



# Canadian Heritage

## Performance Report

For the period ending  
March 31, 1998

Canada

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

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*.

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## Foreword

On April 24, 1997, the House of Commons passed a motion dividing on a pilot basis what was known as the annual *Part III of the Estimates* document for each department or agency into two documents, a *Report on Plans and Priorities* and a *Departmental Performance Report*.

This initiative is intended to fulfil the government's commitments to improve the expenditure management information provided to Parliament. This involves sharpening the focus on results, increasing the transparency of information and modernizing its preparation.

This year, the Fall Performance Package is comprised of 80 Departmental Performance Reports and the government's "*Managing For Results*" report.

This ***Departmental Performance Report***, covering the period ending March 31, 1998, provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the department's *Part III of the Main Estimates* or pilot *Report on Plans and Priorities* for 1997-98. The key result commitments for all departments and agencies are also included in *Managing for Results*.

Results-based management emphasizes specifying expected program results, developing meaningful indicators to demonstrate performance, perfecting the capacity to generate information and reporting on achievements in a balanced manner. Accounting and managing for results involve sustained work across government

The government continues to refine and develop both managing for and reporting of results. The refinement comes from acquired experience as users make their information needs more precisely known. The performance reports and their use will continue to be monitored to make sure that they respond to Parliament's ongoing and evolving needs.

This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board Secretariat Internet site:  
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# ***Canadian Heritage***



## ***Performance Report***

***For the  
period ending  
March 31, 1998***

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***The Honourable Sheila Copps, P.C., M.P.  
Minister for Canadian Heritage***



## ***Table of Contents***

Executive Summary .....	1
Key Results Commitments .....	3
Section I: Minister's Message .....	7
Section II: Departmental Overview .....	9
Section III: Departmental Performance .....	17
Overview .....	17
Canadian Heritage Program .....	21
Cultural Development and Heritage Business Line .....	23
Broadcasting .....	23
Cultural Industries .....	27
Arts .....	29
Heritage .....	31
Canadian Identity Business Line .....	41
Official Languages .....	41
Canadian Identity .....	44
Multiculturalism .....	53
Sport .....	56
Corporate Management Business Line .....	60
Corporate Services .....	60
Strategic Management .....	62
Regional Perspectives .....	67
Western .....	70
Prairies and Northwest Territories .....	74
Ontario .....	76
Quebec .....	79
Atlantic .....	81
Parks Canada .....	85
Operation Activity .....	91
Development .....	93
Program Management and Technical Services Activity .....	98
Section IV : Financial Performance .....	99
Financial Performance Overview	
Financial Summary Tables	
1. Authorities for 1997-98	
2. Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Expenditures	
3A. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending	
3B. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual	

	Spending By Business Line and Service Line	
4A.	Crosswalk between Old Structure and New Structure - Planned	
4B.	Crosswalk between Old Structure and New Structure - Actuals	
5.	Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line	
6.	Revenues Credited to the Vote	
7.	Revenue Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	
8.	Statutory Payments	
9A.	Transfer Payments Summary	
9B.	Transfer Payments Detail	
10.	Capital Spending - Parks Canada Program	
11.	Capital Projects	
12.	Status of Major Crown Project	
13.	Loans, Investments and Advances	
14.	Revolving Fund Financial Summaries	
15.	Contingent Liabilities	
Section V:	Consolidating Reporting	126
	Sustainable Development Strategies	126
Section VI:	Other Information	128
	Statutory Reports Tabled by the Department of Canadian Heritage	
	Between April 1, 1997 and March 31, 1998	128
	Statutes Administered in Whole or in Part by the Canadian Heritage Portfolio	
	.....	128
	Contacts for Further Information	129
	Canadian Heritage on the Internet	130
	Index of Studies, Reviews and Evaluations	132

## ***Executive Summary***

This *Performance Report* describes the results achieved by the Department of Canadian Heritage up to the period ending March 31, 1998. Last year, the Department continued to work with Canadians to invest in Canada's culture and heritage for future generations. This document outlines the Department's mandate, strategic objectives and commitments made to Parliament in the President of the Treasury Board's Annual Report *Accounting for Results* (1997). The financial tables show actual and planned expenditures.

Since its establishment in 1993, the Department of Canadian Heritage has taken steps to ensure strategic, results-oriented management. Results depend to a large extent on the Department's partnerships with the 16 agencies and Crown corporations that report to the Minister, other federal departments, various levels of government, stakeholders, communities, volunteers and others. Highlights of accomplishments over the last year, more fully described in the report, are presented below.

### ***Accomplishments***

The Department, through its contribution to the Canada Television and Cable Production Fund (now the Canadian Television Fund), ensured a significant level of Canadian programming on Canada's national broadcasting system by supporting the production and distribution of Canadian drama, documentaries, performing arts, variety and children's shows. Two task forces appointed by the Minister forged the path for digital technology. Many cultural industries, such as film, book and magazine publishing and sound recording benefited from increased Departmental funding. Significant changes were made to the Canadian copyright legislation to enhance protection under the law for Canadian authors, performers and producers while balancing the needs of copyright users.

Through arts stabilization projects, the Department provided funds to ensure the long-term financial stability and support to the management of arts organizations working to advance and improve their cultural and community objectives.

The Department of Canadian Heritage remains committed to promoting Canada's linguistic duality. Additional funding to conclude an agreement with the Government of Ontario on school governance was announced by the Minister in March 1998. This agreement with Ontario means that the provisions of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* relating to minority-language education are respected in all provinces and territories.

The Department continues to support activities and events to encourage participation of young Canadians. Through such initiatives as the Young Canada Works program, the educational kit *With Flying Colours*, Katimavik and Open House Canada, the Department provided young Canadians the opportunity to learn about our country and fellow



Canadians while developing social and practical skills.

For the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Department launched “*CREDO — I believe in human rights.*” This initiative encouraged Canadian youth to celebrate the anniversary by expressing their feelings on Human Rights through paintings, posters, videos, quilts or other means.

The Department conducted its 10th March 21 Campaign to raise awareness of racism and how to combat it. The highlight of the campaign was the video competition, “Stop Racism!”, produced in conjunction with CBC, MuchMusic and MusiquePlus. By encouraging participation through such programs and events, the Department continues to promote a fuller understanding and appreciation of Canada’s culturally diverse society and to strive for an inclusive society based on fair and equitable treatment for all.

By hosting major events, organizing Canada’s participation in the Nagano Olympics and providing assistance to athletes, the Department encouraged increased awareness of our Canadian identity and sense of pride in our country. In January 1998, the Minister announced additional funding for high performance sport in Canada. The funding is provided in partnership with National Sport Organizations and Multi-sport/service Organizations. The importance of equity and access for women, athletes with disabilities, and Aboriginal athletes is an important component. The Department also contributed to initiatives jointly with the Solicitor General, Justice and Health in a national education campaign on the screening of volunteers to combat harassment and abuse in sport.

In June 1997, the Prime Minister appointed Andy Mitchell as the first Secretary of State for Parks Canada. Since his appointment, Mr. Mitchell has been actively involved in consultations throughout the country in support of the government commitment to complete our network of national parks and national historic sites. Progress has been made through the signing of five cost-sharing agreements aimed at preserving treasures of our collective heritage. Mr. Mitchell has also played an active role in the process of preparing for the Parks Canada Agency.

In December 1997, the Department of Canadian Heritage tabled its first sustainable development strategy in the House of Commons. It reflected the results of extensive consultations with employees, client groups, recognized experts and the public. This is a major step for the Department in contributing to Canadians’ awareness of the relationship between sustainable development and cultural and heritage issues.

## Chart of Key Results Commitments

### Canadian Heritage (CanHer)

provides Canadians with:	to be demonstrated by:	achievement reported in DPR on page(s):
Enhanced Pride in Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canadians celebrating our achievements and identity</li> <li>• Canadians learning about each other and our country</li> <li>• Cultural industries that create, produce, distribute and promote Canadian products</li> <li>• Canadians appreciating our linguistic duality and building bridges across language barriers</li> <li>• Athletic excellence and the celebration of achievement in sport</li> <li>• Support for a coordinated Canadian high-performance sport system</li> <li>• Excellence and innovation in the artistic community</li> <li>• Canadians and Canadian institutions recognize and respect our diversity, enabling Canadians of all backgrounds to feel a sense of belonging and attachment to Canada</li> <li>• National and international recognition of Parks Canada's leadership and expertise in heritage protection and presentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 44</li> <li>• 27</li> <li>• 41</li> <li>• 56</li> <li>• 57</li> <li>• 30</li> <li>• 53</li> <li>• 90</li> </ul>
Economic Growth and Prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fair and equitable contribution by Canadian public and private broadcasters</li> <li>• Effective liaison with other jurisdictions and representation of Canadian interests through international expositions</li> <li>• Environmental, economic and social benefits derived from national heritage places</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25</li> <li>• 62</li> <li>• 87</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

Protection of Canada's Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and presentation of significant natural and cultural heritage places for the benefit of Canadians</li> <li>• Preservation, promotion and management of national collections and resources</li> <li>• Heritage collections that meet standards of excellence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 93</li> <li>• 36</li> <li>• 35</li> </ul>
Access to Canadian Voices and Canadian Spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality Canadian content, provision of Canadian choices and voices</li> <li>• A copyright regime which respects Canada's international obligations and stimulates the development of Canadian works</li> <li>• Increased autonomy and financial stability of arts organizations</li> <li>• Audiences and opportunities for Canadian arts and cultural organizations</li> <li>• Access to heritage collections</li> <li>• Canadians appreciating, enjoying and benefitting from our natural and cultural heritage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23</li> <li>• 29</li> <li>• 30</li> <li>• 30</li> <li>• 31</li> <li>• 95</li> </ul>

Participation in and Contribution to Canadian Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness by Canadians of the role and importance of human rights</li> <li>• Canadians as active civic participants and contribute in all areas of Canadian life</li> <li>• Urban and off-reserve Aboriginal peoples defining and addressing social, cultural, political and economic issues that affect them</li> <li>• Canadians having the opportunity and capacity to participate in shaping the future of our communities and our country</li> <li>• Fair and equitable treatment, and respect for the dignity of people of all origins</li> <li>• Official language minority communities contributing fully to Canadian society</li> <li>• Participation in sport and sport-related activities as a key element in social development and nation- building</li> <li>• A broadcasting system that reinforces the social, cultural and economic goals that reflect the diversity and values of Canadians</li> <li>• Canadians supporting and participating in the protection and conservation of national heritage places</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 52</li> <li>• 51</li> <li>• 50</li> <li>• 54</li> <li>• 43</li> <li>• 58</li> <li>• 26</li> <li>• 91</li> </ul>
A More Responsive Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic management of, and effective functional direction in support of departmental policy and government-wide objectives</li> <li>• Effective and efficient support to decision making and program delivery</li> <li>• Regional presence and representation in support of policy development and program delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 64 and 98</li> <li>• 65</li> <li>• 67</li> </ul>

**N.B.** Additional performance information can be found in *Regional Perspectives* on pages 67 to 83.



## ***Section I: Minister's Message***

The mission of the Department of Canadian Heritage is to build a strong, inclusive Canada and promote a sense of pride among Canadians in our shared heritage. The 1997-98 Performance Report documents some of our achievements.

I would like to express my deep appreciation to the women and men from across this country who serve at the Department of Canadian Heritage. They care about preserving our cultural heritage, developing our cultural industries, enhancing our linguistic duality, protecting our national parks and sites and improving race relations. I thank them all from the bottom of my heart for that.

They are joined by millions of volunteers in communities right across Canada who organize cultural events and Canada Day celebrations, who build bridges across our communities, coach amateur teams, clean our parks and organize exchanges.

We have had success. It is a shared success: we renewed funding for the Canada Television and Cable Production Fund which ensures an increasing level of Canadian programming.

For the first time in 73 years, we made significant amendments to Canada's copyright legislation which will protect Canadian authors, performers and producers while balancing the needs of copyright users.

We renewed our commitment to promoting Canada's linguistic duality to assure that minority-language education is available to young Canadians in all provinces.

Five new cost-sharing agreements were established to preserve treasures of our national heritage.

Thanks to the Young Canada Works program, close to 2600 young people were able to obtain summer employment and acquire worthwhile experience in internships in all areas of the Department's activities.

I would like to thank the Honourable Hedy Fry, Secretary of State (Multiculturalism) (Status of Women) for the verve and energy she has shown this past year totally reshaping our Multiculturalism Program to meet contemporary Canadian needs and serve local groups and communities. She cares deeply for this issue, as do I.

Thanks to the efforts of the Honourable Andy Mitchell, Secretary of State for Parks, we were able to hold hearings and consultations throughout the country that will contribute to the creation of the Parks Canada Agency and help to protect and complete our network of national parks and national historic sites for future generations of Canadians.

I wish to extend special thanks to all Members of Parliament who regardless of political stripe supported the Department's mission and efforts.

Sincerely,

Sheila Copps

## ***Section II: Departmental Overview***

### ***Mandate***

The *Department of Canadian Heritage Act* sets out the important role that the Department plays in Canadian society, relating to Canadian identity and values, cultural development, heritage, and areas of natural or cultural significance.

The Department of Canadian Heritage is responsible for policies and programs relating to arts, culture and heritage, broadcasting, Canadian identity, multiculturalism, official languages and sport, as well as policies, programs and operations of national parks, national marine conservation areas and national historic sites.

More specifically, the Canadian Heritage Program includes the following areas of responsibility: the development of Canadian cultural and broadcasting policies, providing assistance to cultural industries, arts and heritage organizations, encouraging the creation, production, distribution, consumption and preservation of cultural and heritage goods and services, fostering Canadians' collective sense of self, promoting civic participation among all members of Canadian society, promoting a greater understanding of human rights, managing programs and initiatives related to the multicultural character of Canadian society, encouraging and developing sport, advancing the equality of status and use of the official languages, and supporting the development of official language minority communities.

The areas of responsibility for the Parks Canada Program include: the management of programs relating to national parks, historic sites, canals and national marine conservation areas.

The Department works with Canadians to strengthen our shared sense of identity while respecting the diversity of the land and people. It works to eliminate barriers to participation of all citizens, individually and collectively, in the social, political, cultural, environmental and sport life of the country. It pursues initiatives that balance individual, and collective rights and responsibilities, in a way that promotes community self-reliance and individual fulfilment, and creates opportunity for all Canadians. The Department is committed to developing greater flexibility and initiative in the way it communicates with Canadians, consults with them concerning their needs and priorities, and delivers its services.



## ***Mission Statement***

The departmental mission is:

### ***STRENGTHENING AND CELEBRATING CANADA***

The Department is dedicated to strengthening and celebrating Canada — its people and its land.

## ***Vision***

In order to bridge barriers of language, region and culture, Canadians need to work on shared societal projects that bring people of diverse backgrounds and cultural traditions together toward a common purpose. By giving them opportunities to learn more about each other and our vast country, the Department will improve their understanding of Canada, its national symbols and its rich, diverse heritage.

If Canadians are to understand themselves fully, they must have access to Canadian cultural products — radio and television programs, films, sound recordings, books, magazines and other media — that tell our stories as only we can. With the emergence of a multimedia industry and the information highway, the Department will take concrete action to strengthen cultural expression and to ensure an effective, visible Canadian presence in these new media.

Through the stewardship of Canada's natural, historical and cultural heritage, and the involvement in a network of art and heritage collections across the country, the Department helps preserve the collective memory of the nation and enhance access, understanding, knowledge and appreciation of what makes Canada unique in the world.

In order to sustain a compassionate and caring society into the 21st century, continued efforts will be made to remind Canadians of the values and goals we share.

By helping Canadians strengthen our sense of pride in our communities and individual and collective achievements through commemoration and celebration, the Department will build a stronger feeling of Canadian community.

To ensure the Department continues to be a vital contributor to Canada's cultural landscape well into the next century, it will intensify focus on core activities and streamline all ancillary activities. It will meet the challenge of reducing expenditures and increasing revenues while still achieving its objectives through innovative modes of operation.

In exercising its leadership role, Canadian Heritage will contribute to efforts made to provide Canadians with a sense of renewal, hope, and a strengthened and shared commitment to Canada's future as a nation. In close collaboration with other departments, agencies, other levels of government, communities and individuals, the Department will help to provide Canadians with the direction and reassurance needed to build a strong, cohesive and stable country.

## ***Operating Environment***

### ***Partners***

The Canadian Heritage Portfolio, created in June 1993, includes:

- **The Department of Canadian Heritage**, which includes responsibility for the Canadian Conservation Institute, the Canadian Heritage Information Network, the Cultural Property Export Review Board and the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.
- **Six departmental agencies**: the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (an independent regulatory agency), the National Archives of Canada, the National Battlefields Commission, the National Film Board of Canada, the National Library of Canada and Status of Women Canada.
- **Ten Crown corporations**: the Canada Council, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Canadian Film Development Corporation (Telefilm Canada), the Canadian Museum of Civilization, the Canadian Museum of Nature, the Canadian Race Relations Foundation, the National Gallery of Canada, the National Arts Centre, the National Capital Commission and the National Museum of Science and Technology.

As well, the Public Service Commission reports to Parliament through the Minister of Canadian Heritage.

Canada is the world's prototype of a modern society, offering a country with two official languages populated by many cultures living and working side by side. The Department works with the Canadian Race Relations Foundation, community organizations and other partners to communicate social values, reinforce rights and freedoms, encourage intercultural and linguistic understanding, foster community development and establish a collective sense of pride in Canada's heritage and identity. Whether it is the athlete who is wearing the maple leaf or the spectator back home watching and cheering, the strong sense of national pride and hope brings together and strengthens communities. Status of Women Canada believes that for women to attain full equality, there must be equality in

all spheres of society. To achieve its mandate, Status of Women Canada analyzes the differential impact of policies on both women and men.

While governments cannot create culture nor define identity, they can promote the conditions and infrastructure to enable artists and other creators to fully express their creativity and vision. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the National Film Board of Canada and Telefilm Canada are examples. The Government's commitment exists as well through the Canada Council and the National Arts Centre, whose investments contribute to the ongoing development and recognition of Canadian artists here and abroad in various fields such as music, literature, dance, theatre, and the visual and media arts.

The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) ensures that affordable and reliable broadcasting services with significant Canadian content are available to all Canadians in both official languages in a rapidly changing climate of communications services. The CRTC ensures fair access to a wide range of communications services through solid and competitive industries that can prosper on the world communications' market.

The federal government recognizes the importance of protecting and showcasing Canada's artistic and historical treasures for the benefit of current and future generations by creating the National Gallery of Canada, the National Museum of Science and Technology, the Canadian Museum of Civilization, the Canadian Museum of Nature, the National Archives of Canada and the National Library of Canada. These are places and sources of inspiration which demonstrate the vitality of Canada's heritage and contribute to Canadian creativity and innovation while promoting Canada's place in the global artistic village. The long-term focus is to maintain strong national resources for the study, understanding, appreciation and continued vitality of Canada's artistic, historical and cultural heritage.

Canada's identity extends, of course, to the natural environment and to heritage places which played important roles in this country's history. Canada has one of the oldest parks systems in the world and many countries are seeking our counsel on the establishment and management of parks systems. Such diverse places as Port au Choix in Newfoundland, a 4,000-year-old Aboriginal site; the Lachine Canal, in Montreal, an important site in Canada's industrial and transportation history; the Vimy Ridge and Beaumont-Hamel national historic sites commemorating the battles fought by Canadian and Newfoundland soldiers in France during World War I; and, the great historic battlefields at Quebec, preserved and presented by the National Battlefields Commission are essential in demonstrating to Canadians our rich and varied past. The National Capital Commission plays a key role in presenting our National Capital Region to Canadians, safeguarding and preserving it for future generations.

## ***Strategic Directions***

The Department of Canadian Heritage honours its commitment to Canadians of strengthening and celebrating Canada by:

- enhancing national pride;
- contributing to economic growth and prosperity;
- protecting our heritage;
- ensuring access to Canadian voices and spaces; and
- encouraging participation in and contribution to Canadian society.

The Department is committed to making Government more responsive, seeking innovative solutions to address the needs of a changing society.

## ***Challenges***

### ***Shared Values and Common Goals in an Era of Multiple Identities***

As Canada has grown and matured as a country, it has faced the issues of unity and diversity, while working to forge, foster and express a sense of identity. For example, the seven million Francophones throughout Canada are concerned about preserving their language and culture on an English-dominated continent. Anglophone Canadians worry about the tidal wave of American cultural and entertainment products sweeping across the border and flooding the marketplace. Aboriginal peoples seek to have their rights and hopes recognized and accommodated by the rest of Canada while maintaining respect for their traditional culture.

Canada's demographic picture is continuously changing and diversifying. This increased diversity brings the opportunity to create a more vibrant and inclusive society. However, hate crime and bias are poisons which still exist. There is also evidence of marginalization for certain groups, such as women, the Aboriginal population, visible minority youth and those lacking the resources and skills required for full participation in the emerging information society.

### ***Telling the Canadian Story***

At least 85 percent of Canadians feel that a better understanding between English and French Canadians would go a long way to keeping Quebec in Canada (*Angus Reid Group Survey, 1996*). Moreover, 82 percent of Canadians agreed (65 percent of Quebec residents and 87 percent of people in the rest of Canada) that teaching Canadians more about our heritage and history would help Canadian unity (*Goldfarb Report, 1997*). Surveys conducted by Environics in 1994 and 1996 also show that all segments of the Canadian population feel that the natural environment is part of our sense of nationhood.

A key challenge for the Canadian Heritage Portfolio is to develop new strategies to use our national collections, parks and historic sites to promote more in-depth knowledge and appreciation of Canada's past and present. Care must be taken not to accelerate physical depreciation of these treasures. A secure environment for collections, particularly for those institutions constantly acquiring new material, is an ongoing challenge. Specific measures are needed to protect and preserve the cultural heritage of Aboriginal people.

### ***Promotion and Dissemination of Cultural and Heritage Products and Services***

The arts, culture, sport and recreation sectors play an increasingly important role in the knowledge-based economy of Canada. According to Statistics Canada preliminary estimates, the direct economic impact of cultural industries and activities amounted to \$19 billion, or 2.9 percent of Canada's Gross Domestic Product and sustained 539,000 jobs or four percent of the total jobs in 1994–1995. Furthermore, through ownership or direct support of nearly two thirds of the major tourism attractions in Canada (such as parks and sites, museums and festivals) the Canadian Heritage Portfolio contributes to a significant portion of the \$41.8 billion spent by tourists in Canada in 1996.

Meeting and maintaining growth, and ensuring that Canada's youth will benefit from new jobs require increased digital literacy, creativity, entrepreneurship and innovation, and new forms of public participation. Sustaining this growth requires trade promotion efforts to secure adequate access for the producers of Canadian content to markets worldwide.

Canada's cultural policies are motivated by promotion rather than protectionism. This is misperceived by some other nations and such misunderstanding has resulted in numerous trade challenges to Canadian distribution, exhibition, investment and licensing policies. New forms of media are emerging and gaining popularity such as direct broadcast satellite distributors, Internet service providers and wireless operators. Canada finds itself under some pressure to modify its rules regarding foreign ownership, and control and services within the telecommunications and broadcasting sectors. In response, Canada needs to assume a leadership role globally in support of its cultural model.

### ***Continuing Fiscal Restraint and Citizens' Changing Expectations of Government***

In this context of great change and diversity, Canadians want the federal government to listen to their concerns and to plan for future generations. The public wants focused federal involvement in areas of social and economic life. A key test for the federal government will be its ability to forge a consensus and present a detailed and clear national vision for tackling world issues and linking global trends to Canadian interests, in addition

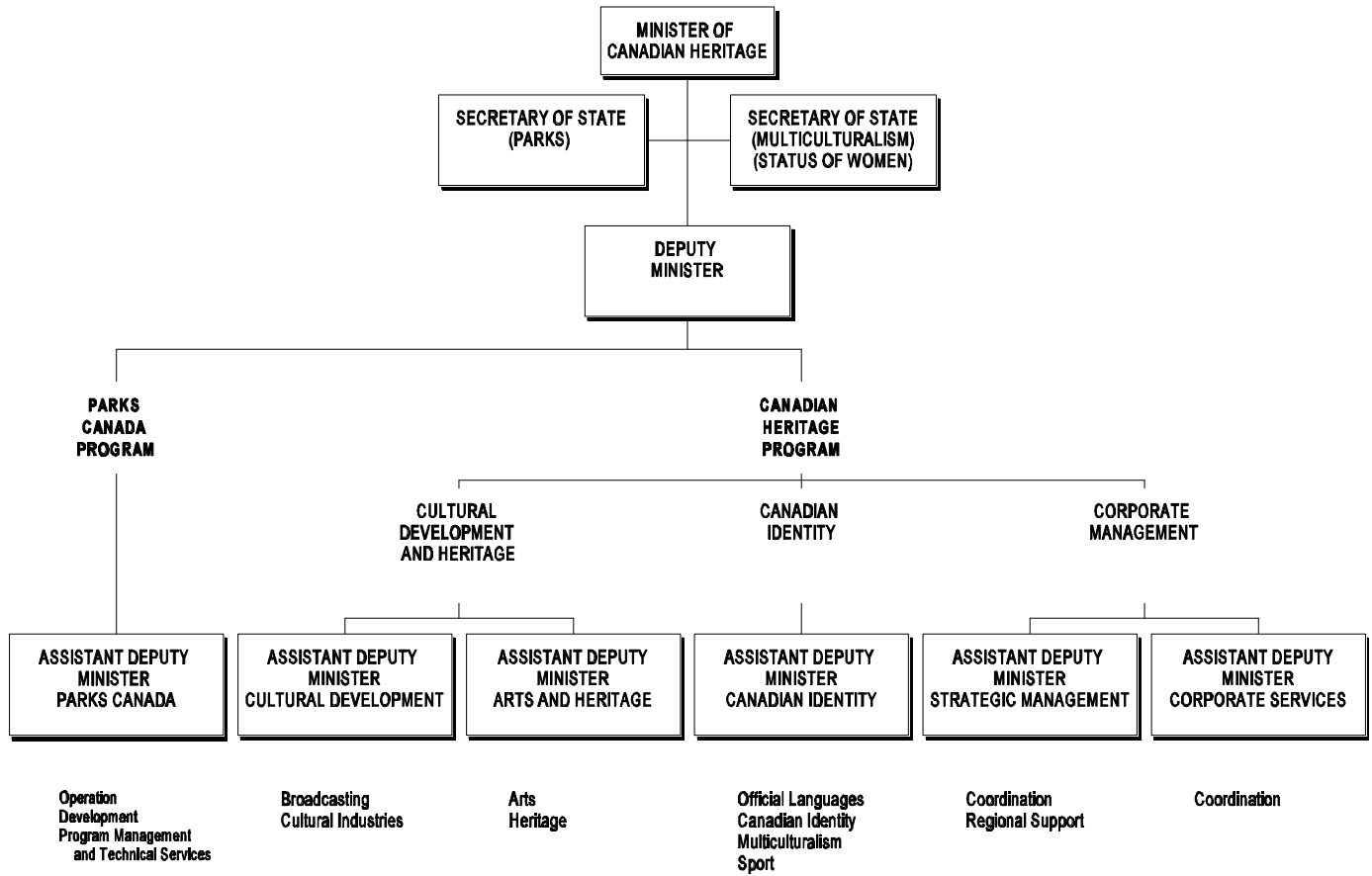
to building and maintaining the social and economic framework necessary for the information society.

The federal government's Program Review exercise has motivated every institution in the Portfolio to safeguard core activities by cutting administrative expenditures. New ways of recovering costs and earning revenue as well as alternative ways of delivering services have been adopted in many areas described later in this document.

The Portfolio institutions will increase co-operation initiatives to reach common goals and increase the number and type of partnerships with the private sector.

To continue the Department's role as a vital contributor to Canada's cultural landscape well into the next century, it will intensify its focus on core activities and streamline all peripheral activities.

## ***Organization and Program Composition***



## Section III: Departmental Performance

### **Departmental Mission:**

*Strengthening and Celebrating Canada*

**Strategic Directions:** The Department of Canadian Heritage and its partners contribute to the following:

- enhanced pride in Canada;
- economic growth and prosperity;
- protection of Canada's heritage;
- access to Canadian voices and Canadian spaces;
- participation in and contribution to Canadian society; and
- a more responsive government

### **Overview**

Since the Department of Canadian Heritage was established in 1993, it has taken steps to ensure strategic, results-oriented management of its portfolio. This has not been without its challenges, since the results that the Department works to achieve are often more qualitative than quantitative. In addition, results depend to a great extent on the partnerships developed with the six agencies and 10 Crown corporations that report to the Minister, other federal departments, other levels of government, stakeholders, communities, volunteers and others.

The development of a set of strategic directions (see list in box above) reinforces the Government's overall goal of strengthening Canada for the 21st century. This exercise has given a common set of goals to the Department and the diverse agencies and Crown corporations that report to the Minister.

In the fall of 1996, the Department of Canadian Heritage, along with 30 other federal departments and agencies, was asked to develop a list of Key Results Commitments, to be published in the Treasury Board President's Report to Parliament, entitled *Getting Government Right: Improving Results Measurement and Accountability*. The Department identified, under each of its strategic objectives, a set of commitments to Canadians (see Chart of Key Results Commitments, page 3). These commitments were refined in the spring of 1997 when the Department put forward its *Planning, Reporting*



*and Accountability Structure.* This structure, which gives the Department a more business focus, was approved by Treasury Board in October 1997. The Department reaffirms its key results commitments to Canadians in the *Main Estimates–Part III Report on Plans and Priorities* and reports on progress in achieving them in the *Departmental Performance Report*.

### *Enhanced Pride in Canada*

Several surveys taken since 1981 have shown that more than 90 percent of Canadians are “very proud” (80 percent) or “somewhat proud” (14 percent) to be Canadian (*Goldfarb Report*, 1981–98). These findings are consistent with Canada’s ranking as number one every year for the last five years on the United Nations Human Development Index.

### *Economic Growth and Prosperity*

The activities and industries served by the Departmental portfolio made up \$19 billion, or 2.9 percent, of Canada’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1994–95, and were the source of 539,000 jobs or four percent of Canada’s total employment. The arts, culture, sport and recreation sectors are projected to grow by 45 percent between 1991 and 2005 . Between 1993 and 1997, the value of Canadian exports of cultural goods grew to almost \$1.5 billion, an increase of 12.5 percent (Statistics Canada).

The Department plays a key role in the Canadian tourism industry which accounts for more than one million jobs in Canada. Two thirds of the three-star tourism attractions in Canada are managed or funded in whole or in part by the Department. Infrastructure and events that the Department supports differentiate Canada in the world tourism market and draw both domestic and foreign visitors. Thirty-four million trips (71 percent by Canadians) taken in Canada in 1994 included some cultural activity and injected \$10 billion into the economy (Statistics Canada).

It is a truism that travel is broadening and can make the traveller more appreciative of the places visited. This fact was illustrated by a recent survey which found that Western Canadians who have been to Quebec are more likely to think bilingualism is important to their sense of Canadian identity than those who have not travelled there (*Angus Reid Group Survey*, 1997).

### *Protection of Canada’s Heritage*

Since 1885, Canada’s system of national parks and historic sites has grown from a single park in Banff, Alberta to 38 national parks and reserves, three marine conservation areas and 792 historic sites across the country. In 1993–94, there were 111 million visits made

to 2,000 not-for-profit heritage institutions and 56 million to national parks and conservation areas in Canada (Statistics Canada). National Parks and National Historic Sites under the auspices of Parks Canada reported 25 million person visits in 1995-96. Given this high volume of visitor traffic, there is a need to protect national parks and marine conservation areas which cover 2.5 percent of Canada's land mass. There is also a need to protect the country's art and artefacts that are found in national historic sites, museums and art galleries.

### *Access to Canadian Voices and Canadian Spaces*

Canadians are avid consumers of cultural products, both foreign and domestic, and live in close proximity to the world's most successful cultural exporter. The market share in Canada of Canadian content varies widely, ranging from five percent of cinema receipts, through 13 percent of sound recording sales, 40 percent of books, 50 percent of magazines and 43 percent of television viewing (*Canada 2005 Global Challenges and Opportunities*, 1997). Generally, the Canadian share is higher in French language markets than in English language markets.

### *Participation in and Contribution to Canadian Society*

An important measure of the cohesiveness and sustainability of a nation is the extent to which its citizens participate in the larger society, exercising the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. There are some statistics available on very specific elements of participation, and work has started on measuring elements of citizen participation, including:

- the level of knowledge citizens have about their country, their society, and the rights and responsibilities of citizens;
- their attitudes about participation; and
- their actual participation in institutions such as the free press (reading newspapers and magazines), volunteer associations, religious congregations, schools and colleges, professional groups and community organizations.

A large majority of Canadians (82 percent; 65 percent Quebec residents and 87 percent of other Canadians) agree that teaching more about our heritage and history would help Canadian unity (*Goldfarb Report*, 1997). According to various other surveys, levels of knowledge of Canadian history, heritage and geography appear to be very low, especially among young Canadians (*Goldfarb Report*, 1991; *Dominion Institute Studies*, 1997 and 1998; *Ekos Citizen Engagement Study*, 1998).

In 1997, Statistics Canada found that approximately 49.5 percent of Canadians belonged to community organizations and 31.4 percent volunteered their time and skill to groups and organizations. The volunteer figure represents an increase of 40 percent over 1987.

In 1992, Statistics Canada found that 45 percent of Canadians 15 years of age and over participated in sport regularly, with 21 percent participating at a club, or in a community recreation program, league or provincial sport organization and 15 percent taking part in a competition or tournament. In 1998, 79 percent of Canadian sports fans and 66 percent of non-sports fans said that watching Canadian athletes represent the country in international events contributes to their sense of being Canadian (Angus Reid Group, *Anatomy of a Sports Fan*, 1998).

A majority of Canadians (76 percent of Quebec residents and 65 percent of other Canadians) think the fact that Canadians speak both English and French is a crucial factor in keeping the country together (Ekos Survey, 1995). According to Statistics Canada in 1996, 17 percent of Canadians were able to carry out a conversation in both official languages, compared to 13 percent in 1971.

Although Canada's increasing diversity presents the country with major opportunities, 92 percent of Canadians agreed with the statement that "racism exists in Canada," and 67 percent felt that the Government of Canada has responsibility to take action to eliminate racial discrimination (*Environics Survey*, 1998).

### *A More Responsive Government*

The expectations that Canadians have of government services are high; they want to see results arising from an integrated rather than a piecemeal approach, with a focus on the public interest, planning for future generations, greater public involvement in federal decisions and activities, and greater co-operation among stakeholders.

Canadian Heritage has specific responsibilities for a number of areas and our performance is detailed in the following pages.

## ***CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM***



## **CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM**

**Program Objective:** To build a strong society in which Canadians participate, celebrate and give expression to their values and heritage.

### **Cultural Development and Heritage Business Line**

**Business Line Objective:** To foster an environment in which Canada's arts, heritage, cultural industries, and broadcasting products and services are created, produced, marketed, preserved, and shared with audiences at home and abroad, thereby contributing to Canada's economic, social and cultural growth.

#### **Cultural Development and Heritage Business Line Financial Information**

Planned Spending	\$236,518,000
Total Authorities	\$292,167,000
<b>1997-98 Actuals</b>	<b>\$283,891,000</b>

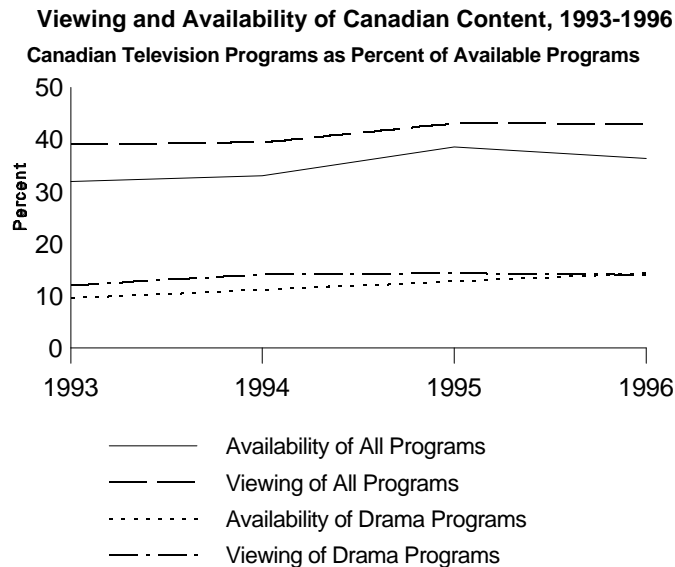
### **Broadcasting — Accomplishments**

The objective of the Department's Broadcasting Policy Branch is to ensure the sustainable development and operation of a broadcasting system which reflects the country's diversity and to which all Canadians have access. The Broadcasting Policy Branch develops policies, and monitors and advises on issues, which include Canadian content, access to services, multimedia and competition. The Branch also provides the Minister with policy advice pertaining to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) and the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC).

**Expected Result:** Quality Canadian content, provision of Canadian choices and voices.

The Canada Television and Cable Production Fund, established in September 1996, was renewed last year and extended to the year 2001. The Fund has assured a significant level of Canadian programming on our national broadcasting system. The Fund provides \$200 million annually for the production and distribution of Canadian drama, documentaries, performing arts, variety and children's shows. It is available only to Canadian-owned and controlled production companies. Productions must meet strict requirements for Canadian content and be broadcast in prime time by a Canadian television licensee within two years

of completion. The CBC can access up to 50 percent of the fund in partnership with Canadian independent producers.



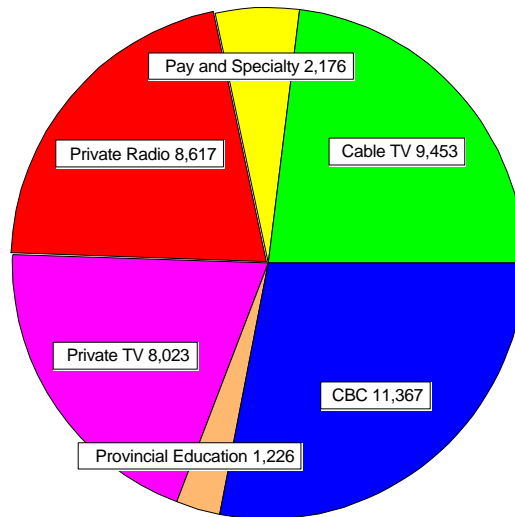
Source: CRTC and Bureau Broadcasting Measurement Fall TV Survey

In 1997–98, the Canada Television and Cable Production Fund contributed to 345 projects, representing nearly 1,900 hours of new, high-quality television programming in all regions of Canada. The Fund’s budget included support for 11 Aboriginal television projects. English-language productions received 65 percent of the funding and French-language productions 34 percent. Since its inception in 1996, the Fund has supported over 4,000 hours of television programming or more than \$1.2 billion worth of Canadian content.

In February 1998, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and Canadian Heritage announced that the Government would provide Radio Canada International (RCI) with capital funding of \$15 million over three years to rebuild its infrastructure. The work to be done will include the upgrading or replacement of RCI’s transmission towers in Sackville, New Brunswick, and the upgrading of studio facilities at its headquarters in Montreal, Quebec. The Government is also providing RCI with ongoing operational funding of \$15.5 million per year which will enable it to stay abreast of new technologies and continue to promote Canadian values and identity around the world. RCI’s programming is 100 percent Canadian content and is available via shortwave radio, Internet and satellite in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, the United States, Asia and the Caribbean.

**Radio Canada International broadcasts in seven languages and draws an audience of 10 to 19 million listeners around the world each week.**

**Contribution of Broadcasting to the Canadian Economy  
1996 Direct Employment (40,862)**



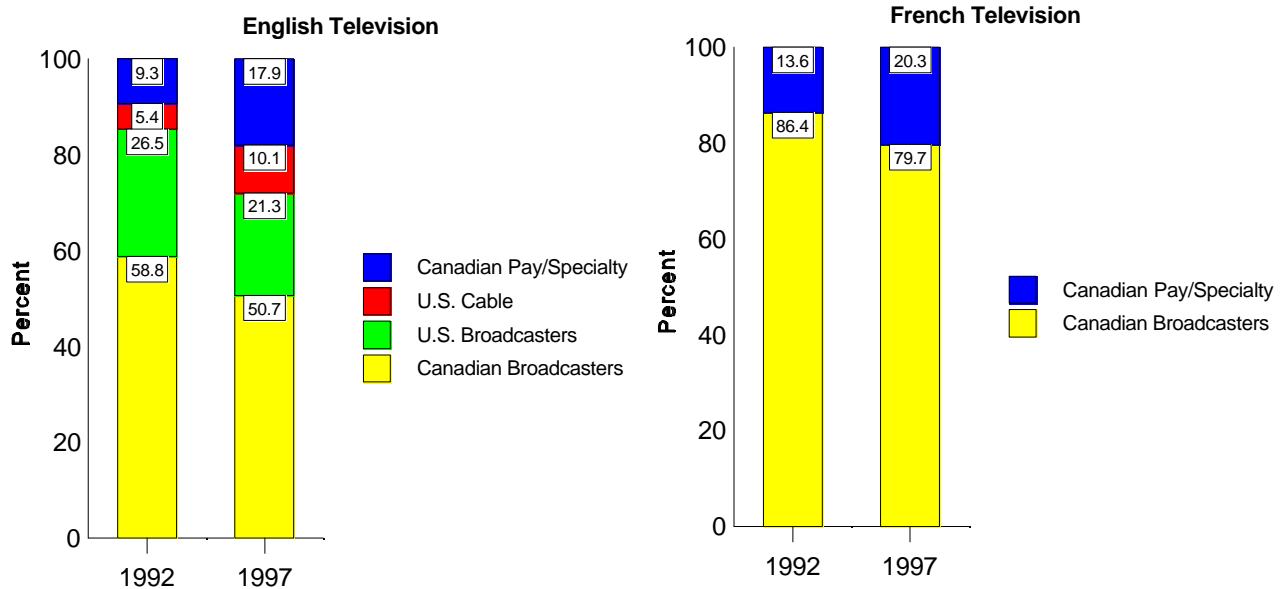
Source: Statistics Canada and CRTC

**Expected Result:** Fair and equitable contribution by Canadian public and private broadcasters.

Digital technology will soon permit Canadians to enjoy interference-free radio reception as well as clearer television reception. It will also enable broadcasters to offer entirely new services. The Task Force on the Introduction of Digital Radio and the Task Force on the Implementation of Digital Television, both appointed by the Minister of Canadian Heritage, have provided recommendations to the Government and broadcasting industry. These recommendations will guide the Department in developing a policy to ensure that Canadian broadcasters and television producers remain competitive as broadcasters move to digital broadcasting, and to ensure that Canadians continue to have access to quality Canadian programming.



## ***Audience Share by Broadcast Sector January – December, 1992 and 1997***



Note: Monday – Sunday, 24 Hours, All persons 20 years and older. The decline in both U.S. and Canadian traditional broadcasters' audience shares can be explained by the rise in the demand for U.S. and Canadian pay and specialty services received in Canada.

Source: Nielsen Media Research and CBC Research

***Expected Result:*** A broadcasting system that reinforces the social, cultural and economic goals that reflect the diversity and values of Canadians.

The Department's support over several years of Television Northern Canada was rewarded in February 1998 when the CRTC invited this broadcaster to apply for a national network licence. If approved by the CRTC, Television Northern Canada would provide an Aboriginal perspective on everything from Aboriginal traditions to national politics, culture, health and sports. A national network licence would mean greater self-sufficiency for Television Northern Canada as well as economic spin-offs in Aboriginal communities across the country. The Canada Television and Cable Production Fund has reserved \$1 million for Aboriginal-language programming.

## ***Cultural Industries — Accomplishments***

The objective of the Cultural Industries Branch is to support the production and distribution of Canadian cultural products, while respecting national and international copyright laws as well as Canada's international trade and investment obligations. The Branch develops policies and programs to strengthen Canada's cultural industries and ensures access to Canadian films, videos, books, magazines and sound recordings. The Branch is also responsible for copyright policy, and advises the Minister on policies affecting Telefilm Canada and the National Film Board.

**Expected Result:** Cultural industries that create, produce, distribute and promote Canadian products.

In 1997, a program was created to provide stable, long-term funding for training facilities for the arts and cultural industries. As part of this program, \$1.3 million is now provided to Telefilm Canada annually for high-level training to prepare graduates for careers in the film and video industries. Four film and video training institutions receive funding from the program: the National Screen Institute in Edmonton, the Canadian Film Centre in Toronto, l'Institut national de l'image et du son in Montreal and the National Screen Training Centre in Ottawa.

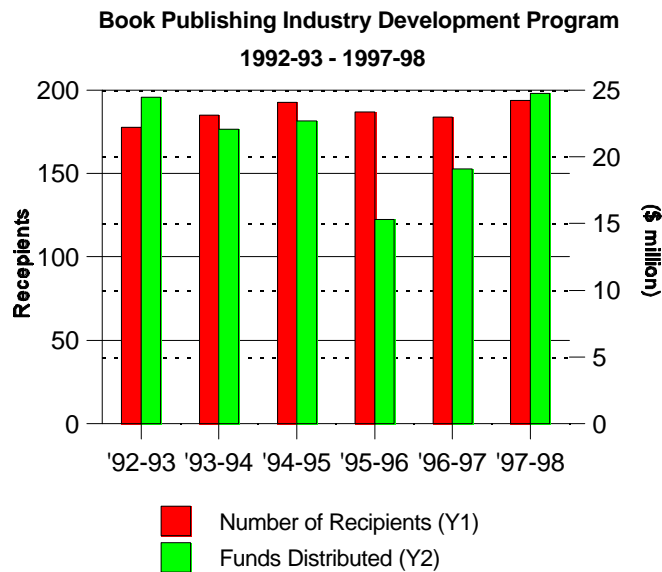
The Publications Assistance Program (often referred to as the postal subsidy), which was transferred from Canada Post Corporation to the Department in 1997, provides distribution support to paid-circulation Canadian periodicals and certain types of weekly newspapers. Eligibility criteria were revised in consultation with all stakeholders.

As a result of the 1997 World Trade Organization (WTO) decision concerning Canadian periodicals, work was undertaken to ensure both compliance with the decision and continued access by Canadians to Canadian magazines.

In 1997, the Minister of Canadian Heritage announced an increase of \$15 million to the annual budget of the Book Publishing Industry Development Program to help ensure the financial strength of the industry. This new funding will enable Canadian firms to publish more books, develop new writing talent and invest in improved infrastructure and marketing. As a result, Canadians will have the opportunity to read more Canadian books by more Canadian authors.

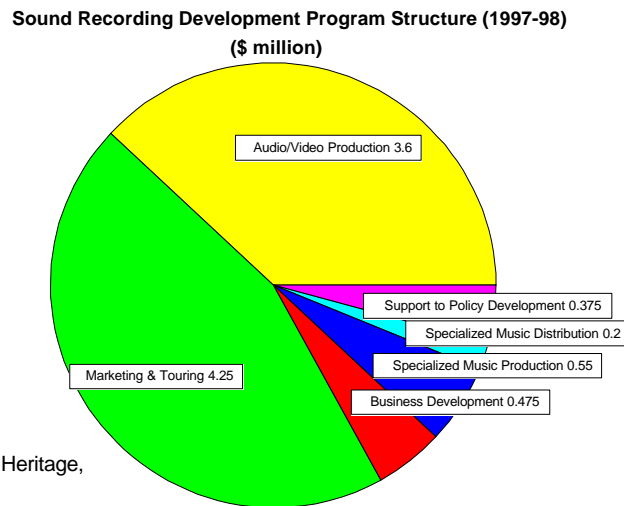
Revenues from publishing firms that have received funding from the Book Publishing Industry Development Program have increased 20 percent, from \$451 million in 1992 to \$540 million in 1997. During the same period, these publishers more than doubled their export sales from \$48 million to \$99 million. Canadian authors are gaining worldwide attention, winning awards in Canada and abroad. Most of these authors were first

published by small Canadian publishers, supported by the Book Publishing Industry Development Program.



Source: Department of Canadian Heritage

In 1997–98, the budget of the Sound Recording Development Program was increased from \$4.5 million to \$9.5 million for a period of three years. This program provides assistance for various purposes, including the touring and promotion of Canadian recording artists, and national and international marketing of recordings. The program provides access to capital for domestic sound recording companies, which account for 90 percent of Canadian-content recordings. Typically, these companies are at a severe competitive disadvantage compared to foreign multinationals operating in Canada. Many of Canada’s world-renowned recording stars were assisted by the program early in their careers.



Source: Department of Canadian Heritage, FACTOR and Musicaction

In 1997–98, the Cultural Industries Development Fund, administered by the Business Development Bank of Canada on behalf of the Department, continued to provide term loans to firms in the cultural sector as a means of addressing their need for working capital.

**In 1996–97, 448 film and video productions were certified with combined total budgets of more than \$1 billion.**

In 1974, its first year of operation, the Canadian Audiovisual Certification Office certified a total of three films, with combined budgets totalling \$1.5 million. Certification allows Canadian film and video producers to have access to fiscal incentives that encourage Canadian production. Certification is one more measure to help develop an active domestic production sector. Since 1974, the figures have increased to combined total budgets of more than \$1 billion.

**Expected Result:** A copyright regime which respects Canada's international obligations and stimulates the development of Canadian works.

The most significant changes in 73 years were made to the *Copyright Act* in 1997. The amendments to the Act promote excellence among artists and creators, while respecting Canada's international obligations, and place Canada in the company of nations noteworthy for their protection and respect of copyright obligations.

The modified *Copyright Act* ensures that music performers and producers receive remuneration for the use of sound recordings and that music creators receive compensation for private copying. The Act now contains improved remedies in case of infringement including statutory damages. Changes to the Act ensure exceptions for some specific purposes, including educational institutions, libraries and persons with perceptual disabilities.

## **Arts — Accomplishments**

In Canada, some 26,000 artists and artisans work in the visual arts and crafts. The literary arts involve approximately 15,000 authors, whose works generate over 70,000 jobs. There are approximately 500 non-profit professional arts organizations, including orchestras, theatre, dance and opera companies. The performing arts employ over 19,000 dancers, choreographers, actors, musicians, singers, composers and others, including authors, directors and technical staff. Canada hosts 160 international or national arts festivals, and has a rapidly growing commercial theatre sector.

More and more, Canadian arts organizations are seeking private sector funding for production, distribution and access to artistic works and products. Moreover, as various recent surveys by the Canadian Centre for Philanthropy and the business community

indicate, there is increasing competition for private sector funding from charitable, health and educational organizations.

**Expected Result:** Increased autonomy and financial stability of arts organizations.

There is a growing awareness of the need for stable and long-term funding for the arts. Through arts stabilization projects, the Arts Policy Branch provides financial incentives and support to the management of arts organizations to advance their cultural and community objectives. This is a partnership program between the federal government and other levels of government, foundations and the private sector.

In collaboration with the Canadian Conference of the Arts, the Arts Policy Branch produced a tool kit entitled “New Alliances Nouvelles,” which contains information on how arts organizations can develop partnerships with the private sector.

**Expected Result:** Excellence and innovation in the artistic community.

### ***National Arts Training Contribution Program***

A healthy arts sector depends upon the infusion of new talent. In 1997, the Minister of Canadian Heritage announced the National Arts Training Contribution Program. The \$7.2-million program budget supports institutions as diverse as the School of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, the National Youth Orchestra, the National Circus School and les Ateliers de danse moderne de Montréal. Graduates of these institutions become leaders in their disciplines both nationally and internationally. The ability of these institutions to achieve their goals is enhanced by this stable federal support. A review undertaken in 1998 of Contribution Agreements with the National Ballet School, the National Theatre School of Canada and the National Circus School found that these institutions are important contributors to their disciplines and to Canada’s overall profile.

**Expected Result:** Audiences and opportunities for Canadian arts and cultural organizations.

### ***Cultural Initiatives Program***

The Cultural Initiatives Program provides funds to non-profit professional artistic and heritage organizations offering public performances in, or featuring performances by artists from, more than one province or territory. In 1997–98, the program distributed over \$4.7 million to 159 festivals and special arts events across the country. Attendance ranged from a few thousand at the Sunshine Coast Festival of the Written Arts to over a million at major events like the Montréal International Jazz Festival. The Department

will be able to measure the growth in the size of audiences attending events supported by the Cultural Initiatives Program.

In 1997–98, program contributions supported 19 events featuring artists of diverse cultural origins, including First Nations people. In addition, 20 projects promoted the cultural development of linguistic-minority communities. Francophone singers from across Canada performed in a dozen centres, most of them outside Quebec. All festivals included artists from at least three provinces. For example, Robert Silverman, a pianist from Vancouver performed at the Festival of Sound in Parry Sound, Ontario, while Drew Hayden Taylor, an Ojibwa writer from Curve Lake First Nations, performed at the Labrador Creative Arts Festival in Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Newfoundland.

The Department's Arts Policy Branch ensures that efforts to create opportunities for cultural and artistic organizations include minority Francophone communities, and these opportunities are transforming into international success. At the Third Francophonie Games in Madagascar, the Canadian team, won a silver medal in singing and a bronze medal in sculpture.

## ***Heritage — Accomplishments***

Canada's heritage defines what it means to be Canadian and helps us to connect with others beyond our own communities. As Canadians become more aware of our diverse but interconnected heritage, there are increasing demands to have our heritage preserved and protected, and made more accessible. The Department's policies, programs and legislation assist the heritage community in meeting these needs by supporting the highest standards for the care and management of Canada's heritage collections and by encouraging innovation and co-operation in the care, management and promotion of our cultural legacy.

***Expected Result:*** Access to heritage collections.

### ***Museums Assistance Program***

By providing project-based grants and contributions to non-federal Canadian museums and related organizations, the Museums Assistance Program promotes access to museum collections in all regions and enhances Canadians' awareness, understanding and enjoyment of our heritage.

The Museums Assistance Program funded 200 projects from heritage organizations in all provinces and territories. Program grants and contributions follow a matching formula, creating funding partnerships between recipient institutions, all levels of government, and

the private sector. Funding partnerships were established between the Department and numerous groups and institutions for various activities, including:

- the Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre in Vancouver, British Columbia, for the “Broken Threads” exhibition;
- the Rainy River First Nations for professional exhibition design services at the Kay-Nah Chi-Wah-Nung Centre in Emo, Ontario;
- le Musée Sturgeon River House Museum in Sturgeon Falls, Ontario, for a translator and programming material;
- the Canadian Bushplane Heritage Centre in Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, for a children’s exhibition centre on the interpretation of flight technology;
- le Musée de la civilisation in Québec, Quebec, for the exhibition entitled “Le 50<sup>ième</sup> anniversaire des droits de la personne,” which will travel to Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto and Halifax;
- le Musée des religions in Nicolet, Quebec, for an exhibition entitled “Ora and labora: vie monastique au Québec”; and
- l’Université de Moncton, Musée Acadien, in Moncton, New Brunswick, for the travelling exhibition entitled “L’Odyssée d’Évangeline.”

### ***Young Canada Works in Heritage Institutions***

As part of the Government of Canada’s Youth Employment Strategy, Young Canada Works in Heritage Institutions provided students with career-related experience during the summer of 1997. At the same time, it helped non-profit employers in the cultural heritage sector to meet their goals of protecting, promoting and increasing access to Canada’s cultural heritage.

From managing a community archive in Cape Breton to running a summer reading club at the Greater Victoria Public Library, to interpreting the natural and historic heritage of Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, students across the country helped the cultural heritage sector to showcase Canada to Canadians, while increasing our understanding and appreciation of Canada’s history and heritage and enhancing their pride in being Canadian.

**In partnership with four national heritage associations, the Department channeled \$3 million into contribution agreements for the creation of 756 summer jobs in museums, archives, libraries and other cultural heritage organizations.**

Young Canada Works in Heritage Institutions is tremendously popular with both students and the cultural heritage sector. Almost 4,000 students applied in 1997 and nearly 100 percent of participating employers said they would recommend this program to colleagues in other heritage institutions.

### ***Movable Cultural Property Program***

Through the Movable Cultural Property Program, the Department supports the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board. This Board furnishes a valuable service to the heritage community by certifying the outstanding significance and national importance of cultural property, and by determining the fair market value, for income tax purposes, of donations of cultural property made to Canadian not-for-profit heritage institutions.

**In 1997-98, the Review Board certified 1,050 donations of cultural property for income tax purposes at a total fair market value of \$100 million, a significant increase from previous years.**

Donations of certified cultural property to heritage institutions ensure that Canadian heritage is preserved in Canada and made accessible to Canadians and visitors to Canada. Individuals and corporations that donate cultural property contribute to the preservation of our heritage and philanthropy in this country, while the public gains a greater awareness and enjoyment of

our heritage. Most heritage institutions have little or no funding with which to acquire artefacts and must rely on donations for development of their public collections, the tax incentives available under the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act* are instrumental in encouraging such donations.

Examples of donations include:

- a collection of paintings by Mary Pratt, who won the 1997 Canada Council Molson Prize in the Arts, to the University of Toronto Art Centre;
- a world-class collection of antiquarian and modern children's books, including their original artwork, to the Osborne Collection at the Toronto Public Library;
- an important collection of paintings by Group of Seven artist Franklin Carmichael to the Glenbow Museum in Calgary;
- an 18th century Queen Anne drop leaf table to King's Landing Historical Settlement in Prince William, New Brunswick; and
- a significant collection of ethnographic artefacts to the U'Mista Cultural Centre in Alert Bay, British Columbia.



Examples of last year's grants include funding to assist:

- the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto to purchase a unique Tiffany Pond Lily Lamp that otherwise would have left the country;
- the Nuxalt First Nation in Bella Coola, British Columbia, to buy a rare ceremonial mask with six interchangeable mouthpieces that otherwise would have been exported; and
- le Musée du Québec in the city of Québec in returning to Canada two important paintings by the 20th century Quebec artist Alfred Pellán.

### ***International Exhibitions Program***

The International Exhibitions Program helps ensure that Canadians are able to view first-hand significant cultural and heritage collections of nations from around our globe. The types of exhibitions range from historical to contemporary art to scientific subjects.

During 1997–98, the International Exhibitions Program helped make possible the circulation of 12 international exhibitions to more than 30 Canadian museums, including: a textile art exhibition from Finland, which travelled to six institutions in five provinces over 17 months and a Swedish exhibit, entitled "The Saami — People of the Sun and Wind," which was shown in seven institutions from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. A visual arts show, "The Painted Sounds of Romare Bearden," was seen in five institutions in Quebec, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and the Yukon.

### ***Canadian Conservation Institute***

The Canadian Conservation Institute promotes the proper care and preservation of Canada's movable cultural heritage and advances conservation. The majority of its activities relate to the preservation of collections making them publicly accessible.

The Institute offers a full range of conservation services to the museum community and responds to the needs of all its clients. Overall results for the first year of revenue generation have been encouraging.

Specific achievements that increased Canadians' access to heritage in 1997–98 include the following:

- A new service for the transportation of fine arts and museum exhibitions to museums and galleries across Canada. In 1997–98, use of the service exceeded expectations. Total revenues of approximately \$950,000 were entirely self-generated and exceeded the revenue target.

- The Canadian Conservation Institute collected \$506,000 in its first year of revenue generation, again exceeding the target. This revenue was generated from conservation and preservation services, ensuring that the full range of CCI's research and treatment services are available to Canadian clients.

**Expected Result:** Heritage collections that meet standards of excellence.

### ***Museums Assistance Program***

Projects submitted for Ministerial approval under the Museums Assistance Program undergo a peer assessment process to ensure the highest standards. In 1997, financial assistance for 200 projects was provided. The Museums Assistance Program promotes access to Canadian heritage collections and acknowledges the importance of their care. Among the institutions and activities that received financial assistance in 1997 were:

- the Kamloops Art Gallery for a conservation, preservation and access project;
- the Royal Saskatchewan Museum in Regina for the upgrading of humidity controls;
- the University of Winnipeg for upgrading archaeology collections data;
- the W.K.P. Kennedy Gallery at the North Bay Theatre and Arts Community Centre for upgrading a collections storage facility;
- le Musée de la Basilique Notre-Dame de Montréal for an inventory of sacred and secular objects;
- the Nova Scotia Museum for the creation of a database on fossils held in private collections.

### ***Movable Cultural Property Program***

The Movable Cultural Property Program is continually refining its policies and guidelines to ensure the benefits associated with certified cultural property donations of outstanding significance and national importance are available to designated institutions.

Currently, 300 institutions are designated, which makes them eligible to receive Program grants and to have cultural property donations certified for income tax purposes by the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board. In 1997–98, 25 institutions were granted designations.

**Expected Result:** Preservation, promotion and management of national collections and resources.

### ***Museums Assistance Program***

In 1997–98, the Museums Assistance Program provided more than \$2 million in funding for collections management to Canadian museums. This funding allows for the digitization of collections, the acquisition and installation of computer hardware, and the purchase and development of software systems. Some of the institutions that received funding in 1997–98 were:

- the Art Gallery of Greater Victoria for its collection image digitizing project;
- the Heritage Branch of the Yukon Department of Tourism for a database conversion project;
- le Centre d'exposition de l'Université de Montréal to assist with a forum on museology and new technology and le Centre international d'art contemporain de Montréal for an Internet project on contemporary art.

### ***Young Canada Works Program — Internships in Heritage Development***

In 1997-98, Young Canada Works in Science and Technology enabled 15 interns to work on the development and application of new and emerging technologies and scientific knowledge, while enhancing their appreciation of Canada's achievements, people, places and heritage collections. Innovative projects for 1997-98 included:

- the development of a local history Web site for the Calgary Public Library;
- the creation of an automated list of archival holdings for the Province of Nova Scotia; and
- the development of multimedia exhibits and French-language content for Science North in Sudbury, Ontario.

Under Young Canada Works Internationally, 23 interns worked to expand Canada's cultural profile abroad by developing tourism projects for international markets and promoting international co-operation in cultural and heritage-related areas. In 1997–98, the interns were involved in projects for the development of international markets for Canada's heritage tourism attractions as well as the creation of a joint exhibition with the National Museum of New Zealand designed to promote awareness of the International Convention on Biodiversity and endangered species in the two countries.

## ***Movable Cultural Property Program***

**In 1997, the Movable Cultural Property Program, in partnership with Revenue Canada Customs, successfully returned four groups of significant antiquities to Mexico, Peru, Colombia and Syria that had been illegally exported from their countries of origin.**

*The Cultural Property Export and Import Act* forbids the importation into Canada of cultural property illegally exported from other states. The Act also contains measures for the recovery and return of foreign cultural property illegally exported to Canada from its country of origin. Through this Act, the Movable Cultural Property Program implements the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970), to which Canada is a signatory. Canada has received recognition in

domestic and international media coverage of its role as a leader among developed nations in the international fight against illicit traffic in cultural property.

In 1997, Canada signed a bilateral agreement with the United States on the import and export of cultural property. This is the latest international undertaking by Canada to protect significant cultural property from illicit import, export or transfer. It increases the protection of Canada's cultural heritage, strengthens bilateral relations in the area of cultural property and responds to a need expressed by Canada's archaeological and aboriginal communities for greater protection of archaeological and ethnographic resources.

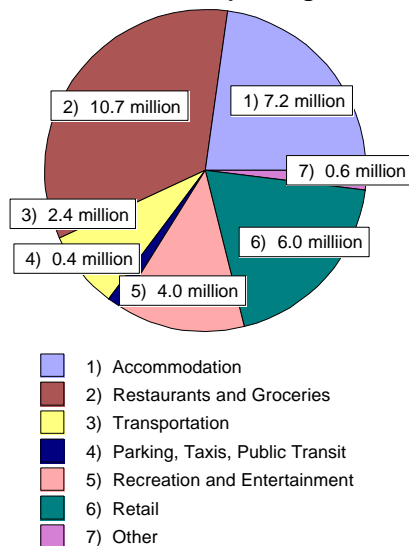
## ***Federal Task Force on Digitization***

Following a recommendation of Canada's Information Highway Advisory Committee, the Departments of Canadian Heritage and Industry established a Federal Task Force on Digitization. During 1997–98, the Task Force examined five key issues: selection of materials for digitization, access to digitized content, navigation tools and standards, intellectual property and potential for revenue generation. The Task Force submitted its final report to the Deputy Ministers of Canadian Heritage and Industry early in 1998. Its recommendations provide a framework to improve the creation and distribution of electronic federal information holdings and collections. In turn, this will help the Canadian multimedia industry to develop new products and services. Citizens and communities across the country will benefit from faster and easier access to Canadian materials.

## Research Support to Heritage Community

To help the cultural heritage community enhance its administration, management and planning, the Department occasionally conducts or financially supports original research and the sharing of research expertise. In 1997, in partnership with the Canadian Tourism Commission and the National Gallery of Canada, the Department commissioned a study of the economic impact of the Gallery's 1997 exhibition, "Renoir's Portraits: Impressions of an Age."

**\$31 Million Net Consumer Spending for Renoir Exhibition**



This state-of-the-art study provided an accurate account of the overall contribution of the exhibition to the local, provincial and national economies. In addition, it supplied detailed and compelling evidence of the spin-off benefits to local businesses that are the result of the spending by visitors to cultural activities. As a result of this study, the cultural sector is better positioned to persuade the private sector that partnerships with cultural institutions make good business sense.

In 1997, a study entitled *Cultural Heritage Audience Studies: Sources and Resources*, was made widely available to the heritage community. It provides institutions with expert advice on how to survey their audiences for planning and marketing purposes.

## ***Canadian Conservation Institute***

Through partnerships and research, the Canadian Conservation Institute supports museums and institutions across the country in preserving, promoting and managing Canada's heritage. Examples include:

- Staff from the Institute and the National Gallery of Canada worked together to design a mounting and packing method to minimize risk in moving sculptures for the show "Emanuel Hahn and Elizabeth Wyn Wood: Tradition and Innovation in Canadian Sculpture." Hahn and Wyn Wood were among Canada's leading sculptors in the first half of the 20th century. The show successfully travelled to four Canadian venues.
- Refining the ability to conduct non-destructive scientific analysis and testing in museums using portable infrared and X-ray energy spectrometers. An on-site capability allows more analyses to be completed and eliminates the need to move or remove objects or test samples.

## ***Canadian Heritage Information Network***

Preserving Canada's heritage and providing effective access to it depends on the documentation and interpretation of collections as well as the physical conservation of the objects themselves. The Canadian Heritage Information Network, a special operating agency within the Department, was created in 1972 to foster sound documentation practices and develop information about Canadian museum collections through a national collections inventory.

**Today over 300 member museums contribute to a wealth of information about Canada's heritage made available to the public on the Network's Web site.**

The Canadian Heritage Information Network maintains and provides access to the national collections inventories (Artefacts Canada) and other information about the collections. It hosts a range of reference services developed through international partnerships to assist museums to care for their collections. The

Network also manages the development of virtual exhibits that showcase Canadian collections.

Since 1995, when the Canadian Heritage Information Network became available on the Internet, public use of the Network's Web site has grown steadily. In the first year, the site averaged approximately 4,000 hits daily. By 1997–98, the average was approximately 22,000. Given the current volume of information now available on the Internet, reliable "one-stop shopping" contributes significantly to effective access for users. For their part, museums are increasingly aware of the importance of collaboration in achieving a visible presence in the electronic global network. The number of museums that belong to the Network grew from 256 to 349 in the past fiscal year.

Two factors have greatly widened the appeal of Artefacts Canada this past year: the development of a new computer software application and the added ability to include images. This resource is now used by school children and other members of the public in addition to researchers and museum professionals.

As part of Canada's Youth Employment Strategy, the Canadian Heritage Information Network manages a portion of the Young Canada Works program, enabling museums collaborating on virtual exhibits to hire interns. In 1997-98, 44 internships provided Canadian students with the opportunity to contribute to the creation of enduring Canadian content in new media. Many interns found ongoing employment as a result of their experience.

In 1997-98, funding provided to the Canadian Heritage Information Network by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development enabled the development of a virtual exhibition on the Haida culture entitled "Haida Spirits of the Sea" that was featured in the Canadian pavilion at Expo '98 in Lisbon, Portugal as well as on the Network's Web site. This comprehensive educational resource explores Haida life of the past and present.

Reliable software to handle information pertaining to museum collections is key to sound management. To support this objective, the Canadian Heritage Information Network evaluates commercial software in co-operation with its members. A new software application, entitled "National Contributors," developed this year by the Network, will enable museums to transfer information from their local software systems to the national inventories, thus allowing more museums to share information about their collections.

To enhance new opportunities for partnership among museums in Canada and abroad, the Canadian Heritage Information Network participates in developing international standards. Its partnership this year with the Consortium for the Interchange of Museum Information resulted in development of the museum version of a standard that enables users to access different databases running on diverse systems with a single query (ISO Z39.50).

## Canadian Identity Business Line

**Business Line Objective:** To assist Canadians in recognizing and celebrating their shared identity and in enhancing their capacity to contribute to Canadian society.

### Canadian Identity Business Line Financial Information

Planned Spending	\$381,742,000
Total Authorities	\$418,615,000
1997 – 98 Actuals	\$412,368,000

### Official Languages — Accomplishments

In Canada, support for linguistic duality and respect for the rights of linguistic minorities remain very strong. The benefits of bilingualism are social, cultural, economic, and collective as well as individual.

**Linguistic duality is one of Canada's fundamental characteristics. It is reflected in our constitutional guarantees and legislative commitments.**

**Expected Result:** Canadians appreciating our linguistic duality and building bridges across language barriers.

### Progress Accomplished Over the Years

Linguistic data from the 1996 Census provided the following profile of bilingualism:

**24.4 percent of young Canadians in the 15 to 19 age group are bilingual, the most bilingual generation in Canadian history. The rise in bilingual Canadians among young Anglophones is directly attributable to the success of French second-language programs such as French Immersion.**

- Bilingualism increased in all provinces and territories except Saskatchewan, where the percentage of bilingual persons remained stable.
- In 1996, 17 percent of the Canadian population could speak both official languages (five million Canadians), compared with just over 16 percent in 1991 and 13 percent in 1971.
- Young Anglophones are actively seeking opportunities to learn French. Enrollment in French immersion has increased from 38,000 in 1977–78 to 312,000 in 1996–97.



- The benefits of being bilingual generally include greater opportunities for finding work, greater earning potential and improved access by youth to jobs in their field of study.

### ***Exchange Programs***

The five-year renewal of the Summer Language Bursary Program and the Official Languages Monitor Program was announced in 1997–98. Over 7,000 post-secondary students will participate annually in these programs. The Summer Language Bursary Program enables young people to take summer immersion courses in English or French. The Official Languages Monitor Program offers students full- or part-time employment in their mother tongue, assisting teachers of English or French as a second language.

### ***Canadian Forum of Francophone Business People***

In March 1998, the Department organized, in Winnipeg, the Second Canadian Forum of Francophone Business, bringing together over 450 delegates. The forum provides business people the opportunity to network and ensures that the presence of Francophone communities in all regions and provinces translates into economic benefits. Over 100 organizations and businesses signed co-operation agreements at last year's forum.

### ***Young Canada Works in Both Official Languages***

In 1997–98, Young Canada Works in Both Official Languages created over 900 summer jobs for college and university students in the public and private sectors as well as in non-profit organizations. As they gained work experience, these students also developed an appreciation of the diversity of communities and regions other than their own.

### ***La Francophonie National Week***

Between March 16 and 22, 1998, thousands of Canadians across the country participated in numerous activities, celebrating every aspect of Francophone life in Canada.

Launched five years ago by the Association canadienne d'éducation de langue française, the week has quickly become one of the major events in Canada fostering Francophone pride. The Department of Canadian Heritage is an important partner in this event, along with the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages.

## ***Promoting Canada's Excellence Abroad***

Through the joint action of the Departments of Canadian Heritage and Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada was the featured country at Expolangues 1997 in Paris, the 15th international exposition on language, culture and tourism. The Canadian team used multimedia technology to illustrate the theme, "Canada at the Crossroads of World Languages." Canadian expertise in the teaching of second languages was also recognized at the Asia Pacific Summit last fall and during Team Canada's tour to South America in January 1998.

Such undertakings contributed to position Canada as a world leader in language-related industries (language learning, translation, dictionaries, software, etc.), that will represent an international market of \$2.5 billion by the year 2000 and have already created 158,000 direct and indirect jobs in Canada.

***Expected Result:*** Official language minority communities contributing fully to Canadian society.

## ***Official Languages in Education Program***

The Government of Canada remains committed to promoting Canada's linguistic duality by renewing its partnership with the provinces and territories in the area of official language instruction.

In March 1998, the Minister of Canadian Heritage announced federal support for official language instruction of \$684 million over five years. Three million of Canada's school-age children will benefit from this support.

Additional funding in the order of \$75 million to conclude an agreement with the Government of Ontario concerning Francophone school governance was also announced by the Minister in March 1998. Over 100,000 Francophone students in Ontario will benefit. This agreement with Ontario means that every province and territory now has an agreement with the Government of Canada to ensure that the provisions of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms relating to education are respected in all regions of the country.

## ***Canada-Community Agreements***

The Department has 13 agreements with minority communities across the country and national Francophone organizations. These agreements, totalling an annual contribution of \$20 million, establish the mechanisms through which minority organizations in each provincial or territorial community come together to establish the community's development priorities and allocate funding to projects and activities.

New federal–community partnerships were created across Canada as a result of the implementation of Sections 41 and 42 of the *Official Languages Act*, allowing for major projects to be initiated in the areas of economic, cultural and human resource development in minority Francophone communities in all parts of the country. The federal commitment to Francophone theatre centres in Ottawa and Sudbury, Ontario and the creation of the School of Electrical Engineering at l'Université de Moncton are examples of these projects.

In October 1997, the Canada Council, the National Arts Centre and the Department of Canadian Heritage signed a memorandum of understanding to increase collaboration on the development of French-language theatre outside Quebec.

Following the third federal–provincial ministerial conference on Francophone affairs in September 1997, a Web site was launched to give greater access to information on federal, provincial and territorial French-language services and to facilitate communication between officials responsible for these services. In the future, it is expected to provide bilingual job listings.

## ***Canadian Identity — Accomplishments***

Canadians share an identity based on common values. Drawing strength from our diversity of languages, cultural heritage, ethnic origins and regional ties, Canadians have a vision of the country as one in which everyone contributes to build a proud, cohesive society.

The Canadian Identity Program fosters knowledge and appreciation of the institutions and achievements of Canadians, symbols of Canada and the values they represent, the country's linguistic duality and multicultural character, as well as the contribution made to Canada by Aboriginal peoples. The program also promotes civic participation and volunteerism, social justice, mutual understanding, human rights, the learning of both official languages, excellence in amateur sport and recognition of Canadian athletes, and the commemoration of national events as a means of strengthening and celebrating Canada.

***Expected Result:*** Canadians learning about each other and our country.

## ***Youth Participation Program***

The Youth Participation Program provides learning opportunities for Canadian youth to increase their knowledge, appreciation and respect for the diversity of Canadian society and its institutions, and to encourage their participation in their communities.

## *Open House Canada*

**According to a 1996 Ekos survey, 64 percent of Canadians think that more should be done to expand youth exchanges and bilingualism as ways of bringing Canadians together.**

The Open House Canada Program provides over \$2 million in funding to national non-profit organizations to cover part of the travel costs of young Canadians, aged 14 to 19, who participate in reciprocal group exchanges to different regions of Canada and take part in national youth forums. Between October 1996 and March 1998, about 10,500 Canadian teenagers participated in the

Open House Canada Program. Typically, participants are in touch with at least 10 people from across Canada to prepare for their exchange and have direct links with more than 30 people during the exchange.

Feedback from program participants is very positive, as exemplified by the following comments:

- “I have learned a lot, met a lot of people from everywhere, and made memories that will last a lifetime.” (Participant at Forum for Young Canadians).
- “A memorable experience that can be attributed to the animated conversations and above all to the Canadians who attended from all four corners of the country.” (Participant at the Seminar of the Federation of Canadian Student Debaters in Halifax).
- “What a great experience for everyone involved. It was a great opportunity to meet other Canadians and to learn more about Canada.” (Participant at YMCA-YWCA Visions Exchange Program).

## *Project Youth-Link*

Project Youth-Link enables students across Canada to talk to each other live on the Internet about issues affecting young people. Its 1996 launch involved students from four schools across Canada. The project was expanded in 1997–98 to include students from 25 schools across the country.

## *Katimavik*

The Youth Participation Program provides assistance to Katimavik, a national youth volunteer service founded in 1977, to allow Canadians, aged 17 to 21, to live together in bilingual groups for 36 weeks in three different regions of Canada. By doing this, they experience our country, serve the community, learn to work together, and develop leadership and communication skills through volunteering and other activities.

Katimavik is a unique, long-term program that invests in the personal development of young Canadians by increasing their knowledge of, and commitment to, Canada and by contributing to the development of mutual understanding. The program allows young Canadians to acquire second-language skills and participate in the community. Katimavik creates jobs and provides for hours of volunteer work. Its 1997–98 budget was \$8.64 million, and almost 400 young Canadians completed the program. An evaluation of Katimavik is planned for 1998–99.

### ***Commonwealth Youth Program***

The Youth Participation Program is also responsible for coordinating Canada's participation in the Commonwealth Youth Program. The Commonwealth Youth Program was established to promote the well-being and development of young people throughout the Commonwealth. Youth representatives take part in programs organized by the Commonwealth Youth Program such as the Commonwealth Youth Credit Initiative Symposium. The Department coordinates Canada's participation in the annual Regional/Commonwealth Youth Service Awards competition that honours the contribution of young people between the ages of 15 and 30 toward the betterment of their communities.

### ***Canadian Studies Program***

The Canadian Studies Program has a mandate to encourage Canadians to learn about Canada. The program supports the development of learning materials in specific subjects.

The Canadian Studies Program works with other federal, provincial and territorial departments and agencies to promote Canadian studies in Canada, and co-operates with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade to encourage the development of Canadian studies abroad. An example of these initiatives is a project which brings together the McGill Institute for the Study of Canada, the Charles R. Bronfman Foundation, Canada's National Historical Society, the Dominion Institute and l'Institut d'histoire de l'Amérique française to find ways to increase knowledge of Canada's history among young Canadians. As a result of this initiative, the first conference ever held on the teaching and learning of Canadian history is planned for early 1999. It will bring together historians, teachers, television and multimedia producers, and publishers to explore new ways of teaching Canadian history.

Approximately 30 print, audiovisual, new media and multimedia learning materials on Canadian history were supported by the Canadian Studies Program.

The Terra Nova Multimedia provides seed funding for developing state-of-the-art Canadian learning materials using new media. In partnership with the public and private

sectors, Terra Nova has supported the creation, production and release of three educational CD-ROMs on the subject of Canadian history, all of which won international awards. More CD-ROMs of this type are in production.

### ***Ceremonial and Canadian Symbols Promotion***

The Ceremonial and Canadian Symbols Promotion program enables the Minister of Canadian Heritage to fulfill her statutory obligations in the area of State Ceremonial. This reflects the overall mandate of the Canadian Identity Directorate, which is to promote pride in Canada, the celebration by Canadians of Canada Day and appreciation of our institutions, heritage, symbols and culture.

The program gives advice on protocol for ceremonial occasions as well as on Canadian symbols to federal departments and agencies, the provinces and territories, Canada Day committees and the public (an average of 50 calls per day). The program has prepared a handbook on protocol for ceremonial occasions. It will be on the program's Web site by October 1998. The program maintains the calendar of all activities that are held on the grounds of Parliament Hill.

The Ceremonial and Canadian Symbols Promotion Program provides Lieutenant-Governors with advice on their role and functions, receives all provincial statutes for study as required by the Canadian Constitution; takes all the necessary steps to the appointment of the Administrator of the Government of a province to act instead of the Lieutenant-Governor when he or she is not available to perform his or her duties.

One of the main activities of the Ceremonial and Canadian Symbols Promotion Program is the coordination of visits to Canada by Her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal Family. From June 23 to July 2, 1997, The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visited Canada. The main reason for their visit was to see the re-enactment of John Cabot's landing at Bonavista, Newfoundland. The program developed a Web site for the 10-day visit and more than 250,000 visitors followed Her Majesty and His Royal Highness during their time in Canada. The Web site provided information on their itinerary, the history of the monarchy, and linked users to the Buckingham Palace Web site. In March 1998, The Prince of Wales and his sons, Princes William and Harry, visited British Columbia. During their stay, the Prince of Wales was the keynote speaker at Canada's Stop Racism! National Video Competition.

**Royal Visits are a real reminder of our collective heritage and status as both a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary democracy.**

The program developed a Web site on Canadian symbols, such as the Coat of Arms, national flag, national anthem, beaver, maple leaf and national colours. In January 1998, it launched its own Web site, which explains its mission, gives information on its

publications and links to other Web sites. Since its inception, the Web site has received an average of 4,000 visitors a month.

The program distributes Canadian flags and pins upon request to Members of Parliament and Senators. By providing this material for distribution free-of-charge to their constituents, MPs and Senators can encourage Canadians to express pride in our country and its symbols. The program responds to public demand for flags and other promotional materials.

The following table shows the number of flags, pins and decals distributed to MPs and Senators in 1997–98:

Item Distributed	Members of Parliament	Senators
Large Flags ( 0.9 m x 1.8 m)	22,575	3,952
Hand-held Flags	90,300	15,600
Flag Pins	1,806,000	312,000
Decals	30,100	10,400
Floating Flag Pins	30,100	5,200
Maple Leaf Pins	30,100	5,200
Coat of Arms Pins	3,010	1,040

In 1997, the program, in partnership with the National Film Board, developed audiovisual and print materials promoting awareness and appreciation of Canadian symbols, including a CD-ROM of the national anthem intended as a television sign-off. These are available to organizations and to the public upon request. The materials are for distribution to schools and other organizations across Canada. An audio cassette featuring a vocal rendition of the national anthem in English and French as well as an instrumental version has already been distributed to schools, provincial and territorial Canada Day committees, community and youth organizations and, upon request, to the public.

### *Canada Day*

The Ceremonial and Canadian Symbols Promotion Program is responsible for promoting and coordinating “Celebrate Canada” and Canada Day activities.

In 1997–98, the program distributed 500,000 Canadian flags, 500,000 lapel pins, 2,284,000 paper hand-held flags, 50,250 posters of the Canadian flag, 14,675 posters pertaining to various activities, 58,850 copies of the winning entry in the Department’s

annual Poster Challenge Contest for young Canadians and 120,000 sun visors decorated with the Canadian flag.

In 1997–98, in preparation for Canada Day, the program distributed:

- 6,575 Canadian flags;
- 965,000 lapel pins;
- 2,255,000 paper hand-held flags;
- 1,000 copies of “O Canada” in braille;
- 215,250 “O Canada” bookmarks; and
- 454,150 posters of the Canadian flag.

Since 1996, during the 10 days leading up to Canada Day, the Minister of Canadian Heritage has invited Canadians to take part in a new initiative called “Celebrate Canada!” From June 21, National Aboriginal Day, through Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day on June 24 to Canada Day on July 1, Canadians are encouraged to participate in events organized by community groups across the country. The program provides information on the events marking these days through a “Celebrate Canada!” Web site.

The program is also responsible for protocol components of the Canada Day noontime celebrations on Parliament Hill. In 1997, the noontime show was broadcast live to 1,142,000 viewers across Canada. Approximately 50,000 people attended the ceremony on Parliament Hill.

**In 1997, the number of poster entries in the Canada Day Poster Challenge was 37,070, up from approximately 3,500 when the program was introduced in 1987.**

The program coordinates a number of other Canada Day activities. The Canada Day Poster Challenge, for example, gives school children an opportunity to express in a visual way what Canada means to them. The winning entry becomes the official Canada Day poster for that year.

### ***Citizenship and Heritage Week***

In 1996, in partnership with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and the Heritage Canada Foundation, the Department of Canadian Heritage initiated an annual celebration of Canadian citizenship, identity and heritage, called Citizenship and Heritage Week. The week begins on the second Monday in February and includes National Flag of Canada Day on February 15. It concludes with Heritage Day, the third Monday in the



month. Its objectives are to encourage participation in events promoting citizenship, identity and heritage in communities across Canada and to provide information on these themes.

### ***National Strategic Alliances Program***

The National Strategic Alliances Program was established in 1996 to co-operate with other levels of government, the private sector and non-governmental organizations in promoting Canadian identity.

The National Strategic Alliances Program has published a guide entitled “Effective Partnerships with Corporate Canada: Policy Framework, Tools and Methods,” to help all levels of government to form partnerships with the private sector. The program has completed a corporate sponsorship strategy for “Celebrate Canada!” and has successfully sought private sector sponsorships of national and regional Canada Day activities. It has ensured that a study of marketing and partnerships is included in the Canadian Studies Program and the Youth Participation Program.

### ***National Initiatives***

Since “*With Flying Colours*” was distributed in 1997, surveys have been conducted with teachers who have used the kit. The response was very favourable concerning the kit’s content, format and general usefulness in the classroom, with a strongly stated need for current educational material about Canada and Canadians for classroom use.

From among several projects, perhaps the most prominent was the multimedia education kit entitled “*With Flying Colours*.” It was designed to raise awareness and appreciation of national symbols among Canadian children and to highlight those symbols, values and institutions that reinforce our sense of Canadian pride and identity. Upon request, copies of this kit have now been made available to approximately 75 percent of all schools in Canada.

***Expected Result:*** Urban and off-reserve Aboriginal peoples defining and addressing social, cultural, political and economic issues that affect them.

### ***Native Citizens Program***

Through multi-year co-operation agreements with the Northwest Territories and Yukon governments, designed to enhance use of Aboriginal languages across the north, support is provided for community initiatives, language curricula, translation and interpretation services and training for language teachers. The Department renewed the Canada–Northwest Territories Co-operation Agreement for French and Aboriginal

Languages on April 1, 1997. It is currently conducting consultations to renew the Canada–Yukon Funding Agreement for the Development and Enhancement of Aboriginal Languages.

The Northern Native Broadcast Access Program supports communications societies that provide radio and television programming in Aboriginal languages to Northern audiences. Communications societies provide opportunities to Aboriginal people for training and employment in radio and television broadcasting.

In partnership with the National Association of Friendship Centres, the Native Citizens Program created 363 summer jobs for Aboriginal youth in cities across Canada through Young Canada Works for Aboriginal Urban Youth.

Aboriginal people in urban centres addressed the social, cultural and economic needs of their communities and were active partners, with the Department and other governments, in the provision of community-based, culturally sensitive programs and services. These programs and services include human resource development, child and family services, community justice programs and youth, employment and cultural maintenance.

The Aboriginal Representative Organizations Program supports the participation of a network of Métis, Non-Status Indians and Inuit organizations in federal policy/program developments affecting their membership.

With the support of the Aboriginal Women's Program, Aboriginal women played an active role in addressing gender equality, health and family-related services. They also addressed the issue of family violence in extended families in Aboriginal communities and discussed culturally appropriate responses to this problem.

Community-based Aboriginal organizations supported by the Native Citizens Program are committed to building safer communities through their active involvement with youth, rehabilitation of offenders, alternative sentencing programs, and community and human resource development.

On June 21, National Aboriginal Day, Canadians celebrated the achievements and contributions of Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

**Expected Result:** Canadians as active civic participants and contribute in all areas of Canadian life.

### ***Community Partnerships Program***

In partnership with other federal departments and the volunteer sector, the Community Partnerships Program helped develop and implement the “*National Survey of Giving*,

*Volunteering and Participating,*” which provides the volunteer sector with the means to enhance its independence, growth and diversity.

In collaboration with Volunteer Canada, the Community Partnerships Program helped coordinate National Volunteer Week during the third week of April 1997. The week encouraged volunteerism, promoted its benefits and recognized the efforts of over six million volunteers across the country.

**Expected Result:** Awareness by Canadians of the role and importance of human rights.

### ***Human Rights Program***

The Human Rights Program supports projects that promote and support the solidarity of Canadians, particularly youth, by helping them develop the knowledge, skills and attitudes needed for responsible citizenship. Projects encourage Canadians to become involved in the advancement and protection of human rights, peace and democracy.

The Human Rights Program also coordinates the preparation and presentation of reports to the UN and other international organizations on measures taken by all levels of government to carry out Canada’s international human rights commitments.

The Department also coordinates consultations with provincial and territorial governments in the field of human rights. The program acts as the permanent secretariat for the federal/provincial/territorial continuing committee of officials on Human Rights.

December 1998 marks the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Department, which is responsible for the promotion of human rights in Canada, launched, in December 1997, a year-long campaign, aimed at a broad audience and specifically youth aged 12 to 18. The objectives are to raise awareness and invite participation of all Canadians leading to a stronger sense of Canadian identity and social cohesion. The campaign for youth is called “CREDO — I believe in human rights” and invites them to speak to their contemporaries about human rights. The program’s Web site has had over one million hits in seven months. A toll-free line was also established and information materials on the campaign were distributed widely.

## ***Multiculturalism — Accomplishments***

In 1997–98, the Multiculturalism Program began to implement changes in its operations, following a review whose purpose was to ensure that the program continues to address the needs of an increasingly diverse society.

One result of the review is a commitment to collaborate more with other levels of government to promote awareness on the part of mainstream institutions and a better understanding by Canadians of the role that specific groups have played in the country's development.

***Expected Result:*** Canadians and Canadian institutions recognize and respect our diversity, enabling Canadians of all backgrounds to feel a sense of belonging and attachment to Canada.

### ***The Mathieu Da Costa Awards Program***

**The program, established in 1996 and administered by the Department in partnership with the Canadian Teachers' Federation and the Canadian Museum of Civilization, asks students to submit an essay, short story, poem or piece of art on the theme of diversity and nation building.**

This program commemorates the life of Mathieu Da Costa, a navigator, explorer and the first recorded Black person to visit Canada. He fostered co-operation and understanding between the Mi'kmaq people and the early French explorers. The program was established to help commemorate Black History Month in February, as designated by Parliament. It also helps students recognize our diversity and shared experiences. The program promotes positive interaction among Canadians of all origins, while encouraging teachers to integrate cultural diversity into their curriculum.

In 1998, the program received 819 entries, an increase of nearly 30 percent over 1997. Following discussions with the Canadian Teachers' Federation and the Canadian Museum of Civilization, the Multiculturalism Program will continue the awards program for two more years.

The Multiculturalism Program undertakes initiatives to prevent family violence in ethno-cultural communities. These programs are coordinated by non-governmental organizations that are known and respected. These organizations work with ethnic media and local resource people. In particular, efforts focus on the three million Canadians whose mother tongue is other than English or French.

A highlight of the program's work will be the production of a multilingual public service announcement dealing with family violence. It is being produced free of charge by CFMT International, Canada's largest multilingual broadcaster, as a contribution to federal efforts to prevent family violence. It will be distributed to ethnic broadcast media across Canada later this year.

**Prevention messages are most effective when they are community-specific, delivered by people known to and trusted by minority communities, and addressed to all community members, not just victims.**

**Expected Result:** Fair and equitable treatment and respect for the dignity of people of all origins.

According to a 1995 study by the Conference Board of Canada titled *Dimensions of Diversity in Canadian Business*, "...ethnic groups possess specific expertise, such as language skills, knowledge of foreign cultures and business practices, and natural links with overseas markets, which can be used effectively to capture market share in emerging economies and new Canadian markets." The following initiatives are practical examples of the Department's efforts to remove barriers and promote a more inclusive and cohesive society.

### ***The Metropolis Project***

This multi-year interdepartmental project funds city-focused, comparative and multidisciplinary research on immigration and integration, and promotes inclusion of this research into federal policy development. The project has national and international components, bringing together a large network of participants in Canada, including representatives of academia, all levels of government, community groups and non-governmental organizations. The international component involves academics and policy makers from some 20 countries.

The Metropolis Project addresses several objectives and active concerns:

**Metropolis Project Rationale:**  
By improving our understanding of immigration and integration and by ensuring that this knowledge is integrated into decision processes at all levels of government, as well as at the community level and in the private sector, Metropolis will lead to better policy and program development.

- barriers encountered by ethnic, religious, racial and cultural minorities in Canada;
- culturally sensitive policy development and research-based decision making; and
- increased awareness and understanding at the national and international levels.

- the involvement of nine federal departments in the Metropolis Project allows the Multiculturalism Program to promote a unified federal commitment to cultural diversity and culturally sensitive policy development.

### ***March 21 Campaign***

In 1966, the UN declared March 21st the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Canada was one of the original signatories to the declaration. In 1998, the Department conducted its 10th March 21 Campaign to raise awareness of racism and ways of combatting it.

As the campaign evolves, new corporate partners and community groups continue to join. This youth-focused campaign provides teachers with activity suggestions to engage their students. It also involves youth in an ongoing dialogue on this issue through the National Stop Racism! Video Competition. The overall tone of the campaign is direct and hard-hitting. As media partners, the CBC and Radio-Canada, along with MuchMusic and MusiquePlus, aired TV commercials and 30-second clips from the winning video entries.

Requests from schools and organizations for campaign materials during the 1998 campaign increased 32 percent over the previous year. In 1998, the campaign's Web site received 786,900 hits.

The Web site is now visited by users in at least 13 countries, many of whom are signing the "cyberpetition," which reads as follows:

"I pledge my commitment to ending racism. Beginning with the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, March 21, I am proud to join my fellow citizens around the world in this shared pursuit."

In 1998, nearly 4,000 people signed the "cyberpetition."

### ***The Cole Harbour Community Constable Project***

The Cole Harbour Community Constable Project is a three-year initiative to address racial tension in Cole Harbour, Nova Scotia. Intermittent skirmishes among students and parents at Cole Harbour District High School point to racism as a problem.

In 1994, Cole Harbour was selected by the RCMP as the site of a national community policing initiative to make communities safer through a community-wide approach to problem solving. This approach ensured that priority issues facing Cole Harbour would be dealt with by those in the community. This project and subsequent events at the high school convinced the RCMP, the community and everyone else involved of the urgent

need for community policing in the area. The RCMP established a community constable pilot program similar to one in the Northwest Territories, which has already paid off in better police-community relations and recruitment of new police officers from the local community.

**Long Term Goal of the Cole Harbour Community Constable Project:**  
**To actively encourage “community constables” to become regular members of the RCMP and be positive role models for youth in the area.**

Six Black persons from Cherrybrook–Lake Loon, East Preston and North Preston will be hired as community constables and trained in the fundamentals of police service at the Canadian Police College in Regina.

The project is a joint effort of the RCMP, the Departments of Canadian Heritage and Human Resources Development, the Province of Nova Scotia and the Halifax Regional Police Commission.

## ***Sport — Accomplishments***

Sport promotes values of fairness and the pursuit of excellence, and contributes to a sense of pride and identity at the community and national levels. The funding of amateur sport is an investment in preparing the leaders of tomorrow. Athletes have become strong symbols of Canadian identity and attachment to the country. In 1996, 87 percent of Canada’s elite athletes reported that national pride was an important motivation in their pursuit of excellence, and that they see themselves as representing Canada (94 percent), as a source of pride for Canadians (92 percent) and as role models for youth (98 percent) (*Status of the High Performance Athlete Survey*, Sport Canada, 1996).

***Expected Result:*** Athletic excellence and the celebration of achievement in sport.

Across the country there was great interest in our athletes who participated in the 1998 Nagano Olympics and Paralympics. Canadian athletes achieved a best-ever performance at both events, with a total of 15 medals at each. According to a 1996 Ekos survey, 73 percent of Canadians said that seeing Canada’s top athletes perform well at the Olympics was important to their sense of belonging to Canada.

Television profiles of Canadian athletes and teams were aired throughout the Olympic and Paralympic Games. In addition, a Web site provided background information and invited user comments. Over 90 percent of the comments about the athletic and team profiles were positive. One respondent said, “These ads are fabulous. They make me laugh, cry and happy to be Canadian. They are also inspirational and educational.”

The Sport Canada Web site, which has won many awards, continues to be very popular and useful in informing Canadians about Sport Canada’s mandate, policies and programs.

This Web site received 41,000 hits from September 1996 to March 1998. The Department is now examining how this technology can reduce costs and make possible even greater consultations with the sport community.

**Expected Result:** Support for a coordinated Canadian high-performance sport system.

On April 21, 1997, Sport Canada organized a Minister's Meeting on Amateur Sport. Two dozen sport community representatives from National Sport and Multi-sport/Service Organizations convened to discuss topical issues affecting Canadian sport policy.

On January 22, 1998, the Minister of Canadian Heritage announced funding of \$10 million a year for five years for high-performance sport in Canada. This additional funding is directed to three areas: training and competition opportunities for athletes; coaching support; and direct assistance to athletes. The funding is provided in partnership with National Sport Organizations, National Sport Centres, and National Multi-Sport Organizations. In all these programming areas, the Government of Canada underlines the importance of equity and access for women, athletes with a disability and Aboriginal people.

**The economic impact of sport in Canada was estimated at \$6.9 billion (direct) and \$9.6 billion (indirect) in 1994–95. In 1996, 42,000 Canadians were employed as athletes, coaches, trainees and officials.**

Hosting events like the World Cups or the Pan-American Games help Canadian sport organizations gain international recognition. Such events also make an important contribution to the Canadian tourism industry. In 1994, 27 million tourist trips were made to Canada for the purpose of attending or participating in sporting

events. Communities like Brandon, Manitoba, that hosted events such as the 1997 Canada Games, benefitted from regional revitalization and increased national profile and local tourism.

In responding to demands of the sporting community, Sport Canada is establishing a network of National Sport Centres across Canada, in partnership with the Canadian Olympic Association, the Coaching Association of Canada, other levels of government and the private sector. The purpose of these Centres is to enhance the efficiency and accessibility of essential support services for high performance athletes and coaches. New Centres were opened in Montreal and Winnipeg in 1997–98, and progress was made toward the establishment of Centres in Toronto, Vancouver and the Atlantic Region.

In 1997–98, expenditures for Sport Canada programs were \$68.9 million. The Athlete Assistance Program provided \$6.7 million in funding to 1,423 qualified athletes to cover living and training expenses. The federal government is also committed to assisting National Sport Organizations in priority areas such as national team programming and development of coaches and game officials. Since 1995–96, a new system (the Sport



Funding and Accountability Framework) for allocating federal funding to sport organizations has been implemented to increase the transparency of this process.

**Expected Result:** Participation in sport and sport-related activities as a key element in social development and nation-building.

Millions of Canadians showed support for Canada's national teams at international sport competitions by attending the events, following the media coverage or writing notes of encouragement to Canadian athletes and teams. According to a 1998 Canadian Olympic Association Study, 80 percent of Canadians describe themselves as fans of the Olympic Games, citing them as their most popular sports event.

**The 1997 Special Olympics World Winter Games was a unique opportunity for over 2,000 mentally challenged athletes from 80 countries to take part in six sports and for Canada to emerge as a strong leader in its commitment to sport for people with a disability.**

In August 1997, the North American Indigenous Games were held in Victoria, British Columbia. This event brought together over 5,000 athletes, 800 coaches and managers, and 3,000 cultural participants, along with an estimated 8,000 spectators. Taking part were 27 teams from nine provinces and 18 American states. The athletes provided strong positive role models for other Aboriginal youth, and the unique mix of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal sporting events provided a link between the traditional and mainstream. The sport and cultural events helped Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians to share their traditions in a positive way and increase understanding.

The Arctic Winter Games in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, in March 1998, provided a tremendous opportunity for people in northern communities to participate in friendly competition, and related social and cultural activities.

Sport Canada's Domestic Sport Program initiated a pilot project in 1997-98 to increase opportunities for youth to participate in sport by funding National Sport Organizations that have a large youth membership but fall below the funding threshold of the Sport Funding and Accountability Framework. Four National Sport Organizations were involved: 5-pin bowling, football, lacrosse and ringette. An assessment conducted at the end of the project showed that it was generally successful in meeting its objectives. Therefore, a decision was made to continue the program in 1998-99.

In January 1997, Sport Canada called together a group from the sport community to take stock of the progress achieved to date and to expedite work in the area of harassment and abuse in sport. A collective of National Sport Organizations, including federal and provincial governments, was formed. Sport Canada has contributed to joint harassment and abuse initiatives with the federal departments of the Solicitor General, Justice and Health involving a national education campaign on the screening of volunteers. The

committee produced a guide entitled "Speak Out! . . . Act Now!" that was widely distributed within the sport community.

## ***Corporate Management Business Line***

***Business Line Objective:*** To provide leadership, policy direction and support to departmental program delivery to enable the Department to fulfil its mandate and meet its accountabilities.

### ***Corporate Management Business Line Financial Information***

Planned Spending	\$85,118,000
<i>Total Authorities</i>	<i>\$94,290,000</i>
<b>1997 - 98 Actuals</b>	<b>\$91,381,000</b>

Corporate Management provides strategic advice as well as services and products to other sections of the Department that deal with planning and policy coordination; management of finances, human resources and information; communications and public affairs; corporate review; administrative support; and regional offices. In addition, it promotes the Department's activities in collaboration with its agencies and crown corporations, as well as through active exchanges with other federal departments, the provinces and territories, and the international community. Corporate Management also coordinates Canada's participation in international expositions related to the Department's activities.

## ***Corporate Services — Accomplishments***

### ***Year 2000 Compliance***

Ensuring the readiness of the Department's technology for the year 2000 is a top management priority. The Department has also been called upon to assess the readiness of the entire Heritage Portfolio, comprising six departmental agencies and 10 Crown corporations.

To deal with issues related to the year 2000, the Department has established a steering committee for making timely decisions to support the Project Team. The latter has prepared a Year 2000 strategic plan which sets out the governance framework and specifies the roles and responsibilities of Departmental managers as well as critical tasks and expected completion dates.

Parks Canada's embedded systems such as fire prevention and control, search and rescue operations, and control of water and sewage treatment plants have been designated as Government-Wide Mission Critical. They are the leading technological priorities of the Department. The Department will also give high priority to other Mission Critical

systems, such as grants and contributions, to ensure that approved funding is available to clients. The 1997–98 implementation of an integrated system of financial and material management (Systems, Applications and Products for Data Processing, or SAP) represents an important step in ensuring that the Department’s financial system is Year 2000 compliant.

The Department has taken inventory of its information technology infrastructure assets as well as its embedded systems. Departmental managers are preparing risk management plans, after which they will undertake risk assessment activities and develop contingency plans.

While completing the implementation of Program Review and coping with rapid technological change, the Department faces the challenge of making the most effective and affordable use of information technology in delivering programs and services to Canadians.

### ***Other initiatives***

**By implementing the SAP financial system, the Department has completed one of the planned steps in the government-wide implementation of a financial information strategy.**

In 1997-98, the Department’s Corporate Services Sector took certain measures to ensure more efficient and effective resource management in the years to come.

Organizational structures have been established and administrative arrangements made to ensure a smooth transition to the new organizational status of the Parks Canada agency.

In 1997-98, the Department completed the implementation of the government’s Program Review decisions. This led to the departure of a number of employees under the government-wide early departure and early retirement incentive programs. At the same time, the Department put in place various initiatives in support of *La Relève*, that contributed to improving human resources management. Emphasis was placed on the review and development of programs that would have a positive impact on morale such as the performance management process, recognition programs and skills development for employees. Ongoing skills development, particularly in new technology, ensures that Departmental staff can deal with the constantly evolving environment.

With the objective of reinforcing the value, respect and requirements of a representative workforce which includes women, visible minorities, persons with disabilities and Aboriginal people, departmental managers and staff attended a “National Forum on Diversity” as well as a number of “Diversity At Work” awareness sessions.

## ***Strategic Management — Accomplishments***

The Strategic Management Sector made a significant contribution to the many accomplishments described in this document (e.g., the 24 memoranda to Cabinet, the four legislative initiatives and the nearly 2000 communication products). The Strategic Management Sector is responsible, through the Department's regional offices across the country, for the management and delivery of departmental programs.

***Expected Result:*** Effective liaison with other jurisdictions and representation of Canadian interests through international expositions.

### ***International and Intergovernmental Affairs***

The Department's International and Intergovernmental Affairs Branch, in conjunction with the Canadian Commission for UNESCO, led the Canadian delegation to UNESCO's Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development: the Power of Culture, held in Stockholm, Sweden, from March 30 to April 2, 1998. This was the first major international conference on cultural issues in almost 20 years. The Action Plan, which was developed by UNESCO based on input from Member States, was the main conference document that formed the basis for discussions. It included Canadian positions on various issues, notably the role of artists and creators in society, pluralism, gender, youth, Aboriginal people, information technology, content and access, and culture and trade. The Action Plan will be presented to UNESCO's Executive Board in November by UNESCO's Director-General, after which it will be submitted to UNESCO Member States for practical follow-up.

In November 1997, federal, provincial and territorial Ministers responsible for Culture and Heritage met in St. John's, Newfoundland. Ministers agreed to co-operate more closely to promote heritage tourism, to forge new partnerships for arts funding and to develop more Canadian content for the information highway. Ministers have asked officials, with a view to standardization, to undertake an assessment of the contribution of culture and heritage to the economy, and to report on the results at their next meeting in Hamilton, Ontario, in the spring of 1999.

**The International and Intergovernmental Affairs Branch coordinated Canada's successful bid to host the IV<sup>th</sup> Jeux de la Francophonie in 2001.**

On behalf of the federal government, the International and Intergovernmental Affairs Branch established the Canadian Secretariat for the Francophone Games. The IV<sup>th</sup> Jeux de la Francophonie in 2001 are to be held in Ottawa-Hull and will offer high-level athletic competition as well as Francophone cultural events. Some 3,500 participants from most of the 42 countries of la

Francophonie are expected to participate. By hosting these games, Canada will strengthen its influence internationally and promote Canadian unity. These games are intended to be modest in scale, and federal funding will be based on the federal government's current fiscal framework.

The International and Intergovernmental Affairs Branch, in co-operation with the Strategic Planning and Policy Coordination Branch, created a further 36 new internships through Young Canada Works in 1998–99.

### ***International Events and Promotion***

The International Events and Promotion Branch is responsible for planning, organizing and coordinating Canada's participation in international expositions. In 1997–98, the Branch was involved in planning Canada's participation in Expo '98 in Lisbon, Portugal, and Expo 2000 in Hanover, Germany.

The Branch strives to present a unified image of Canada, its culture, geography, heritage and technological advancement. In the current atmosphere of budgetary restraint, one of the challenges facing the Branch is the need to seek funding contributions from the provinces, territories and the private sector to support Canadian participation at international expositions. In 1997–98, the Branch asked past contributors as well as possible future supporters to explain the benefits they had derived or expect to derive from their participation. The degree of federal support is based on a range of factors, including the importance of the host country's economic and political relationships with Canada and the need to promote Canada's image in that host country. The key factors for provincial and territorial participation are related to tourism and their key industry sectors such as aerospace, agriculture, building and construction industries, telecommunications, multimedia, environmental industries, forestry, geomatics and mining. Also in 1997–98, a plan was developed to help the Department encourage new partners and sponsors to participate in future expositions.

**Expected Result:** Strategic management of, and effective functional direction in support of departmental policy and government-wide objectives.

### ***Strategic Planning and Policy Coordination***

As the horizontal management of issues has taken on increased importance throughout the federal government, the Strategic Management Sector's activities have strengthened the Department's ability to deal with increasingly complex matters.

The Strategic Planning and Policy Coordination Branch coordinated the development of an overview of portfolio priorities for the period 1997–2000, entitled *Strengthening and Celebrating Canada for the New Millennium*, in collaboration with other sectors, and the agencies and Crown corporations that operate within the Minister's portfolio. This document is available on the Department's Web site (<http://www.pch.gc.ca>). The overview describes the environment in which the Portfolio operates and defines its strategic directions. It also presents the strategies and activities that the Portfolio will pursue to meet those objectives.

The Department continued to promote national identity and social cohesion through initiatives aimed at increasing participation in Canadian society. In this context, it worked to reduce barriers to participation and to foster inclusion, enhance pride in Canada, its people and our shared values through activities including extensive research on issues such as social cohesion and citizen engagement. This research focuses on finding ways to involve individual citizens in broader social debate and dialogue.

With the development of its sustainable development strategy, entitled *Sustaining our Heritage*, the Department will be able to integrate sustainable development principles in all aspects of its planning and operations. The Department will monitor implementation of the strategy's action plan and will report annually to Parliament on its progress. The strategy and its action plan are available on the Department's Web site. Further information on the Department's sustainable development strategy can be found in Section V of this report.

Through the Strategic Management Sector, the Department continues to participate in the development of Aboriginal tourism in Canada, mainly through its involvement in Aboriginal Tourism Team Canada, a recently established body created to promote the development of a prosperous Aboriginal tourism industry in Canada. The importance of Aboriginal Tourism in Canada was highlighted in *Gathering Strength: Canada's Aboriginal Action Plan*.

**Expected Result:** Effective and efficient support to decision making and program delivery.

### **Corporate Review**

As part of the Strategic Management Sector, the Corporate Review Branch conducts analyses and reports on the Department's audits, evaluations and reviews. This information is used to report to Parliament and central agencies, and to provide advice to the Minister, the Secretaries of State and the Deputy Minister. The Branch helps departmental managers assess policy, programs and operations so that results are identified, understood, reported and used for planning. Assistance is provided to departmental managers when undertaking their own reviews and special studies.

The Corporate Review Branch also takes the lead on projects to help managers identify, measure and achieve results in keeping with the Department's key results commitments. One key project is the Challenge Series, which was created to provide professional development to Departmental staff in the area of performance measurement and management.

### **Communications**

**Internet technology has enabled the Department to raise its profile significantly. In 1997-98, the Department's Web site received approximately 100,000 hits a month, five times more than in 1996-97.**

The Communication Branch's main functions are to promote the policies, programs and services of the Department and to ensure its visibility and accessibility to the public and the media. The Branch's objective is to use available communication tools to help fulfill the Department's mandate.

To maximize the impact of the Department's promotional campaigns, the Department works with other federal departments, agencies and the private sector. Examples include the Department's collaboration with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration during Citizenship and Heritage Week, and the enlistment of private sector's participation in the design and preparation of the Canada Day kit and the Canada Day Poster Challenge.

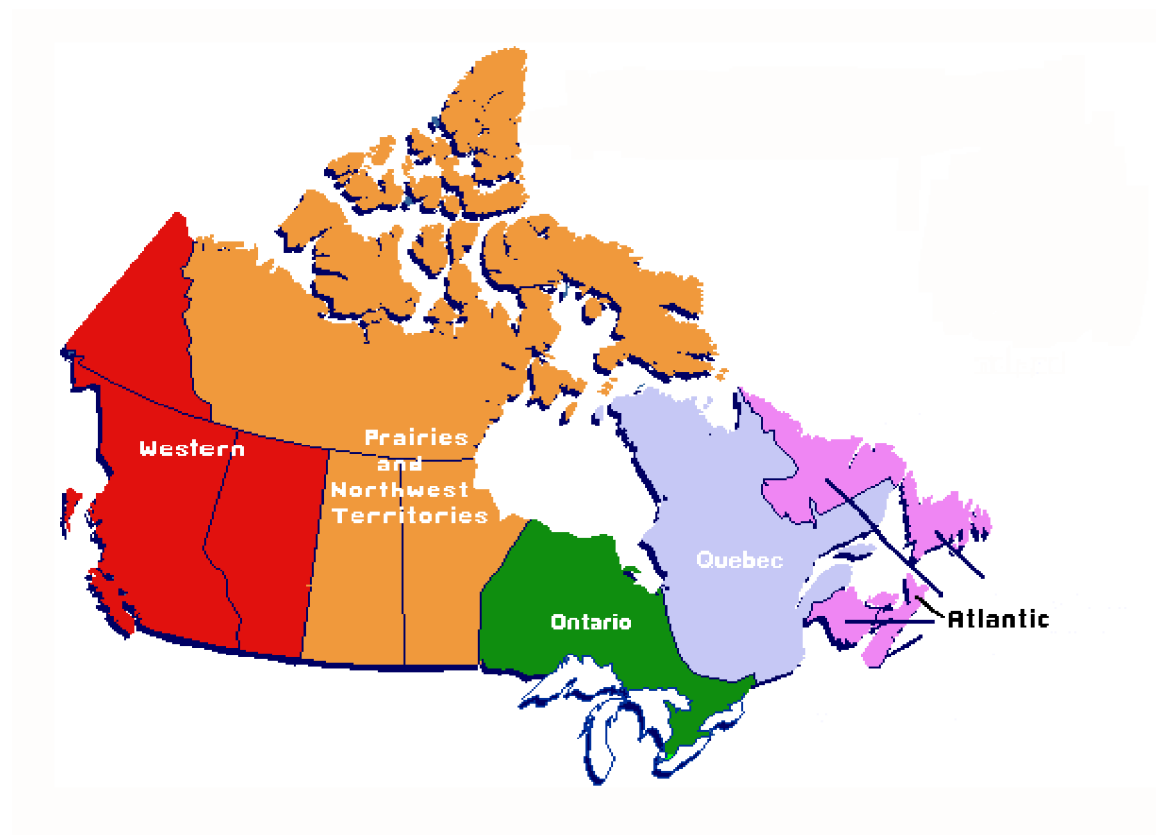
To ensure cost-effectiveness and successful communications with Canadians, performance indicators and benchmarks are being developed with our partners for the major campaigns and events such as Canada Day, March 21 Campaign, Citizenship and Heritage Week, and Semaine de la Francophonie. This will enhance accountability and provide strategic direction for future campaigns and events.





## ***REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES***





## ***Regional Perspectives***

The Department of Canadian Heritage is proud of its effective regional presence. The Department's five Regions: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies and Northwest Territories, and Western, manage and deliver programs, establish regional priorities for national programs ensuring their relevance to the Region's economic, social and political context, serve clients and provide daily liaison with the public and provincial governments. A number of points of service reach out to citizens and ensure that Canadians have access to and benefit from programs and services.

While each of the five Regions faces unique challenges, collectively we work toward ensuring an effective regional presence and representation of interests in support of policy development and program delivery.

The following pages provide a summary by Region of major issues, including some insight into the regional operating environments. Progress in support of the objectives of the Department of Canadian Heritage is described from a regional perspective.

## ***Western Region***

### ***Overview***

The Western Region serves British Columbia, Yukon and Alberta through offices in Vancouver, Victoria, Kelowna, Whitehorse, Calgary and Edmonton. It responds to the needs of clients and optimizes opportunities for the Region's population to access, participate in and experience Canada's collective heritage.

The Western Region is diverse in terms of people and geography. The Region represents 21 percent of Canada's land mass and encompasses prairie, mountain, parkland, boreal forest and coastal terrains. The Rocky Mountains physically isolate British Columbia, which has a natural Pacific Rim orientation. Alberta, on the other hand, has more of a north-south axis and stronger economic ties with the United States.

As in other parts of Canada, roughly 20 percent of the population is widely dispersed in rural areas with distinctly different needs from urban residents of the Region. There are particular challenges in fostering French-language communities, since they represent only 1.5 percent of British Columbia's population and two percent of Alberta's and are spread out over a vast area.

Over the past two decades, the Region has experienced high immigration levels, particularly from the Pacific Rim. In British Columbia, 18 percent of the population are visible minorities (highest proportion in the country). In the next century, Richmond, British Columbia, is projected to become Canada's first city in which the majority of its residents are from minority groups. Fewer than 46 percent of British Columbia's population are Canadian-born.

Relations between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people are entering a critical stage in the Region. The recent Delgamuuk decision reaffirming Aboriginal rights will have profound implications in British Columbia because no land treaties exist in that province. The Department will continue to work with Aboriginal communities and other stakeholders to address language, cultural and urban Aboriginal issues, especially in British Columbia.

British Columbia and Alberta are the third and fourth largest producers of cultural industries in Canada. The film and television industry in British Columbia continues to experience healthy revenues (\$615 million in 1997). The Department will continue to provide funding and guidance to the Region's arts community to enable its growth and success.

## **Accomplishments**

**Expected Result:** Audiences and opportunities for Western arts and cultural organizations.

The first two stabilization funds in the country were the Alberta Performing Arts Stabilization Fund, now in its third year, and the Vancouver Arts Stabilization Team, currently in its fourth year. Over the course of five years Canadian Heritage will have contributed \$1 million to each stabilization fund. These funds are crucial because they contribute to the long-term viability of arts and cultural organizations in the Region, and they serve as a model of what can be achieved when the public and private sectors coordinate on a capital working fund and technical assistance.

An initial review, funded by the Department, shows both funds enable the Region to have stable, financially sound and well-governed performing arts organizations. Carefully planned support to professional performing arts organizations has provided the base needed to increase their exposure.

**Expected Result:** The Western Region ensures fair and equitable treatment for, and respects the dignity of, people of all origins.

The Region has lent its assistance and expertise to Oliver, British Columbia, and other communities that have seen a rise in hate and bias activities. To combat these activities in communities and on the Internet, the Department has liaised with communities and anti-racist organizations to spur education and awareness. The Region has started developing a strategy to help communities deal with this problem.

A community approach to hate and bias activities has resulted in broad-based co-operation between government, communities and the RCMP to combat the proliferation of hate material. Municipalities and telephone companies have also become involved. For example, BCTel has taken significant steps to limit hate on the Internet. The Department will continue to participate in public education campaigns and monitor the effectiveness of strategies to counter the growing incidence of hate activities in the Region.

The Department coordinated federal participation in the first ever International Summit of Sexually Exploited Youth, held in Victoria in March 1998.

**Expected Result:** To establish a framework for ongoing co-operation between Canada and the Yukon with respect to provision of measures respecting the preservation, development and enhancement of the Aboriginal languages of the Yukon.

Currently under consideration is the Canada–Yukon Aboriginal Languages Agreement. The goal of these negotiations is to transfer programs and services to Yukon First Nations for the protection and revitalization of Aboriginal languages. It will enable Yukon First Nations to be accountable solely to their communities in responding to their language needs. This would mark the first Canadian Heritage program specifically targeted for self-government.

**Expected Result:** Official language minority communities contribute fully to Canadian society through community-based economic, social and cultural development.

To support economic development and infrastructure projects beneficial to British Columbia's Francophone community, the Region coordinated a transfer of \$400,000 from Western Economic Diversification to the Department. La Maison de la francophonie de Vancouver received \$247,500 for upgrading and renovation, and several other Francophone organizations received \$152,500 for economic development projects.

With the Department's ongoing financial and technical assistance, major Francophone community infrastructures have been established in Alberta. The Department provided \$3.5 million for construction of the Cité des rocheuses in Calgary, and in partnership with Western Economic Diversification (which provided \$1.8 million), \$2.2 million for building the Cité francophone in Edmonton. The opening of these centres were major milestones of the Francophone community in Alberta last year. The Department also helped facilitate an agreement between the Peace River Health Authority and the Francophone community to provide health services in French for residents in the Peace River area of Alberta.

Community infrastructures strengthen the sense of community, bring people of diverse backgrounds together, and promote Canada's linguistic duality.

**Expected Result:** Canadians learning about each other and our country.

Western Region had the lead role in the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to British Columbia on March 22 to 24. The Department had only three weeks to coordinate all aspects of this visit with its partners which included the provincial government, the Canadian Institute of the Arts for Young Audiences and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Alongside the visit, the national video competition for the March 21 Campaign was moved to Vancouver, adding to the logistical challenge.

The visit was a complete success; all events proceeded smoothly in terms of logistics, protocol and security. The visit also provided the opportunity to promote the two departmental initiatives: the Stop Racism! National Video Competition and the Pacific Heritage Marine Legacy announcement. The Minister of Canadian Heritage and the Premier of British Columbia announced the acquisition of three properties under the Pacific Heritage Marine Legacy, marking an important step towards the completion of the National Parks system.



## ***Prairies and Northwest Territories Region***

### ***Overview***

The Prairies and Northwest Territories Region includes the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan as well as the Northwest Territories. As of April 1, 1999, the Region will also include the new territory of Nunavut. Geographically, this is the largest Region.

In 1997–98, the Region developed a three-year Strategic Action Plan based on the Departmental Action Plan.

### ***Accomplishments***

***Expected Result:*** Improved access and community participation by Canadians.

Over the past few years, the Region has placed an emphasis on increasing public awareness, reaching out to the community and increasing departmental visibility. The Region negotiated a long-term lease for the Regional office, including access to 223 square meters of display and exhibit space being developed into “Canada Place.” The centre will be the hub of public awareness and outreach activities, and serve as a base for the promotion of Canadian identity, cultural development and national unity themes.

With the aim of increasing public awareness, the Region developed and circulated the “Glorious and Free” video and teachers’ resource guide to over 1,300 schools and institutes across Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories. Access Alberta, the provincial television network, is distributing the resource guide and video in the Northwest Territories and Alberta.

The Manitoba Canada Day Poster Challenge submissions increased tenfold since 1996 to over 8,500 posters in 1997. The Canada Day Committee has successfully applied for charitable status from Revenue Canada, which will allow the committee to increase their fund-raising activities.

***Expected Result:*** Improved quality of service.

The Region has become more active in international trade promotion. In 1997, 110 clients from arts and cultural industries attended a session on international trade to discuss issues and ways to increase international exports. The Region will continue to work with these clients in this area. New international markets will provide additional sources of income for these clients.

The Multiculturalism Program has undergone an extensive review. The Region held extensive consultations, and development work was conducted with clients on the direction and funding priorities of the new program.

Urban Aboriginal issues are a major concern in this Region, where the size of the urban Aboriginal population is expected to double over the next 10 years in some cities. The City of Winnipeg established the North Main Task Force to develop recommendations for redeveloping the North Main area and establishing services for its primarily Aboriginal residents. The Region participated in the development of the Task Force's Final Report. The final recommendations will have an impact on the Department's mandate.

**Expected Result:** Improved products and services for the North.

Geographically, the Northwest Territories represents the single largest jurisdiction in Canada, with the smallest population. Aboriginal people make up the majority of the population. Providing adequate federal services to this remote area is a challenge.

On April 1, 1999, the new Territory of Nunavut will be established.

The Region was involved in a multi-departmental committee that reviewed federal interests and involvement in the creation of Nunavut. A comprehensive Cabinet submission, completed in early 1998, defines the level of service delivery and the division of resources between the existing Territory and Nunavut. In 1997, the Region renegotiated the Northwest Territories Cooperation Agreement for French and Aboriginal Languages.

**Expected Result:** Athletic excellence and the celebration of achievement in sport.

The Department plays a major part in the development of amateur sport in Canada. Major athletic events provide the opportunity for the Department to demonstrate how all aspects of its mandate can be reflected in one single initiative. The challenge is to balance the pursuit of athletic excellence with cultural celebrations. In 1997, the City of Brandon hosted the Canada Summer Games. Through a partnership with the host city, the Department attempted to balance the sporting and non-sporting activities of this national event. Such a vision is paramount in the planning for the Pan-American Games in Winnipeg next summer.

## ***Ontario Region***

### ***Overview***

Ontario has 10.7 million residents (37 percent of Canada's population), spread out over 1.1 million square kilometres. Ontario is the most culturally diverse province (100 languages and dialects spoken) with over 50 percent of the nation's immigrant population. There are over 1.7 million visible minorities, which represents 15.8 percent of Ontario's total population, and the proportion is growing steadily. More than half of all Francophones outside Quebec live in Ontario (540,000), and roughly 20 percent of the Franco-Ontarian population are members of a visible minority (self-identified). Approximately 240,000 Aboriginal people live in Ontario, more than in any other province.

Regional operations are divided into two areas: Programs and Policy, and Corporate Services. The regional office is in Toronto. The other offices are in Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Sudbury and Thunder Bay.

### ***Accomplishments***

In an era of reduced budgets and increasing demands by Canadians for better service and greater government accountability, the Ontario Region looked for new and innovative ways to better serve Ontarians. Strategic priorities of the Ontario Region in 1997–98 included facilitating Ontarians' efforts to access, embrace and advance the nation's heritage, artistic expression and culture; encouraging and reinforcing a sense of common purpose, pride and identity as well as a sense of belonging to the country; and building a just, equitable and inclusive society.

It has become increasingly important for the Ontario Region to build and/or enhance partnerships with other federal departments, other levels of government and the volunteer and private sectors to ensure better service to Ontarians. The Region develops ways of assisting clients outside the traditional funding process. For example, regional staff sit as members of steering committees, broker partnerships and provide technical help to clients in project and organizational development. There is increased pressure on the Ontario Region to compensate in funding and services for provincial cuts.

<b><i>Expected Result:</i></b> Enhanced pride in Canada through increased opportunities for young Ontarians to learn more about their country and its people.
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Through a partnership between the Ontario Region and the Conseil de la Coopération de l'Ontario, 161 young Ontario high school students have found jobs related to their fields of study in their second official language in other regions of the country.

**Expected Result:** Enhanced pride in Canada through the organization of activities and events to celebrate milestones and national achievements.

The Ontario Region helped to organize and participated in events and activities in celebration of Citizenship and Heritage Week, February 9–16, 1998, including National Flag of Canada Day, February 15, 1998. There was an enthusiastic response across the province by hundreds of schools, community and youth organizations, who planned their own activities to express their pride in our country.

The Ontario Region provided grants to 321 community organizations for celebrations during “Celebrate Canada!” Ontarians joined in their communities to recognize, share and affirm our rich heritage, and to celebrate their pride and unity in our great nation. As part of the “Celebrate Canada!” initiative, the Ontario Region gave financial support to some students from South Carleton High School in Richmond, who were the first to climb a mountain in Alberta that they were granted permission to name “Unity Peak.” On June 21, 1998, the students reached its summit in the Canadian Rocky Mountains and erected a plaque in French, English and Stoney Indian.

**Expected Result:** Protection of Canada’s heritage through increased access by present and future generations of Canadians to our heritage.

The Ontario Region is continuing to treat as a priority the development of the Northern Ontario museum community. Northern Ontario museums are becoming more regular clients under the Department’s Museums Assistance Program as regional staff work closely with them to make them more competitive for funding.

The Ontario Region contributed \$100,000 to the Town of Kapuskasing toward Heritage Caravan, an exhibition of wood carvings depicting the life of Francophone settlers in Northern Ontario. This is the first Franco-Ontarian exhibition to undertake a national tour.

**Expected Result:** A more cohesive and inclusive society through the removal of systemic barriers to access by ethnic and visible minorities in education, health and social services.

In partnership with the Ontario Region, the United Way of Greater Toronto developed a bibliography of tools and models to evaluate multicultural/anti-racism organizational change and to establish benchmarks and indicators to evaluate its effectiveness.

The United Way of Burlington, Hamilton–Wentworth completed the multicultural/anti-racist organizational change process by integrating anti-racism practices into all aspects of their operation and developing the capacity to assist member agencies in similar initiatives.

A pilot project funded by the Department and led by the Public Health Department of Hamilton–Wentworth reviewed barriers to its services experienced by Sikh seniors and involved them in developing a more inclusive model of services which can be applied to other minority groups.

With financial assistance from the Department, Toronto's Mount Sinai Hospital undertook a project to promote equitable access to mental health services for Chinese and Tamil seniors through identification and removal of systemic barriers.

**Expected Result:** A more cohesive and inclusive society through integrated community action, public understanding and institutional response based on identity, civic participation and social justice.

With financial support from the Department, the Ontario Council of Agencies Serving Immigrants engaged in a public education campaign to promote informed public dialogue on diversity and worked with the major print media in Toronto to develop strategies for achieving a more balanced portrayal of ethnic and racial minorities and better coverage of the issues of these communities.

**Expected Result:** A more cohesive and inclusive society through public education and anti-racism campaigns to address systemic discrimination.

Activities were held across Ontario to commemorate March 21, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The Department joined the City of Toronto in recognizing Toronto students who produced innovative anti-racism videos. This was the first major equality and race relations event of the newly unified City of Toronto.

**Expected Result:** Enhanced vitality of minority Franco-Ontarian communities, through their full participation in and contribution to Canadian society.

The Ontario Region has allocated \$225,000 to hire resource persons to help improve links between federal institutions and Franco-Ontarians, and Francophone racial and ethno-cultural minorities, within the context of implementing responsibilities under Sections 41 and 42 of the *Official Languages Act*.

## **Quebec Region**

### **Overview**

Quebec covers 1.7 million square kilometres and has a population of 7.4 million, representing 24.6 percent of Canadians. In total, 82 percent are Francophone, 10 percent Anglophone, seven percent allophone and one percent Aboriginal. The population is 78 percent urban and 22 percent rural.

Two programs are assisted by four services: communications, planning and regional coordination, finance and administration, and human resources. The 55 full-time employees are located in Québec City and Montreal.

### **Accomplishments**

In recent years, the Region has made it a priority to maintain quality of service to Quebec residents, while promoting the financial autonomy of clients and development of partnerships.

**Expected Result:** Increased participation in the commemoration of key events which shaped our country.

In partnership with other federal departments in Quebec, the Region has made a greater effort to promote Canada and its symbols to Quebec residents. July 1<sup>st</sup> is known as “la Fête du Canada,” with a range of festivities, shows and exhibitions. It is a time of celebration providing Quebec residents a multitude of opportunities to meet and learn about Canada and its diversity. Participation throughout Quebec increased from 629,000 in 1994 to 1.2 million in 1997. Similarly, participation by young Quebec residents in the Poster Challenge increased from 690 in 1994 to 2,438 in 1998.

**Expected Result:** Greater integration and reinforcement of feelings of mutual respect and responsibility.

The Region launched and maintained several public education projects about multiculturalism, racism, and ethnic and racial diversity, especially through exhibitions in schools, museums and federal parks. For instance, a booth about Black History Month, an exhibition about multiculturalism, and an educational kit about ethnic and racial diversity and human rights are in permanent circulation in Quebec schools. In co-operation with partners in the private, public, semi-public and community sectors, the Region plans and

participates in several awareness and education activities commemorating Black History Month and the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

**Expected Result:** Enhanced vitality of Quebec's English-speaking minority in developing its capacity to participate in and contribute to Canadian society.

In 1994, the Region started the process of redefining its relationship with 13 representative English-speaking community groups, in view of their becoming financially more autonomous. An agreement was reached which identifies the funding levels available to the community for a four-year period, thereby allowing for long-term planning. It also gives groups the opportunity to meet annually to establish community development priorities and to make recommendations with respect to funding allocations.

An interdepartmental coordination unit was created to target key departments and orchestrate consultations with the English-speaking community groups. The Quebec regional office has organized four consultations that have led to a number of joint initiatives aimed at community development. Major projects have resulted in the setting up of an on-ramp to the information highway in the Gaspé and the linking of community organizations through Internet training.

**Expected Result:** Enhanced ability of cultural industries to create, produce, distribute and market Canadian products, and of museums to find new patrons, markets and approaches to the distribution and exhibition of heritage collections.

In order to develop the ability of cultural organizations to better reach their audiences, the Region promoted improvement of exhibition conditions and supported national and international events. The Region's assistance to certain infrastructure projects helped renovate and modernize several theatres and museums in Quebec. It also provided funding for major festivals and museums.

Funding to the Musée Amerindien de Mashteuiatsh allowed the community to showcase its rich heritage and cultural vitality not only to native Innu but to tourists from Canada and abroad.

The Region ensured that future Departmental policies and programs relating to assistance for multimedia production take account of the special needs of the French-language industry. In addition, it supported promotional and marketing events by this industry in Canada and abroad.

## ***Atlantic Region***

### ***Overview***

In the Atlantic Region there are 2.3 million people (8.26 percent of Canada's population), residing in New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. More than half of the population live in small towns, rural or remote areas, and the remainder in the cities of Halifax, Sydney, Saint John, Fredericton, Moncton, St. John's and Charlottetown. The Atlantic Region is home to the Acadians, Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, Innu, Labrador Inuit, Labrador Métis and an indigenous population of African Canadians. The Celtic culture is still very much alive in Cape Breton and Newfoundland. Francophones represent 10.5 percent of the Region's population, ethnic minorities 4.5 percent and visible minorities 1.6 percent. In New Brunswick, Francophones make up 33 percent of the population. The Department is based in the Atlantic Region in Moncton (the Regional Office), Charlottetown, St. John's and Halifax.

### ***Accomplishments***

***Expected Result:*** Increased recognition by Atlantic Canadians of key events which shaped Canada and increased opportunities to learn more about the country and its people.

Canadians gained a better sense of our heritage when the Department coordinated a Royal Visit in Newfoundland from June 23 to 26, 1997. Queen Elizabeth II visited two national historic sites there for the Cabot Celebrations. Canada Day celebrations in St. John's were linked to the arrival of the *Matthew*, the replica of John Cabot's ship that first arrived in the New World in 1497.

Canadian Heritage ensured Aboriginal participation in the John Cabot 500th Anniversary Celebrations by coordinating presentations by the Innu Nation and the Miawpukek Band at the Newfoundland Historical Society's "Cabot and His World Symposium." These sessions were chaired by the Labrador Inuit Association.

Canadian Heritage played a key role in support of the Official Opening of Confederation Bridge to Prince Edward Island, in collaboration with the PEI Canada Day Committee, by including Canadian identity programming (flags, artists, messages, official languages, aboriginal participation, etc.).

Colourful flag-raising ceremonies, organized in co-operation with local municipalities, the Royal Canadian Legion, the Department of National Defence (DND) and community groups, were held across Atlantic Canada on February 15, 1998, to commemorate "National Flag of Canada Day." They included a special tribute to the 125th anniversary



of the RCMP, an RCMP Colour Party, a DND Guard of Honour for the Lieutenant-Governors, a Mi'kmaq sweetgrass ceremony and performances by school choirs.

**Expected Result:** Enhanced social cohesion and increased community action, public understanding and institutional response based on identity, civic participation and social justice.

The Department of Canadian Heritage, in partnership with the Department of Human Resources Development and the Province of New Brunswick, supported the PRUDE (Pride of Race, Unity & Dignity Through Education) research project for visible minorities in the Saint John job market.

As part of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Department, in partnership with the Province, the corporate sector and community organizations, initiated the “Business Executive Round Table on Workplace Diversity” in New Brunswick.

The promotion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights included a conference on new directions in human rights. The Department worked with Oxfam Canada to coordinate and sponsor a “National Youth and Human Rights Conference” in Truro, Nova Scotia, to commemorate the UN 50th and the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and to promote the Oxfam 10 Basic Rights Campaign. The number of youth participating from across Canada totaled 120.

**Expected Result:** Improved capacity of Acadian and other Francophone communities to contribute fully to Canadian society.

The Department, in collaboration with the Acadian and Francophone communities and the Government of Prince Edward Island, organized “Forum 97,” bringing together over 100 representatives to discuss a strategic development plan for PEI’s Francophone community. This plan provides the framework for federal–provincial collaboration supporting development of the Acadian and Francophone communities.

A number of professionals and others in the arts and culture sector worked together to launch the first “FrancoFête” in Moncton. This unique event featured performances of Acadian song, the first Gala de la chanson francophone held in collaboration with community radio stations in New Brunswick, and a closing party open to the public. The artists also had the opportunity to do some business and receive training during meetings of the arts and culture industry.

The very first “Acadian Musical Revue” was launched as part of the Acadie en Fête celebrations commemorating the 150th anniversary of Longfellow’s poem *Évangéline*.

This show won the prize for special events from the Tourism Industry Association of Nova Scotia.

**Expected Result:** Strengthened ability of Atlantic cultural industries to create, produce, distribute and market Canadian products.

The Department, in partnership with the Atlantic Provinces, cultural organizations and Statistics Canada, released a study entitled “The Health and Vitality of the Cultural Sector in Atlantic Canada.” The findings, which document rapid growth in the sector’s employment and economic impact, were greeted with enthusiasm by cultural workers, and there are plans for a follow-up study on trends and developments.

Under the “Federal–Provincial Knowledge Economy Partnership,” the Department and the Prince Edward Island Department of Education studied the feasibility of integrating the way they deliver services in support of PEI’s culture and heritage sector. This initiative has helped increase federal–provincial collaboration, including the organization of a Forum on Cultural Tourism in November 1997, and the establishment of a working group mandated to contribute to developing a cultural tourism strategy for PEI.



## ***PARKS CANADA***



## ***Parks Canada Program***

**Program Objective:** To commemorate, protect and present those places that are significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage for the benefit, understanding and enjoyment of the people of Canada, in ways that ensure the ecological and commemorative integrity of this heritage for the benefit of present and future generations.

### ***Parks Canada Program Financial Information***

Planned Spending	\$291,677,000
<i>Total Authorities</i>	<i>\$336,870,000</i>
<b>1997-98 Actuals</b>	<b>\$316,439,000</b>

**Expected Result:** Environmental, economic and social benefits derived from national heritage places.

### ***Ecological Integrity***

Ecological integrity, as defined in the *State of the Parks 1994 Report*, is the condition of an ecosystem whose structure and function are unimpaired by stresses induced by human activity, and whose biological diversity and supporting processes are likely to persist.

The federal government has committed itself to maintaining the long-term ecological integrity of Canada's national parks. A panel on ecological integrity, appointed by the Minister of Canadian Heritage, will be established to act as a multidisciplinary team of recognized experts to review current national parks strategies and capabilities for maintaining ecological integrity. The panel will begin work in the fall of 1998 and report back to the Minister in a year.

The *State of the Parks 1997 Report* outlines emerging scientific methods that support the development of new indicators of ecological integrity, and efforts have begun to measure each national park accordingly.

Protecting national park heritage values is complicated by the fact that national parks are part of larger ecosystems and cultural landscapes. However, many stress factors, such as human land-use patterns, habitat fragmentation, pollutants, climate and harvesting are having significant ecological impacts and are leading to ecological impairment. Despite excellent work in parks to maintain and restore ecological integrity, the challenge is growing to maintain original species and retain species at risk.

Parks Canada is responding to the challenge through active management, which includes monitoring levels of visitation, the reimplementation of a fire program to maintain and rejuvenate ecosystems and a commitment to environmentally friendly practices by all who use national parks. Furthermore, greater involvement by Parks Canada in regional issues and land-use planning will facilitate communication between Parks Canada and local authorities and increase local support for maintaining and increasing the ecological integrity of national parks.

Success will depend on the collective efforts of stakeholders. Partnerships with other federal departments, provincial and municipal governments, non-profit organizations and the private sector will be essential for the development and implementation of coordinated conservation strategies. For example, the Friends of Point Pelee at Point Pelee National Park in Ontario, raised funds to restore the flora and fauna of the Carolinian forest that once covered the southwestern part of the province and, in particular, to support the successful reintroduction of the flying squirrel.

### ***Economic Impacts Associated with the Parks Canada Program***

The Department of Canadian Heritage makes an important contribution to the tourism industry through ownership or direct support of nearly two thirds of the major tourism attractions in Canada such as national parks and historic sites, museums, festivals and major events. The activities of the Department and its Portfolio helped to generate a significant portion of the \$41.8 billion in total spending by tourists (\$12.1 billion of that by foreign visitors) in Canada in 1996.

Park and visitor-related expenditures (\$1.8 billion) help diversify the economies of remote regions and contribute to the stability of incomes and employment. In 1994, the contribution of Parks Canada to the Canadian economy was estimated at over \$2 billion worth of GDP and 50,000 full-time equivalent jobs.

**There were 25 million visits to national heritage locations managed by Parks Canada in 1994, resulting in spending of nearly \$1.4 billion in the areas around the parks and sites.**

Parks Canada also contributes positively to the nation's balance of payments by attracting international visitors who made up almost 24 percent of all visits to national parks, historic sites and canals. Spending by foreign visitors at national parks and historic sites in 1994 was estimated at nearly \$425 million.

Parks Canada's efforts to protect significant natural resources and provide recreational opportunities in existing national parks result in significant economic benefits to the national as well as provincial economies. Of particular significance is the fact that most park-related spending by visitors occurs in remote and economically disadvantaged areas with high unemployment.

## **Attachment to Canada**

**Over 90 percent of Canadians feel that Canadian history is interesting and its preservation is important.**

Canadians care about their history and heritage. In recent national polls, the strong link between knowledge of Canadian history and a sense of unity and pride in the country indicates that Canadians want to know more about Canada and what defines us as

Canadians. Polling results also show that national parks and historic sites are identified by Canadians as places for public learning about Canada and its history (*The Goldfarb Report* 1997).

## **Young Canada Works in National Parks and National Historic Sites**

**Two hundred and twenty-three of the participants in the Young Canada Works in National Parks and National Historic Sites said they were deeply affected in terms of their understanding of, and attachment to, Canada and their fellow Canadians.**

The summer of 1997 was the second year in which Parks Canada contributed to Young Canada Works. The first objective of Young Canada Works in National Parks and National Historic Sites is to provide a rewarding work experience in the conservation, protection and presentation of natural and cultural heritage for secondary and post-secondary students, aged 16 to 18. In 1997, this program employed 375 Canadian students at more than 60

national parks and historic sites. The program provided seven weeks of employment, with 58 percent of participants working at a national park and 42 percent at a national historic site. The second objective of the program is to enhance participants' attachment to Canada and their sense of Canadian identity. Canada's national parks and historic sites provide an excellent setting in which both objectives of the program can be met.

Various non-government organizations whose objectives are similar to or compatible with the program assisted Parks Canada in program delivery. For example, the Canadian Parks Partnership and its member associations helped in many national parks, sites and canals with local program design, supervision and after-work activities. The Canadian Biodiversity Institute, whose aim is to provide back-to-nature experiences for Canadian youth, joined Parks Canada in a pilot project in Kejimikujik National Park in Nova Scotia. The Institute provided camping equipment and off-hour nature excursions and helped supervise a science project implemented by program participants in the park.



**Expected Result:** National and international recognition of Parks Canada's leadership and expertise in heritage protection and presentation.

### ***National Recognition***

Parks Canada is actively involved with three major international heritage conservation organizations: the UNESCO World Heritage Convention (WHC), the World Conservation Union (IUCN), and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM). Through its involvement in these organizations, Parks Canada's high standards of heritage protection and presentation are recognized and shared internationally.

UNESCO WHC has recognized 12 Canadian sites as being of outstanding universal value. To increase national and international awareness of these sites, an insert, entitled *Canadian World Heritage Sites*, was enclosed in the July 1997 issues of *Canadian Geographic* and *L'Actualité* magazines, which have a combined readership of one million.

Parks Canada experts are involved in bilateral assistance projects to improve the management of national park systems in Chile, Mauritius and Honduras, thereby continuing a long tradition of bilateral assistance to countries such as South Korea, Russia, Hungary, and Romania.

## ***Operation Activity***

**Activity Objective:** To operate parks, sites, canals and national marine conservation areas in such a manner as to ensure their protection for all time, and to encourage public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of these national heritage resources.

## ***Accomplishments***

**Expected Result:** Canadians supporting and participating in the protection and conservation of national heritage places.

### ***The National Cost-Sharing Program***

The National Cost-Sharing Program provides financial contributions to national historic sites not owned by the federal government to help ensure their commemorative integrity. These contributions are matched by investments from partners, such as other levels of government, heritage groups, historical societies and Aboriginal groups, and are used for the conservation of these sites and their presentation to the public.

Over \$19 million in contributions have been provided to 38 of these national historic sites not owned by the federal government. The National Cost-Sharing Program helps safeguard and celebrate some of Canada's national treasures by acquiring sites like the Davie Shipyard in Lévis, Quebec, or by conserving community landmarks such as the Aberdeen Pavilion in Ottawa, and by protecting and presenting heritage attractions like the McLean Mill in Port Alberni, British Columbia.

In 1997–98, five cost-sharing agreements were approved by the Minister of Canadian Heritage: Arvia'juaq in Arviat, Northwest Territories; Fall Caribou Crossing at Baker Lake, Northwest Territories; Lunenburg Academy in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia; St. Patrick's Basilica in Montreal, Quebec; and Stirling Agricultural Village in Stirling, Alberta. An additional agreement was signed for urgent interim stabilization work to be done at the Claybank Brick Plant in Claybank, Saskatchewan.

Cost-sharing contributions are incentives for Canadians to get involved in the commemoration of our national heritage. In addition to financial contributions, the National Cost-Sharing Program has improved the understanding of, and commitment to, heritage conservation and presentation through a transfer of knowledge and tools. By working with Canadians to protect and present the national significance of these special places, the National Cost-Sharing Program has enabled Canadians to better understand our common heritage and identity. The agreement with the Arviat Historical Society for the conservation and interpretation of Arvia'juaq National Historic Site represents a new

type of partnership agreement, whereby cost-sharing agreements assist the development of new national historic sites that depict under-represented aspects of Canadian history, such as Aboriginal history.

A major challenge is that the demand for cost-sharing assistance exceeds the ability of the program to deliver it. Furthermore, demand is expected to remain high in future years. To meet the growing and diverse needs for support among national historic sites not owned by the federal government, a new cost-sharing program is being developed.

**In 1997–98, there was a third-party review of the National Cost-Sharing Program. Its main findings were that the program has been successful and is viewed very positively by Parks Canada’s partners.**

## ***Development Activity***

**Activity Objective:** To identify and acquire, or otherwise ensure protection of places that are nationally significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage and to create appropriate opportunities for the public to experience this national heritage.

## ***Accomplishments***

**Expected Result:** Protection and presentation of significant natural and cultural heritage places for the benefit of Canadians.

### ***National Historic Sites System Plan***

Canada's family of national historic sites is comprised of 836 places, symbolizing significant elements of our national story — our character, identity and experience.

In the early 1990s, a review of the National Historic Sites System Plan was undertaken to ensure that new perspectives on history are incorporated into the plan and that the diverse views of Canadians are reflected in the national commemorative program. Several aspects of Canadian history were identified as needing greater representation in the program. Identified as priorities in this regard were histories of Aboriginal peoples, women and ethno-cultural communities. As well, several other subject areas or themes in Canadian history were confirmed as priorities, including agriculture, architecture and engineering achievements, Canada and the world, energy development, fisheries, immigration, industry and manufacturing, literary and artistic achievements as well as mining and scientific achievements.

In recent years, substantial progress has been made toward enhancing representation of these priorities within the system. For example, the Minister has recently designated Aboriginal sites such as the Bedford Petroglyphs in Nova Scotia and the Fall Caribou Crossing in the Northwest Territories as national historic sites. Some industrial sites were designated, including Claybank Brick Plant in Saskatchewan, and certain sites, such as Adelaide Hoodless Hunter Homestead and Women's College Hospital in Ontario, were designated important markers in women's history.

The acquisition and development of sites administered by Parks Canada also furthers the priorities identified in the National Historic Sites System Plan. For example, the development of East Coast Fishery at Ryan Premises, Newfoundland, the West Coast Fishery at Gulf of Georgia Cannery, British Columbia, and Basque Whaling at Red Bay in Labrador, three sites which commemorate different aspects of the industry, contribute to a more representative system. The same goal has been achieved by developing the Bar U

Ranch in Alberta to commemorate agriculture, developing a site dealing with immigration at Grosse-Île and the Irish Memorial in Quebec, and presenting architectural and engineering achievements at Manoir Papineau, also in Quebec.

Funding tools such as the National Cost-Sharing Program are guided by priorities established in the National Historic Sites System Plan, to ensure a more representative system.

At Parks Canada, studies continue in Aboriginal history as well as histories of women and ethno-cultural communities. This will help identify new places to designate as national historic sites and serve to enhance the presentation of those historical perspectives at existing sites. Parks Canada recognizes that our ways of looking at history continually evolve. The National Historic Sites System Plan will guide Parks Canada's efforts over the next five to 10 years.

**Much remains to be done to make the system more inclusive and to achieve the priorities of the National Historic Sites System Plan.**

### ***The National Parks and Marine Conservation Areas Programs***

The National Parks and Marine Conservation Areas Programs protect environments representative of Canada's natural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations. To this end, Canada and its waters have been divided into distinct natural regions, 39 terrestrial and 29 marine. When each of these distinct natural regions is represented in the systems of national parks and marine conservation areas, a cross-section of the whole country will be protected.

These protected areas contribute to the achievement of several federal goals, such as building environmental partnerships, providing economic benefits and strengthening environmental science. They also contribute to international commitments such as the Arctic Environmental Strategy, the Biodiversity Convention and Agenda 21, as well as toward international efforts for the establishment of a worldwide network of representative terrestrial and marine protected areas.

Reaching an agreement with all parties involved for a new national park or marine conservation area is time-consuming and complex, involving extensive local consultations, consideration of all stakeholders (in terms of competing land and resource uses as well as the social and economic life of local communities), and is frequently done in partnership with Aboriginal groups. It often takes years to move through all these steps. National parks and marine conservation areas are often established through a wide range of innovative arrangements. For example, national park and marine conservation area reserves are created as an interim step in places that remain subject to the resolution of Native land claims. Nahanni, Kluane and Auyuittuq were all created as national park

reserves and Gwaii Haanas is both a national park reserve and a marine conservation area reserve.

To date, 24 of the 39 terrestrial natural regions are represented by 38 existing national parks and national park reserves. Banff National Park, which is the oldest, was established more than a century ago. These national parks cover 222,283 square kilometres, or about 2.25 percent of Canada. The newest national parks include Wapusk in Manitoba and Tuktut Nogait in the Northwest Territories, for which agreements were signed in 1996. Work is under way to create new parks in the 15 remaining natural regions; land is already reserved for national park purposes in four.

Compared to the National Parks Program, the Marine Conservation Areas Program is still in its infancy. Established in 1986, the Marine Conservation Areas Program system contains three areas. Saguenay–St. Lawrence in Quebec was fully established this year, when both the federal and provincial laws responsible for its creation came into force, while Fathom Five in Ontario and Gwaii Haanas in British Columbia are covered by federal–provincial agreements. These three areas stretch across four of the 29 marine regions, and the marine component of Pacific Rim National Park Reserve partially covers a fifth region. In addition, two new marine conservation area studies were launched in 1997 on Lake Superior in Ontario and Bonavista/Notre Dame Bays in Newfoundland, and a third in the Southern Strait of Georgia in British Columbia will soon begin.

There are numerous challenges involved in establishing national parks and marine conservation areas. In some regions, land-use conflicts are limiting opportunities to establish protected areas. It can often be a long and uncertain process to obtain support from local communities that are strongly connected to the land or sea and may have other expectations about its use. Provincial governments, Aboriginal organizations and even other federal departments sometimes have other ideas about the best use of an area and, therefore, can influence the direction a project might take. Funding can also become an issue, as expectations can grow beyond funding capacity.

**Expected Result:** Canadians appreciating, enjoying and benefitting from our natural and cultural heritage.

### ***Heritage Tourism: Creating Opportunities***

Since 1995, Parks Canada has championed Canada's heritage tourism potential among members of the tourism industry. Parks Canada is helping to attract Canadians and international visitors to enjoy, experience and learn about Canada's heritage places in co-operation with the Canadian Tourism Commission and other heritage tourism interests.

***The Canadian Tourism Commission's Domestic Tourism Market Study (1995) shows that Canadians rank heritage experiences highly among our vacation activities, with 25 percent or more of holiday travel involving natural, cultural and historical elements.***

Canada's national parks and historic sites are valued by visitors for their quality, integrity and authenticity, all hallmarks of the Heritage Tourism program. Carefully planned promotion of national parks and historic sites attracts interested visitors whose numbers are consistent with local carrying capacities and whose spending helps to preserve for future generations what these heritage destinations offer.

Parks Canada actively encourages responsible heritage tourism by participating in operational and planning committees of the Canadian Tourism Commission, the Travel Industry Association of Canada, and other influential organizations, as well as by being involved in co-operative marketing initiatives with the private sector, such as Attractions Canada and Rediscover Canada. The results have been gratifying. The following section highlights four different examples.

In collaboration with the Canadian Tourism Commission, the 1998 visitor guide to Canada for the Canadian market prominently features selected national parks and national historic sites in all provinces. Parks Canada led and worked with other sectors of the Department in the development of a national series of touring planning manuals for the travel industry, highlighting Canada's heritage attractions. The Canadian Tourism Commission and travel operators have placed high value on these tools, and thousands of copies have been requested.

The Department, under the leadership of Parks Canada, supported the Cultural and Heritage Tourism Round Table consultations with Canada's tourism industry, held across Canada in 1997-98, under the auspices of the Canadian Tourism Commission.

Traveler and industry expectations are growing, and industry expectations of Parks Canada are becoming more sophisticated and specific. Parks Canada is working closely with these stakeholders to meet their expectations.

### ***Reaching Our Clients***

***The award-winning Parks Canada Web site is extremely popular and totals over 4,000 pages.***

The Parks Canada Web site has generated an unexpectedly high public response. In July 1997, for example, over 700,000 hits were made, delivering 140,534 pages of information to Web site visitors in and outside Canada. An average user visits the Web

site for just over eight minutes, looking at slightly over 21 pages. Among other prestigious accolades, the Web site was named one of the top 1,001 Web sites by *PC*

*Computing* magazine (December 1996) and Canuck Site of the Day by Yahoo! on May 22, 1998.

Parks Canada has carried out two major projects under the SchoolNet Digital Collections Program, enabling institutions to hire youth to digitize material in the public domain and make it available on the Internet to encourage students and teachers to explore Canadian history using this new medium.

“Commemorating Canada’s History” is an introductory look at how and why historically important Canadian people, places and events are commemorated across Canada. It contains 755 images; 480 pages of text and graphics, including 60 historical trivia questions; plaque inscriptions of 325 nationally significant people, places and events; and a teachers’ guide with five “classroom challenges” based on learning outcomes. “Images of Parks Canada” is a collection of more than 300 images of visitors enjoying and participating in activities at Canada’s national parks and historic sites. It includes a teachers’ guide and two “classroom challenges” based on learning outcomes.

“Explore Canada: Our History and Geography in Plain Language” is an educational CD-ROM developed for literacy as well as for students of English or French as a second language. It uses national parks and historic sites as vehicles to explore Canada’s history and geography. It also includes maps, photographs, two levels of text and sound recordings in 12 modules with special effects, all specifically for this audience. A teachers’ guide completes this educational product.



## ***Program Management and Technical Services Activity***

**Activity Objective:** To provide management direction as well as technical and support services to the Parks Canada Program.

### ***Accomplishments***

**Expected Result:** Sound and informed decision making that guides policy and operations.

### ***Parks Canada Agency***

The federal government is proceeding with creation of the Parks Canada Agency as a demonstration of its commitment to the goals and priorities of the Parks Canada Program.

**The 1996 Budget declared that:**  
“Parks Canada will be established as a separate service agency to manage and preserve for future generations a system of national parks, national historic sites and canals, and related protected areas for the use and enjoyment of Canadians. The Agency will provide better service to Canadians and visitors through simplified human resource and administrative rules and more flexible financial authorities.”

The Government of Canada does not intend to privatize or commercialize Parks Canada. The Agency will report to Parliament through the Minister of Canadian Heritage. The legislation provides a round table to advise the Minister on the performance of the Agency and its responsibilities. Ongoing consultation processes such as those for the review of park and site management plans will continue.

Canadians expect Parks Canada to continue to provide high-quality service while achieving efficiencies and maintaining fees at a reasonable level. The creation of the Agency will provide new or increased authorities for issues such as real property management, project approvals and financial management. It will also increase flexibility to allow Parks Canada to meet this challenge.

## ***Section IV : Financial Performance***

### ***A. Financial Performance Overview***

### ***B. Financial Summary Tables***

1. Authorities for 1997-98
2. Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Expenditures
- 3A. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending
- 3B. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending By Business Line and Service Line
- 4A. Crosswalk between Old Structure and New Structure - Planned
- 4B. Crosswalk between Old Structure and New Structure - Actuals
5. Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line
6. Revenues Credited to the Vote
7. Revenue Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund
8. Statutory Payments
- 9A. Transfer Payments Summary
- 9B. Transfer Payments Details
10. Capital Spending - Parks Canada Program
11. Capital Projects
12. Status of Major Crown Projects
13. Loans, Investments and Advances
14. Revolving Fund Financial Summaries
15. Contingent Liabilities

## **A. Financial Performance Overview**

In 1997-98, the Department of Canadian Heritage Main Estimates amounted to \$995,055,000. Throughout the year, additional funding was received bringing the Total Authorities to \$1,141,942,000. These additional resources were allocated for the following items:

(in millions \$)

• support for the 1999 Pan-American Games (Winnipeg) (see page 57, 75)	16.5
• operating budget carry forward from the previous year	16.1
• contributions in support of the book publishing industry (see page 27)	15.0
• additional support from the Official Languages in Education programs (see page 43)	13.0
• employee departure programs (see page 61)	12.7
• additional resources for loans to cultural industries (see page 29)	12.5
• youth employment initiatives (see page 32, 40)	11.4
• authority to spend proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets and year end budget adjustment	10.7
• amounts carry forward from previous years authorities for Revolving Funds	9.2
• youth participation programs/Katimavik (see page 45, 46)	9.0
• contributions in support of the sound recording industry (see page 28)	5.0
• for additional operating costs in Parks Canada	3.9
• one-time costs for creation of the Canadian Parks Agency (see page 98)	3.3
• contributions in support of professional development in the arts and cultural industries (see page 27, 30)	3.0
• support of cultural initiatives (see page 30)	1.7
• Expo 2000 (see page 63)	1.0
• Canal Lachine (see page 12)	0.8
• in support of family violence and sport initiatives (see page 51, 53, 58)	0.7
• the renovation of La Maison de la Francophonie de Vancouver and other Francophone Organizations (see page 72)	0.4
• Treaty in British Columbia	0.2
• the Charlevoix Community Centre - La Malbaie	0.1

Authorities not used will be reprofiled in subsequent years as follows:

• operating budget will be carry forward according to Treasury Board policy	14.6
• the balance in the Revolving Funds drawdown authorities will be available in future years	11.6
• official languages in education programs resources will be reprofiled in next year's budget	5.0

**Table 1.****Authorities for 1997-98****Financial Requirements by Authority (\$ thousands)**

Vote	Planned Spending 1997-98 *	Total Authorities 1997-98	Actual 1997-98
<b>CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM</b>			
1 Operating Expenditures	132,180	150,001	144,535
5 Grants and Contributions	497,059	569,115	564,060
10 Payments to the Canada Post Corporation	57,900	57,600	57,600
(S) Salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors	930	936	936
(S) Payments under the <i>Lieutenant-Governors Superannuation Act</i>	408	538	538
(S) Supplementary Retirement Benefits - Former Lieutenant-Governors	152	151	151
(S) Contributions to Employee Benefit Plans	14,690	14,690	14,690
(S) Minister of Canadian Heritage - Salary and Motor Car Allowance	49	49	49
(S) Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	--	1,044	773
(S) Refunds of amounts credited to revenues in previous years	--	158	158
Total Budgetary	703,368	794,282	783,490
L15 Loans to Institutions and Public Authorities under the <i>Cultural Property Export and Import Act</i>	10	10	--
L21 Loans to cultural industries to encourage the growth of the Canadian book publishing, film and video and sound recording industries	--	10,780	4,150
<b>Total Program</b>	<b>703,378</b>	<b>805,072</b>	<b>787,640</b>
<b>PARKS CANADA PROGRAM</b>			
20 Operating Expenditures	150,111	200,424	191,316
25 Capital Expenditures	116,401	102,363	102,334
(S) Parks Canada Enterprise Units Revolving Fund	556	2,372	355
(S) Townsites Revolving Fund	2,497	9,599	322
(S) Contributions to Employee Benefit Plans	22,112	22,112	22,112
<b>Total Program</b>	<b>291,677</b>	<b>336,870</b>	<b>316,439</b>
<b>Total Department - Budgetary Expenditures</b>	<b>995,045</b>	<b>1,131,152</b>	<b>1,099,929</b>
<b>Total Department - Non Budgetary Expenditures</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10,790</b>	<b>4,150</b>
<b>Total Department</b>	<b>995,055</b>	<b>1,141,942</b>	<b>1,104,079</b>

\* 1997-98 Main Estimates has been adjusted to reflect the new Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure.

**Table 2. Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Expenditures**

**Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (\$ thousands)**

<b>PROGRAM/ Business Lines</b>	<b>FTEs</b>	<b>Operating</b>	<b>Capital</b>	<b>Voted Grants and Contri- butions</b>	<b>Subtotal: Gross Voted Expendi- tures</b>	<b>Statu- tory Grants and Contri- butions</b>	<b>Total Gross Expendi- tures</b>	<b>Less: Revenue Credited to the Vote</b>	<b>Total Net Expen- ditures</b>
<b>CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM</b>									
<b>Cultural Development and Heritage</b>	348	85,301	--	152,995	238,296	--	238,296	1,788	236,508
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	348	90,015	--	193,597	283,612	--	283,612	2,235	281,377
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>88,503</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>193,548</b>	<b>282,051</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>282,051</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>279,741</b>
<b>Canadian Identity</b>	356	37,118	--	344,064	381,182	560	381,742	--	381,742
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	356	42,410	--	375,516	417,926	689	418,615	--	418,615
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>41,168</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>370,511</b>	<b>411,679</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>412,368</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>412,368</b>
<b>Corporate Management</b>	1,090	85,118	--	--	85,118	--	85,118	--	85,118
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	1,085	94,290	--	--	94,290	--	94,290	--	94,290
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>91,381</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>91,381</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>91,381</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>91,381</b>
<b>Total Program</b>	1,794	207,537	--	497,059	704,596	560	705,156	1,788	703,368
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	1,789	226,715	--	569,113	795,828	689	796,517	2,235	794,282
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>221,052</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>564,059</b>	<b>785,111</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>785,800</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>783,490</b>
<b>PARKS CANADA PROGRAM</b>									
<b>Operation</b>	3,343	209,467	100,331	282	310,080	--	310,080	70,165	239,915
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	3,348	263,034	85,504	537	349,075	--	349,075	70,971	278,104
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>3,348</b>	<b>246,786</b>	<b>80,655</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>327,978</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>327,978</b>	<b>67,484</b>	<b>260,494</b>
<b>Development</b>	161	17,395	16,140	4,068	37,603	--	37,603	--	37,603
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	161	18,025	16,929	3,813	38,767	--	38,767	--	38,767
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>17,314</b>	<b>16,924</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>36,682</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>36,682</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>36,682</b>
<b>Program Management and Technical Services</b>	21	6,235	7,924	--	14,159	--	14,159	--	14,159
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	21	12,075	7,924	--	19,999	--	19,999	--	19,999
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11,341</b>	<b>7,922</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>19,263</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>19,263</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>19,263</b>
<b>Total Program</b>	3,525	233,097	124,395	4,350	361,842	--	361,842	70,165	291,677
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	3,530	293,134	110,357	4,350	407,841	--	407,841	70,971	336,870
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>275,441</b>	<b>105,501</b>	<b>2,981</b>	<b>383,923</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>383,923</b>	<b>67,484</b>	<b>316,439</b>
<b>Total Department - Budgetary</b>	5,319	440,634	124,395	501,409	1,066,438	560	1,066,998	71,953	995,045
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	5,319	519,849	110,357	573,463	1,203,669	689	1,204,358	73,206	1,131,152
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>4,886</b>	<b>496,493</b>	<b>105,501</b>	<b>567,040</b>	<b>1,169,034</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>1,169,723</b>	<b>69,794</b>	<b>1,099,929</b>
<b>Non-Budgetary</b>									10
<i>Total authorities</i>									10,790
<b>Actuals</b>									<b>4,150</b>
<b>Total Department</b>									995,055
<i>Total authorities - Department</i>									1,141,942
<b>Actuals</b>									<b>1,104,079</b>

Business Lines	FTEs	Operating	Capital	Voted Grants and Contri- butions	Subtotal: Gross Voted Expendi- tures	Statu- tory Grants and Contri- butions	Total Gross Expendi- tures	Less: Revenue Credited to the Vote	Total Net Expen- ditures
<b>OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES</b>									
<b>Revenue Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund</b>									51,000
<i>(Total authorities)</i>									<i>61,487</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>									<b>61,487</b>
<b>Cost of Services Provided by Other Departments</b>									42,868
<i>(Total authorities)</i>									<i>42,868</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>									<b>40,640</b>
<b>Net Cost of the Program</b>									986,923
<i>(Total authorities)</i>									<i>1,123,323</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>									<b>1,083,232</b>

\* Numbers in normal text denote Planned Spending (1997-98 *Part III* or *Report on Plans and Priorities*). Numbers in italics denote Total Authorities for 1997-98 (main and supplementary estimates and other authorities). **Bolded numbers** denote actual expenditures/revenues in 1997-98 (shown in the Public Accounts). Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

**Table 3A. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending****Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Program and Business Line**  
**(\$ thousands)**

<b>PROGRAM/ Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 1995-96</b>	<b>Actual 1996-97</b>	<b>Planned Spending 1997-98</b>	<b>Total Authorities 1997-98</b>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>
<b>CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM</b>					
Cultural Development and Heritage	171,758	239,372	238,296	283,612	<b>282,051</b>
Canadian Identity	419,940	428,638	381,742	418,615	<b>412,368</b>
Corporate Management	91,944	94,186	85,118	94,290	<b>91,381</b>
Total - Gross Expenditures	683,642	762,196	705,156	796,517	<b>785,800</b>
Less: Revenue Credited to the Vote	1,262	1,728	1,788	2,235	<b>2,310</b>
Canadian Heritage - Net Expenditures	682,380	760,468	703,368	794,282	<b>783,490</b>
Non Budgetary	2,480	9,430	10	10,790	<b>4,150</b>
<b>Total Canadian Heritage Program</b>	<b>684,860</b>	<b>769,898</b>	<b>703,378</b>	<b>805,072</b>	<b>787,640</b>
<b>PARKS CANADA PROGRAM</b>					
Operation	317,963	331,833	310,080	349,075	<b>327,977</b>
Development	59,805	45,526	37,603	38,767	<b>36,682</b>
Program Management and Technical Services	18,105	17,796	14,159	19,999	<b>19,263</b>
Total - Gross Expenditures	395,873	395,155	361,842	407,841	<b>383,922</b>
Less: Revenue Credited to the Vote	52,845	66,149	70,165	70,971	<b>67,483</b>
<b>Parks Canada - Net Expenditures</b>	<b>343,028</b>	<b>329,006</b>	<b>291,677</b>	<b>336,870</b>	<b>316,439</b>
<b>Total Department - Gross Expenditures</b>	<b>1,079,515</b>	<b>1,157,351</b>	<b>1,066,998</b>	<b>1,204,358</b>	<b>1,169,722</b>
<b>Less: Revenue Credited to the Vote</b>	<b>54,107</b>	<b>67,877</b>	<b>71,953</b>	<b>73,206</b>	<b>69,793</b>
<b>Total Department - Net Expenditures</b>	<b>1,025,408</b>	<b>1,089,474</b>	<b>995,045</b>	<b>1,131,152</b>	<b>1,099,929</b>
<b>Non Budgetary</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>9,430</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10,790</b>	<b>4,150</b>
<b>Total Department</b>	<b>1,027,888</b>	<b>1,098,904</b>	<b>995,055</b>	<b>1,141,942</b>	<b>1,104,079</b>

**Table 3B. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending by Business Line and Service Line**

**Departmental Planned Net Spending versus Actual Net Spending by Program and Service Line (\$ thousands)**

<b>PROGRAM/ Service Line</b>	<b>Actual 1995-96</b>	<b>Actual 1996-97</b>	<b>Planned Spending 1997-98</b>	<b>Total Authorities 1997-98</b>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>
<b>CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM</b>					
<b>Cultural Development and Heritage</b>					
Broadcasting	9,282	90,936	107,622	126,962	<b>126,784</b>
Cultural Industries*	104,316	101,280	83,826	110,761	<b>103,824</b>
Arts	33,098	28,722	21,283	24,431	<b>24,147</b>
Heritage*	26,279	26,136	23,787	30,013	<b>29,136</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>172,975</b>	<b>247,074</b>	<b>236,518</b>	<b>292,167</b>	<b>283,891</b>
<b>Canadian Identity</b>					
Official Languages	273,899	244,465	232,709	248,730	<b>243,733</b>
Canadian Identity	63,871	69,292	66,461	70,819	<b>70,166</b>
Multiculturalism	31,072	59,854	30,376	30,049	<b>29,590</b>
Sport	51,098	55,027	52,196	69,017	<b>68,879</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>419,940</b>	<b>428,638</b>	<b>381,742</b>	<b>418,615</b>	<b>412,368</b>
<b>Corporate Management</b>	<b>91,944</b>	<b>94,186</b>	<b>85,118</b>	<b>94,290</b>	<b>91,381</b>
<b>Total - Canadian Heritage Program</b>	<b>684,859</b>	<b>769,898</b>	<b>703,378</b>	<b>805,072</b>	<b>787,640</b>
<b>PARKS CANADA PROGRAM</b>					
Operation	265,118	265,685	239,915	278,104	<b>260,494</b>
Development	59,805	45,525	37,603	38,767	<b>36,682</b>
Program Management and Technical Services	18,105	17,796	14,159	19,999	<b>19,263</b>
<b>Total - Parks Canada Program</b>	<b>343,028</b>	<b>329,006</b>	<b>291,677</b>	<b>336,870</b>	<b>316,439</b>
<b>Total - Department</b>	<b>1,027,887</b>	<b>1,098,904</b>	<b>995,055</b>	<b>1,141,942</b>	<b>1,104,079</b>

\* Includes Non-Budgetary Items



**Table 4A. Crosswalk between Old Structure and New Structure - Planned**

**Crosswalk between Old Structure and New Structure - Planned Spending**  
(\$ thousands)

	Canadian Heritage Program			Old Structure		
	New Structure					
		Cultural Development and Heritage	Canadian Identity	Corporate Management	Total	% of Total
Old Structure						
Canadian Identity Program						
Cultural Development and Heritage *	236,518			236,518	34%	348
Official Languages		232,709		232,709	33%	80
Participation		149,033		149,033	21%	276
Corporate Management Services Program						
Co-ordination			54,623	54,623	8%	617
Regional Support			30,495	30,495	4%	473
New Structure						
Total (\$\$\$)	236,518	381,742	85,118	703,378		
% of Total	34%	54%	12%		100%	
FTEs	348	356	1,090			1,794

\* Includes Non Budgetary Planned Spending.

Note: Parks Canada was authorized by the Treasury Board to defer the implementation of its Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure pending passage of the legislation establishing the Agency.

**Table 4B. Crosswalk between Old Structure and New Structure - Actuals**  
(\$ thousands)

	Canadian Heritage Program			Old Structure		
	New Structure					
	Cultural Development and Heritage	Canadian Identity	Corporate Management	Total	% of Total	FTEs
Old Structure						
Canadian Identity Program						
Cultural Development and Heritage*	283,891			283,891	36%	272
Official Languages		243,733		243,733	30%	80
Participation		168,635		168,635	22%	178
Corporate Management Services Program						
Co-ordination			67,988	67,988	9%	474
Regional Support			23,393	23,393	3%	352
New Structure						
Total (\$\$\$)	283,891	412,368	91,381	787,640		
% of Total	36%	52%	12%		100%	
FTEs	272	258	826			1,356

\* Includes Non Budgetary Expenditures, in the amount of \$4,150,000.

Note: Parks Canada was authorized by the Treasury Board to defer the implementation of its Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure pending passage of the legislation establishing the Agency.

**Table 5. Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line**

**Comparison of 1997-98 Planned Spending, and Total Authorities to Actual Expenditures by Organization and Business Lines (\$ thousands)**

Organization	Cultural Development and Heritage	Canadian Identity	Corporate Management	Operation	Development	Program Management and Technical Services	TOTALS
<b>Cultural Development *</b>	191,448						191,448
<i>(total authorities)</i>	237,723						237,723
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>230,608</b>						<b>230,608</b>
<b>Arts and Heritage</b>	45,070						45,070
<i>(total authorities)</i>	54,444						54,444
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>53,283</b>						<b>53,283</b>
<b>Citizenship and Canadian Identity</b>		381,742					381,742
<i>(total authorities)</i>		418,615					418,615
<b>(Actuals)</b>		<b>412,368</b>					<b>412,368</b>
<b>Strategic Management</b>			19,012				19,012
<i>(total authorities)</i>			20,933				20,933
<b>(Actuals)</b>			<b>20,933</b>				<b>20,933</b>
<b>Corporate Services</b>			66,106				66,106
<i>(total authorities)</i>			73,357				73,357
<b>(Actuals)</b>			<b>70,447</b>				<b>70,447</b>
<b>Total</b>	236,518	381,742	85,118				703,378
<i>(total authorities)</i>	292,167	418,615	94,290				805,072
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>283,891</b>	<b>412,368</b>	<b>91,380</b>				<b>787,639</b>
<b>Parks Canada</b>				239,915	37,603	14,159	291,677
<i>(total authorities)</i>				278,104	38,767	19,999	336,870
<b>(Actuals)</b>				<b>260,494</b>	<b>36,682</b>	<b>19,263</b>	<b>316,439</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	236,518	381,742	85,118	239,915	37,603	14,159	995,055
<i>(total authorities)</i>	292,167	418,615	94,290	278,104	38,767	19,999	1,141,942
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>283,891</b>	<b>412,368</b>	<b>91,380</b>	<b>260,494</b>	<b>36,682</b>	<b>19,263</b>	<b>1,104,078</b>
<b>% of TOTAL</b>	25.7%	37.3%	8.3%	23.6%	3.4%	1.7%	100.0%

Note: Numbers in normal text denote Planned Spending (1997-98 *Part III* or *Report on Plans and Priorities*). Numbers in *italics* denote Total Authorities for 1997-98 (main and supplementary estimates and other authorities). **Bolded numbers** denote actual expenditures /revenues in 1997-98 (shown in the Public Accounts). Due to rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

\* Includes Non Budgetary items.

**Table 6. Revenues Credited to the Vote****Revenues Credited to the Vote by Program and Business Line (\$ thousands)**

<b>PROGRAM/ Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 1995-96</b>	<b>Actual 1996-97</b>	<b>Planned Revenue 1997-98</b>	<b><i>Total Authorities 1997-98</i></b>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>
<b>CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM</b>					
<b>Cultural Development and Heritage</b>					
Museum and Heritage Services	1,262	1,357	1,250	1,821	1,896
Canadian Audio-visual Certification Office	--	371	538	414	414
<b>Total</b>	1,262	1,728	1,788	2,235	2,310
<b>PARKS CANADA PROGRAM</b>					
<b>Operation</b>					
Rentals, Lands, Buildings and Concessions	10,180	11,768	11,390	10,953	10,952
Entrance Fees	19,995	24,640	24,230	25,663	25,663
Camping and Trailer Permits	11,462	11,564	12,000	11,911	11,911
Other Revenue	8,273	7,423	8,493	8,392	8,385
<b>Total</b>	49,910	55,395	56,113	56,919	56,911
<b>Revenue Credited to the Parks Canada Revolving Funds</b>					
Townsites					
Municipal Fees	--	2,724	3,962	3,962	2,945
Subsidies		4,463	5,749	5,749	3,380
Hot Springs Revenues	2,935	3,046	3,752	3,752	3,506
Golf Course Revenues	--	521	589	589	741
<b>Total</b>	2,935	10,754	14,052	14,052	10,572
<b>Total - Parks Canada</b>	52,845	66,149	70,165	70,971	67,483
<b>Total - Department</b>	54,107	67,877	71,953	73,206	69,793

**Table 7. Revenue Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund****Revenues Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) by Program and Business Line (\$ thousands)**

<b>PROGRAM/ Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 1995-96</b>	<b>Actual 1996-97</b>	<b>Planned Revenue 1997-98</b>	<b><i>Total Authorities 1997-98</i></b>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>
<b>CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM</b>					
<b>Cultural Development and Heritage</b>					
Canadian Audio-visual Certification Office	367	--	--	--	--
<b>Canadian Identity</b>					
Federal-Provincial Lottery Agreement	50,614	51,314	51,000	52,233	<b>52,233</b>
<b>Corporate Management</b>					
Other Revenue	4,413	2,001	--	925	<b>925</b>
<b>Total - Canadian Heritage</b>	<b>55,394</b>	<b>53,315</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>53,158</b>	<b>53,158</b>
<b>PARKS CANADA PROGRAM</b>					
Other Revenue	2,542	4,890	--	8,329	<b>8,329</b>
<b>Total - Parks Canada</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>4,890</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>8,329</b>	<b>8,329</b>
<b>Total - Department</b>	<b>57,936</b>	<b>58,205</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>61,487</b>	<b>61,487</b>

**Table 8. Statutory Payments****Statutory Payments by Business Line (\$ thousands)**

<b>PROGRAM/ Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 1995-96</b>	<b>Actual 1996-97</b>	<b>Planned Spending 1997-98</b>	<b>Total Authorities 1997-98</b>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>
<b>CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM</b>					
Cultural Development and Heritage	2,275	2,270	2,687	2,687	<b>2,687</b>
Canadian Identity*	4,120	28,530	4,785	4,919	<b>4,919</b>
Corporate Management	7,255	8,009	8,757	8,757	<b>8,757</b>
Total Canadian Heritage	13,650	38,809	16,229	16,363	<b>16,363</b>
<b>PARKS CANADA PROGRAM</b>					
Operation	18,155	19,300	20,589	20,267	<b>20,267</b>
Development	1,706	1,216	1,344	1,228	<b>1,228</b>
Program Management and Technical Services	339	153	179	617	<b>617</b>
Total Parks Canada	20,200	20,669	22,112	22,112	<b>22,112</b>
<b>Total Department</b>	<b>33,850</b>	<b>59,478</b>	<b>38,341</b>	<b>38,475</b>	<b>38,475</b>

\* In 1996-97, includes payment to the Canadian Race Relations Foundation in the amount of \$24,000,000.  
Total Authorities are main estimates plus supplementary estimates plus other authorities.

**Table 9A. Transfer Payments Summary****Transfer Payments by Business Line and Service Line (\$ thousands)**

<b>Business Line/ Service Line</b>	<b>Actual 1995-96</b>	<b>Actual 1996-97</b>	<b>Planned Spending 1997-98</b>	<b>Total Authorities 1997-98</b>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>
<b>GRANTS</b>					
<b>CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM</b>					
<b>Cultural Development and Heritage</b>					
Broadcasting	--	--	--	--	--
Cultural Industries	--	--	--	--	--
Arts	1,400	1,200	1,125	1,125	1,125
Heritage	5,801	5,317	6,326	4,503	4,503
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,201</b>	<b>6,517</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>5,628</b>	<b>5,628</b>
<b>Canadian Identity</b>					
Official Languages	38,025	30,723	32,279	28,998	28,997
Canadian Identity	22,497	6,786	32,432	10,364	10,364
Multiculturalism	18,064	41,020	19,145	15,861	15,857
Sport	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,586</b>	<b>78,529</b>	<b>83,856</b>	<b>55,223</b>	<b>55,218</b>
<b>Total - Canadian Heritage Program</b>	<b>85,787</b>	<b>85,046</b>	<b>91,307</b>	<b>60,851</b>	<b>60,846</b>
<b>PARKS CANADA PROGRAM</b>					
Operation	40	23	38	38	23
Development	6,800	--	--	--	--
Program Management and Technical Services	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total - Parks Canada Program</b>	<b>6,840</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Total - Grants</b>	<b>92,627</b>	<b>85,069</b>	<b>91,345</b>	<b>60,889</b>	<b>60,869</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS</b>					
<b>CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM</b>					
<b>Cultural Development and Heritage</b>					
Broadcasting	5,672	89,435	105,100	123,600	123,600
Cultural Industries	27,424	29,211	21,680	36,416	36,412
Arts	27,229	21,583	15,990	18,809	18,809
Heritage	4,643	5,576	2,774	9,145	9,099
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,968</b>	<b>145,805</b>	<b>145,544</b>	<b>187,970</b>	<b>187,920</b>
<b>Canadian Identity</b>					
Official Languages	230,000	207,114	194,552	211,310	206,311
Canadian Identity	24,435	37,996	17,594	42,861	42,861
Multiculturalism	1,993	2,039	187	2,143	2,143
Sport	47,752	51,128	48,435	64,667	64,667
<b>Total</b>	<b>304,180</b>	<b>298,277</b>	<b>260,768</b>	<b>320,981</b>	<b>315,982</b>
<b>Total - Canadian Heritage Program</b>	<b>369,148</b>	<b>444,082</b>	<b>406,312</b>	<b>508,951</b>	<b>503,902</b>

<b>Business Line/ Service Line</b>	<b>Actual 1995-96</b>	<b>Actual 1996-97</b>	<b>Planned Spending 1997-98</b>	<b><i>Total Authorities 1997-98</i></b>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>
<b>PARKS CANADA PROGRAM</b>					
Operation	2,317	732	244	537	<b>536</b>
Development	18,669	11,329	4,068	3,775	<b>2,422</b>
Program Management and Technical Services	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total - Parks Canada Program</b>	20,986	12,061	4,312	4,312	<b>2,958</b>
<b>Total - Contributions</b>	390,134	456,143	410,624	513,263	<b>506,860</b>
<b>Total - Department</b>	482,761	541,212	501,969	574,152	<b>567,729</b>

Total Authorities are main estimates plus supplementary estimates plus other authorities.



**Table 9B. Transfer Payments Details**

<b>Transfer Payments by Business Line (in dollars)</b>			
<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 1995-96</b>	<b>Actual 1996-97</b>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>
<b>GRANTS</b>			
<b>CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM</b>			
<b>Cultural Development and Heritage Business Line</b>			
Grants to non-profit museums, national and international museum associations and heritage institutions for the purpose of enhancing access to Canadian Heritage			
Import/Export of Cultural Property	652,898	296,153	<b>563,680</b>
Museums Assistance Program (MAP)	5,148,320	5,021,180	<b>3,938,880</b>
Grants to non-profit organizations and institutions to enhance cultural infrastructures and support cultural development - Fathers of Confederation Building Trust	1,400,000	1,200,000	<b>1,125,000</b>
<b>Total - Cultural Development and Heritage Business Line</b>	<b>7,201,218</b>	<b>6,517,333</b>	<b>5,627,560</b>
<b>Canadian Identity Business Line</b>			
Grants to organizations representing official-language minority communities, non-federal public administrations and other organizations, for the purpose of furthering the use and promotion of the official languages	38,024,422	30,723,313	<b>28,997,137</b>
Grants to voluntary organizations, non-governmental institutions and individuals for promoting Canadian studies	1,596,420	705,609	<b>932,111</b>
Open House Canada	40,000	--	--
Aboriginal Friendship Centres	15,005,871	8,000	--
Aboriginal Representative Organizations	1,968,571	1,821,569	<b>1,766,387</b>
Aboriginal Women	987,684	902,965	<b>1,040,353</b>
Grants to the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces of Canada towards defraying the cost of travel and hospitality incurred in the exercise of their duties in their provincial capital	204,000	192,280	<b>192,280</b>
Grants to non-profit organizations for Canada Day celebrations and to the private and public sectors for the purpose of celebrating anniversaries of significance to the Canadian Heritage	1,390,811	1,896,900	<b>4,187,511</b>
(S) Payments under <i>Lieutenant-Governors Superannuation Act</i>	406,760	461,533	<b>537,503</b>
(S) Supplementary Retirement Benefits - Former Lieutenant-Governors	133,723	134,721	<b>150,836</b>
Payments to the Canadian Race Relations Foundation	--	24,000,000	--
Grants in support of Multiculturalism*	18,064,061	17,020,103	<b>15,857,185</b>
Community Partnership	92,085	41,800	<b>165,582</b>
Human Rights	671,076	620,161	<b>1,391,866</b>
<b>Total - Canadian Identity Business Line</b>	<b>78,585,484</b>	<b>78,528,954</b>	<b>55,218,751</b>

### Transfer Payments by Business Line (in dollars)

<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 1995-96</b>	<b>Actual 1996-97</b>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>
<b>Total Grants - Canadian Heritage Program</b>	<b>85,786,702</b>	<b>85,046,287</b>	<b>60,846,311</b>
<b>PARKS CANADA PROGRAM</b>			
Grants in support of activities or projects related to national parks, national marine conservation areas, national historic sites and historic canals	40,138	22,707	<b>22,707</b>
Conservation of the Rouge Valley	5,000,000	--	--
Pacific Marine Heritage Legacy	1,800,000	--	--
<b>Total Grants - Parks Canada Program</b>	<b>6,840,138</b>	<b>22,707</b>	<b>22,707</b>
<b>Total Grants - Department</b>	<b>92,626,840</b>	<b>85,068,994</b>	<b>60,869,018</b>

\*Race Relations and Cross-Cultural Understanding, Heritage Cultures and Languages and Community Support and Participation are now included in the Grants in support of Multiculturalism Program.

### CONTRIBUTIONS

#### CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM

##### Cultural Development and Heritage

Contributions to non-profit organizations and institutions  
to enhance cultural infrastructures and support cultural  
development

Cultural Initiatives Program	9,028,526	7,648,937	<b>7,762,654</b>
Cultural infrastructure projects in Quebec and Alberta	9,373,194	7,777,758	<b>2,278,400</b>

Contributions under the terms and conditions of the Canada-  
France Agreement in the areas of museums

300,000	--	--
---------	----	----

Contributions to non-profit museums, national and international  
museum associations and heritage institutions for the purpose of  
enhancing access to Canadian heritage

Museum Public Access	3,427,165	2,234,775	<b>3,043,060</b>
Canadian Museum Association	314,250	314,250	<b>282,825</b>
Young Canada Work	--	3,027,185	<b>3,636,313</b>

Contributions to publishing and sound recording  
organizations to enhance their development and distribution

Canadian Book Publishing Industry	15,280,003	19,100,123	<b>24,756,696</b>
Sound Recording Development Program	4,200,000	4,200,000	<b>8,899,500</b>
Publications Distribution Assistance for Books	4,982,376	3,297,701	--

Contributions in support of broadcasting distribution

Canada Television and Cable Production Fund	--	82,000,000	<b>118,000,000</b>
Northern Distribution Program	3,100,000	3,100,000	<b>3,100,000</b>
Contribution to TV5	2,399,100	2,500,000	<b>2,500,000</b>

Contributions in support of the film and video sector  
training initiatives

582,945	832,000	<b>1,300,000</b>
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### Transfer Payments by Business Line (in dollars)

<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 1995-96</b>	<b>Actual 1996-97</b>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>
Contributions under the terms and conditions of federal/provincial agreements to support regional cultural development			
in Newfoundland	846,250	360,000	<b>100,000</b>
in Prince Edward Island	49,414	--	--
in New Brunswick	274,170	--	--
in Nova Scotia	524,000	51,000	<b>33,784</b>
in Saskatchewan	230,544	--	--
in Alberta	158,281	52,827	--
in British Columbia	888,351	--	--
Winnipeg Development Agreement	86,884	398,688	<b>329,882</b>
Canada-Alberta Strategic Alliance	--	851,878	<b>1,051,417</b>
Canadian Conference of the Arts	455,000	390,000	<b>390,000</b>
Canadian Native Arts Foundation	475,000	475,000	<b>475,000</b>
Contributions to the National Ballet School, the National Theatre School and the National Circus School	5,200,000	4,870,208	<b>7,769,315</b>
Contributions created under the Special Authorities	2,231,184	2,137,950	<b>2,211,615</b>
Contributions to national service organizations in the areas of arts, culture, film and video and sound recording in support of services and special projects			
National Arts and Culture Service Organizations	--	10,000	--
Film and Video National Service Organizations	360,100	--	--
Sound Recording Service Organizations	200,775	175,000	--
<b>Total - Cultural Development and Heritage</b>	<b>64,967,512</b>	<b>145,805,280</b>	<b>187,920,461</b>

### Canadian Identity Business Line

Contributions in respect of programs relating to the use of official languages in areas of provincial/territorial competence; including programs of summer language bursaries and assistance to independent schools and to associations of independent schools	215,421,844	191,440,554	<b>192,711,505</b>
Contributions to organizations representing official-language minority communities, non-federal public administrations and other organizations, for the purpose of furthering the use, acquisition and promotion of the official languages	14,577,814	15,673,429	<b>13,599,380</b>
Contributions in support of Multiculturalism	1,993,426	2,039,104	<b>2,143,131</b>
Court Challenges	1,148,200	936,226	<b>2,512,229</b>
Contributions to voluntary organizations, non-governmental institutions and individuals for promoting Canadian studies	398,138	158,473	<b>544,085</b>
Youth Participation	3,097,662	3,962,740	<b>8,801,457</b>
Northern Native Broadcast Access	9,699,980	8,295,300	<b>7,949,800</b>

**Transfer Payments by Business Line (in dollars)**

<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 1995-96</b>	<b>Actual 1996-97</b>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>
Aboriginal Friendship Centres	1,717,125	17,042,048	<b>16,432,136</b>
Aboriginal Representative Organizations	3,180,262	2,686,991	<b>2,775,870</b>
Aboriginal Women	864,924	768,223	<b>815,156</b>
Aboriginal Languages in Yukon	934,000	909,000	<b>830,040</b>
Aboriginal Languages in the Northwest Territories	3,395,000	3,237,000	<b>2,200,000</b>
Contributions to national amateur sport organizations	31,130,905	29,451,782	<b>29,866,579</b>
Contributions to the Canadian Sport and Fitness Administration Centre	2,500,000	1,500,000	<b>750,000</b>
Contributions to outstanding amateur athletes	6,838,185	6,765,497	<b>6,649,991</b>
Contributions to the sponsoring organizations of multi-sport regional, national and international games	7,282,962	13,410,158	<b>27,400,263</b>
<b>Total Contributions - Canadian Identity</b>	<b>304,180,427</b>	<b>298,276,525</b>	<b>315,981,622</b>
<b>Total Contributions - Canadian Heritage Program</b>	<b>369,147,939</b>	<b>444,081,805</b>	<b>503,902,083</b>
<b>Transfer Payments - Canadian Heritage Program</b>	<b>454,934,641</b>	<b>529,128,092</b>	<b>564,748,394</b>

**PARKS CANADA PROGRAM**

Contributions in support of activities or projects related to  
national parks, national marine conservation areas, national  
historic sites and historic canals

	3,449,984	12,038,212	<b>2,958,068</b>
Pacific Marine Heritage Legacy	8,946,552	--	--
Timber Rights in Gwaii Haanas	1,750,000	--	--
<b>Total Contributions - Parks Canada Program</b>	<b>14,146,536</b>	<b>12,038,212</b>	<b>2,958,068</b>
<b>Total Contributions - Department</b>	<b>383,294,475</b>	<b>456,120,017</b>	<b>506,860,151</b>
<b>Total Transfer Payments - Department</b>	<b>475,921,315</b>	<b>541,189,011</b>	<b>567,729,169</b>

**Table 10. Capital Spending - Parks Canada Program****Capital Spending - Parks Canada Program (\$ thousands)**

	Actual 1995-96	Actual 1996-97	Planned Spending 1997-98	<i>Total Authorities 1997-98</i>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>
<b>Parks Canada Program</b>					
Operation *	92,373	95,111	100,331	85,504	<b>80,655</b>
Development	20,450	19,417	16,140	16,929	<b>16,924</b>
Program Management and Technical Services	10,093	10,645	7,924	7,924	<b>7,922</b>
<b>Total Capital Spending</b>	<b>122,916</b>	<b>125,173</b>	<b>124,395</b>	<b>110,357</b>	<b>105,501</b>

\* Includes spending for the Revolving Funds

**Definitions Applicable to Major Capital Projects**

**Major Capital Project** - A departmental undertaking having expenditures of \$2 million or more which involves the design and development of new programs, equipment structures, or systems, and has above-normal risk, is deemed to be a government project when:

- its estimated expenditure exceeds the project approval authority granted to the Department by the Treasury Board; or
- it is particularly high risk, regardless of estimated expenditure.

When a high-risk government project exceeds \$100 million in estimated expenditure, it is deemed to be a Major Crown Project.

**Class of Estimates**

**Substantive Estimate (S)** - This estimate is one of sufficiently high quality and reliability so as to warrant Treasury Board approval as a cost objective for the project phase under consideration. It is based on detailed system and component design and takes into account all project objectives and deliverables. It replaces the classes of estimates formerly referred to as Class A or B.

**Indicative Estimate (I)** - This is a low quality order of magnitude estimate that is not sufficiently accurate to warrant Treasury Board approval as a cost objective. It replaces the classes of estimates formerly referred to as C or D.

**Preliminary Project Approval (PPA)** - This defines Treasury Board's authority to initiate a project in terms of its intended operational requirement, including approval of, and

expenditure authorization for, the objectives of the project definition phase. Sponsoring departments are to submit for PPA when the project's complete scope has been examined and costed, normally to the indicative level, and when the cost of the project definition phase has been estimated to the substantive level.

**Effective Project Approval (EPA)** - Treasury Board's approval of, and expenditure authorization for, the objectives of the project implementation phase. Sponsoring departments are to submit for EPA only when the scope of the overall project has been defined and when the estimates have been refined to the substantive level.

**Delegated Authority (DA)** - Projects for which authority has been delegated to the Department by Treasury Board.

**Table 11. Capital Projects****Details of Major Capital Projects**

(\$ thousands)	Current Estimated Total Cost	Actual 1995-96	Actual 1996-97	Planned Spending 1997-98	<i>Total Authorities 1997-98</i>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>
<b>Operation Activity</b>						
<b>Pacific and Yukon Region</b>						
Pacific Rim Culvert Replacement (I-DA)	2,400	--	<b>216</b>	2,185	<i>2,185</i>	<b>891</b>
Revelstoke and Glacier Trans-Canada Highway Repairs (S-DA)	15,885	<b>2,053</b>	<b>185</b>	2,820	<i>2,820</i>	<b>1,257</b>
<b>Alberta Region</b>						
Jasper						
Columbia Icefield						
Redevelopment (S-EPA)	8,000	2,626	2,275	1,996	<i>1,996</i>	<b>1,182</b>
East Gate Redevelopment (I-DA)	2,000	--	--	2,000	<i>2,000</i>	<b>830</b>
Banff and Yoho						
Trans-Canada Highway Repairs (S-DA)	68,500	<b>13,783</b>	<b>16,923</b>	11,940	<i>11,940</i>	<b>13,442</b>
Banff						
Bow Valley Study	2,721	1,178	761	--	--	--
Banff and Jasper						
Icefields Parkway Repairs	12,500	--	--	2,250	<i>2,250</i>	--
<b>Ontario Region</b>						
Trent Severn Waterway Nassau						
Dam Reconstruction (I-DA)	2,600	--	--	2,595	<i>2,595</i>	<b>2,317</b>
Sault Ste. Marie Canal Lock Repairs (I-PPA)	<b>6,935</b>	680	2,180	4,208	<i>4,208</i>	<b>3,670</b>
Rideau Canal Upper Beveridges						
Lock Repairs (I-DA)	2,330	--	--	2,095	<i>2,095</i>	<b>1,196</b>
<b>Quebec Region</b>						
Lachine Canal Sediment						
Stabilization (I-DA)	<b>4,870</b>	171	202	750	<i>750</i>	--
Heritage Commemoration	<b>14,471</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>756</b>
Locks and Bride Clearance	<b>18,529</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>111</b>
La Mauricie National Park						
Park enhancement (S-DA)	<b>3,518</b>	1,290	633	741	<i>741</i>	<b>536</b>
Chambly Canal						
Bridge 7 Repairs (I-DA)	1,120	--	--	125	<i>125</i>	--
Restoring of Lock 4 (S-DA)	<b>1,971</b>	--	1330	1,097	<i>1,097</i>	<b>551</b>

## Details of Major Capital Projects (cont'd)

(\$ thousands)	Current Estimated Total Cost	Actual 1995-96	Actual 1996-97	Planned Spending 1997-98	Total Authorities 1997-98	Actual 1997-98
Projects by Activity and Region						
<b>Atlantic Region</b>						
Cape Breton Highlands						
Cabot Trail Preservation (S-DA)	3,653	--	1,504	1,200	1,200	1,200
Halifax Defence Complex						
Georges Island Stabilization (S- DA)	2,762	62	508	600	600	600
Fundy Highway 114 Repavement (S-DA)	5,800	--	--	2,100	2,100	1,463
Fortress of Louisbourg						
Sprinkler System Replacement (I-DA)	3,091	--	--	1,413	1,413	624
Kouchibouguac Parkway Repair	2,130	--	--	1,040	1,040	600
<b>Development Activity</b>						
<b>Pacific and Yukon Region</b>						
Gwaii Haanas/South Moresby						
Visitor Reception Centres - Queen Charlotte Islands REDI Initiative (S-DA)	4,985	1,115	50	--	--	--
Development (S-DA)	20,000	1,298	1,142	1,455	1,455	660
Vuntut Development (I-DA)	6,684	261	454	1,472	1,472	590
Gulf of Georgia Cannery						
Restoration and Development (I- DA)	6,796	325	700	1,700	1,700	1,505
Fire Separation and Beetle Infestation (S-DA)	3,183	383	2,115	1,000	1,000	176
<b>Alberta Region</b>						
Bar U Ranch (I-DA)	5,262	703	729	1,147	1,147	810
<b>Prairie and Northwest Territories Region</b>						
Wood Buffalo Disease Exposed						
Bison Research (S-DA)	2,775	400	330	400	400	550
Wapusk Park Development (S-PPA)	5,000	--	--	300	300	218
<b>Ontario Region</b>						
Bruce Peninsula						
Land Acquisition (S-DA)	13,500	610	200	200	200	221



## Details of Major Capital Projects (cont'd)

(\$ thousands)	Current Estimated Total Cost	Actual 1995-96	Actual 1996-97	Planned Spending 1997-98	Total Authorities 1997-98	Actual 1997-98
Projects by Activity and Region						
<b>Quebec Region</b>						
Grosse-Île and the Irish Memorial Site Development (S-EPA)	<b>14,876</b>	2,996	4,176	3,800	3,800	<b>2,249</b>
Saguenay Marine Park Development (S-EPA)	<b>31,700</b>	2,143	2,695	4,510	4,510	<b>2,527</b>
Cartier-Brébeuf Site Redevelopment (I-DA)	<b>4,415</b>	--	--	--	--	--
Fortifications of Quebec Pincers - Nouvelles casernes (S-EPA)	<b>10,706</b>	974	1,014	2,347	2,347	<b>1,080</b>
Fort Temiscamisque Implementation (S-DA)	<b>2,412</b>	188	216	900	900	<b>1,028</b>
Mingan Multi-purpose Nautical Base (S-DA)	4,039	1,543	506	--	--	<b>93</b>
Manoir Papineau Development (S-DA)	<b>4,742</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>389</b>	644	644	<b>726</b>
<b>Atlantic Region</b>						
Newfoundland						
Red Bay Development (S-DA)	3,512	197	265	1,100	1,100	<b>701</b>
Ryan Premises Development (S-DA)	3,820	275	2,226	1,100	1,100	<b>714</b>
Gros Morne Discovery Centre (I-DA)	4,700	--	--	2,200	2,200	<b>355</b>
Prince Edward Island						
Green Gables Redevelopment (S-DA)	2,349	--	<b>981</b>	1,368	1,368	<b>1,368</b>

**Table 12: Status of Major Crown Projects**

The Department of Canadian Heritage is not undertaking any Major Crown Projects.

**Table 13: Loans, Investments and Advances****Loans Planned versus Actuals by Business Lines (\$thousands)**

<b>PROGRAM/ Business Lines</b>	<i>Actual 1995-96</i>	<i>Actual 1996-97</i>	<i>Planned Spending 1997-98</i>	<i>Total Authorities 1997-98</i>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>
<b>CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM</b>					
Cultural Development and Heritage	2,480	9,430	10	10,790	<b>4,150</b>
Canadian Identity	--	--	--	--	--
Corporate Management	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total Department</b>	2480	9430	10	10970	<b>4150</b>

Note: Parks Canada Program has no Loans, Investments and Advances.

**Table 14. Revolving Fund Financial Summaries****Townsites - Revolving Fund Statement of Operations (\$ thousands)**

	Actual 1995-96	Actual 1996-97	Planned Spending 1997-98	<i>Total Authorities 1997-98</i>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>
Revenues	--	7,187	9,711	9,711	<b>6,325</b>
Expenses	--	7,341	8,163	8,163	<b>7,112</b>
<b>Profit (Loss)</b>	--	(154)	1,548	1,548	<b>(787)</b>
Add: Depreciation and other items not requiring use of funds	--	2,482	2,607	2,607	<b>2,480</b>
	--	2,328	4,155	4,155	<b>1,693</b>
Capital requirements	--	2,729	6,652	6,652	<b>2,015</b>
Net expenditures charged to Appropriation		(401)	(2,497)	(2,497)	<b>(322)</b>

**Townsites - Use of Revolving Fund Authority (\$ thousands)**

	Actual 1995-96	Actual 1996-97	Planned Spending 1997-98	<i>Total Authorities 1997-98*</i>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>
Authority	--	10,000	10,000	10,000	<b>10,000</b>
Drawdown:					
Balance as at April 1	--	--	203	--	<b>401</b>
Drawdown	--	401	2,497	401	<b>322</b>
	--	401	2,700	401	<b>723</b>
Balance at March 31	--	9,599	7,300	9,599	<b>9,277</b>

\*Revolving Fund Authorities are permanent and year-end balance is carried forward to the next fiscal year.

**Enterprise Unit - Revolving Fund Statement of Operations (\$ thousands)**

	Actual 1995-96	Actual 1996-97	Planned Spending 1997-98	<i>Total Authorities 1997-98</i>	Actual 1997-98
Revenues	2,935	3,572	4,341	<i>4,341</i>	4,247
Expenses	3,310	4,215	4,539	<i>4,539</i>	4,485
<b>Profit (Loss)</b>	(375)	(643)	(198)	<i>(198)</i>	(238)
Add: Depreciation and other items not requiring use of funds	589	874	984	<i>984</i>	1,034
	214	231	786	<i>786</i>	796
Capital requirements	2,917	2,956	1,342	<i>1,342</i>	1,151
Net expenditures charged to Appropriation	(2,703)	(2,725)	(556)	<i>(556)</i>	(355)

**Enterprise Unit - Use of Revolving Fund Authority (\$ thousands)**

	Actual 1995-96	Actual 1996-97	Planned Spending 1997-98	<i>Total Authorities 1997-98</i>	Actual 1997-98
Authority	6,000	8,000	8,000	<i>8,000</i>	8,000
Drawdown:					
Balance as at April 1	199	2,902	5,698	<i>2,902</i>	5,628
Drawdown	2,703	2,726	556	<i>2,726</i>	355
	2,902	5,628	6,254	<i>5,628</i>	5,983
Balance at March 31	3,098	2,372	1,746	<i>2,372</i>	2,017

\*Revolving Fund Authorities are permanent and year-end balance is carried forward to the next fiscal year.

**Table 15: Contingent Liabilities**

The Department of Canadian Heritage has contingent liabilities which amount to \$28.9 million. This information represents action suits which have been commenced against the Government but they are not yet actual liabilities.

## ***Section V: Consolidating Reporting***

### ***Sustainable Development Strategies***

In December 1997, the Department of Canadian Heritage tabled its first sustainable development strategy in the House of Commons. It reflected the results of extensive consultations with employees, stakeholders, client groups, recognized experts and the public. Implementation is still at a very early stage. The strategy is available on the Department's Web site (<http://www.pch.gc.ca/mindep/english.htm>). This strategy contributes to Canadians' awareness of the relationship between sustainable development and cultural and heritage issues.

The Department is addressing the challenges of sustainable development through actions in three broad areas. The following provides examples of activities, including early results from various actions to date.

#### ***Sustaining our Natural and Cultural Heritage***

Parks Canada continues to protect our natural and cultural heritage by working towards the completion of the system of national parks and enhancing the systems of national historic sites and marine conservation areas. The third State of the Parks Report to Parliament and Canadians, released in 1998, examines progress in system completion and in the assessment of ecological and commemorative integrity of national parks and national historic sites, respectively. Parks Canada introduced legislation in the House designed to serve as the framework for a marine conservation areas program and legislation to establish a new national park, Tuktut Nogait. In addition, there was the announcement of the intention to introduce changes to the *National Parks Act* aimed at enhanced resource protection and limiting commercial development in national park communities.

#### ***Fostering Sustainable Development Values***

The Department is assisting stakeholders and clients to promote environmentally friendly practices at its major public activities, including sporting events, festivals and international exhibitions. Initial efforts have focused on a pilot project to include "green" measures in the planning and management of games supported by Sport Canada.

Parks Canada is reviewing the effectiveness of its public information campaign to promote awareness of its parks and sites and their national significance. It is currently in the process of planning a major renewal of its heritage interpretation and outreach programs.

### ***Minimizing the Impact of our Operations on the Environment***

In partnership with other departments sharing the same office complex in the National Capital Region, the Department of Canadian Heritage is working to reduce consumption of energy and materials. In addition, 46 percent of new vehicles purchased by the Department in 1997–98 have been modified to operate using alternative fuels.

Parks Canada is implementing a program to help reduce the impact of its operations on the environment. The Environmental Management System will provide a framework for managing, evaluating, improving and communicating environmental performance.

In the coming months, in response to a recommendation from the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development (Office of the Auditor General), the Department of Canadian Heritage and other federal departments will identify performance targets with which to monitor the implementation of the sustainable development strategy.

## **Section VI: Other Information**

### ***Statutory Reports Tabled by the Department of Canadian Heritage Between April 1, 1997 and March 31, 1998***

Report on the Operation of the Canadian Multiculturalism Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1997	February 6, 1998
Reports of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1997	October 10, 1997
Reports of the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1997	October 10, 1997
Reports of the Department of Canadian Heritage for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1997 pursuant to the <i>Access to Information and to the Privacy Act</i>	September 30, 1997
Annual Report on Official Languages 1995-96	April 25, 1997
Management Plan for Elk Island Park for 1996-2001	April 25, 1997

### ***Statutes Administered in Whole or in Part by the Canadian Heritage Portfolio***

<i>Department of Canadian Heritage Act</i>	S.C. 1995, c.11
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#### ***Canadian Heritage Program***

<i>Holidays Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. H-5
<i>An Act to Incorporate the Jules and Paul-Émile Léger Foundation</i>	S.C. 1980-81-82-83, c.85
<i>National Anthem Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. N-2
<i>National Flag of Canada Manufacturing Standards Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. N-9
<i>National Symbol of Canada Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. N-17
<i>Official Languages Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. 31 (4th Supp.)
<i>Public Service Employment Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. P-33
<i>Lieutenant Governors Superannuation Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. L-8
<i>Salaries Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. S-3
<i>Trade-marks Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. T-13
<i>Canadian Multiculturalism Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. 24 (4th Supp.)
<i>Canadian Race Relations Foundation Act</i>	S.C. 1991, c.8
<i>Canadian Heritage Languages Institute Act</i>	S.C. 1991, c. 7
<i>Fitness and Amateur Sport Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. F-25
<i>National Archives of Canada Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. 1 (3rd Supp.)
<i>National Capital Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. N-4

<i>National Library Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. N-12
<i>National Arts Centre Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. N-3
<i>National Film Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. N-8
<i>Canada Council Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. C-2
<i>Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. C-22
<i>Cultural Property Export and Import Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. C-51
<i>Museums Act</i>	S.C. 1990, c. 3
<i>Broadcasting Act</i>	S.C. 1991, c. 11
<i>Canadian Film Development Corporation Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. C-16
<i>Status of the Artist Act</i>	S.C. 1992, c.33
<i>Corrupt Practices Inquiries Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. C-45
<i>Disfranchising Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. D-3
<i>Dominion Controverted Elections Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. C-39

### ***Parks Canada Program***

<i>Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. 52 (4th Supp.)
<i>Historic Sites and Monuments Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. H-4
<i>Mingan Archipelago National Park Act</i>	S.C. 1984, c. 34
<i>National Battlefields at Quebec Act</i>	S.C. 1907-08, cc. 57-58
<i>National Parks Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. N-14
<i>Dominion Water Power Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. W-4
<i>Department of Transport Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. T-18
<i>Federal Real Property Act</i>	S.C. 1991, c. 50
<i>Laurier House Act</i>	R.S. 1952, c. 163

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Moncton, New Brunswick  
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Winnipeg, Manitoba  
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Tel.: (204) 983-3601

**Western Region**

Room 300-300 West Georgia Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
V6B 6C6  
Tel.: (604) 666-0176

***Parks Canada***

**Eastern Canada**

Historic Properties  
Upper Water Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 1S9  
Tel.: (902) 426-4912

**Western Canada**

220-4th Avenue S.E., Room 552  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2G 4X5  
Tel.: (403) 292-4444

***Canadian Heritage on the Internet***

**Canadian Heritage**

<http://www.pch.gc.ca/english.htm>

**Cultural Development**

Broadcasting Policy Branch  
Cultural Industries Branch

[http://www.pch.gc.ca/culture/main\\_e.htm](http://www.pch.gc.ca/culture/main_e.htm)  
[http://www.pch.gc.ca/culture/brdcstng/index\\_e.htm](http://www.pch.gc.ca/culture/brdcstng/index_e.htm)  
[http://www.pch.gc.ca/culture/cult\\_ind/index\\_e.htm](http://www.pch.gc.ca/culture/cult_ind/index_e.htm)

**Arts and Heritage**

Arts Policy Branch  
Heritage Branch  
Canadian Heritage

[http://www.pch.gc.ca/arts/main\\_e.htm](http://www.pch.gc.ca/arts/main_e.htm)  
[http://www.pch.gc.ca/arts/arts\\_pol/index\\_e.htm](http://www.pch.gc.ca/arts/arts_pol/index_e.htm)  
[http://www.pch.gc.ca/arts/heritage/index\\_e.htm](http://www.pch.gc.ca/arts/heritage/index_e.htm)

Information Network

<http://www.chin.gc.ca/>

Canadian Conservation Institute

<http://www.pch.gc.ca/cci-icc/english/english.htm>

**Canadian Identity**

Official Languages  
Sport Canada  
Multiculturalism  
Human Rights  
Canadian Studies and  
Youth Programs  
Project Youth-Link

<http://www.pch.gc.ca/OFFLANGOFF/english/index.htm>  
[http://www.pch.gc.ca/Sportcanada/Sc\\_e/E\\_Cont.htm](http://www.pch.gc.ca/Sportcanada/Sc_e/E_Cont.htm)  
<http://www.pch.gc.ca/multi/html/english.html>  
<http://www.pch.gc.ca/ddp-hrd/english/introeng.htm>  
<http://www.pch.gc.ca/Csy-esj/cse/main-e.htm>  
[http://www.tgmag.ca/canada/link\\_e.htm](http://www.tgmag.ca/canada/link_e.htm)

**Parks Canada**

National Parks

National Historic Sites

Federal Heritage Buildings

Heritage Railway Stations

National Marine

Conservation Areas

Ecosystem Conservation

Canadian Heritage Rivers

Canadian World Heritage

[http://www.pch.gc.ca/parks/main\\_e.htm](http://www.pch.gc.ca/parks/main_e.htm)

[http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/np/np\\_e.htm](http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/np/np_e.htm)

[http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/nhs/nhs\\_e.htm](http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/nhs/nhs_e.htm)

[http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/federalhb/fhb\\_e.htm](http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/federalhb/fhb_e.htm)

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[http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/natress/menu\\_1e.htm](http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/natress/menu_1e.htm)

[http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/rivers/chrs\\_e.htm](http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/rivers/chrs_e.htm)

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