ESTIMATES

Department of Justice Canada

Performance Report

For the period ending
March 31, 2002

Canada

The Estimates Document

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

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

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

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

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

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Available in Canada through your local bookseller or by mail from

Canadian Government Publishing — PWGSC

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9

Catalogue No. BT31-4/39-2002
ISBN 0-660-62109-6

Foreword

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

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

Departmental performance reports play a key role in the cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting of results through ministers to Parliament and citizens. Departments and agencies are encouraged to prepare their reports following certain principles. Based on these principles, an effective report provides a coherent and balanced picture of performance that is brief and to the point. It focuses on outcomes - benefits to Canadians and Canadian society - and describes the contribution the organisation has made toward those outcomes. It sets the department's performance in context and discusses risks and challenges faced by the organisation in delivering its commitments. The report also associates performance with earlier commitments as well as achievements realised in partnership with other governmental and non-governmental organisations. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it links resources to results. Finally, the report is credible because it substantiates the performance information with appropriate methodologies and relevant data.

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

This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Internet site:
http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dpre.asp

Comments or questions can be directed to:

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Department of Justice

Performance Report

For the period ending March 31, 2002

Martin Cauchon
Minister of Justice and
Attorney General of Canada

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1.0 The Minister's Message

I am pleased to present the Department of Justice's 2001–2002 Performance Report.

The past year has been challenging for the Department, as it faced changing security issues in Canada and around the world. Responding to the events of September 11 and their impact were the focus of much of the Department's work this year, as we developed our legislative response. Bill C-36, the Government of Canada's anti-terrorism legislation, ensures law enforcement and national security agencies have the tools they need to protect the security and safety of Canadians from terrorist activity while also ensuring that their rights and freedoms are safeguarded.

This year, the Department has continued to strengthen and expand its partnerships with other levels of government, non-government organizations and other stakeholders to improve the justice system's effectiveness in supporting crime prevention in our communities, responding to the evolving concerns of the public about justice issues, and protecting Canadians from new and emerging forms of crime, particularly in relation to new technologies.

For instance, two major pieces of legislation were introduced: Bill C-15 in March, and Bill C-24 in June. These laws will protect our children from exploitation through the Internet and give law enforcement new resources to address organized crime. The *Youth Criminal Justice Act* is another important piece of Justice legislation that was also passed by Parliament this year. It is the cornerstone of the Department's Youth Justice Renewal Initiative, which involves communities across Canada working together to create a more fair and effective justice system for youth.

In 2001-2002, the Attorney General of Canada dealt with a number of high-impact cases, involving such diverse issues as immigration, taxes and fundamental human rights.

Making the justice system more responsive to the needs of Aboriginal Canadians remains a priority for the Department. The Aboriginal Justice Strategy (AJS) aims to reduce the rates of crime and incarceration among Aboriginal people and make the justice system more sensitive to Aboriginal culture. Through its continued partnership with government and non-government organizations, the AJS also supports the resolution of complex legal issues arising from the tragic legacy of Indian Residential Schools.

The Department continues to respond to a changing national and international environment with innovation, creativity and a renewed commitment to knowledge and information sharing, both within and outside government. The Department is implementing a new human resources strategy that builds on and expands the diversity of the skills and knowledge of Justice employees across Canada. Other undertakings address the promotion of continuous learning, innovation and creativity in the Department's work, and excellence in the delivery of our services.

In 2001-2002, the Department implemented the first components of its five-year Strategic Plan. This Plan establishes the roadmap for the Department to fulfill its mandate to effectively steward the justice system and safeguard the rights, freedoms, safety and security of Canadians and their communities.

The Department of Justice continues to work to effectively manage and improve Canada's justice system, to consult and engage the public in this process, and to maintain a standard of excellence in its service to the Government of Canada and to all Canadians.

Martin Cauchon
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

2.0 Departmental Performance

2.1 Who We Are and What We Do

The Minister of Justice fulfills a dual role in Canada's justice system, as Attorney General of Canada and as Minister of Justice.

The *Attorney General* is the litigation counsel for the federal Crown and discharges his duties in accordance with the public interest and within the framework of existing legislation. This involves:

- Providing legal advice and services to federal departments and agencies, including the regulation and conduct of litigation; and
- prosecuting for violations of all federal legislation, other than the *Criminal Code* in the provinces, and for violations of all federal legislation, including the *Criminal Code*, in the territories.

The function of the *Minister of Justice* relates mainly to policy considerations in those areas of law that are the direct responsibility of the Minister, including:

- *Criminal justice;*
- *human rights;*
- *family and youth law;*
- *administrative law;*
- *aboriginal justice;*
- *access to information and privacy;*
- *general public law policy;*
- *official languages;*
- *government's responsibility for courts and judges; and*
- *Canada's participation in the activities of international organizations working toward the development of international private law.*

The *Minister* is also responsible for:

- *Implementing administrative justice policy objectives through programs and services;*
- *addressing issues that relate to accessibility, fairness and equality in the justice system;*
- *providing legal mechanisms used by departments and agencies to achieve the overall objectives of the government;*
- *drafting government bills and regulations; and*
- *ensuring that the government's legislation and regulations comply with the* Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms *and with other government policy and legislation.*

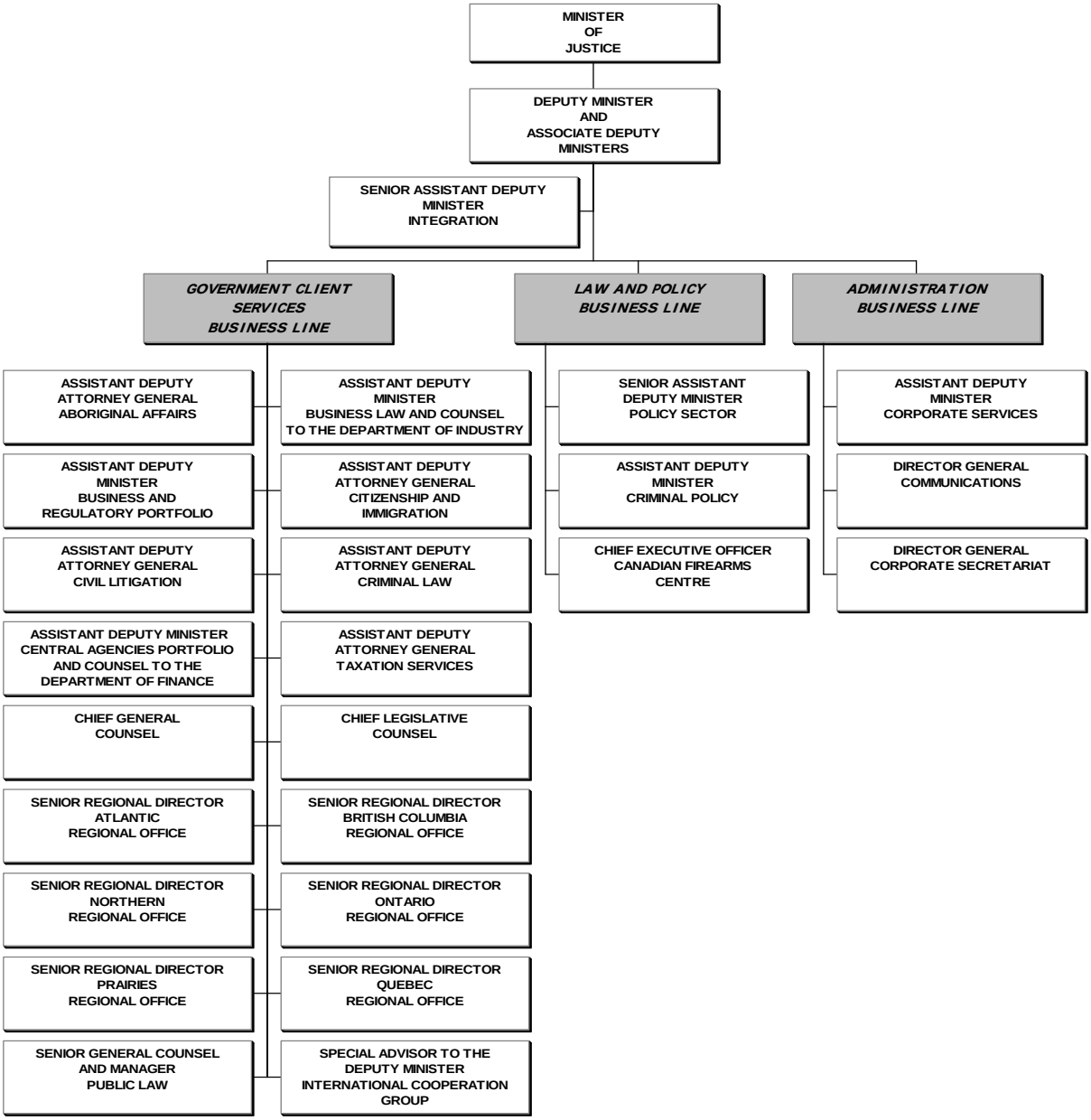
The duties and responsibilities of the Department of Justice are set out in the *Department of Justice Act*. The Department provides a full range of legal services to the Government of Canada, including provision of legal advice, preparation of legal documents, drafting of legislation and regulations and conduct of litigation. The Department is charged with ensuring that the administration of public affairs is carried out in accordance with the law.

In addition to the *Department of Justice Act*, the main legislation that governs the work of the Department includes the *Canadian Bill of Rights*, the *Statutory Instruments Act* and the *Statute Revision Act*. The Department examines all bills introduced by federal ministers and regulations submitted to the Clerk of the Privy Council for registration to ensure they are consistent with the purposes and provisions of the

Canadian Bill of Rights and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. In both cases, the Minister is required to report any inconsistencies to Parliament. The *Statutory Instruments Act* requires that regulations be examined on the basis of the criteria set out in that Act. The *Statute Revision Act* allows public statutes of Canada and the regulations to be periodically revised and consolidated.

Organizational Structure

The following chart identifies the department's three business lines and the positions that manage and contribute to them.



2.2 Past Year In Review

Our Work Environment

Last year was one of continuing pressures on Canada's justice system. Several events that shook the foundations of Western democracy demanded instant reaction from the Department of Justice and a number of its partners. These events happened within increasing globalization, where many justice-related issues needed to be addressed jointly by a number of nations and through international bodies, such as the United Nations. The increase in transnational crime, which includes terrorism, drug trade and "cyber crime", confirmed the need for this type of effort.

To address all its challenges, the Department organized itself to focus on the principles of teamwork and integration, empowerment and accountability of senior management, and effective governance. The Department continued to implement its five-year Strategic Plan (on web site: http://canada.justice.gc.ca/en/dept/pub/just/strat_plan), which confirmed the need for building solid performance measures to monitor and report on success in meeting the Department's strategic objectives. Organizational units worked together to address the various priorities and challenges. Most achievements in this report are the result of this collaboration, both in the regions and at headquarters.

Under the first strategic direction, *Serving Canadians,* the Department invested in a number of ongoing and new initiatives designed to provide a fair, effective, efficient and accessible justice system. Many of these initiatives are being done in collaboration and partnership with federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, international and non-governmental partners, including non-profit and volunteer organizations. Some of the major current initiatives, built on strong partnerships, are: Public Safety and Anti-terrorism, the Canadian Firearms Program, the National Crime Prevention Strategy, the Child-Centred Family Support Strategy Program, and the Youth Justice Renewal initiative. The Department is also evaluating citizen engagement in the management of Canada's justice system, with the objective of greater involvement of the public in the initiatives that concern their safety and security. In the past year, we enhanced public participation on a wide variety of issues, including youth justice, child support and custody and access, victims of crime, anti-terrorism, and the development of public and legal education and information.

The second strategic direction, *Providing High Value and Making Choices,* reflects the Department's responsibility for the provision of legal and legislation services to all ministers and their departments, as well as to most federal agencies. With emerging social, economic and environmental issues in Canada and at the international level, the Department's role is changing and its workload is increasing to deal with the new challenges. The Department has grown considerably in the last five years to deal with all these changes. It is also visible and active on the international scene, working with partners, participating in forums and contributing to legal jurisprudence, including support to other countries' efforts to reform their systems of justice.

Under the third strategic direction, *Capitalizing on Our Strengths*, the Department is working to improve its management and administration and to build a knowledgeable, professional and responsive work force, well equipped to provide the highest quality service to client organizations and to Canadians. Major strides were made in this area, from development of a solid human resource strategic plan (with focus on staff recruitment and retention), continuous learning and promoting this Department as a workplace of choice, to major enhancements to information technology. These include new user-friendly tools for public access to information on Canada's justice system, enhancements to information databases to

support joint efforts with our partners, as well as internal tools to increase our efficiency in serving clients.

While making all these improvements, the Department has to deal with facilities and accommodations issues and is putting more emphasis on the safety and security of its employees. To help Canadians better understand the justice system and to play a meaningful role in it, the Department also continues to invest in the Public Legal Education Program and in public consultations on law and policy reform.

The Department has undertaken a fundamental review of its capacity to meet the increasing workload. New resources were obtained as a result of this review. They are being invested in enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the Department by increasing our capacity to deliver high quality legal advice to the Government, to produce and implement quality policy, programs and services to Canadians while engaging citizens in policy discussions and formulation, and to strengthen the administrative infrastructure needed to support these activities.

2.3 What We Accomplished in 2001-2002

2.3.1 Performance Highlights and Resource Expenditures

During the past year, the Department continued to focus on cutting-edge leadership and excellence in law and policy in keeping with government priorities. The year saw a number of major legislative amendments and new policies and programs focused on safety and security, families, children and youth, Aboriginal people, victims of crime, and on crime prevention.

The record of achievements in the following sections highlights the Department's ongoing commitment to building a justice system that reflects Canadian values of fairness, equality, respect and accountability while keeping pace with the changing needs of a diverse society.

The Department has managed its legal services and programs through an integrated network of regional offices, which deliver its programs and services and are also getting more involved in departmental policy-making, and through an integrated network of headquarters organizational units. The majority of accomplishments are the result of the collaborative effort of a number of departmental teams.

2001- 2002 Spending by Business Line

	(millions of dollars) *2001-2002*		
Business Lines	**Planned Spending**	***Total Authorities***	**Actual**
Government Client Services	215.6	*266.5*	**269.8**
Law and Policy	571.1	*626.9*	**595.6**
Administration	62.3	*75.0*	**70.0**
Total Department	**849.0**	***968.3***	**935.4**

Planned Spending includes the amounts approved in the main estimates plus adjustments for items approved in the Federal Budget.

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

The figures shown in the above table and in Section IV of this report are based on the Department's Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP) and Public Accounts Canada for fiscal year 2001-02.

The totals in the above table do not include accommodation costs; these costs are, however, included in the expenditures for 2001-2002, shown for each reported initiative further in this document.

2.3.2 Serving Canadians

SERVING CANADIANS	ACCOMPLISHMENTS / RESULTS
PUBLIC SAFETY AND ANTI-TERRORISM	• Legislation developed and implemented quickly to counter terrorism threats • Legislation conforms to UN standards
YOUTH JUSTICE RENEWAL	• New youth legislation enacted in February 2002 to help reduce youth crime
CHILD-CENTRED FAMILY LAW	• Support to National Children's Agenda • Review and report on Child Support Guidelines
ORGANIZED CRIME	• Aggressive measures introduced in January 2002 to deal with organized crime • Specialized prosecution teams formed
FIREARMS PROGRAM	• Finalizing processing of registration applications • Successful launch of registration initiative • Guns kept away from dangerous individuals
VICTIMS OF CRIME	• Responding to needs/ concerns of victims of crime • Increased awareness of services for victims
NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY	• Drug treatment courts established in Vancouver, Toronto • Innovative ways developed to deal with crime
LEGAL AID	• Additional $20 million/year invested by federal government • Study to address legal aid needs in Canada
ABORIGINAL JUSTICE STRATEGY	• Enhanced partnerships with aboriginal groups • Introduction of alternatives to court system to help offenders
CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENTS	• Legislation passed to increase public safety • New provisions to protect children • Tougher sentences for criminal harassment introduced
GOVERNANCE	• Access to Information review completed to ensure government privacy and access to information legislation is current and relevant
REFORM OF THE CANADIAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACT	• Act review produced 165 recommendations, including new discrimination and exemption provisions

2.3.2.1 Public Safety and Anti-Terrorism

Fiscal Year	Spending ($ million)	
	Planned(*)	Actual(*)
2001-2002	n/a	4.8

(*) No spending was planned for this initiative at the beginning of fiscal year 2001-2002; the actual spending reflects the funding obtained to address this project after the September 11, 2001, events.

Key features of the Anti-Terrorism Act (Bill C-36*):*

- *Defines and designates terrorist groups*
- *Makes it an offence to knowingly harbor a terrorist*
- *Cuts off financial support for terrorists*
- *Makes electronic surveillance of suspected terrorist activities easier*
- *Eliminates internet hate propaganda and strengthens laws against hate crimes*

The Minister of Justice tabled Bill C-36 on October 15, 2001. The legislation amends the Criminal Code and a number of other acts to create a comprehensive package of measures to identify, prosecute, convict and punish terrorist groups. A number of distinct criminal offences were created and procedures were established for the government to create a list of terrorist entities. New investigative powers were given to law enforcement, national security agencies and courts, while ensuring that the rights contained in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* are respected, particularly those that protect Canadians' personal information and privacy.

Bill C-36 requires a comprehensive parliamentary review within three years of coming into force. Annual reports are required on the investigative powers created by the legislation. Bill C-36 came into force, with a few exceptions, on December 24, 2001. The Department is currently implementing the legislation and enhancing its capacity to address any litigation arising from the use of the bill. Specialized litigation teams have been created to deal quickly and effectively with any cases that threaten public security or that challenge the validity of the legislation.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Effective legislation is in place to increase public security and prevent terrorist threats	• Bill C-36 amending *Criminal Code*, several other statutes, and implementing final U.N. Conventions • Training sessions held with police, prosecutors and civil litigators • Meetings with ethno-cultural and legal community	• Legislation introduced October 15, 2001, in force in December • Many police officers, prosecutors and civil litigators trained on new legislation • Key stakeholders engaged in discussions of concerns • Capacity in place to address civil and criminal litigation	• Comprehensive legislation in force within 4 months of introduction • Canada in full compliance with all 10 U.N. anti-terrorism conventions • Increased understanding of Bill C-36 measures by key justice system participants • Stakeholders pleased that their concerns are being heard
Fulfillment of the Department's legal advisory mandate for criminal law, human rights and litigation	• Advice provided after September 11 on a range of legal issues by Civil Litigation, Federal Prosecutions, Criminal Law Policy, and Human Rights	• Opinions provided to ensure Bills C-36, C-15 reflect solid legal principles and are Charter-compliant • Capacity in place to provide ongoing legal expertise on terrorism issues	• Timely advice provided within Department and to other federal departments on terrorism issues • Reporting obligations under C-36 being met • Departmental capacity to address queries about C-36, respond to litigation

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Support international fight against terrorism	• Bill C-36 addressed obligations to the United Nations on anti-terrorism conventions • Direct participation in Commonwealth, G-8, Organization of American States, Council of Europe efforts	• Bill C-36 ensures compliance with United Nations Resolution 1373, various conventions • Department's expertise provided to other countries	• Canadian legislation consistent with international standards • Prime Minister's commitment to work with other countries on anti-terrorism laws met • Organizations identified and placed on the list of terrorist organizations

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES
• The Department was successful in developing effective and comprehensive anti-terrorism legislation in the immediate aftermath of the September 11 events and in developing, maintaining and sustaining its capacity to provide legal advice to the government in this area, by developing a litigation strategy to deal with any cases related to terrorism and public safety, and by providing comprehensive training to the legal counsel and other partners involved in addressing these cases. • The Department must continue to develop strong partnerships with other federal, provincial and territorial departments and agencies, as well as with other countries' governments, to effectively contribute to the reduction of terrorist threats. • The Department needs to prepare for the mandatory Parliamentary review of *Bill C-36* in three years.

2.3.2.2 Youth Justice Renewal

Fiscal Year	Spending ($million)	
	Planned	Actual
2001-2002	221.5	209.6

Youths aged 12 to 17 made up about 8% of Canada's total population in 2000, but were involved in about 21% of all reported Criminal Code incidents (excluding traffic and drug-related offences). New legislation (*Youth Criminal Justice Act - YCJA*) to promote a fairer and more effective youth justice system received Royal Assent on February 19, 2002 and will be proclaimed into force on April 1, 2003.

> *"Department of Justice not only committed money, but also time of senior people, showing a great example of what can be accomplished when various levels of government, legal and education system and community agencies work together."*
>
> *Quote from National Forum of Innovative Pilot Projects in Alberta*

In addition to this legislation, the Youth Justice Renewal Initiative supports a broad approach to dealing with youth crime. It engages other federal government departments, provincial and territorial governments and organizations with an interest in the development of youth justice issues. The initiative is aimed at reducing youth incarceration and conviction rates over time, at applying more community-based sentences, out-of-court measures, and targeted measures for the most violent youth. New agreements have been struck with provinces and territories to promote desired policy objectives in the renewal of youth justice.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Fairer, more effective and knowledge-based youth justice system	• Supporting Bill C-7 implementation • Promoting innovative approaches to addressing youth justice problems • Expanding and sharing youth justice knowledge	• Innovative projects funded to implement the Youth Criminal Justice Act • National Forum of Innovative pilot projects • Video developed and distributed to profile innovative approaches • Researcher forum hosted to explore youth justice research ideas; research projects begun • Redesigned Youth Justice web site	• New youth justice legislation enacted • Innovative approaches identified and developed • Improved knowledge of the youth justice system
Collaborative youth justice renewal with provinces and territories and other key stakeholders	• Development, negotiation and monitoring of funding agreements with provinces and territories • Federal, provincial, territorial meetings • Work with key stakeholders in preparation for the new law (police, judges, counsel, correctional services)	• Agreements reached with all provinces and territories, except Quebec • Development and negotiation of funding agreements for intensive rehabilitative custody and supervision sentence • Funded and participated in conferences on Restorative Conferencing, Sentence Calculation, etc. • 2nd annual Minister of Justice National Youth Justice Policing Award presented • Discussions held on key youth justice issues (addictions, drug offences, sexually exploited children and youth, aboriginal youth in conflict with the law) • YCJA overview given to legal aid workers, police, defence counsel, prosecutors and others	• Provinces and territories putting structure and procedures in place to implement the YCJA • Information-sharing with other parties helping to manage the youth justice system • Improved knowledge of youth justice system • More integrated approach to youth justice • National Youth Justice Policing Awards encouraging progressive youth justice policing practices

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES
• Challenges exist in working in an area of split jurisdiction between the federal government and the provinces and territories. • Identifying, contacting and informing traditional and non-traditional partners about the new legislation and the Youth Justice Renewal Initiative requires sustained effort. • Identifying and removing myths about youth crime is needed if long-term change is to occur.

2.3.2.3 Child-Centred Family Law

Fiscal Year	Spending ($million)	
	Planned	Actual
2001-2002	22.8	25.5

More than 2 million children are affected by the separation or divorce of their parents. The number is increasing, with children experiencing family break-ups at a younger age. Family break-ups create major turmoil in a family's life, with economic and emotional consequences for children, making it more difficult if parents become involved in long conflicts about the terms of separation. The government cannot prevent or eliminate such conflicts, but it can help to address the needs and interests of the affected children through family law reforms and support for family justice programs. Beside this work that supports the National Children's Agenda (NCA), the Department is collaborating with other government departments to enable its appropriate involvement in NCA issues impacting on the Justice system.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Fair and more consistent support for the benefit of children	• Review of provisions and operations of the Federal Child Support Guidelines	• Completed review and preparation of 'Report to Parliament Reviewing the Provisions and Operations of the Federal Child Support Guidelines'	• Most surveyed parents and professionals stating that the guidelines are fair • Support payment amounts much more consistent with new guidelines - table amounts used in 95% of cases to determine the base amount on which support is made
Ways to help families make best arrangements for children during/ after separation and divorce	• Consultations on custody, access and child support	• Report produced on "Putting Children's Interests First" • Public sessions held in partnership with provincial and territorial governments	• 1,000 copies of Custody, Access & Child Support in Canada Executive Summary on Federal/Provincial/ Territorial Consultations distributed • 46 in-person sessions held across Canada
Strengthened services to families experiencing separation or divorce	• Administer federal/provincial/ territorial contribution agreements	• From 1996-97 to 2001-02, 50% of federal contribution funds supporting innovative family justice services; an additional 22% of federal assistance supporting improvements to existing family justice services	• Effective alternatives to the traditional court system provided • All 13 jurisdictions entering into contribution agreements with the Department
Child support obligations paid in full and on time and financial support to children of separating or divorcing parents	• Coordinating federal, provincial and territorial information-sharing activities, inter-jurisdictional and international reciprocity, and research and policy development and implementation	• Successful development of *Bank Act* amendments to make it easier to serve banks with documents needed to support obligations • Completion of the Operations, Principles and Goals document in support of justice ministers • Inter-jurisdictional Maintenance Establishment and Enforcement Protocol. • Completion of feasibility study on New Hires Program in Canada	• *Bank Act* amendments coming into force October 24, 2001. • New Employee Tracing Program begun with Human Resources Development Canada

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Raised public awareness about parental responsibility in case of separation and divorce	• Operation of a toll-free telephone inquiry line • Distribution of publications	• A variety of documents developed for use by families, partners, etc.: pamphlet; workbook for parents; complete workbook; reference manual; divorce booklet; guide to the new approach; how-to sheets; various research reports	• 11,000 calls last year to the toll-free line • Documents distributed to interested parties in 2001-02: 2,300 pamphlets; 1,100 workbooks for parents; 5,100 divorce booklets; 19,000 copies of the guides to the new approach; 15,000 how to sheets; 800 research reports

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES
• Meaningful participation of the recipients (provinces and territories) is essential in setting priorities for federal financial assistance. • Building consensus requires time, patience and strong collaboration, when developing joint federal, provincial and territorial materials.

2.3.2.4 Organized Crime

Fiscal Year	Spending ($million)	
	Planned	Actual
2001-2002	17.6	14.0

Economic crime alone, such as securities fraud and telemarketing scams, is estimated to cost Canadians more than $5 billion each year. It is also estimated that 64 large-scale organized crime groups exist in Canada. The Department introduced a number of new aggressive measures in January 2002 to deal with organized crime, including the protection of individuals who participate in the justice process to resolve organized crimes and introduction of new offences and tougher sentences to address organized crime. The Department is also creating specialized federal prosecution teams to target organized crime, as well as specialized litigation teams to defend the challenges to the constitutionality of the legislation aimed at addressing organized crime. These actions fulfill the commitment announced in the 2001 Speech from the Throne, which made organized crime one of the top government priorities on Canada's public safety agenda.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Enhanced ability to effectively prosecute organized crime cases and groups	• Establishment of dedicated prosecution teams to fulfill advisory and prosecution functions related to organized crime • Implementation of Bill C-24 • Training on Bill C-24	• Organized crime strategy developed with roll out to regional offices planned over a 5- year period • Proclamation of Bill C-24 • Training provided to RCMP and other law enforcement agencies to enable designation of members for law enforcement justification provisions • Training on law enforcement justification provisions provided to RCMP, other law enforcement agencies and to federal and provincial prosecutors	• Greater integration between investigation and prosecution of cases • Better understanding of prosecution needs by investigators • Greater prosecutor satisfaction with Crown brief and quality of court preparation • Police using law enforcement immunity provisions; prosecutors using organized crime offences and sentencing provisions

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES
• Organized crime activities and investigations are increasingly complex and sophisticated. • Resource and litigation difficulties often pose health issues for prosecutors involved in organized crime and mega-case prosecutions. • Disclosure obligations, including police understanding of responsibilities, expansive judicial interpretation of obligations, and associated costs, are difficult to meet.

2.3.2.5 Firearms Program

Fiscal Year	Spending ($million)	
	Planned	Actual
2001-2002	146.9	136.6

The program to register firearms in Canada is in its final year of implementation, with the vast majority of guns expected to be registered by the legislated deadline of January 1, 2003. Amendments were made to the regulations to make the process easier, including a temporary waiver of the registration fees to encourage gun owners to register their firearms well in advance of January 2003. Registration forms were simplified, reduced to one personalized and user-friendly form that was sent to all licensed firearm owners. A secure on-line service was also provided, allowing licensed firearm owners to apply for the registration of their firearms over the Internet. This was a successful process with more than 10% of licensed firearms owners choosing to apply on the Internet in the first few months.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
All firearms owned by Canadians registered	• A simplified registration form • On-line registration service • Information campaign to encourage early registration • Community outreach efforts	• New registration forms distributed in all provinces and territories • Free on-line registration implemented	▪ As of July 2002: 2/3 of all firearms licence holders have participated in gun registration; more than 1.1 million owners have registered their guns; more than 860,000 owners used new, simplified forms; 166,987 registration applications were filed on-line
Fewer accidents and gun-related crimes by keeping guns away from those who should not have access to them	• Screening of all firearms license applicants • Continuous screening of all firearms license holders • Checks on all firearms transfers and tracking of firearms	• More than 7,000 licenses were refused/revoked since December 1, 1998	• Continued decline in firearm spousal homicides, overall firearm deaths and robberies committed with a firearm • 50 times more licences revoked from potentially dangerous individuals, when compared to the total over five years under the old program • Program already yielding higher level of public safety – authorities get timely information, applicant screening is more stringent
Easier tracking of firearms by law enforcement agencies	• Improvements to Canadian Firearms Registry On-Line (CFRO), providing police with specific information on firearms	• Higher level of public safety achieved by providing more information to law enforcement agencies and facilitating their work	• Routine use of CFRO by law enforcement in conducting investigations and evaluating potential public safety risks (1,500 queries per day)
Effective and fair legislation in place to govern firearm registration	• Litigation cases to defend legislation	• Department successfully defended constitutionality of legislation in Supreme Court	• Greater level of comfort with legislation among Canadians

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES
• A simpler registration process is facilitating compliance with the law.

2.3.2.6 Victims of Crime

Fiscal Year	Spending ($million)	
	Planned	Actual
2001-2002	3.8	2.7

The Victims of Crime Initiative (VCI) is the Department's response to concerns of victims of crime in Canada. These concerns were articulated in the 1998 Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights report entitled "Victims' Rights – A Voice Not a Veto". The goal of the VCI is to increase the confidence of victims of crime in the criminal justice system by responding to their needs and concerns. The Department has done this through consultation, policy development, research, legislative reform, public legal education, and through project funding (the Victims Fund). The activities of the VCI are coordinated and implemented by the Policy Centre for Victim Issues (PCVI). Established in 1999, the centre's role is to develop and coordinate federal initiatives to strengthen the role of victims in the criminal justice system and ensure that the perspective of victims of crime is considered in the development of federal policies and legislation. The PCVI also encourages and supports joint initiatives with the provinces and territories and acts as a central point of contact for provinces, territories, federal departments, and other agencies. It is evolving into a centre of expertise on emerging national and international issues and trends in victim advocacy, legislation and services. More information about victims' issues, the PCVI, the Victims of Crime Initiative and the Victims Fund is available on-line at: http://canada.justice.gc.ca/victim.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Victims of crime and their families are aware of their role in the criminal justice system and the services and assistance available to them	• Research and policy development • Consultations and support to, and from the provinces • Support to victim organizations and the victims they serve • Victims Fund • Enhanced existing communications plan and public legal education materials	• Electronic directory of victim services is being developed • New fact sheets on restorative justice, impaired driving, Victims Fund and Conditional Sentences. • Enhanced internet site • Multi-functional display kit/kiosk to display literature and promote VCI • Consultations on Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA) with provinces, focus groups with victims • Information sharing (conferences, displays) • Funding conferences on victim issues and funding to non-governmental organizations to develop public information	• Improved knowledge of the criminal justice system • Increased awareness and knowledge of victims' rights • Increased awareness of victim services
Department has capacity to develop policy, legislation and initiatives taking victims' perspectives into consideration	• Research reports • Consultations • Inter-departmental linkages • Victims Fund	• National Consultations on CCRA with Victims of Crime • Research focus groups (attended by academics, victim service providers, advocates, criminal justice personnel)	• More integrated approach to victims' policy issues
Increased awareness of the needs of victims of crime, legislative provisions designed to protect them, and services available to support them	• Enhanced communications plan and public legal education materials • Consultations • Victims Fund	• Victims guide developed • New fact sheets on restorative justice, impaired driving, conditional sentences, Victims Fund • Regional consultations, focus groups with victims • Information shared with stakeholders and at conferences • Support to conferences on victim issues • Support to NGOs to develop public legal education	• Improved knowledge of the criminal justice system • Increased awareness and knowledge of victims' rights • Increased awareness of victim services

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Information provided on effective approaches within Canada and internationally that respond to victims' needs	• Research • Victims Fund • Monitoring of private members' bills related to victims • Case law reviews for possible future reform • Implementation of sections of *Youth Criminal Justice Act* affecting victims • International law reform	• Research papers on victims' concerns and issues • Case law reviews on victim legislation and their use • Federal/provincial/territorial Working Group on Victims of Crime supported and met regularly to share information • Participation in the UN Restorative Justice Resolution	• Innovative approaches identified and developed to help victims of crime • Enhanced capacity among victim services

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES
• The greatest need of victims of crime is for information about the criminal justice system, their role in the system, and their rights. • Program funding is bound by time limitations. This adversely affects the ability of non-governmental organizations to build capacity and gain momentum in their efforts to assist victims of crime. • The federal, provincial and territorial network is an invaluable resource for the Department as well as for provincial and territorial victim service providers.

2.3.2.7 National Crime Prevention Strategy

Fiscal Year	Spending ($ million)	
	Planned	Actual
2001-2002	45.6	46.2

Main Strategy priorities:
- *Children and youth*
- *Women's personal safety*
- *Safety in Aboriginal communities*
- *Safety for persons with disabilities*

The cost of crime in Canada is estimated at $46 billion each year. The National Crime Prevention Strategy (sponsored in partnership between the Department of Justice and the Department of Solicitor General Canada) focuses on educating and supporting communities in their efforts to develop innovative, effective ways to reduce local crime and victimization. The overall strategy focuses mainly on crime prevention through social development. This approach recognizes the complex social, economic and cultural factors that contribute to crime and victimization by working with communities to identify and address the root causes of crime, such as family violence, poor school performance and inadequate housing. To date, the Strategy has collaborated with more than 900 communities in Canada, supported more than 2400 projects, and gained and transferred tremendous knowledge on what works best in various communities and on a diverse range of crime and victimization issues.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Enhanced articulation of the federal government's role in crime prevention	• Participation in a host of federal intergovernmental committees • Coordination of a federal, provincial and territorial committee and collaboration with municipal stakeholders on issues of mutual concern	• Development of policy frameworks identifying the role of the federal government in responding to the Strategy priority issues • Federal government expansion of the National Crime Prevention Strategy in 2002	• Changes in the political and cultural environment with respect to crime prevention • Sustainable federal government commitment and investment in crime prevention
Increase public and stakeholder awareness of the federal government's role in crime prevention	• Production of press releases identifying federal government's role in sponsoring and support to community crime prevention efforts • Establishment of partnerships and joint ventures with key stakeholders in Canadian communities • Hosted and sponsored public awareness campaigns on relevant federal government crime prevention activities	• Approximately 50 news releases perpared • Nearly 700 Letters of Intent submitted in response to a recent call for letters of intent • Increase in web site traffic • Broader partner participation in funded project activities • Increased support from and participation of the business community and professional associations in local federal government-sponsored crime prevention initiatives	• Level of public awareness of government's role in crime prevention - public opinion polls • Press coverage of Strategy projects and issues • Web site traffic • Letters of interest submitted in response to published call • Nature of stakeholder networks involved in federal government- supported or driven crime prevention initiatives
Increased knowledge of effective models and approaches to crime prevention	• Conducted evaluations of multi-year projects, addressing the complexity of the root causes of crime and victimization • Carried-out research projects on existing and emerging best practices in crime prevention in Canada and internationally	• Improved understanding of what is required to respond effectively to crime, victimization (root causes of crime; definition of high-risk issues; effective models and approaches in crime prevention; crime prevention through social development and feasibility of successfully implementing best practice approaches in communities across Canada)	• Results and lessons learned from interim and final project evaluation reports • Extent to which lessons learned are used in future funding decisions and in the overall strategic direction of the National Crime Prevention Strategy

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Increased public and stakeholder awareness and understanding of crime prevention through social development and effective approaches to crime prevention	• Hosted/ sponsored local workshops and conferences on crime prevention • Highlighted a variety of effective approaches to crime prevention through publicly accessible reports, fact sheets, presentations • Sponsored and participated in public awareness campaigns to identify various elements of crime prevention through social development and effective approaches to crime prevention	• Improved public and stakeholder access to information about crime prevention through social development and effective approaches to crime prevention • Increased number of letters of interest and project proposals, more adequately reflecting complexity of crime prevention through social development and an effective, concerted crime prevention effort • Broader participation of stakeholder groups in projects and initiatives (schools, health officials, private sector, police)	• Level of stakeholder and general public understanding • Nature and number of public and stakeholder requests for information on crime prevention through social development and effective approaches to crime prevention
Improved integration of crime prevention activities among all three levels of government, the private sector, and non-profit sector partners	• Ongoing review and strengthening of key partnerships with various levels of government and private and non-profit sectors • Participating in intergovernmental committees focusing on highlighting areas of common interest and possible partnerships	• Ongoing working relationship with municipal officials and organizations (e.g. Federation of Canadian Municipalities) • Strong collaboration with the business sector and professional associations (Business Network on Crime Prevention established in 1999) • New information management system piloted to identify existing and new partnerships at the project level • Established funding to encourage and support partnerships with other government organizations	• Number of national, provincial and regional crime prevention information sharing networks and mechanisms established • Nature of the sectors/ partners involved in these information-sharing networks • Extent of the gaps and overlaps in crime prevention activities within and between the three levels of government
Adoption of effective and more sustainable crime prevention practices	• Identify lessons learned in short-term projects for further exploration in more comprehensive, multi-year projects • Facilitated development of sustainable crime prevention practices evaluation plans	• In 2002, about two-thirds of projects funded under the Community Mobilization Program, the Crime Prevention Partnership Program, and the Business Action Program have continued beyond funding provided by the National Crime Prevention Strategy • A number of projects funded under the strategy replicated in additional sites throughout Canada	• Number of "new" crime prevention practices implemented across Canada • Extent to which the strategy's information and resources are cited and used to develop new or improved crime prevention practices • Best practice models replicated in Canadian communities and established for First nations communities

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES

- In the fall of 2001, the results of the mid-term evaluation of the National Crime Prevention Strategy identified a number of key lessons learned and challenges facing the strategy. Among the findings were the need to:
  - Strengthen the strategy's overall delivery structure to facilitate its ability to effectively reach its primary targets (i.e. high risk, high need, rural, remote and Aboriginal communities) and provide support and resources that go beyond funding;
  - Expand the strategy's focus on public education and promotion to better engage and sustain community involvement in local efforts to reduce crime and victimization;
  - Sustain and further enhance partnerships with the provinces and territories in an effort to facilitate the Strategy's ability to meet its overall objectives; and
  - Focus more intently on the development and implementation of systems and structures to effectively capture and integrate project results and lessons learned.

2.3.2.8 Legal Aid Program

Fiscal Year	Spending ($ million)	
	Planned	Actual
2001-2002	101.5	101.4

With increasing pressures on the legal aid program, both in criminal and civil law matters, the government is contributing an additional $20 million per year for legal aid in 2001-2002 and 2002–2003. Annual contributions of $101.9 million to provincial and territorial governments enable them to assist low-income Canadians and young persons accused of serious criminal offences, to meet their legal needs. The Department is undertaking, in collaboration with its provincial and territorial partners, extensive research to identify and address factors that affect legal aid, such as high-cost, complex criminal cases and unmet criminal and civil legal aid needs. The research will facilitate the development of a long-term legal aid strategy and the negotiation of long-term contribution agreements by the federal-provincial-territorial Permanent Working Group (PWG) on legal aid.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Development of a long-term legal aid strategy	• Pilot projects with federal funding to explore innovative service delivery models • Research activities • Policy consultations	• Major PWG initiative to identify research topics, implement pilot projects, undertake 40 research projects, and develop strategic objectives through the PWG	• Number of provinces and territories directly participating in pilot projects • Implementation of legal aid policy with provincial and territorial partners
Enhanced federal, provincial and territorial commitment to legal aid	• Re-negotiated legal aid agreements • Consultations • Increased information sharing	• Successful negotiation of interim funding agreements to March 31, 2003 • Provincial and territorial partners actively involved in legal aid policy development	• Federal, provincial and territorial meetings, high level of participation • Number of policy studies conducted • Number of interim and long-term funding agreements negotiated

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES

- Addressing the complex nature of legal aid issues requires a sustained level of participation and cooperation by federal, provincial and territorial partners.
- Ongoing research is needed to keep pace with the changing legal aid environment and to support informed decision-making.
- There is an ongoing need to conduct pilot projects to explore innovative service delivery models and improve quality and cost-effectiveness of criminal and civil legal aid services, using both traditional and non-traditional delivery methods.

2.3.2.9 Aboriginal Justice Strategy

Fiscal Year	Spending ($ million)	
	Planned	Actual
2001-2002	25.8	26.1

Canada spends almost $1.4 billion on correctional services each year. The proportion of Aboriginal persons in conflict with the law is considerably higher than that for other segments of our society. The aim of the Aboriginal Justice strategy is to reduce, within one generation, the number of Aboriginal people experiencing contact with the justice system to the national average, support communities as they take greater responsibility for the administration of justice at the local level, and foster improvements in the justice system to respond to the needs of the Aboriginal people. This is being accomplished in partnership with federal, provincial, territorial agencies and Aboriginal communities. We are particularly focusing on finding alternatives to the traditional court system (for example, community sentencing, family mediation) to help offenders and give everyone equal and fair treatment in the justice system. This will also provide opportunities for Aboriginal communities to gain greater control of the administration of justice. The strategy is also guided by the Social Union Framework Agreement.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Aboriginal people's contact with the law reduced to national average	• Implementation of community-based justice programs	• 90 programs serving 290 communities	• Quarterly reports by programs on number of cases handled • Monitoring of reduction in crime and incarceration in Aboriginal communities
Strengthened partnerships with provinces/ territories and Aboriginal communities	• Consistent and cooperative communication strategy for programs in various jurisdictions • Tri-partite financial agreements to provide funding	• All agreements are cost-shared • An effective process is in place to negotiate memoranda of understanding (MOUs)	• A number of 50/50 cost-shared agreements implemented • A number of MOUs negotiated
Strong working relationship between Aboriginal people and professionals working in the justice system	• Networking opportunities and information- sharing events • Training sessions with justice professionals	• Aboriginal Justice Learning Network (AJLN) established (including elders, community workers, justice professionals) • Increased AJLN Advisory Committee participation in decision-making • Trainers assisting with programs and helping to create new ones	• Enhanced relationships between departmental officials and Aboriginal communities in negotiations on existing and new programs • Greater autonomy and capacity of communities to take greater responsibility for the administration of justice

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES
• Information available on Aboriginal people on the justice system is often insufficient. • Successful outcomes require collaboration with communities, provincial governments and other partners in the federal government.

2.3.2.10 Criminal Code Amendments: Omnibus Legislation

Fiscal Year	Spending ($ million)	
	Planned (*)	Actual (*)
2001-2002	n/a	n/a

(*) Several areas in the Department dedicated resources to this effort, making it difficult to track accurate amounts under this activity.

In March 2001, the Minister of Justice introduced Bill C-15, the *Criminal Law Amendments Act*, an omnibus package of legislative measures covering a range of criminal justice system improvements, with a clear focus on increasing public safety, as well as on making the operation of the justice system more effective. In October 2001, the House of Commons divided the bill into Bills C-15A and C-15B.

Bill C-15A, which received Royal Assent on June 4, 2002, contains a number of public protection measures, designed in particular to protect children against those who would prey upon them, due to their vulnerability. The bill addresses Internet luring and child pornography. It allows courts to order the deletion of child pornography from computer systems, and seize materials used to commit such offences; and it makes it simpler to prosecute Canadians who sexually exploit children abroad; the maximum sentence for criminal harassment has been doubled from 5 to 10 years; home invasion has been labeled as an aggravating circumstance to be considered in sentencing; it is now an offence to disarm or attempt to disarm a police officer. Bill C-15A also streamlines the criminal justice system and helps the provinces in their role in the administration of justice with new provisions relating to disclosure of expert evidence; improves the process for reviewing convictions on allegations of wrongful conviction and includes important reforms to preliminary inquiries that will help to limit negative impacts of preliminary inquiries on victims and witnesses, while retaining the right of the accused to this type of inquiry.

Bill C-15B contains important amendments dealing with cruelty to animals and the administration of the firearms program.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Successful prosecutions and reduction in numbers of certain violent crimes	• Criminal Code amendments in Bills C-15A and C-15B	• Bill C-15A measures target important areas of offending (e.g. pornography, luring children, disarming police officers, criminal harassment)	• Passage of C-15 bills • Demonstrated responsiveness to and support from stakeholders and, vulnerable groups
Improved access to justice, cost reductions in justice system	• Criminal procedure and other Bill C-15 amendments	• Bill C-15 package has responded to provincial and other stakeholders	• Amendments received support in Parliament and from stakeholders • Bill C-15A package contributes to goal of "modernizing the justice system" through streamlining and use of new technologies

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES
• The omnibus legislation meets a number of departmental commitments to stakeholders, including provinces. • It advances key departmental goals, such as protecting vulnerable groups, streamlining criminal justice processes, improving access to justice and modernizing justice processes.

2.3.2.11 Governance

Fiscal Year	Spending ($ million)	
	Planned(*)	Actual (*)
2001-2002	0.23	0.24

(*) Resources shown above represent planned and actual spending in the Policy Sector of the Department, only; a number of other areas in the Department are involved in this activity.

The Department of Justice plays a key role in maintaining both transparency and respect for personal privacy throughout the government. As part of this function, the Minister of Justice is responsible for ensuring that the government's access to information and privacy legislation remains up to date. In 2000, the Minister of Justice and the President of the Treasury Board announced the establishment of the Access to Information Review Task Force. The task force conducted a comprehensive review of the access to information regime and submitted its final report in June 2002. The Department of Justice and the Treasury Board are currently reviewing the report and plan to respond to it in the fall of 2002. The Department is also involved in an ongoing review of the federal privacy regime. The review focuses on whether current laws are adequate to protect the privacy of Canadians as new issues arise, such as lawful access, government on-line, information technology, genetic privacy, and the coming into force of the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Enhanced transparency in government	• Completed review of the federal access to information regime	• Access to Information Review Task Force submitted final report	• Modernization of federal access to information regime
Continued protection of personal privacy rights through a balanced approach	• Ongoing review of federal privacy regime • Balancing transparency, privacy and security	• Continuing review and management of new issues as they arise • Amendments to the access and privacy regimes to provide for Attorney-General Certificates in very limited circumstances	• Continued protection of personal privacy rights • Continued protection of transparency, privacy and the security of all Canadians

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES
• The government will respond to the final report of the Access to Information Review Task Force in the fall of 2002. • Federal government will conduct ongoing review of its privacy regime.

2.3.2.12 Reform of the Canadian Human Rights Act

Fiscal Year	Spending ($million)	
	Planned	Actual
2001-2002	0.46	0.32

In April 1999, the Minister of Justice announced the establishment of an independent panel chaired by former Supreme Court of Canada Justice Gérard La Forest, to conduct a review of the *Canadian Human Rights Act* - the first comprehensive review since 1977. The Review Panel made its report, entitled Promoting Equality: A New Vision, public in June 2000. The report, a product of extensive consultations with both public and private stakeholders, contains 165 recommendations on making structural and process changes, as well as adding new grounds of discrimination and exemptions. Canadians expect the Government to address the key issues raised by the Review Panel. The Department will do this in a balanced, practical and humanitarian manner, in close collaboration with other federal departments and key stakeholders.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Develop options for an effective and efficient human rights system, including introducing new grounds of discrimination & exemptions in the Canadian Human Rights Act.	• Consultations with federal government departments on key issues of potential CHRA reform. • Analysis and consideration of the Review Panel recommendations associated with structural reform. • Costing of structural options • Analysis and consideration of La Forest Review Panel recommendations associated with new grounds and exemptions	• Identification of key governmental stakeholders, and their issues of interest with regard to the Review Panel's recommendations. • Research and development of structural options • Consideration of costs associated with various options of structural reform. • Research and development of options for new grounds and exemptions	• Increased understanding and awareness among federal government departments of the Review Panel's recommendations and involvement of departments in the policy development process • Identification of possible structural reform options • Identification of costs associated with various options of structural reform • Identification of options relating to new grounds and exemptions

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES
• Moving ahead with a reform package consisting of structural modifications, and new grounds and exemptions.

2.3.3 Providing High Value and Making Choices

PROVIDING HIGH VALUE, MAKING CHOICES

ACCOMPLISHMENTS / RESULTS

LEGAL SERVICES TO CLIENT DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCIES

- *Strategic partnerships with client departments/agencies*
- *New and innovative service delivery mechanisms*
- *Client satisfaction (timely, cost-effective, high-quality service)*

FEDERAL PROSECUTION SERVICE

- *Federal Prosecution Service review to improve services*
- *Increased cooperation with provinces and territories*
- *Promoting alternatives to traditional prosecutions*
- *Managing large, complex cases more efficiently*

LEGAL RISK MANAGEMENT

- *Legal risk management framework developed to monitor and better manage legal risks across the government*
- *Enhanced capacity to identify, analyze, and deal with legal risks*

LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

- *45 government bills worked on, legislation consistently drafted on schedule*
- *Ongoing work to harmonize federal legislation with the Quebec civil law*

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ACTIVITIES

- *Demonstrated leadership in emerging areas of international law*
- *Greater awareness in the government of the impact of international law on domestic law and activities*

2.3.3.1 Legal Services to Client Departments and Agencies

Fiscal Year	Spending ($ million)	
	Planned	Actual
2001-2002	201.4	182.6

As one of its core functions, the Department of Justice works closely with all government departments and agencies, including the Privy Council Office and other central agencies, in defending a broad range of court challenges and actions. These include issues of national security, Privacy and Access to Information, international trade, and the *Charter* and Constitutional issues. To do this, the Department employs legal counsel across Canada, including in the northern territories. The legal counsels are responsible for a broad range of functions, including advisory work and litigation. The Department continues to refine the management of its legal services to address the increasing complexity and volume of activities tied to the legal process. In this regard, it has developed and promoted strategies to ensure uniform practices in defending increasing number of class actions and the management of horizontal issues associated with complex litigation. The Department has improved the role of the National Litigation Committee and the regional litigation committees through an expanded network that allows for integrated and continuous flow of information between litigation coordinators across the country. In addition, the Department promotes the use of non-litigation techniques to assist in resolving disputes (such as Dispute Resolution) and has dedicated staff to efficient management of Crown agents in litigation. Legal advisors are also co-located with client departments and agencies in their departmental legal services units (DLSUs) to provide ongoing legal advisory services and to participate fully on their senior departmental committees. The Department has developed client service standards in a number of areas. Client satisfaction with the Department's service is monitored regularly to identify improvements and to respond to client needs.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Strategic partnerships with client departments and agencies	• Introduce joint planning processes • Develop policies and guidelines to increase cost-effectiveness of service • Measure client satisfaction	• Client service policies are in place including a Legal Services Policy Framework • Clients are more directly involved in activity planning and litigation strategy from the start • Client satisfaction measures are in place	• Greater client awareness of significant litigation and legal challenges nationally • More focus on communication issues with clients • Improvements to planning and resource management • Improved client satisfaction
High-quality legal services to client departments and to Canadians	• Create Class Actions Coordination Unit • Integrated management of litigation • Develop strategy for timely briefing of senior officials • Increased use of Dispute Resolution • Participation in outreach and partnership initiatives • Enhancements to the management of	• Develop and promote strategies to ensure uniform practices and tactics in defending class actions and management of horizontal issues associated with class litigation and mass litigation • Improved role of the National Litigation Committee and the regional litigation committees (monthly video conferences, weekly meetings of litigation coordinators across Canada) • Timely briefing of senior government officials on litigation and advisory services • Development of non-litigation techniques to assist in resolving	• Greater integration of national practice • More communication between counsel across Canada • 'Hands on' handling of motions and cases and advice on strategy • Improved horizontal management of class proceedings • Better and more timely briefings to senior officials • Senior officials are provided with timely information for decision-making

	Crown agents in litigation • Ongoing advisory service delivery in Legal Service Units of client departments	disputes • Senior litigators participate in judicial committees to reform rules of Court • Staff dedicated to management of Crown agents in litigation • Legal advisors co-located with clients in departmental legal services units to provide ongoing legal advisory services • Client satisfaction survey • Development of service standards • Orientation sessions for employees of LSUs in client departments	• Enhanced partnership with Dispute Resolution services • The Attorney General of Canada participates on judicial committees to reform and streamline rules of Court • Streamlined management of civil agent appointment process; improved capacity to analyze trends • Legal advisory services provided on-site for client departments and participate in clients' executive committees • Improved client satisfaction with advisory services
Electronic legal counseling workload monitoring	• Increased use of technology to track work and legal risk management information • Increased use of web-based technology for integrated communications within the Department	• Timely collection of data on time spent on the provision of advisory and litigation services by lawyers and paralegal staff. • Timely collection of data on almost 13,000 active advisory and litigation matters • Work to make Justice Intranet site available to all Legal Services Units employees	• Increased client awareness of the volume of advisory and litigation matters and time devoted to these matters • Greater awareness and increased use of technology tools and services by legal advisors and litigators nationally

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES
• Major litigation against the government often involves several client departments. There is a need for a funding mechanism for major (or potential major) litigation that does not reduce the Department's ability to mount an effective defence. • The Department's ability to effectively and proactively respond to emerging legal issues and litigation rests on its ability to maintain internal mechanisms and to allocate resources in support of an integrated approach to management of the law.

2.3.3.2 Federal Prosecution Service

Fiscal Year	Spending ($ million)	
	Planned	Actual
2001-2002	47.0	69.1

In response to changes in the legal environment and significant workload increases, as well as the increasing complexity of many of the legal issues, the Department has undertaken a review of its federal prosecution function to identify the pressures and ways to address them. The aim of the review is to ensure a modern, strategic and sustainable prosecution function. Steps are being taken to increase cooperation with the provinces and territories, strengthen relationships with partners in the criminal justice systems, respond more effectively to northern communities, promote the use of alternatives to prosecution and manage large complex cases more effectively.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Increased cooperation with the provinces and territories	• Collaboration among federal, provincial and territorial heads of prosecution • Joint training, sharing expertise between jurisdictions and cooperation on individual cases	• Streamlining, duplication of efforts avoided • More effective deployment of prosecution resources • Collaboration on information technology	• Value of collaboration is recognized and resulting in effective working relationships • Smoother implementation of new legislation • New shared technology tools under development
Alternatives to prosecution in place	• Drug treatment courts • Piloting of deferred prosecution and new models of diversion • Research • Consultation with regulatory departments • Workshops to raise awareness, identify tools	• Development of innovative alternatives to prosecution • Better identification of barriers in the use of alternatives to prosecution • New partnerships created with regulatory departments	• Increased understanding of the need for alternatives • Increased collaboration to develop alternatives to prosecution
Strengthened partnerships	• Memorandum of Understanding with the RCMP • Regulatory Prosecution Practice Group • Integrated Justice Information Initiative • Outreach to public	• Clear roles and responsibilities • New partnerships within/ outside Department • Joint work on information technology • Better appreciation of public awareness and confidence in prosecution function	• Memorandum of Understanding with RCMP in place • Roles and responsibilities documented, regular meetings held • New information technology initiatives under development in partnership with others
Unique needs of the North are managed	• Creation of new Northern Region • Identification of prosecution needs of northern communities • Development of integrated approach to programs, policy and service in the North	• Senior regional director appointed • Resource needs identified • Steps taken to integrate programs, policy and service	• Structures in place • Consultation with staff under way and discussions with territorial government officials

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Complex cases are managed efficiently and effectively	• Lessons learned from previous complex cases • Collaboration with provincial colleagues • Development of best practice guides/handbooks • Liaison with police • Pilots to better manage disclosure	• Working groups of experts formed • Guides and handbooks being drafted • Initial discussions with RCMP • Implementation and evaluation of pilots to better manage disclosure	• Lessons learned incorporated in current practice • Good basis for federal-provincial collaboration • Improved understanding of roles of police and prosecutors • Effective models of disclosure management developed
Management approaches are improved	• Human resource strategy • Management Framework • Caseview tracking system • Scanning • Information technology initiatives	• Retention, recruitment and development strategies in place • Improved business planning and understanding of the workload and trends that affect it • Use of information technology tools for more effective prosecution	• New human resource development measures in evidence • Business and strategic plans • Improved use of workload measurement • New tools developed and in use

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES
• Prosecution is increasingly complex, with growing cross-jurisdictional and transnational challenges. • The Federal Prosecution Service must continue to provide leadership at a national level to support streamlining and better use of prosecution resources to address serious criminal threats and security concerns. • Modern approaches, effective planning and legal excellence must be maintained.

2.3.3.3 Legal Risk Management

Fiscal Year	Spending ($ million)	
	Planned (*)	Actual (*)
2001-2002	2.7	2.4

* The above planned and actual spending represents direct project costs, only. Most areas of the Department are engaged in legal risk management activities

In recent years, the federal government has experienced a large growth in the volume, complexity, cost and risk of its civil litigation. Contingent liabilities also continue to grow (a six-fold increase in three years, from $7.3 billion in 1997-98 to $44.5 billion in 2000-01). As a result, effective management of government finances, legislation, policies, programs and practices is under intense pressure. To respond to this pressure, the Department, together with the Treasury Board Secretariat, launched a Legal Risk Management initiative (LRM). This initiative, which is linked to the Department's Strategic Plan, provides a systematic approach to managing legal risks across the government to protect the interests of the Crown and to minimize overall costs. LRM is giving government officials and Justice counsel new approaches and tools needed to handle legal risks. It also promotes taking intelligent risks and the idea that risk management is everyone's business. As part of the initiative, the LRM framework was developed to provide structure for monitoring and measuring actions taken to manage legal risks. The LRM strategy is simple: detect legal risks early, avoid problems where possible and mitigate or manage the remaining risks strategically and effectively. As the initiative involves new approaches to the way business is being conducted across the federal government, it will take time to reach its ultimate outcomes such as dealing with the rate of growth in litigation and reducing contingent liabilities. The strategy is currently aiming to achieve a range of mid-term outcomes, as described below.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Enhanced capacity to identify and assess legal risks	• Develop legal risk identification process in all departments, in partnership between legal services units and client departments • Share best practices through workshops and resource materials • Provide risk-assessment training	• Risk identification is conducted in most departments, regular reports on high-impact cases and trends are provided • Risk Management Committees established in 12 departments, with 5 in development • Risk assessment training provided to Justice employees • The Departmental case and time management system (Caseview) includes a risk assessment component • Knowledge of legal trends and issues is shared with Justice counsel (workshops, a monthly newsletter)	• Systems and processes implemented in departments to identify and assess legal risks • Officials trained in legal risk assessment • Legal risks identified earlier • The level of legal risk is assessed
Greater awareness of instrument choices	• Appoint senior counsel to research and develop strategies to choose instruments to achieve policy objectives and implement government programs	• Senior counsel appointed and completed a number of activities: national conference on instrument choice, research undertaken on risks and instrument choice and study on obstacles to instrument choice	• Greater awareness of the range and variety of instruments and suitability for achieving particular policy or program objectives
Enhanced capacity to avoid legal risks	• Assign Dispute Resolution (DR) specialists in two pilot sites	• DR specialists assigned (Ottawa and Montréal pilot sites) • Evaluation conducted of the DR fund as a source of funding and support for DR initiatives in federal government organizations	• Enhanced capacity to avoid legal risks

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Enhanced capacity to manage legal risks strategically and effectively	• Initiate series of projects to facilitate the work of Justice counsel and client departments	• Toolkit on roles and responsibilities developed for counsel and clients, preparatory work undertaken to launch a litigation support system pilot project.	• Increased awareness of roles and responsibilities in LRM among counsel and clients • Litigation support system readied for piloting

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES
• A combination of dedicated staff and departmental champions helps to ensure that project activities are completed and results are disseminated in a timely fashion. • Employee commitment to adopting new practices and client acceptance of new roles and responsibilities are keys to the successful integration of LRM. • Developing an overall program logic model for the initiative is key to guiding project activities. • Financial pressures facing government departments and agencies affect project activities.

2.3.3.4 Legislative Services

Fiscal Year	Spending ($ million)	
	Planned	Actual
2001-2002	18.0	18.0

The Department of Justice is responsible for the drafting of all government Bills and the drafting of regulations in both official languages. On behalf of the Minister of Justice, the Department is responsible for the examination of all legislative and regulatory texts to ensure that they are consistent with existing laws, including the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and the *Canadian Bill of Rights*. The Department also ensures the recognition of the bijural nature of the Canadian legal system in bills and regulations, and administers the Program to Harmonize Federal Legislation with the civil law of the Province of Quebec. The Department is currently developing the Legislative Information Management System (LIMS), which will substantially improve Canadians' access to statutes and regulations on the Internet. In addition, the Department publishes the only official version of the Statutes of Canada and maintains a consolidated version of the statutes and regulations of Canada.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Drafting of quality legislative and regulatory texts	• Drafting of all government Bills, drafting of regulations, and examination of regulations drafted by client departments • Provision of legal advice on technical and policy issues relating to legislation and regulations • Publishing of the Statutes of Canada and the related reference Tables	• 34 Government Bills in the House of Commons and 11 Government Bills in the Senate given Royal Assent, including new anti-terrorism legislation • 552 regulations registered in 2001-2002, including the new Immigration Regulations package and the Regulations Amending the United Nations Suppression of Terrorism Regulations	• Bills and regulations drafted in a timely manner • Resources quickly reassigned to permit the drafting of urgent, priority projects such as anti-terrorism legislation and Immigration regulations
Develop bijural tools and policies to ensure that legislation and regulations are reflective of Canada's two legal systems; harmonize federal legislation with the civil law of the Province of Quebec	• Revision of draft bills and existing statutes with respect to bijuralism • Research and development of bijural tools and seminars for support to drafters • Promotion of bijuralism in collaboration with the Bureau de la francophonie	• Four new bills drafted containing provisions relating to harmonization • Bijural terminology records database created • Collection of studies on the drafting of bijural legislation published • Provision of 32 legal opinions on the application of federal legislation in the civil law environment	• Bills S-4, C-22 and S-23 received Royal Assent during reporting period • Positive feedback from public service, private practitioners and judiciary on seminars on bijuralism, bijural terminology records, and academic research on bijuralism • Revision of government bills in a timely manner
Creation of a prototype version of the LIMS Intranet site; conversion of statutes to XML format; development of authoring tools for the use of legislation and regulations drafters	• Technical design and development of LIMS application • Consultations to assess client needs for possible expansion of the application to include regulations • Testing of authoring application in drafting environment • First conversion of all statutes to XML completed	• Simplified project structure and development of an integrated project plan • Launched prototype Intranet site for demos of application	• Project is progressing on schedule

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES
• The response to the events of September 11, 2001 required a major shift in priorities and reassignment of resources to allow for urgent drafting of legislative/regulatory texts on public safety and anti-terrorism.

2.3.3.5 International Law and Activities

Fiscal Year	Spending ($ million)	
	Planned(*)	Actual (*)
2001-2002	1.4	1.3

(*) Planned and actual spending only includes work of two Departmental units (Public Law Policy and Public Law); a number of other organizational units are engaged in many other international activities related to justice.

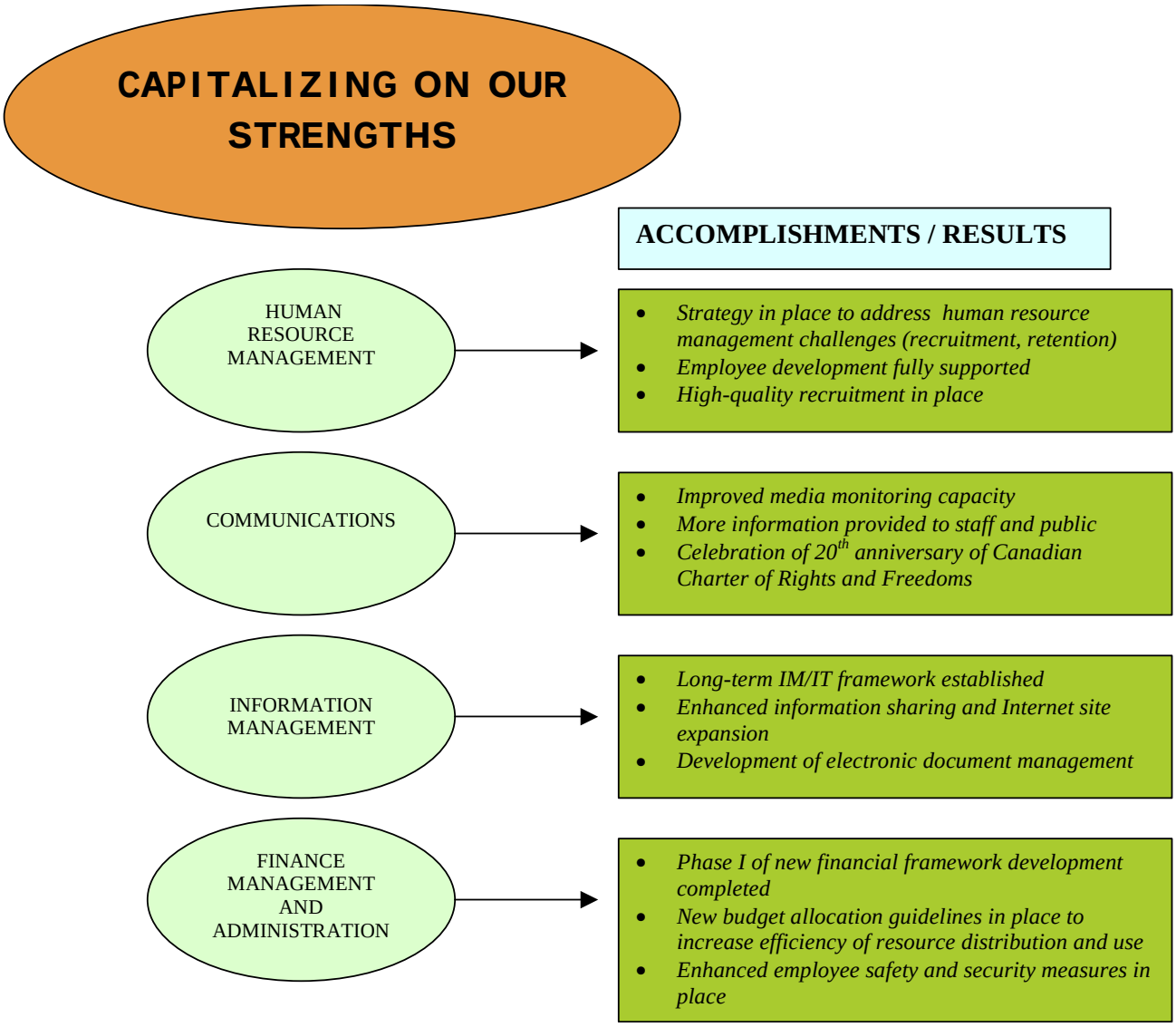
The Department is working to provide better support to the government in dealing with new challenges and issues in international law. By dedicating resources to identify and anticipate issues that may affect Canadians and their government, the Department will be able to act quickly and more effectively in support of the government on international law issues.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Department has full capacity to assess and help the government meet new challenges in international law	• Facilitate work through better long-term planning • Identify international law issues affecting Canadian government • Develop expertise to address needs	• Increased continuing legal education activities	• Increased awareness in the government of the impact of international law on domestic law and activities
Strengthened liaison and partnerships with other countries	• Exhibit on Justice Serving Democracy at Summit of the Americas in Quebec City, April 2001 • Strong presence in international meetings and negotiations • Work with Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and other departments on parental abduction issues	• Work with UN, OECD, G-8 to address human rights and international criminal justice issues • Work with UNCITRAL, Hague conference on Private International Law, Unidroit, CIDIP-VI of the Organization of American States on the negotiations of international commercial, procedural and family law instruments • Department became partner to the "Our missing children" program	• Improved coordination of international work between various international organizations • Improved coordination of policy and operational work between federal departments and partners to 'Our missing children program' on matters relating to missing and abducted children in Canada and internationally
Full capacity to meet new challenges in international law	• Active participant in negotiating international instruments in commercial, procedural and family law • Worked with Uniform Law Conference (ULCC) to assist provinces in implementing the two uniform acts • Work on resolving international adoption issues	• Finalized the negotiations on the Unidroit Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and Related Aircraft Equipment Protocol • Finalized the UNCITRAL Convention on Assignment of Receivables in International Trade	• Finalized important international commercial law instruments which are consistent with the Canadian legal framework • Commitment by majority of provinces to implementing the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Harmonization of international private law	• Ongoing work on the negotiation and implementation of international commercial law, judicial co-operation, enforcement of judgments, family law, protection of property, etc. • Work with the ULCC to draft implementing legislation	• Uniform acts adopted to implement the 2000 Hague convention on international protection of adults, the 1996 convention on parental responsibility and measures for the protection of children and the Unidroit convention on international interests in mobile equipment and related aircraft equipment protocol	• Strong interest by the provinces and territories to implement these conventions in the near future

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES
• There are challenges in managing the increased workload. • Resource constraints reduce the ability to effectively negotiate and implement international instruments. • Need to provide more robust leadership nationally on international law, working with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

2.3.4 Capitalizing on Our Strengths



2.3.4.1 Human Resource Management

Fiscal Year	Spending ($ million)	
	Planned	Actual
2001-2002	8.2	10.1

The Department's strategic human resource plan will help address many of the key issues facing most federal government organizations. These include the recruitment and retention of skilled employees to maintain and improve service to the public, succession planning in anticipation of retirement of a large portion of government management, and providing tools and a positive working environment to employees. The Human Resources Plan 2000-04: 'Investing in People' outlines a strategic plan to address the key human resource issues facing the Department during its critical time of growth as a result of funding obtained through a Reference Level Review in 1999. As a result of this review, the Department hired additional staff to respond to organizational needs, began to address the high percentage of term employment contracts, and handled workload issues by restructuring the organization. The strategy to address challenges in human resources management includes better planning and forecasting tools, changing the resource mix within the Department, and creating and pursuing projects, policies and initiatives to help recruit and manage these additional resources.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Ensure the renewal of the work force	• Legal Excellence Program (LEP) • Recruitment strategy • Senior resource council • Leadership file • Mentoring program • Legal training	• LEP launched on a national level • Targeted recruitment campaign completed (branding exercise, strategic hiring plan, outreach, on-line recruitment) • Senior Resource Council created to develop potential leaders • More senior lawyer positions created to support work force renewal/knowledge retention • National Mentoring Program launched	• Increase in the number and quality of applicants for jobs in the Department • Increase in the number of participants in Mentoring Program from 86 in March 2000 to 135 in March 2002 • Successful recruitment of targeted lawyers group (LA) resources
Department of Justice recognized as a workplace of choice	• Managing the workload, creating flexible work environment • Providing five days of professional development to staff • Awards and recognition • Compensation for lawyers • Employment equity • Official languages • Term strategy	• Policy on alternative work arrangements (AWA) revised, AWA promoted • Minimum five days professional development promoted • Policy on awards and recognition revised and better recognition achieved at all employee levels • New compensation package for lawyers in place • Full compliance with *Employment Equity (EE) Act;* a new EE Program developed; all designated groups represented in the Department • Official languages strategy for 2000-2002 implemented; part-time language training offered • Conversion of term positions to indeterminate and quarterly monitoring	• Increase in the number of employees using AWA • Full compliance with *EE Act* • Increase in awareness of official languages in the Department (80-100 employees took part-time language training) • More competitive salaries for lawyers • Departmental separation rate is stable at 6.1% (excluding Canadian Firearms Centre) • EE designated group separation rates equivalent to or less than the Department's overall rate • Term positions at 15.6% remained close to public service average

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
The Department is a harassment-free workplace	• Harassment-free workplace corporate objective	• Policy on prevention of conflict and harassment revised • Awareness training sessions held across Canada • Managers more at ease in addressing conflicts	• 3000 employees received awareness training • Number of formal and informal harassment cases decreased by 12%, from 40 in 2000-01 to 35 in 2001-02

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES

- Managing significant growth within the Department has been challenging.
- Shifting staff within the LA group and between other occupational categories to better meet demands and needs has been slow; a more proactive approach is needed.
- Recruitment and Retention:
  - Continuing to be an employer of choice in a highly competitive labour market has been challenging.
  - Greater use of technology and new recruitment and retention strategies are required to attract and retain the highest quality professionals in the technologically savvy and innovative work force.
- Employment Equity:
  - Meeting the embracing change benchmarks has been a challenge for the Department. All policies, programs and initiatives need to support a culture of diversity that goes beyond achieving numbers to meet the EE requirements.
- Harassment-free Workplace:
  - Employees are increasingly capable of managing conflict situations on their own, when they are provided with the means to do so and are given the appropriate information. Employees and managers must continue to be vigilant in identifying and properly addressing any situations of abuse of authority and loss of control.
- Budget restraints have resulted in challenges in meeting awareness-training needs, especially in the Department's regional offices.

2.3.4.2 Communications

Fiscal Year	Spending ($ million)	
	Planned	Actual
2001-2002	4.9	5.0

Over the past year, the Communications Branch has continued to meet many of the key challenges, set out in the Department's corporate plans and priorities. The recently established network of communications advisors across the Department's five regions has helped to better monitor local media and public environments and identify regional issues more effectively and efficiently. The Communications Branch, including regional communications advisors, continues to provide advice and guidance to the Department on internal communications needs and through enhanced outreach programs and electronic communications. The Branch also provides more information on legal issues and on the justice system in general to the public and organizations seeking the Department's legal advice and timely and accurate information from the Department of Justice. One departmental communications highlight was the nation-wide celebration of the 20th anniversary of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* in the spring of 2002, in partnership with other government departments and the Canadian Bar Association. During the fall of 2001, the Communications Branch played an instrumental role in the introduction of anti-terrorism legislation (Bill C-36).

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Increased and improved provision of strategic communications services	• Implemented model for high-profile cases • Piloted communications training course for managers • Provided quick, informed support for Bill C-36	• Contributed to increased public understanding of various issues • Laid foundation for improved strategic communications skills among managers • Contributed to public understanding/support of anti-terrorism legislation	• Balanced media coverage, particularly on high-profile issues such as Bills C-36 and C-23 • Improved internal and external stakeholder support • Congruence with the new Government of Canada Communications Policy • Public opinion polling
Strengthened relationships within the Department and across government	• Integrate communications dimensions into litigation strategies/policy development	• Sustained meeting of demand for strategic communications advice from Department's managers • Exemplary team-building and integration behaviors under pressure in development of Bill C-36	• Client demand and feedback • Employee feedback • Feedback from Justice communications community • Government-wide and departmental awards and recognition
Enhanced alignment of activities with the strategic plan	• Change agenda linked to the Internet/Intranet strategies	• New Justice Internet and Law Cluster sites reflect and promote strategic directions	• Qualitative feedback indicating client, stakeholder and employee awareness of strategic plan
Improved promotional capacity in support of Justice's business and recruitment strategies	• Publish quarterly magazine, Justice Canada, for legal/ academic readers • Exhibit programs to recruit new lawyers • Implemented Speakers Outreach program • Continued sponsorship of Justicia Award	• Broad implementation of DOJ visual identity • Coherent, coordinated and visible external communications and outreach initiatives • Sustained commitment to inform Canadians about Canada's justice system	• Reader uptake, expressions of approval & interest in DOJ publications • Positive reaction to visual identity and exhibits from external/internal audiences • Greater/more positive expressions of interest by potential recruits • Greater visibility in legal community, among law students

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Increased public awareness of and access to the Department of Justice	• Implemented Inet strategy • Piloted Canadian Public Affairs Channel (CPAC) program on Justice issues • Provided publishing services, advised clients on planning and document preparation • Led government-wide campaign to promote 20th anniversary celebration of the *Canadian Charter of Rights & Freedoms*	• Increased interaction with youth audiences • Contributed to growing public recognition, nationally and abroad, of Canada as a world leader in justice issues • Contributed to growing recognition across the legal community and government, of Justice's contribution to Canada's legal system	• Greater number of inquiries on Justice web sites (6 million/month) • Number of entries doubled for Justicia 2002 • Total number of viewers and interactive participants in CPAC broadcast and in Charter Anniversary events and requests for Charter Anniversary materials and information kits distributed

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES

- Availability of funding initiated and sustained resource-dependent initiatives such as Outreach and Web-modernization programs, publications and broadcasts, and the support infrastructure set into place to help promote the Department's change agenda.
- The collective impact of multiple communications media and initiatives designed to increase public awareness of, and access to, Canada's justice system was greatly enhanced by the synergies realized in coordinated timing and approach.
- Innovative partnerships, such as those it has initiated with the Canadian Bar Association, Law Commission, and other government departments, are effective in extending the reach of the Department toward shared goals.

2.3.4.3 Information Management

Fiscal Year	Spending ($ million)	
	Planned	Actual
2001-2002	23.0	22.8

The three priorities for information management and information technology (IM/IT) efforts in 2001-2002 were to continue to develop a governance framework for IM/IT, to expand communications, and facilitate sharing of knowledge. The Department established a long-term strategic IM/IT plan and governance and project review committees for IM/IT. It expanded communications through development of the Justice On-Line project, which supports the wider Government On-Line initiative. In addition, secure connectivity to the departmental network and applications was improved, along with communications between employees and external partners through Internet technology. The Department facilitated the sharing of knowledge by establishing a number of projects: testing a prototype for electronic document management, developing a single national case management system, initiating a pilot project to establish a national standard for litigation management software and hardware, and starting a project to pilot information-sharing within and outside the Department.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Develop a comprehensive IM/IT framework and governance model	• Establish a long-term vision and strategy for departmental IM/IT	• Chief Information Officer position created • Strategic IM/IT plan developed • Senior management IT Governance Committee established to set directions and establish departmental priorities, supported by a middle management and a project review committee to monitor technology enhancements at all stages • National Informatics Committee for IM/IT Governance continues its work • General IT policy drafted for the Department • Extensive consultations undertaken throughout the Department	• Agreement reached by the departmental executive council on the three key priorities for IM/IT • Departmental governance structure is in place to review and approve IM/IT related decisions
Provision of improved communication tools and easy access to information	• Develop Justice and Law Cluster Web site (Phase 1) • Make more systems connections available for employees working outside the departmental network	• A series of public consultations held across Canada to determine how best to provide seamless, citizen-centred access to justice-related information from all levels of government • Introduced *Justice and The Law Cluster* Web site**:** **www.jl-jd.gc.ca**. • Pilot project to make legal opinions available to Justice lawyers in client departments • Some 700 employees able to access the Justice network remotely from client departments and elsewhere	• Redirects from Canada Site increased 64% since March 18, 2002. • The site was visited 41,000 times since its launch on March 28, 2002. • The number of available links will double to 700 in the fall of 2002, offering Canadians and legal professionals more complete resource of justice-related information

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Facilitation the sharing of knowledge	• Implement an electronic document management system (EDMS) to facilitate creation, receipt, sharing and storage of information • Increase efficiency in the use and management of information	• Development of EDMS is under way • "Communities of Interest" project implemented to provide secure information sharing within/outside the Department in a secure environment • iCase project being developed to establish national case management, timekeeping, document-management and reporting system using internet technology. • Barrister's Briefcase project (aimed at establishing national standards for litigation software and hardware tools to manage and share documents throughout the litigation process)	• Successful pilot project in introducing the shared private network concept in the Department.

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES
• The events of September 11, 2001, caused a reassessment of priorities. A number of projects were put on hold, while additional security requirements were applied in other cases. Security awareness continues to be an issue. • The establishment of a project management process requires time to evolve and set in place, but is of great benefit to the organization. • The success of projects requires a good understanding of client and technology requirements, as well as client support. • Effective information-sharing is a challenge: there is a need to address the issues of lack of central record of all crimes and offenders, absence of common data standards; different organizations have different capacities to store information electronically, causing duplication and incompatibility of information. • Currently, IM/IT funding is decentralized in the Department; a study is planned in the fall of 2002 to determine the actual spending on IM/IT related activities in all areas of the Department and to recommend future streamlining and better management of IM/IT resources.

2.3.4.4 Finance Management and Administration

Fiscal Year	Spending ($ million)	
	Planned	Actual
2001-2002	18.8	19.4

The Department has implemented the first phase of a new financial framework designed to enhance financial planning, budgetary control and accountability for financial resources. This was supported, in parallel, by the implementation of the government-wide Financial Information Strategy. A number of measures to enhance effective resource allocation to all program areas in the Department have been introduced and continue to be improved. Continuing efforts are also being invested in identifying and developing performance information to allow for better planning and forecasting of future resource needs in the Department. Work continues on improving the efficient use of the departmental facilities, while providing greater safety and security to its employees across Canada.

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHMENTS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
Enhanced financial management capacity	• Development of a new financial framework for the Department	• Implementation of Phase I of the new financial framework	• Clear accountability for financial management decisions • Greater control over financial resources
Effective resource allocation in the Department	• Development of new budget allocation guidelines as part of Phase I of the financial framework	• Budgets allocated prior to the start of the new fiscal year	• Financial resources are assigned to support departmental priorities • Timely allocation and reallocation of financial resources • Resources are linked to program results
Solid performance measures in place	• Development of Results-Based Measurement Accountability Frameworks (RMAFs) • Review of PRAS (Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure)	• Six RMAFs completed for a number of major departmental initiatives with specific measures identified to monitor progress	• Solid performance measures will be available once data is collected for the measures identified in the RMAFs

LESSONS LEARNED / CHALLENGES

- Overall growth of the Department-mandated workload will require ongoing attention to prudent and effective resource management.
- Strong partnerships with central agencies are essential to implementing long-term solutions to financial and administration management challenges.
- Managing limited facilities to accommodate the Department's growth in the past years remains an ongoing challenge.

3.0 Consolidated Reporting

3.1 Horizontal, Government-wide Initiatives

Initiative	Goal	Justice Lead	Partners	Department of Justice Achievements
Public Security and Anti-Terrorism	Build personal and economic safety for Canadians		RCMP, Health, Transport, Solicitor General, ISSA	• Instrumental in enacting new anti-terrorism legislation • Enhanced information-sharing to assist law enforcement agencies
National Crime Prevention Strategy	Reduce crime and increase safety for Canadians and their communities	✓	RCMP, Solicitor General	• Hundreds of projects to assist communities in fighting and preventing crime
Family Violence	Address root causes and reduce family violence in Canadian homes		Health Canada lead	• Policy advice provided to other key players • Family violence addressed in a number of key departmental strategies (Firearms, Victims of Crime, Aboriginal Justice)
Youth Justice	Enhance support for young Canadians in conflict with the law	✓	RCMP, HRDC, Solicitor General	• New legislation introduced, focused on rehabilitation and re-integration of youth in conflict with the law
Firearms Program	Ensure safe and responsible use of firearms in Canada	✓	RCMP, HRDC, CCRA, Solicitor General, National Parole Board, and DFAIT	• Enhanced and simplified gun registration process • Awareness campaign to encourage all gun owners to register their firearms
Government On Line (GOL)	Deliver government service on-line by 2005		All departments and agencies	• Legislative Information Management System (LIMS) being developed to provide Canadians with current and historical versions of federal statutes and regulations on the Internet; it is ranked sixth overall on TBS's list of GOL priorities • Justice web site was visited more than 6 million times per month last year
Law Cluster	Create a library of legal services for the entire government	✓	All departments and agencies	• Web site on consolidated statutes and regulations is visited over a million times each month
Modern Comptrollership (MC)	Implement initiative in the Department		All departments and agencies	• Dedicated project office established • Analysis of scope of implementation of MC in Justice is under way
Workplace of Choice	Make Justice a Department of choice for new and current employees		All departments and agencies	• Human resource strategy in place to increase awareness of Department's work and recruit and retain high-quality professionals • Professional development opportunities offered to all staff
National Children's Agenda	Promote the well-being of Canadian children		HRDC, Health Canada	• Initiatives under Child-Centred Family Law to protect children from abuse and to protect their interests when families break up

Initiative	Goal	Justice Lead	Partners	Department of Justice Achievements
Organized Crime	Enhance public safety and security through disruption, deterrence and incapacitation of criminal organizations and individuals associated with them		RCMP, Solicitor General, Correctional Services of Canada	• Instrumental in enacting new anti-organized crime legislation (Bill C-24)· • Development of Organized Crime Strategy to promote effective and flexible response to challenges of prosecuting organized crime · • Legislative training on Bill C-24
Aboriginal Justice	Reduce the number of Aboriginal people in contact with the justice system and support communities in taking greater responsibility for administration of justice		DIAND, Health Canada	• 90 program in place, serving 290 communities • New agreements in place with provinces, territories and Aboriginal communities
Legal Risk Management	Government-wide approach to identifying, avoiding, mitigating and managing legal risks to the Crown		TBS, Client Departments/Agencies	• Series of projects to achieve more effective, sustainable approach to legal risk management
War Crimes	Identify and prosecute war criminals and prevent them from seeking refuge in Canada		RCMP, Citizenship and Immigration, Solicitor General	• 18 citizenships were revoked to war criminals • 445 individuals, accused of modern-day war crimes were prevented from entering Canada • 46 individuals were removed from Canada

3.2 Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS)

Highlights for the period ending March 31, 2002

The Department of Justice has revised its sustainable development strategy (SDS) to focus on more specific goals and targets for measuring of its success. The Department is concentrating on areas where it can make the most difference in its offices across Canada. The results have been demonstrated in:

- An increase in the number of litigation cases diverted to dispute resolution, giving Canadians greater satisfaction with federal dispute resolution services;
- Establishment of a new Northern Region to provide a full range of services to respond to the special needs of the largely Aboriginal population and to enhance capacity to reach out to First Nations governments and Aboriginal and other non-governmental organizations;
- Implementation of a legal risk framework, designed to identify early any major legal risks facing the government and allow the Department to be more proactive and efficient in resolving them; and
- 80% rate of paper and other solid waste recycling in two of the national headquarters offices.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (SDS)		
OBJECTIVE	**INITIATIVE**	**ACHIEVEMENTS**
Support to sustainable development across government through the delivery of high-quality legal services and the development of legal infrastructure	• Develop continuing legal education on sustainable development • Enhance capacity to help client departments remove existing barriers to sustainable development • Develop new and enhanced legal instruments • Continue to develop capacity to deliver high quality legal services • Enhance legal training for clients • Promote dispute resolution and more efficient litigation • Enhance capacity to serve Canadians in the regions	• Dispute resolution mechanisms implemented and promoted as an alternative to traditional court and prosecution proceedings.
Exploration the implications of social and cultural factors for sustainable development in the context of the justice policy mandate	• Promote sustainable development principles through the sustainable communities initiatives • Pursue the Aboriginal Justice Strategy in accordance with the principles of sustainable development • Pursue crime prevention activity to further sustainable development principles	• Participate on interdepartmental committee to address sustainable development issues • More than 2400 crime prevention projects in 900 communities across Canada to increase the safety and security of Canadians • Support to Aboriginal communities to have greater control of the administration of justice
Reduction in the direct environmental impact of the Department of Justice's physical operations	• Stabilize level of paper consumption and decrease solid waste • Increase environmental awareness	• Strategy to optimize building occupancy by the Department • Increased use of electronic systems to capture and distribute information to replace hard copy documents • Consulting firm hired to assess Department's capacity for SDS, and provide baseline for reporting and achievement measurement, with focus on policy improvements

4.0 Financial Performance

4.1 Financial Performance Overview

Operating Expenditures:

The increase of $86.4 million between 2001-02 Operating planned spending and the 2001-2002 actual expenditures comprises the following:

Increased resources through Supplementary Estimates	***($000)***
• Collective Bargaining and Other Salary Related Items	18,491
• De Trang et al.	14,920
• Transfer from Grants and Contributions	14,129
• Tobacco Smuggling	11,199
• Community Safety and Crime Prevention	9,834
• Organized Crime	6,275
• Integrated Proceeds of Crime	5,157
• Carry Forward 2000-2001	4,765
• War Crimes	4,592
• Métis Litigation	4,369
• Anti-Terrorism	3,784
• Legal Aid Development and Research	2,745
• CCRA – all Submissions	1,815
• Legal Risk Management and Federal Prosecution Services Review	1,769
• Tobacco Control Strategy	1,654
• Government On-Line – LIMS and Law Cluster	1,327
• Other	2,691
Decreased resources through Supplementary Estimates	
• Firearms	15,600
• Firearms Temporary Waiver of Registration Fees	10,000
• Dispute Resolution Fund	2,300
• Firearms Transfer Fee Waiver	1,066
• Other	4,450
Other adjustments	
• Lapse per the Public Accounts	20,152

Non-Respendable Revenues:

The decrease of $1.7 million difference between 2001-02 planned revenue and the 2001-02 actual revenues is due primarily to a reduction in the amount of service fees collected for Firearms as a result of fee waiver incentive.

Transfer Payments

The $33.7 million difference between 2001-02 planned spending and the 2001-02 actual expenditures comprises the following:

Increased resources through Supplementary Estimates	***($000)***
• Legal Aid Transition	20,000
• Firearms	15,600
• Community Safety and Crime Prevention	11,045
• Air India	8,238
• Aboriginal Justice Strategy	4,200
• Legal Aid Development and Research	1,000
• Others	482
Decreased resources through Supplementary Estimates	
• Transfer to Operating	14,129
Other adjustments	
• Lapse per the Public Accounts	12,748

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

Financial Summary Tables

4.2 Financial Table 1: Summary of Voted Appropriations

Financial Requirements by Authority (millions of dollars)

Vote		2001-02		
		Planned Spending	***Total Authorities***	**Actual**
	Administration of Justice Program			
1	Operating expenditures	424.3	*500.4*	**480.2**
5	Grants and Contributions	380.9	*427.4*	**414.6**
(S)	Minister of Justice - Salary and motor car allowance	0.1	*0.1*	**0.1**
(S)	Contributions to Employee benefit plans	43.7	*37.1*	**37.1**
(S)	Refunds of amounts credited to revenues in previous years	-	*3.3*	**3.3**
(S)	Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	-	-	-
	Total Department	849.0	*968.3*	**935.4**

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

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

Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (millions of dollars)

Business Lines	FTEs	Operating	Capital	Voted Grants & Contri-butions	Subtotal: Gross Voted Expendi-tures	Statutory Grants and Contri-butions	Total Gross Expendi-tures	Less: Respend-able Revenues	Total Net Expenditures
Government Client Services									
(total authorities)	*2,154.4*	*266.5*	-	-	*266.5*	-	*266.5*	-	*266.5*
(Actuals)	**2,673.3**	**269.8**	-	-	**269.8**	-	**269.8**	-	**269.8**
Law and Policy									
(total authorities)	*316.0*	*199.5*	-	*427.4*	*626.9*	-	*626.9*	-	*626.9*
(Actuals)	**593.9**	**180.9**	-	**414.6**	**595.6**	-	**595.6**	-	**595.6**
Administration									
(total authorities)	*385.0*	*75.0*	-	-	*75.0*	-	*75.0*	-	*75.0*
(Actuals)	**548.7**	**70.0**	-	-	**70.0**	-	**70.0**	-	**70.0**
Total									
(total authorities)	*2,855.4*	*540.9*	-	*427.4*	*968.3*	-	*968.3*	-	*968.3*
(Actuals)	**3,851.9**	**520.7**	-	**414.6**	**935.4**	-	**935.4**	-	**935.4**

Other Revenues and Expenditures	
Non-Respendable Revenues	
(total authorities)	*25.1*
(Actuals)	**23.4**
Cost of services provided by other departments	
(total authorities)	*30.8*
(Actuals)	**40.9**
Net Cost of the Program	
(total authorities)	*974.0*
(Actuals)	**952.9**

Note: *Numbers in italics denote Total Authorities for 2001-02 (main and supplementary estimates and other authorities).* **Bolded numbers denote actual expenditures and revenues in 2001-02.** Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. Operating numbers include contributions to employee benefit plans and Minister's allowances.

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

Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (millions of dollars)

Business Lines	**Actual 1999-2000**	**Actual 2000-2001**	Planned Spending 2001-2002	***Total Authorities 2001-2002***	**Actual Expenditures 2001-2002**
Government Client Services	195.5	240.3	215.6	*266.5*	**269.8**
Law and Policy	472.7	587.9	571.1	*626.9*	**595.6**
Administration	48.0	60.4	62.3	*75.0*	**70.0**
Total	716.2	888.6	849.0	*968.3*	**935.4**

Note: Total Authorities are main estimates plus supplementary estimates and other authorities. Due to rounding, figures may

4.5 Financial Table 5: Revenues

Non-Respendable Revenues (millions of dollars)

Business Lines	Actual 1999-2000	Actual 2000-2001	Planned 2001-2002	***Total Authorities 2001-2002***	**Actual Expend. 2001-2002**
Government Client Services	-	-	-	-	-
Law and Policy	16.1	35.5	24.4	*24.4*	**20.3**
Administration	0.8	4.7	0.7	*0.7*	**3.1**
Total Revenues Credited to the CRF	16.9	40.2	25.1	***25.1***	**23.4**

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

4.6 Financial Table 6: Statutory Payments

Statutory Payments by Business Line (millions of dollars)

Business Lines	Actual 1999-2000	Actual 2000-2001	Planned Spending 2001-2002	***Total Authorities 2001-2002***	**Actual Expend. 2001-2002**
Government Client Services	21.3	24.5	23.0	*25.0*	**25.0**
Law and Policy	8.6	11.8	7.9	*10.3*	**10.3**
Administration	3.4	4.2	4.8	*5.2*	**5.2**
Total Statutory Payments	33.3	40.5	35.7	***40.5***	**40.5**

Note: Includes contributions to Employee Benefits Plan, Minister's Salary and Car Allowance, refunds of amounts credited to revenues in previous years and spending of proceeds from the disposal of Surplus Crown Assets.

4.7 Financial Table 7: Transfer Payments

Transfer Payments by Business Line (millions of dollars)

Business Lines	Actual 1999-2000	Actual 2000-2001	Planned Spending 2001-2002	***Total Authorities 2001-2002***	**Actual Expend. 2001-2002**
GRANTS					
Government Client Services	-	-	-	-	-
Law and Policy	22.5	24.2	31.2	*33.6*	**30.5**
Administration	-	-	-	-	-
Total Grants	22.5	24.2	31.2	***33.6***	**30.5**
CONTRIBUTIONS					
Government Client Services	-	-	-	-	-
Law and Policy	300.5	338.2	349.7	*393.8*	**384.1**
Administration	-	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions	300.5	338.2	349.7	***393.8***	**384.1**
Total Transfer Payments	323.0	362.4	380.9	*427.4*	**414.6**

4.8 Financial Table 9: Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Liabilities (dollars)

List of Contingent Liabilities	Current Amount of Contingent Liability
Anderson, D.	500,000
Bedirian, H.	200,000
Bellamy, B.	25,000
Burko, M. & K.	200,000
Doe, J.	1,500,000
Donalco Inc. & Group	30,000
Froom	25,000
Schreiber	1,000,000
Skandarajah	25,000
Tucker & Baldasaro, Rev. W.	3,000
Total Contingent Liabilities	**3,508,000**

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

5.0 Other Information

5.1 Contacts for Further Information

The Hon. Martin Cauchon, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, East Memorial Building, 284 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8;
Tel: (613)-992-4621

Morris Rosenberg, Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General, East Memorial Building, 284 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8;
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284 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8; Tel: (613)-957-4211,
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John Sims, QC, Associate Deputy Minister, East Memorial Building, 284 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8; Tel: (613)-957-4955, Fax: (613)-957-2546

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

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

Web site: The Department of Justice web site is at http://canada.justice.gc.ca

5.2 Legislation Administered and Associated Regulations

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

Annulment of Marriages (Ontario)	*R.S.C. 1970, c. A-14*
Canada Evidence	*R.S., c. C-5*
Canada-United Kingdom Civil and Commercial Judgments Convention	*R.S., c. C-30*
Canadian Bill of Rights	*1960, c. 44*
Civil Law Harmonization Act	*2001, c.4*
Commercial Arbitration	*R.S., c. 17 (2nd Supp.)*
Contraventions	*1992, c. 47*
Crown Liability and Proceedings	*R.S., c. C-50*
Divorce	*R.S., c. 3 (2nd Supp.)*
Escheats	*R.S., c. E-13*
Extradition	*R.S., c. E-23*
Family Orders and Agreements Enforcement Assistance	*R.S., c. 4 (2nd Supp.)*
Federal Court	*R.S., c. F-7*
Firearms	*1995, c. 39*
Foreign Enlistment	*R.S., c. F-28*
Foreign Extraterritorial Measures	*R.S., c. F-29*
Human Rights, Canadian	*R.S., c. H-6*
Identification of Criminals	*R.S., c. I-1*
International Sale of Goods Contracts Convention	*1991, c. 13*
Interpretation	*R.S., c. I-21*
Judges	*R.S., c. J-1*
Justice, Department of	*R.S., c. J-2*
Law Commission of Canada	*1996, c. 9*
Marriage (Prohibited Degrees)	*1990, c. 46*
Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	*R.S., c. 30 (4th Supp.)*
Official Languages	*R.S., c. 31 (4th Supp.)*
Security of Information Act	*R.S., c. O-5*
Postal Services Interruption Relief	*R.S., c. P-16*
Prize, Canada	*R.S.C. 1970, c. P-24*
Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985	*R.S., c. 40 (3rd Supp.)*
Security Offences	*R.S., c. S-7*
State Immunity	*R.S., c. S-18*
Statute Revision	*R.S., c. S-20*
Statutory Instruments	*R.S., c. S-22*
Supreme Court	*R.S., c. S-26*
Tax Court of Canada	*R.S., c. T-2*
United Nations Foreign Arbitral Awards Convention	*R.S., c. 16 (2nd Supp.)*
Young Offenders Act	*R.S, c. Y-1*

The Minister shares responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:

Access to Information	*R.S., c. A-1 (President of the Treasury Board)*
Bills of Lading	*R.S., c. B-5 (Minister of Transport)*
Criminal Code	*R.S., c. C-46 (Solicitor General of Canada and Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food)*
Garnishment, Attachment and Pension Diversion	*R.S., c. G-2 (Minister of National Defence, Minister of Finance and Minister of Public Works and Government Services)*
Modernization of Benefits and Obligations Act	*2000, c. 12*
Privacy	*R.S., c. P-21 (President of the Treasury Board)*

5.3 Listing of Statutory and Departmental Reports

	Available Format H = hard copy I = internet
1998-1999 Status Report and Action Plan 1999-2002 for the Implementation of Part VII of the *Official Languages Act*	I
A Guide to the Making of Federal Acts and Regulations	I
A Quick Look at Canada's Firearms Law - (Mini Guide) Questions and Answers about the Firearms Act, Regulations and Support Material	H ,I
A Survey of the Preliminary Inquiry in Canada (April 1993)	I
Abuse Is Wrong In Any Language (JUS-P-677E) For immigrant women who are suffering from abuse in a relationship or in a family.	H.I
An Introduction to Canada's Firearms Law For the Aboriginal Peoples of Canada (Questions & Answers)	H.I
Canada's Court System (JUS-P-703) For students and others interested in learning about Canada's court system.	H.I
Canada's Department of Justice (brochure)	H.I
Canada's System of Justice (JUS-P-645) For students and others interested in learning about Canada's justice system.	H.I
Canada's War Crimes Program – Annual Report 2000- 2001	I
Canada's Youth Criminal Justice Act – A New Law, A New Approach	I
Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms	I
Canadian Charter of Rights Decision Digest (August 1999)	I
Canadian Custody and Access Provisions: A Legislative Comparison	I
Child Custody and Access in Foreign Jurisdictions: A Legislative Comparison of the United Kingdom, Florida, Indiana, Washington, Minnesota, California, Australia, and New Zealand.	I
Child Support – A Workbook for Parents (February 1998) Helps parents calculate monthly child support payments.	I
Child Support – The Complete Workbook (November 1997) Helps the professional community estimate child support amounts using the Federal Child Support Guidelines.	I
Child Support Initiative: Research Framework (March 1999)	I
Complaint and Redress Mechanisms Relating to Racial Discrimination in Canada and Abroad	I
Constitution Acts 1967 to 1982	I
Current Police Activity, January 2000	I
Estimates, Part III 2001-2002 Report on Plans and Priorities; 2000-2001 Report on Plans and Priorities	I
Federal Child Support Guidelines Simplified Tables: Five or More Children	I
Federal Child Support Guidelines Simplified Tables: One to Four Children	I
Federal Child Support Guidelines: A Guide to the New Approach (JUS-P-725)	H
Firearms Act Regulation - March 1998	H, I