
Northern Affairs	59.4	78.1	65.9	50.5	63.3
Administration	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total Contributions	2,705.8	2,992.5	3,220.7	3,394.4	3,493.3
Total					
Claims	317.7	301.6	323.2	328.8	289.9
Indian and Inuit Programming	2,784.4	3,037.0	3,272.6	3,472.4	3,543.0
Northern Affairs	60.3	79.1	68.5	51.2	64.1
Administration	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total Grants and Contributions	3,162.9	3,418.2	3,664.7	3,852.9	3,897.4

1. Does not include expenditures for the Transfer Payments to the Territorial Governments Program as this program was transferred to the Department of Finance in June 1995.
2. Actual expenditures for 1996-97 include items approved in Supplementary Estimates, notably funding for the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement (education), the implementation of Nunavut and the Youth Strategy, as well as an adjustment to reprofile comprehensive claims funding to future years.

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.



Statutory Payments by Business Line

Details of Statutory Payments by Business Line					
(millions of dollars)	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Total Planned 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Claims					
Grant to the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation under the <i>Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Claims Settlement Act</i>	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Payment to Aboriginal organizations designated to receive claim settlement payments pursuant to Comprehensive Land Claim Settlement Acts	0.0	30.4	95.9	117.9	118.3
Grassy Narrows and Islington Bands Mercury Disability Board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contributions to employee benefit plans	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.3
Sub-Total (Claims)	21.0	51.8	117.9	139.8	140.6
Indian and Inuit Programming					
Forgiveness of loans issued from Indian housing assistance account	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Liabilities in respect of loan guarantees made to Indians for housing and economic development (<i>Indian Act</i>)	0.6	0.4	0.1	2.0	2.0
Indian annuities (<i>Indian Act</i>)	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.8
Payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of guaranteed loans issued out of the Indian economic development account	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contributions to employee benefit plans	15.0	13.6	11.7	11.1	11.1
Court awards	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Refunds of amounts credited to revenues in previous years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Sub-Total (Indian and Inuit Programming)	17.4	16.0	13.6	14.5	15.1
Northern Affairs					
Payments to comprehensive claim beneficiaries in compensation for resource royalties	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.4	1.6
Contributions to employee benefit plans	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.0
Refunds of amounts credited to revenue in previous years	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3
Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-total (Northern Affairs)	5.1	5.5	6.7	6.3	6.9

**Details of Statutory Payments by Business Line (continued)**

(millions of dollars)	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Total Planned 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Administration					
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development - Salary and motor car allowance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contributions to employee benefit plans	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.7	4.9
Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-total (Administration)	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.8	5.0
Total	47.6	77.3	141.9	165.3	167.6

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.



Loans by Business Line

Details of Loans by Business Line					
(millions of dollars)	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Total Planned 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Claims					
Loans to native claimants in accordance with terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council for the purpose of defraying costs related to research, development and negotiation of claims	27.0	25.0	24.6	22.8	22.8
Loans to the Council of Yukon Indians for interim benefits to the Yukon Elders	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Loans to First Nations in British Columbia for the purpose of supporting First Nations' participation in the British Columbia Treaty Commission process	0.0	14.9	16.4	15.4	20.2
Sub-Total (Claims)	28.2	41.1	41.8	39.0	43.8
Indian and Inuit Programming					
Loans - construction of houses (net)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)
Loans and loan guarantees through the Indian Economic Development Account (net)	(0.9)	(10.9)	(2.9)	0.0	(2.2)
Sub-Total (Indian and Inuit Programming)	(1.0)	(11.1)	(3.0)	0.0	(2.2)
Northern Affairs					
Provision of Inuit Loan Fund for loans to Inuit to promote commercial activities (net)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(0.8)	0.0	0.0
Loans for the establishment or expansion of small businesses in the Yukon Territory through the Yukon Territory Small Business Loans Account (net)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-total (Northern Affairs)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.8)	0.0	0.0
Total	27.1	29.1	38.0	39.0	41.5

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.



Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Liabilities	
List of Contingent Liabilities	Current Amount of Contingent Liability (millions of dollars)
Loans	
On-reserve Housing	
- CMHC and other approved lenders	997.8
- Farm Credit Corporation	0.2
Indian Economic Development Guarantee Fund	2.4
Claims and Pending and Threatened Litigation	
Litigation	7,549.3
Non-litigation	618.5
Comprehensive Native Land Claims	581.2
Total	<u>9,749.4</u>
Sick Leave	
Employees are permitted to accumulate unused sick leave. However, such leave entitlements do not vest and can be used only in the event of illness. The amount of accumulated sick leave entitlements which will become payable in future years cannot reasonably be determined and accordingly have not been recorded in the information provided. Payments of sick leave benefits are included in current operations as incurred.	

Note: Due to rounding, column may not add to totals shown.



Legislation Administered by the Department

Legislation Administered by the Department

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

<i>British Columbia Indian Cut-Off Lands Settlement Act</i>	S.C., 1984, c. 2
<i>British Columbia Indian Lands Settlement Act</i>	S.C., 1919-1920, c. 51
<i>British Columbia Treaty Commission Act</i>	S.C., 1995, c. 45
<i>An Act Respecting the Caughnawaga Indian Reserve and to Amend the Indian Act</i>	S.C., 1934, c. 29
<i>Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act</i>	S.C., 1984, c. 18
<i>Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985 c. I-6
<i>Fort Nelson Indian Reserve Minerals Revenue Sharing Act</i>	S.C., 1983-84, c. 38
<i>Grassy Narrows and Islington Indian Bands Mercury Pollution Claims Settlement Act</i>	S.C., 1986, c. 23
<i>Gwich'in Land Claim Settlement Act</i>	S.C., 1992, c. 53
<i>Indian Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. I-5
<i>Indian Lands Agreement (1986) Act</i>	S.C., 1988, c. 39
<i>Indian Oil and Gas Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. I-7
<i>Indian (Soldier Settlement) Act</i>	R.S.C., 1927, c. 98
<i>James Bay and Northern Quebec Native Claims Settlement Act</i>	S.C., 1976-77, c. 32
<i>Nelson House First Nation Flooded Land Act</i>	S.C., 1997, c. 29
<i>An Act to confirm an Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of New Brunswick respecting Indian Reserves</i>	S.C., 1959, c. 47
<i>Northern Canada Power Commission (Share Issuance and Sale Authorization) Act</i>	S.C., 1988, c.12
<i>Northern Canada Power Commission Yukon Assets Disposal Authorization Act</i>	S.C., 1987, c. 9
<i>Northwest Territories Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. N-27
<i>Northwest Territories Waters Act</i>	R.S.C., 1992, c. 39
<i>An Act to confirm an Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia respecting Indian Reserves</i>	S.C., 1959, c. 50
<i>Nunavut Act</i>	S.C., 1993, c. 28
<i>Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act</i>	S.C., 1993, c. 29
<i>An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the Government of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian Reserve Lands</i>	S.C., 1924, c. 48
<i>Pictou Landing Indian Band Agreement Act</i>	S.C., 1995, c. 4
<i>St. Peters Indian Reserve Act</i>	S.C., 1916, c. 24
<i>St. Regis Islands Act</i>	S.C., 1926-27, c. 37
<i>Sahtu Dene and Metis Land Claim Settlement Act</i>	S.C., 1994, c. 27
<i>Saskatchewan Treaty Land Entitlement Act</i>	S.C., 1993, c. 11
<i>Sechelt Indian Band Self-Government Act</i>	S.C., 1986, c. 27
<i>An Act Respecting the Songhees Indian Reserve</i>	S.C., 1911, c. 24

**Legislation Administered by the Department (*continued*)****The Minister has the sole responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts: (*cont'd*)**

<i>Split Lake Cree First Nation Flooded Land Act</i>	S.C., 1994, c. 42
<i>Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Claims Settlement Act</i>	S.C., 1984, c. 24
<i>York Factory First Nation Flooded Land Act</i>	S.C., 1997, c. 28
<i>Yukon Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. Y-2
<i>Yukon First Nations Lands Claims Settlement Act</i>	S.C., 1994, c. 34
<i>Yukon First Nations Self-Government Act</i>	S.C., 1994, c. 35
<i>Yukon Placer Mining Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. Y-3
<i>Yukon Quartz Mining Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. Y-4
<i>An Act to amend the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and the Yukon Placer Mining Act</i>	S.C., 1996, c. 27
<i>Yukon Surface Rights Board Act</i>	S.C., 1994, c. 43

The Minister shares responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:

<i>Alberta Natural Resources Act</i>	S.C., 1930, c. 3
<i>Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. A-12
<i>British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act</i>	S.C., 1943-44, c. 19
<i>Canada Lands Survey Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. L-6
<i>Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. O-7
<i>Canada Petroleum Resources Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. 36 (2nd Supp.)
<i>Canadian Polar Commission Act</i>	S.C., 1991, c. 6
<i>Condominium Ordinance Validation Act</i>	S.C., 1985, c. 46
<i>Dominion Waters Power Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. W-4
<i>Land Titles Repeal Act</i>	S.C., 1993, c. 41
<i>Manitoba Natural Resources Act</i>	R.S.C., 1930, c. 29
<i>Manitoba Supplementary Provisions Act</i>	R.S.C., 1927, c. 124
<i>Natural Resources Transfer (School Lands) Amendment Act, 1961</i>	S.C., 1960-61, c. 62
<i>Railway Belt Act</i>	R.S.C., 1927, c. 116
<i>Railway Belt and Peace River Block Act</i>	S.C., 1930, c. 37
<i>Railway Belt Water Act</i>	R.S.C., 1927, c. 211
<i>Saskatchewan Natural Resources Act</i>	S.C., 1930, c. 41
<i>Territorial Lands Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, T-7
<i>Yukon Waters Act</i>	S.C., 1992, c. 40