



Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

Performance Report

For the period ending
March 31, 1999

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 82 Departmental Performance Reports and the government's report *Managing for Results - Volumes 1 and 2*.

This *Departmental Performance Report*, covering the period ending March 31, 1999, 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 pilot *Report on Plans and Priorities* for 1998-99. The key result commitments for all departments and agencies are also included in Volume 2 of *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:
<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/tb/key.html>

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

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Présentation améliorée des rapports au Parlement

Document pilote

Le Budget des dépenses du gouvernement du Canada est divisé en plusieurs parties. Commencant par un aperçu des dépenses totales du gouvernement dans la Partie I, les documents deviennent de plus en plus détaillés. Dans la Partie II, les dépenses sont décrites selon les ministères, les organismes et les programmes. Cette partie renferme aussi le libellé proposé des conditions qui s'appliquent aux pouvoirs de dépenser qu'on demande au Parlement d'accorder.

Le *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités* fournit des détails supplémentaires sur chacun des ministères ainsi que sur leurs programmes qui sont principalement axés sur une planification plus stratégique et les renseignements sur les résultats escomptés.

Le *Rapport sur le rendement* met l'accent sur la responsabilisation basée sur les résultats en indiquant les réalisations en fonction des prévisions de rendement et les engagements à l'endroit des résultats qui sont exposés dans le *Rapport sur les plans et les priorités*.

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and International Trade

Performance Report 1998–99

For the
period ending
March 31, 1999

Approved

Minister for International Trade

Minister of Foreign Affairs

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Abbreviations

| | |
|---------|--|
| AAFC | Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada |
| APEC | Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation |
| APMs | Anti-personnel mines |
| CAJ | Canadian Association of Journalists |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| CIIS | Canadian International Information Strategy |
| CMEC | Council of Ministers of Education, Canada |
| CSBM | Confidence and security building measure |
| CWC | Chemical Weapons Convention |
| DFAIT | Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade |
| DSU | Dispute Settlement Understanding |
| ECL | Export Control List |
| EFTA | European Free Trade Area |
| EIPA | Export and Import Permits Act |
| ERA | Economic Risk Assessment |
| EU | European Union |
| FDI | Foreign direct investment |
| FIPA | Foreign Investment Protection Agreement |
| FIS | Financial Information Strategy |
| FSDP | Foreign Service Development Program |
| FTAA | Free Trade Area of the Americas |
| G-7/G-8 | Group of Seven Leading Industrialized Nations [Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States] plus Russia |
| GATS | General Agreement on Trade in Services |
| GDP | Gross domestic product |
| GEP | General Export Permit |
| GIP | General Import Permit |
| HOM | Head of Mission |
| HRDC | Human Resources Development Canada |
| IAEA | International Atomic Energy Agency |
| IBD | International Business Development |
| IBOC | International Business Opportunity Centre |
| IC | Industry Canada |
| ICC | International Criminal Court |
| ICL | Import Control List |
| ICTY | International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia |
| IDEA | Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance |
| IFF | Intergovernmental Forum on Forests |
| IFI | International Financial Institution |
| IFPP | International Forestry Partnerships Program |
| IJC | International Joint Commission |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IMS | Integrated Management System |

| | |
|--------|--|
| IRIS | Automated Passport Production System |
| ISC | International Security and Cooperation |
| ITA | Information Technology Agreement |
| KEDO | Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization |
| MAI | Multilateral Agreement on Investment |
| MAO | Mission Administration Officer |
| MINT | Minister for International Trade |
| NAFTA | North American Free Trade Agreement |
| NATO | North Atlantic Treaty Organization |
| NEBS | New Exporters to Border States |
| NEXSA | New Exporters to South America |
| NGO | Non-governmental organization |
| OAS | Organization of American States |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| OGD | Other Government Department |
| OPCW | Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons |
| OSCE | Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe |
| PEMD | Program for Export Market Development |
| PEMD-I | Program for Export Market Development–Investment |
| PMI | Performance Measurement Initiative |
| POP | Persistent Organic Pollutant |
| PRAS | Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure |
| RCI | Radio Canada International |
| SFOR | Stabilization Force [in Bosnia] |
| SME | Small and medium-sized enterprise |
| TCS | Trade Commissioner Service |
| TEP | Trade and Economic Policy |
| TOC | Transnational Organized Crime |
| TRIPs | Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNCSD | UN Commission on Sustainable Development |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFCCC | UN Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNSCOM | United Nations Special Commission |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |

Definitions

Convention: an international agreement

Instrument: a formal or legal document in writing

Protocol (optional or additional): an agreement that is additional to a convention, and generally deals with a specific aspect of the convention that has not been covered in sufficient detail, or which has become outdated

Ratify: to approve and sanction, or to make valid

Treaty: a compact made between two or more independent nations with a view to public welfare



SECTION I MINISTERS' MESSAGE

More than ever, Canadians live in a rapidly changing world. Canada's open economy, its extensive border and coastlines, as well as its commercial, socioeconomic, political and cultural links with other countries, mean that the living standards and quality of life of Canadians depend on global peace and security, and a stable and predictable trading system. The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade works to improve the quality of life of Canadians at home and abroad by promoting their prosperity, enhancing their security, and projecting their values and culture in the world. It is with pleasure that we present, in this Performance Report, our achievements for 1998–99.

In protecting Canada's security, we continued to enhance human security, global peace and stability through our frontline participation in NATO's successful campaign to end ethnic cleansing in Kosovo, and our key role in bringing a G-8 solution to this conflict. The successful establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC), Canada's membership on the UN Security Council, and the rapid entry into force of the international treaty to ban anti-personnel landmines are examples of Canada's leadership on security issues. In promoting regional security, we supported the enlargement of NATO, and the development of its strategic relationships with Russia and Ukraine. We remained actively engaged in multilateral and regional cooperation to promote global stability through non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament of weapons of mass destruction, conventional weapons and missiles, particularly in the Middle East and Asia. We maintained our participation in international peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities in several countries. We continued to promote sustainable development, for example, through Canada's chairing of the Arctic Council until September 1998 and international efforts to improve implementation of the Kyoto Climate Change Convention.

The Department further strengthened its efforts in 1998–99 in advancing the domestic interests of Canadians in the world. Our efforts in this regard continued to be focused on the more complex and dynamic challenges and opportunities stemming from forces such as globalization. They also involved engaging Canadians on all aspects of our foreign policy through, among other things, broad-based consultations during the past year on Canada's role on the UN Security Council, and in WTO and western hemispheric trade negotiations.

In promoting prosperity, jobs, and growth for Canadians, we secured and enhanced access to world markets for Canadian goods, services, and investment by implementing our rights and obligations under existing trade agreements and protecting Canadian interests in several trade disputes. To reinforce our ability to further improve global market access for Canadian exports, we participated actively in work towards further WTO negotiations

while engaging in negotiations of free trade agreements with countries in the western hemisphere and the EFTA. Canada was actively engaged in international efforts, including in the G-8, to address the international financial crisis and its social impact. We greatly strengthened our capability to help Canadian industry, pursue, and benefit from, improved market-access opportunities arising from trade agreements and the globalized, more competitive, market environment. We greatly expanded single-window access by Canadian companies to government trade and investment services and programs by increasing our Team Canada Inc partnership from three to twenty federal departments and agencies. As a result of this consolidated services network and the adoption of a more client-based approach to service delivery by our Trade Commissioner Service, we are better positioned to help Canadian business expand the number of active exporters to more diverse markets, particularly small, medium-sized and aboriginal businesses, and businesses run by youth and women.

In projecting our values and culture, the Department continued to build an international environment favourable to Canada's economic and security interests. We promoted national unity and projected Canada's cultural image by supporting Canadian cultural events involving Canadian artists abroad and by promoting exports of our arts and cultural industries in several countries. The Department reinforced efforts to improve knowledge and understanding of Canada by support for Canadian studies, scholarship and award programs, as well as for youth and young-worker exchanges, placing more than 10,000 Canadian youth abroad. We worked with Canadian academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and provinces to promote the internationalization of Canadian higher education by supporting the building of academic networks, marketing Canadian educational goods and services, and providing encouragement for foreign students to come to Canada.

We are proud of our accomplishments in 1998-99. We are pleased to acknowledge the efforts of employees of the Department (in Canada and abroad) in making these achievements possible. We will build on them to increase Canada's prosperity and security while promoting our values amid the challenges and opportunities of a rapidly changing world.

Pierre Pettigrew

Minister for International Trade

Lloyd Axworthy

Minister of Foreign Affairs



SECTION II DEPARTMENTAL OVERVIEW

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) represents Canada to the world, and the world to Canada. Building on its rich legacy of successful diplomacy and mediation, the Department provides the means for Canada to take action on the international stage. More than ever before, these activities involve the participation of Canadians.

Mandate

On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Department conducts all diplomatic and consular relations with foreign governments, and represents Canada in international organizations. It participates in relevant international negotiations, furthering and protecting Canada's domestic interests and fostering the development of international law. It coordinates Canada's economic relations, promoting the expansion of international trade. In addition, it administers the foreign service, including the interdepartmental coordination of diplomatic relations and the operation of missions abroad. The Department's mandate is set out in the *Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Act*, R.S.C. 1985. Other key legislation affecting the Department is listed in Section VI.

Roles

The Department has four basic roles, which flow from its mandate:

- to develop and coordinate the government's international policy;
- to advocate Canadian interests and values overseas;
- to provide assistance to Canadians, including trade, investment, passport and consular services; and
- to support other government departments (OGDs) and agencies abroad.

Mission/Strategic Priorities

In 1995, in response to a report from the special joint committee reviewing Canadian foreign policy, the government released a foreign policy statement: *Canada in the World*. In preparing its mission and strategic priorities, the Department has drawn primarily from that statement. Its three priorities are:

- to promote prosperity and employment;
- to protect our security within a stable global framework; and
- to project Canadian values and culture.

In addition, as a fourth priority, the Department aims to provide high-quality services to Canadians.

Operating Environment

Canada's foreign policy, trade, defence and international development interests are now pursued in the more integrated and interdependent global context that has emerged at the end of the 20th century. The Department faces a more complex operating environment shaped by the dynamics between conventional and emerging issues affecting Canadians. Existing issues such as nuclear weapons proliferation and regional conflicts continue to threaten the global stability essential to our national security interests and our prosperity as a trading country. Emerging issues led by globalization, with its widespread acceleration of international economic and technological integration, presented Canadians with major opportunities and challenges. In this complex global context, the Department promoted Canada's foreign and trade policy interests through a flexible, balanced and cost-effective strategy of promoting a multilateral rules-based system. This strategy continues to be conducted in an operating environment determined by several factors, including: global integration and interdependence, public expectations and concerns, government commitments and international events, and the Year 2000 date issue.

Global Integration and Interdependence

Globalization is the most profound, dynamic and pervasive influence on Canada's engagement in the world. Global economic integration, deepening interdependence and rapid technological diffusion mean that Canada as a nation is affected more and more by events outside its borders. As a trading nation in 1998-99, Canada benefited from the increased world trade and economic growth resulting from globalization. These forces afforded opportunities to enhance Canada's prosperity, and contribute to jobs and economic growth for Canadians. They also provided opportunities for Canadian industries to expand through greater access to international sources of capital and other productive inputs, thereby increasing their competitiveness.

However, globalization also meant that Canada was more vulnerable to challenges from beyond its borders. Rapid international capital flows weakened financial and economic conditions in Japan and emerging economies in Asia and other regions. The Asian crisis has affected international financial markets and has had an impact on exports from western Canada.

Security challenges have expanded with the threats posed to the security of states and individual persons by violent conflicts and widespread violations of human rights. Contemporary wars have become predominantly internal conflicts based on fundamental ethnic, religious or communal differences. Conflicts, poverty, human rights abuses and environmental degradation displace people within states and create large external migrations and refugee flows that destabilize adjacent regions and increase immigration pressures on countries like Canada. Canada's membership on the UN Security Council led to increased demands for Canadian participation in efforts to protect the new global, regional and human security environment. The changing nature of conflicts means that they are more difficult to resolve, and require new approaches to mediate, establish and protect peaceful solutions. Peacekeeping operations are changing in response to more hostile environments, and requirements for longer duration and non-military expertise such as electoral observers, human rights monitors and civilian police. Peacebuilding requirements range from judicial training to media support.

Public Expectations and Concerns

Canadians want their country to remain fully engaged in promoting their interest in maintaining the peaceful and stable global environment on which Canada depends for its prosperity and security. Canada's reputation as a committed, active and credible member of the international community has led to the expectation that Canada will participate when needed.

Canadians are increasingly involved in helping to shape their country's foreign policy. Canadian contacts with other countries are growing as more Canadians travel abroad, develop new businesses in foreign countries, and establish international partnerships and networks. This is complemented by the family ties maintained by Canada's diverse multicultural population with most countries of the world. The Department continues to build on these advantages by broadening and strengthening its outreach and consultations with Canadians.

Government Commitments and International Events

The Government is committed to public engagement in foreign and trade policy development. This recognizes the changing nature of global challenges and the role of non-state actors in influencing their resolution. This was demonstrated in the effective partnership with civil society in the successful Ottawa Process leading to the landmines treaty. Canada has been at the forefront of efforts to provide mechanisms for transparency and engagement of civil society in international organizations.

Year 2000 Date Issue

The Department faces three major challenges in dealing with the Year 2000 issue: ensuring compliance of the Department's own systems, ensuring that Canada's missions abroad remain operational, and protecting Canada's international interests from the consequences of potential Year 2000 failures abroad. The Department has seven "government-wide mission critical systems", and many other systems that are important to its day-to-day operations. All are being assessed and, where necessary, repaired or replaced. All Canadian embassies and consulates are preparing contingency plans to ensure they are able to deliver essential services to Canadians in the event of Year 2000 failures in their host countries. The Department established a Year 2000 Coordination Secretariat to assess and address the impacts of potential Year 2000 failures abroad on Canadian interests. The Secretariat will also promote international awareness and coordinate cooperation on Year 2000 issues with other countries and international organizations.

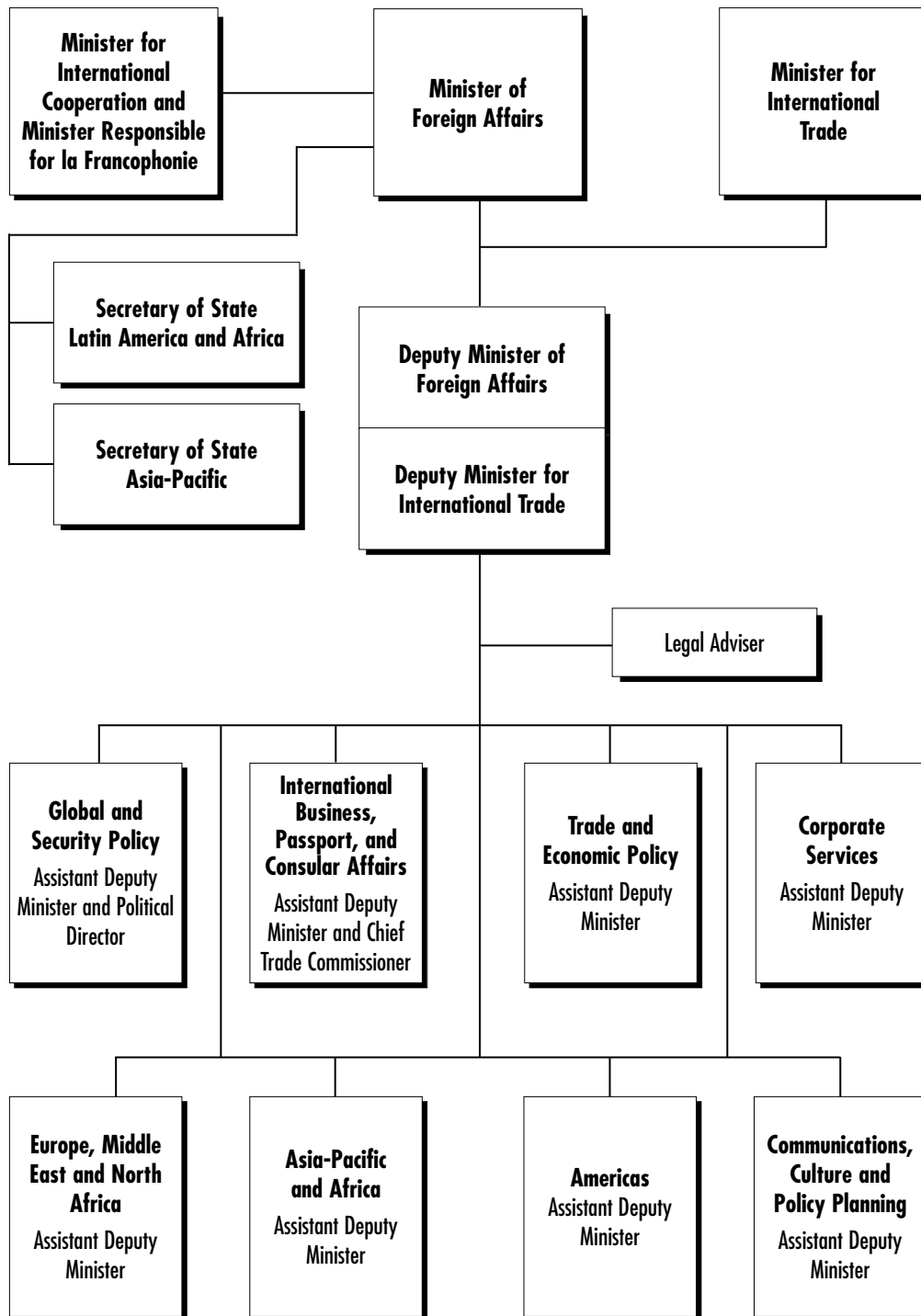
Departmental Organization (1998–99)

The Department has two Ministers (one for Foreign Affairs and one for International Trade) and two Secretaries of State (one for the Asia-Pacific region and one for Latin America and Africa). The responsibilities of the two ministers extend beyond the Department: the Minister of Foreign Affairs is also responsible for the International Development Research Centre, the International Joint Commission and the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development. The Minister for International Trade is responsible for the Export Development Corporation, the Canadian Commercial Corporation, the Northern Pipeline Agency and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Secretariat. In addition, a third Minister, the Minister for International Cooperation, is responsible for *la Francophonie*.

The Department has its headquarters in Ottawa and serves Canadians across the country through 28 passport offices and a network of regional trade commissioners. Below the Deputy Minister level, the Department has a legal adviser and eight assistant deputy ministers. Outside Canada, the Department operates through a network of 131 missions and 29 satellite offices in 197 countries. Overseas representation is aided by approximately 100 honorary consuls.

The following table provides an overview of the Department's structure.

Departmental Organization (1998–99)



The Department is organized along eight business lines, defined by function. These business lines are the basis for the Department's plans, estimates, and performance reports to Parliament. They are also the basis for managerial accountability within the Department. In the departmental matrix organization, five functional Assistant Deputy Ministers (ADMs) are accountable for the eight business lines, and three geographic ADMs implement policies at missions abroad. As shown in the table below, some functional ADMs are accountable for more than one business line.

| Business Line Accountability of Functional Assistant Deputy Ministers | |
|--|---|
| Assistant Deputy Ministers | Business Lines |
| Global and Security Policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Security and Cooperation |
| International Business, Passport, and Consular Affairs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Business Development • Assistance to Canadians Abroad • Passport Services |
| Trade and Economic Policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade and Economic Policy |
| Communications, Culture and Policy Planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Diplomacy |
| Corporate Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Services • Services to Other Government Departments |

Links with Stakeholders

The Department is at the centre of Canada's international activity. It interacts with every government department and agency, other governments, business, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities, and other elements of civil society. These relationships are illustrated in the table below, which links the Department's business line objectives and strategic priorities with its public and private stakeholders.

| Business Lines and Objectives | Strategic Priorities | Stakeholders |
|---|---|--|
| International Business Development | | |
| Aid in the creation of jobs and prosperity in Canada by encouraging Canadian firms to take full advantage of international business opportunities and by facilitating inward investment and technology flows | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote prosperity and employment • provide quality services to Canadians • project Canadian values and culture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canadian exporters and export-ready firms • investors and investment-seeking firms • workers in the export sector • provincial governments and municipalities |
| Trade and Economic Policy | | |
| Aid in the creation of jobs and prosperity in Canada by effectively managing Canada's trading relationships with the United States, and liberalizing trade and capital flows around the world, based on clear and equitable rules | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote prosperity and employment • protect our security within a stable global framework | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canadian exporters, export-ready firms, and workers in the export sector • Canadian importers and consumers • Canadian firms and workers in vulnerable and sensitive sectors • investors and investment-seeking firms • provincial governments |
| International Security and Cooperation | | |
| Promote a peaceful, law-based international system that reflects Canadian values and in which Canada is secure from threats from abroad | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect our security within a stable global framework • project Canadian values and culture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Prime Minister, other ministers and their departments • provincial governments • Canada as a society, and individual Canadians and groups according to issue |
| Assistance to Canadians Abroad | | |
| Meet the need for official assistance of Canadians travelling or living abroad | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide quality services to Canadians | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canadians travelling or living abroad and their relatives in Canada • the travel industry |

| Business Lines and Objectives | Strategic Priorities | Stakeholders |
|--|--|---|
| Public Diplomacy | | |
| Create interest and confidence in Canada abroad, and an international public environment favourable to Canada's political and economic interests and Canadian values | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • project Canadian values and culture • promote prosperity and employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canadian academic and cultural community • Canadian cultural industries • foreign academic and cultural communities interested in Canada • Canadian and foreign media • clients of other business lines |
| Corporate Services | | |
| Enable the Department to achieve its mission and objectives through the delivery of cost-effective support services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide quality services to Canadians • project Canadian values and culture • protect our security within a stable global framework • promote prosperity and employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • departmental management and staff responsible for delivering other business lines |
| Services to Other Government Departments (OGDs) | | |
| Enable OGDs to deliver their programs abroad through the delivery of cost-effective support services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote prosperity and employment • provide quality services to Canadians • project Canadian values and culture • protect our security within a stable global framework | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • other government departments |
| Passport Services | | |
| Provide internationally respected travel documents to Canadian citizens and other eligible residents of Canada | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide quality services to Canadians | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canadians travelling or living abroad |



SECTION III DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Chart of Key Results Commitments

The following table identifies the Department's objectives that serve the interests of Canadians and the expected results. The priorities for each business line ("To provide Canadians with") are based on the business line objectives established in the Department's Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure (PRAS). The expected results ("To be demonstrated by") are based on the key results identified in the PRAS.

| To provide Canadians with | To be demonstrated by: |
|--|--|
| <p>International Business Development Employment and prosperity by developing international business</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • growing participation of Canadian business, particularly SMEs, in the international economy; • a broadened export base and a diversification of export markets; • attraction and retention of job-creating international investment in key sectors; and • private-sector strategic alliances in investment and technology. |
| <p>Trade and Economic Policy Management of Canada's trading relationships, and liberalization of trade and capital flows around the world, based on rules that reflect Canadian interests</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continued implementation of the WTO agreements and its continuing built-in agenda; • bilateral and multilateral agreements that promote balanced trade and investment liberalization; • solutions that reduce the possibility of disputes with trading partners; • international assistance allocated to reflect foreign policy and development priorities; and • stimulation of export performance and investment through improved conditions of access to markets. |
| <p>International Security and Cooperation A peaceful, law-based international system reflecting Canadian values, in which Canada is secure from threats from abroad</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • speaking with one voice for Canada in the world; • contributing to global and regional security; • contributing to greater control of conventional and nuclear weapons; • contributing to democracy, human rights and good governance; • contributing to conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding; • contributing to measures to combat terrorism, transnational crime and drug trafficking; |

| To provide Canadians with | To be demonstrated by: |
|--|--|
| <p>International Security and Cooperation <i>(cont.)</i> A peaceful, law-based international system reflecting Canadian values, in which Canada is secure from threats from abroad</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contributing to sustainable development and environmental protection; • fostering a strong multilateral system, development of international law and an effective United Nations; and • sustaining constructive relationships with specific countries and regions. |
| <p>Assistance to Canadians Abroad Official assistance while travelling or living abroad</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meeting requests for assistance, guidance and advice from, or on behalf of, Canadians travelling or living abroad, appropriately and cost-effectively throughout the world. |
| <p>Public Diplomacy Interest and confidence in Canada abroad, and an international public environment favourable to Canada's political and economic interests and Canadian values</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greater public understanding in Canada and abroad of Canadian policies and positions; • international public awareness of Canada's characteristics and accomplishments through cultural, scholarly or comparable events; and • increased exports of cultural and educational products and services, including choice of Canada as a destination for foreign tourists and students. |
| <p>Corporate Services Achievement of the Department's mission and objectives through the delivery of cost-effective support services</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effective and efficient delivery of services to the satisfaction of clients within resource, legal and policy constraints. |
| <p>Services to Other Government Departments Capability of other government departments to deliver their programs abroad through the delivery of cost-effective support services</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effective and efficient delivery of services to the satisfaction of clients within resource, legal and policy constraints. |
| <p>Passport Services Internationally respected travel documents</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • client satisfaction with travel documents and client services. |

In this Performance Report, in keeping with the changes in reporting between government departments and Parliament, the Department reports on accomplishments achieved against performance expectations and results commitments. These expectations were set out in the Department's Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP) for 1998-99. The performance expectations are identified in bold lettering.

International Business Development (IBD)

Context

The Canadian economy depends on trade for its survival. Through this business line, the Department plays a critical role in developing international business opportunities, particularly for small and medium-sized firms. The intended outcome is to provide Canadians with increased employment and prosperity by encouraging Canadian firms to take full advantage of international business opportunities and by facilitating inward investment and technology flows.

| Summary of Spending in 1998–99 (\$ millions) | |
|---|-------|
| Planned spending at beginning of fiscal year | 212.7 |
| Total spending authorities at end of fiscal year | 232.8 |
| Actual spending | 223.4 |

Performance Expectations and Accomplishments

Promote an environment that will help create more jobs, economic growth, and research and development

The International Business Development (IBD) strategy is geared towards helping Canadian businesses take advantage of international business opportunities and minimize risk within the changing global economy. Among the principal objectives are high employment levels, economic growth and the adoption of new technologies. According to Statistics Canada, 1998 was a particularly successful year, with Canadian exports growing by 7.4% to \$368.9 billion, setting a new record. As a direct result of such economic growth, our unemployment rate is now at its lowest level since 1990. Last year's employment growth was the highest so far this decade, with net new jobs amounting to 449,000.

Increase foreign awareness of the competitive advantages of making Canada the gateway to the integrated North American market

In 1998–99, a number of major initiatives were undertaken to enhance awareness among investors abroad of Canada's many investment-related strengths and attractions. These included:

- Prime Minister Chrétien led a Canadian delegation and, with the assistance of Minister Marchi and Minister Manley, hosted a series of awareness-building events with key corporate CEOs and international media representatives at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland.
- Minister for International Trade launched the new Program for Export Market Development–Investment (PEMD-I) to help Canadian communities attract and retain foreign investment through suitable projects, with up to 50% co-financing from PEMD-I, to market the communities and get them investment-ready. This program attracted a large number of sound proposals from across the country.

- An international cost-comparison study entitled *The Competitive Alternatives: A Comparison of Business Costs in North America, Europe and Japan*, prepared by KPMG, was announced by the Minister for International Trade in Ottawa, followed by similar announcements in major cities in the U.S., Europe and Japan. This study, which ranked Canada as the lowest-cost G-7 country in which to do business, received media coverage here and abroad and was favourably received by international investors, site location consultants and corporate executives.
- The Department published a number of media supplements on Canada's business strengths in a various publications based in the U.S. and the U.K., which generated leads for potential foreign investment.
- The Department arranged numerous venture capital events in Europe and Asia to showcase small and medium-sized Canadian companies and their technologies.

Improved IBD exporter preparation and service delivery abroad through Team Canada Inc—a collaborative approach by the three core IBD departments, led by DFAIT and operating from a single integrated annual business plan

The creation of Team Canada Inc has strengthened the government's ability to help exporters prepare themselves in Canada and to support them abroad. This involves the three core departments—DFAIT, IC and AAFC—through a single integrated business plan. The first integrated three-year business plan for government IBD activities was published and is posted on the Internet. An additional 17 federal departments and agencies are now participating with the three core departments. In December 1998, Team Canada Inc won the Public Service Award for Excellence in Service Delivery.

Improved responsiveness to business needs arising from private-sector input to the IBD and the Trade and Economic Policy (TEP) business lines, provided by the new Business Advisory Board

Minister for International Trade established a 20-member advisory board to provide counsel on trade policy and market access issues, on topics related to trade and investment promotion. Members review the government's IBD Plan and offer advice on it. They also monitor results of the plan to provide guidance on effective resource allocation. The board has met a number of times, demonstrating the strong partnership between the public and private sectors in helping Canadian companies move forward in international markets. The private sector also had input through the Education Marketing Advisory Council and the Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) Advisory Board.

Boost international business through Team Canada trade missions and related official visits in emerging and new markets, including follow-ups with GO-Team support

The Prime Minister and provincial premiers led the Team Canada mission to Poland and Ukraine. The visit involved 93 companies and 114 business representatives in Poland, resulting in 38 signed deals valued at \$132 million. In Ukraine, 124 companies and over 140 business representatives signed 18 deals valued at \$163 million.

The GO-Team of rapid-response trade commissioners fosters new trade opportunities arising from Team Canada missions, free trade agreements and changing market conditions. During its second year, officers were deployed for up to six months to Beijing, São Paulo, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Mexico City and Almaty.

Redeployment from Canada of 10 more trade commissioners, in each of the next three years, to posts in priority markets

Seven new positions were created. These were as follows: four Canada-based positions, in Beijing, San Francisco, Princeton and Manila; and three locally engaged commercial officer positions, two in Beijing and one in Panama. One existing Canada-based position was redeployed from Saudi Arabia to Abu Dhabi. When additional resources become available three more positions will be established.

Faster and easier access to specific market information and advice through the InfoExport and ExportSource Web sites, and through the toll-free telephone referral service

Team Canada Inc continued to facilitate access to market information and export advice. The search capacity was strengthened on the ExportSource Web site, which is Team Canada Inc's Internet product and the focal point for the federal government's online international business development programs. Over 190,000 "hits" were received last year, and links were added to all 20 federal Team Canada partners. The ExportSource Web site is www.exportsource.gc.ca.

Last year the national 1-888-811-1119 telephone referral service responded to 9700 enquiries. The service, delivered by the 12 Canada Business Service Centres, and connects callers to Team Canada Inc's Export Information Service and to other Team Canada Inc IBD service providers throughout Canada.

A growing share of global foreign investment development in key posts abroad

Foreign direct investment (FDI) in Canada reached \$217 billion, an increase of a record \$20.4 billion. This was a 10% increase over 1997 levels. Foreign investment flow from Canada's NAFTA partners also increased over the past four years. Compared to 1993 (the last pre-NAFTA year), cumulative FDI from the United States increased 44%, reaching \$130 billion, and FDI from Mexico increased 45%, reaching \$223 million. (Statistics from Stats Canada)

Increase market share in priority and emerging foreign markets by exploiting new market openings

Trade missions involving the Prime Minister and the Minister for International Trade specifically targeted countries and regions of the world where Canada had recently signed, or was negotiating, trade agreements. In the context of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) developments, mission destinations also included major emerging markets such as China, Mexico and Brazil. The Prime Minister's Team Canada trade mission to four Latin American countries, and the Minister's business development missions to China and Italy were designed to support expanded Canadian market share abroad. The Minister also led business people to U.S. business centres such as Miami, Atlanta and Chicago to defend and expand Canada's lead position in U.S. import market share.

Diversified export markets beyond the United States, and a broadened sectoral mix of exports, including business, education, cultural and other services

The Minister for International Trade participated in the opening of new Canadian Education Centres across Latin America to help advance Canada's export of education and training services. Educational marketing and outreach events have also become a priority focus within the Department. As a matter of policy, Team Canada and ministerially led trade missions included a greater share of exporters from the knowledge-based services sector, including culture and business services, than was the case previously. In addition, the Department is working closely with Heritage Canada to identify and exploit international opportunities for cultural industries.

Growth of a broader, more diversified exporter base, with particular emphasis on SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises), assisted by the Department's new SME Unit

The Department continued to encourage more Canadian companies to consider exporting their goods and services. Emphasis is placed on the knowledge-based and service sectors. A task force was established to advise the Minister for International Trade on trade development issues for SMEs. The SME Unit continued to adapt trade promotion services to the specific needs of segments such as female, Aboriginal and young entrepreneurs, who represent a significant portion of those heading SMEs with export potential. The Unit coordinated the Women's Trade Research Coalition study *Beyond Borders: Canadian Businesswomen in International Trade*, and completed research and development on an Aboriginal International Business Development Strategy. Youth-focused New Exporters to Border States (NEBS) trade missions provided 1,000 Canadian SMEs with first-hand experience in exporting. A further 500 Canadian SMEs participated in the Reverse NEBS program, which brought trade experts to Canada to advise new firms on the intricacies of selling beyond Canadian borders. The Department initiated the New Exporters to South America (NEXSA) program to introduce export-ready SMEs to South American markets. Targeted sectors include plastics, furniture, mining, oil and gas, information technology and telecommunications.

Success in attracting major inward investment prospects to help SMEs forge strategic alliances with foreign partners

A number of venture financing events were also organized, primarily in the Pacific Rim countries. These events introduced small Canadian companies to foreign financial institutions and venture capital companies, helping them to secure over \$35 million in venture financing for their operations in Canada.

An Invest in Canada Web site is being developed for launch in the fall of 1999. It will serve as the federal government's one-stop point for investment-related information and advice. The provinces and territories collaborated on the establishment of the site, which will provide information to worldwide potential investors regarding the benefits of investing in Canada in order to access the entire NAFTA market.

Embassies abroad responded to over 300 investment enquiries during the 1998-99 fiscal year. Team Canada Inc partners supplied investment information and other assistance to potential investors, including coordinating site visits to locations across Canada, determining solutions to logistical and regulatory problems, and facilitating their investment plans in Canada.

Increased awareness and market share of IFI-financed business and a broader spectrum of successful SME bidders

Last year, Canadian firms won more than US\$300 million in International Financial Institutions (IFI) contracts (a 2% market share).

A recent survey sent to 80 companies that had sought assistance on how to approach Arab development funds and financial institutions revealed that at least \$23 million in deals secured was due to information and guidance provided by the Department.

The Department's IFI Web site, IFInet (www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/ifinet/menu-e.asp), has improved the quality and the quantity of information on business opportunities funded by IFIs. There are now over 3,000 registered users, with 1,200 new users since September 1998 alone.

The Department has organized and delivered training courses in Canada and abroad. These sessions are aimed at ensuring that the government provides timely market intelligence on International Financial Institutions projects sponsored in emerging and developing countries.

Continued timely, targeted dissemination of trade opportunities and leads to exporters via the International Business Opportunities Centre and the WIN Exports client management system

The International Business Opportunity Centre (IBOC) has provided worldwide sales leads to over 15,000 companies across Canada to date, approximately 75% of which are SMEs. The contract value of successful exports ranges from \$10,000 to over \$1 million. These initial sales frequently lead to subsequent exports.

WIN Exports is the client management database of the Trade Commissioner Service (TCS) and Team Canada Inc. The Department launched an online version of this database in 1998, allowing government trade officers around the world to have access to the most current Canadian exporter information in real time. The TCS is now fully "networked", with information sharing between all missions and micro-missions. Over 40,000 Canadian exporters and organizations are registered with WIN Exports.

Export finance enhancements that result in improved foreign market penetration, including in high-risk areas

The Department launched a legislative review of the mandate of the Export Development Corporation. This comprehensive review offers the opportunity to evaluate the overall effectiveness of Canada's export finance system.

An international financing Web site was created to assist Canadian companies in identifying and accessing various sources of financing. This site will be incorporated into the Department's existing Web site to expand the information services available to Canadian exporters.

A \$20 million line of credit was established to support traditional Canadian exports to Russia. This line of credit was in addition to a special US\$25 million Canada Account line of credit to support a major Canadian exporter of pork and poultry to Russia. In addition, the special concessional line of credit for China was extended for one year. This line of credit supports Canadian business development in the highly competitive Chinese market.

Greater client focus and results orientation through the implementation of the Department's multi-year Performance Measurement Initiative (PMI) to meet the recommendations of the Auditor General. This involves the definition of products and services, service standards, and workload indicators through regular, independent surveys of clients that will form part of the Minister's annual report to Parliament.

A major management-by-results system—Expand Your Horizons—was launched by the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service to provide improved service to clients abroad. The first-ever employee and client surveys were conducted, special staff training was undertaken, a Post Support Unit was established, and six core services (along with standards) were communicated to employees, partners and clients, supported by Internet and Intranet tools.

New Exporter Success Stories: Newfoundland

Atlantic Canada Builders Inc. (ACBI) is a partnership of three Newfoundland home-building companies, Alderberry Homes Ltd., K&P Contracting Ltd. and Hickman Holdings Ltd., specializing in wood-frame housing. The companies recently made their first export sales in one of the more challenging markets in the world, Japan. The first two contracts came in August 1998, with two more negotiated for January 1999. Based on these early successes, ACBI is already pursuing other markets in Europe (Germany, Iceland, Lithuania).

"Both [federal and provincial] levels of government were totally supportive of our efforts in getting involved in foreign markets," recalls the group's president Keith O'Neill, "from the International Trade Centre in St. John's all the way to then-Canadian Ambassador in Tokyo, Donald Campbell, who came to speak to us about the opportunities in Japan."

New Exporter Success Stories: Alberta

Fiberex is the only wholly-Canadian-owned manufacturer of glass fibres used for reinforcing plastics. The aggressive Leduc company landed an ongoing deal with a South African firm in December 1998. It is a commitment to order \$1.8 million worth of product and possibly more.

Fred Atiq, Fiberex president, travelled to South Africa using a Program for Export Market Development (PEMD) contribution to open the export doors and made numerous contacts. The company is planning to expand manufacturing capacity by 20% and build a 28,000-square-foot addition for storage and value-added processing. Plans are also under way to build a second furnace, which would double production capacity. "...if it weren't for the PEMD," Mr. Atiq claims, "we would still be negotiating from a distance. And you know how effective that can be!"

Trade and Economic Policy (TEP)

Context

Canada is an established trading nation, with one in three jobs linked directly to trade and exports valued at 40% of our gross domestic product (GDP). Trade and investment liberalization creates jobs, increases economic growth and promotes Canadian technology. Canada is integrated into the global economy: our industrial structure, jobs and wages, technology and capital stock all depend on secure access to the international marketplace.

Canada benefits from predictable and clear international trading rules. These rules serve to promote a stable environment for trade and investment, and provide greater consumer choice and value, while still maintaining the government's ability to regulate in the public interest in such areas as culture, health care, education, social programs, the environment, labour standards, and programs for Aboriginal peoples, minorities and the management of natural resources.

The Department played a key role in managing Canada's participation in various multilateral fora, and advanced Canadian interests in doing so. The intended outcome of the Trade and Economic Policy business line is to provide Canadians with increased employment and prosperity by effective management of Canada's trading relationships, liberalization of trade and capital flows around the world, based on clear and equitable rules that reflect Canadian interests, and thereby contributing towards building a stable international economic environment.

Summary of Spending in 1998-99 (\$ millions)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Planned spending at beginning of fiscal year | 116.0 |
| Total spending authorities at end of fiscal year | 186.2 |
| Actual spending | 181.6 |

Performance Expectations and Accomplishments

- **The stimulation of export performance, jobs and economic growth through improved conditions for access to markets while ensuring the continued access of Canadian producers to the necessary inputs from abroad at competitive prices;**
- **A multilateral consensus to implement the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements and their built-in agenda, to provide a secure and predictable international trade and investment environment;**
- **The definition of Canadian interests and objectives for new multilateral trade negotiations in such areas as services, agriculture and technical barriers to trade, as well as transparency**

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO):

Canada continued to be active in WTO activities. Canada liberalized its market for telecommunications services under the terms of the Fourth Protocol of the GATS agreement (agreement on basic telecommunication services), which entered into force in February 1998. The resulting increased access to the \$880 billion global telecommunications services market will mean more opportunities for the world-class Canadian telecommunications sector.

Canada participated actively in the work program on electronic commerce. Canada and other members reached consensus on the Disciplines on Domestic Regulation in the Accountancy Sector, the first step in the development of GATS Disciplines on the domestic regulation of services. Most professional services, and many others, are heavily regulated, and for good reasons, but regulations can be unintended barriers to trade in services. Improved disciplines will mean more opportunities abroad for Canadian service providers.

As part of the ongoing work program of the WTO, Canada participated in the review and implementation of a variety of operations, including the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, the work program on the harmonization of rules of origin, the Agreement on Government Procurement, the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs), the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU), and the Trade Policy Review Mechanism. Canada worked with other members to eliminate duties on a number of pharmaceutical products and with other countries to expand product coverage of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA). In addition, Canada participated in all the trade policy reviews of other WTO members and was itself reviewed by the Trade Policy Review Body, based on developments since its 1996 review.

Since the Second Ministerial Conference, held in May 1998, Canada and other WTO members have been working to ensure full implementation of existing agreements and prepare recommendations for the Third Ministerial Conference, in Seattle from November 30 to December 3, 1999. These recommendations will address the implementation of existing agreements, the ongoing work program, mandated negotiations, and the scope and process of new negotiations. With an already open economy, Canadian exporters and investors stand to benefit from greater liberalization of markets abroad, and greater precision in WTO decisions.

In March, Canada participated in the WTO High Level Symposia on Trade and Environment and on Trade and Development held in Geneva, which enhanced public understanding of the positive role the trading system plays in promoting sustainable development globally.

The Department launched extensive public consultations to formulate Canada's trade policy priorities and negotiating objectives that will best serve to promote business opportunities abroad, and thus jobs and growth at home. Canada has the following overall objectives:

- to seek a broad-based negotiating agenda that will provide opportunities to expand Canada's access to global markets, improve and expand existing rules governing trade in goods and services, develop new disciplines where appropriate, strengthen institutional workings of the WTO, and address public concerns about social dimensions of trade;
- to seek a negotiating framework that can be concluded within three to four years governed by a single undertaking.

ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION (APEC)

Canada continued to work towards sectoral trade liberalization, and promoted progress in its wider membership, which resulted in successful efforts to have the top APEC priority sectors transferred to the WTO. These sectors include: forest products, fish and fish products, environmental goods and services, chemicals, energy, medical equipment and instruments, gems and jewelry, and toys. Canada continues to work for the inclusion of these and other APEC sectors of direct benefit to Canadian producers in the broader context of a new round of multilateral WTO trade negotiations. Canada worked to ensure the successful integration of new APEC members (Peru, Russia and Vietnam) in 1998, in keeping with Canada's role as past APEC Chair, through constructive dialogue and cooperation with the three new members at Senior Officials' Meetings, the Committee on Trade and Investment, the Economic Committee and other APEC working group meetings, thereby contributing to wider acceptance of Canadian views and objectives in APEC.

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

Canada supported the adoption of an agenda for the 1998 Ministerial Meeting to include economic growth and the global implications of the Asian crisis, structural reform and adjustment, strengthening the multilateral system and the promotion of sustainable development. Canada's ratification of the OECD's Convention against Bribery of Foreign Officials brought the Convention into force. Canada actively supported the OECD's work on corporate governance to lead to a set of voluntary guidelines that member and non-member countries can use to encourage corporate responsibility, endorsed by OECD ministers in April 1999. Negotiations on the Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) at the OECD ended in December 1998.

FREE TRADE AREA OF THE AMERICAS (FTAA)

Negotiations to conclude an FTAA Agreement among the 34 democratic nations of the western hemisphere are to conclude in 2005. Canada was chosen to chair negotiations for the initial eighteen-month period. An administrative secretariat was established, as well as nine negotiating groups and three additional bodies to address the horizontal issues of civil society, smaller economies and electronic commerce. Canada's priorities for its chairmanship, including those of the Trade Negotiations Committee, are: to get all areas of detailed negotiations off to a strong start, to put in place the necessary institutional foundations to support the negotiations, to encourage the full participation of civil society, and to make maximum progress in the area of business facilitation as the main means of achieving progress by year-end, as mandated by leaders of the FTAA countries.

The negotiation of the FTAA presents a unique opportunity to create the world's largest free trade area, with a population of 800 million and an expected combined GDP of \$15 trillion by 2005. The FTAA offers a ground-floor opportunity for Canadian companies, particularly SMEs which are so important to job growth, to expand their reach into the dynamic, fast-growing markets of Latin America.

MERCOSUR

The Department secured expanded trade access and protection of Canadian investments in Mercosur and other markets through the negotiation and signing of a Trade and Investment Co-operation Arrangement with Mercosur, South America's largest customs union, in June 1998. This agreement with Mercosur will not only help increase trade and investment between Canada and some key economies of the Americas, but will also give momentum to our shared goal of an FTAA.

European Free Trade Area (EFTA)

Negotiations on a free trade agreement between Canada and the EFTA countries (Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein) were launched in October 1998. The negotiations are focused on general market access (covering tariff and non-tariff barriers, rules of origin and trade facilitation, and customs procedures); agriculture; services and investment; competition and trade remedies (covering competition, state monopolies, subsidies and anti-dumping); and government procurement. Negotiations are expected to conclude by the end of 1999. These negotiations, when completed, will lead to the first transatlantic trade agreement between Europe and North America. Canadian trade with EFTA countries is greater than with Mexico. A free trade agreement will also promote inward investment.

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

Coordinated trilateral efforts were made throughout the year to commemorate the fifth anniversary of NAFTA, on January 1, 1999. Implementation of the NAFTA is on track, with work proceeding across the various committees and working groups. The Operational Review of the NAFTA work program launched in April 1998 highlighted a number of important achievements and priorities. Elimination of most tariffs between Canada and the United States was completed on schedule, with virtually all Canada-Mexico and U.S.A.-Mexico tariffs to be eliminated by 2003. Progress is also being made on eliminating non-tariff barriers to trade by making the NAFTA parties' standards regimes more compatible in such areas as transportation and telecommunications.

G-8 SUMMIT

Canadian participation in the 1998 Birmingham Summit, and in Sherpas' meetings in preparation for the Cologne Summit, successfully reinforced the value of G-7/G-8 summits in providing leadership on pressing issues, political impetus for international reforms, and cooperative efforts to address economic, social and new global challenges. The Birmingham Summit focused on promoting sustainable economic growth in the global economy, building lasting growth in our own economies, and combatting drugs and international crime. Canada also participated in the G-8 Labour Ministers' Washington Conference on Labour Policies in a Rapidly Changing Global Environment in early 1999.

IMPROVED INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY MAKING

Canada actively promoted greater coherence in global economic policy making through institutional reform and enhanced cooperation between the WTO, the Bretton Woods institutions, the OECD, the United Nations (UN) and regional institutions. Through the G-8 and APEC processes, the Department supported Canadian government initiatives to reform the international economic architecture, in particular the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, so as to reinforce institutional responses to the financial crisis that began in Asia. The Department formulated Canadian policy positions for the WTO High Level Seminar on Trade and Development with a view to promoting greater developing-country participation in the international trading system. Through the Canadian Executive Director, the Department provided foreign policy support for the World Bank's Comprehensive Development Framework, a critical instrument for institutional reform and promoting coherence.

The Department also promoted better international understanding of the impact of competition law and policy on trade and investment to minimize the adverse effects on market access. To achieve this, Canada was an active participant and contributor to work programs in the WTO, FTAA, OECD, and other regional and bilateral fora. These programs examine the interaction between trade and competition policy, and consider options for the development of international rules on competition policy to reinforce the gains achieved in trade and investment liberalization.

CANADA-U.S. TRADE RELATIONS

Canada continued to pursue options to better manage Canada's trade relations with the United States and reduce the possibility of disputes. The Department intervened directly in a number of anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard investigations regarding imports from Canada by assisting Canadian exporters involved in U.S. anti-dumping investigations of stainless steel plate and stainless steel wire rod. The Department defended Canadian programs in the U.S. investigation of live cattle from Canada. Hundreds of millions of dollars worth of exports are subject to these investigations. In agricultural trade, the negotiation and implementation of a Record of Understanding regarding agriculture and agri-food products significantly reduced tensions over bilateral grains trade.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

The Department actively defended Canadian export interests in ensuring additional duties or quotas were not applied to Australian imports of pig meat from Canada, as well as in investigations by Indian and Chinese authorities regarding imports of newsprint from Canada. While anti-dumping duties were eventually applied on Canadian exports of newsprint to China, the investigation on newsprint to India was concluded without the imposition of additional duties.

Canada continued to make use of the WTO dispute settlement system in an effort to resolve some existing trade disputes with other countries. Highly dependent upon trade for its economic growth, Canada benefits from a system where rules, not power or unilateralism, prevail. The Department worked with all major stakeholders in challenging Brazil's PROEX program before a WTO panel. The Department was also in the lead in defending Industry Canada's Technology Partnerships program, as well as Export Development Corporation financing of regional aircraft in a dispute with Brazil before a WTO panel. The Department defended Canada's export pricing practices and its import quota for milk against a challenge brought by New Zealand and the U.S.A. Canada continued to press the European Union (EU) to implement a WTO ruling which found that the EU ban on beef produced with growth-promoting hormones was unjustified. Canada successfully argued to a WTO arbitrator that the EU should not be given more than 15 months to implement the ruling, which the EU requested four years to implement. With respect to the WTO dispute on Australia's ban on

salmon, the Canadian position was upheld by the WTO Appellate Body, which confirmed that the ban was inconsistent with Australia's WTO obligations. Canada was successful in pressing Australia for early implementation of the rulings. Canada also participated in the two WTO panels on liquor tax regimes, one against Korea, whose measures were found to be inconsistent with WTO obligations by discriminating against imported products, and the second one involving Chile, on which a decision is due later in 1999.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROTECTION AGREEMENTS

Canada engaged in negotiations on bilateral Foreign Investment Protection Agreements (FIPAs) with China, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Morocco, Guatemala and Cuba. Canada's FIPAs with Armenia and Thailand entered into force in 1998-99. The development of FIPAs bolsters Canada's trade and investment links with these countries, and provides additional security for Canadian investors.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

The Department worked closely with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) throughout the year to ensure that the allocation of Canadian international assistance reflects foreign policy priorities, including consideration of recipients' military expenditures, the Canadian International Information Strategy, and the integration and reform of transition economies.

The Department helped formulate positions for OECD negotiations on untying aid to least-developed countries, and organized numerous public consultations on the negotiations in order to develop public understanding of, and discern public interest in, the issues involved. These negotiations are being extended beyond the proposed time frame due to unresolved differences among participating countries.

Through participation in, and preparation for, the Monaco Conference of *La Francophonie*, the Department arranged substantial funding for a program of trade-related technical assistance for developing countries to assist their integration into the international trading system. As follow-up to the Birmingham G-8 Summit, the Department provided foreign policy direction to the enhancement of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative, consulting with Canadians and responding to their concerns for good governance and increased debt relief. The Department developed a policy in support of continuing IFI sanctions on Pakistan and India in response to their nuclear explosions. Canada participated in G-8 meetings in reaction to the financial crisis in Russia to develop appropriate programs and responses with respect to Russian requests for economic assistance.

CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT

The Department actively promoted citizen consultation and engagement in the assessment of Canada's trade policy options, with particular emphasis on preparing for future multilateral and regional negotiations.

The Department prepared analytical reports in ongoing support of trade policy development, focusing on current issues and services, with a view to forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations in the WTO. The publication *Opening Doors: Canada's Market Access Priorities Report*, based on broad stakeholder consultation regarding trade barriers abroad and including a progress report on removing barriers previously identified, was again the Department's most requested publication.

The Department also prepared monthly and quarterly analytical reports of Canadian trade statistics in support of public understanding of the importance of trade to the Canadian economy and of trade patterns, and advanced preparations for launching an Internet site on Canada's trade negotiations and agreements that will include opportunity for public comment and input.

International Security and Cooperation (ISC)

Context

In 1998–99, Canada pursued agreements on a broad range of issues related to international security and cooperation. In addition to pursuing diplomatic and public advocacy efforts resulting from the Ottawa Process, Canada continued to press for progress in combatting chemical weapons and terrorism through its term on the Security Council. It also addressed human security issues such as child labour and the sexual exploitation of children. At the same time, through its work on global warming, the preservation of forests and the banning of dangerous pollutants, Canada moved forward on the path towards sustainable human development.

Summary of Spending in 1998–99 (\$ millions)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Planned spending at beginning of fiscal year | 394.9 |
| Total spending authorities at end of fiscal year | 440.3 |
| Actual spending | 407.6 |

Performance Expectations and Accomplishments

The early entry into force of the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines (APM) and on Their Destruction, as well as the universal adoption of the Convention and progress in its implementation

Significant diplomatic and public advocacy efforts undertaken by Canada and its Ottawa Process partners ensured that the Ottawa Convention entered into force in March 1999, making it the most rapidly ratified international treaty of its kind in history. Canada's *Anti-personnel Mine Convention Implementation Act*, which implements the Convention obligations domestically, was proclaimed in force at the same time. An additional 12 states have signed the Convention over the past year, to bring the total number of signatories to 135, with 82 ratifications. The first meeting of States Parties of the Convention was planned for Maputo, Mozambique, from May 3 to 7, 1999 to develop concrete plans to support the rapid implementation of the Ottawa Convention.

Projects supported by the government's \$100 million fund that will result in humanitarian de-mining and victim assistance, the destruction of stockpiles of landmines, and the eventual endorsement of the Ottawa Convention by all countries

The Canadian Landmines Fund, co-managed by the Department, the Canadian International Development Agency, National Defence and Industry Canada, supported a broad range of mine action, such as mine clearance and victim assistance in 26 countries. Canada launched large multi-year mine action projects in four of the world's most mine-affected countries and/or regions. As a result of these and other mine action programs, the number of new mine victims each year has begun to drop significantly in some mine-affected states. Canada signed an agreement with Ukraine in January 1999 to provide technical assistance for the destruction of anti-personnel mines stockpiled in Ukraine.

Within the Department, funds were allocated to programs to support the rapid ratification and implementation of the Ottawa Convention. Working in cooperation with the Canadian Red Cross and Mines Action Canada, the Department has launched a Youth Mine Action Ambassador program which, in its first year, trained and deployed five young Canadians to communities across Canada to undertake outreach and fundraising activities in support of the landmines issue.

The strengthening of international efforts to address the negative consequences of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons

With the active involvement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Canada has worked to build awareness of the small arms issue as a major challenge to human security, and to establish action programs in global and regional fora. The Department identified and secured funding with CIDA for three innovative pilot projects to address small arms proliferation in Mozambique, El Salvador and West Africa.

In 1998, Canada drafted the initial text of the Firearms Protocol of the United Nations Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Convention. The text includes measures to permit the tracking and identification of illicitly trafficked firearms, and assist in the prosecution of traffickers.

The development of an inter-American register for the notification of acquisitions of conventional arms

Canadian efforts in the Organization of American States (OAS) context contributed substantially to the adoption by the Permanent Council of the OAS of the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisition. The Convention will be opened for signature at the General Assembly of the OAS in June 1999.

In cooperation with Canada's allies, the enlargement of NATO and the development of a new effective strategic relationship with the Russian Federation and Ukraine

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) enlargement became a reality as the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland joined the Alliance in March 1999. During preparations for the April 1999 Washington Summit, Canada was at the forefront of countries urging Alliance members to make a strong political commitment to the enlargement process.

Despite strains over the Kosovo situation, NATO continued to regard its relationship with Russia as a high priority and remained determined to keep the lines of communication open. Over the past year, various consultations under the NATO 1998 work plan took place.

Due to its special relationship with Ukraine, Canada has been one of the leading advocates of the NATO-Ukraine Distinctive Partnership.

The successful conclusion of the negotiations on the adaptation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe to the new security environment in Europe

Negotiations continued in Vienna in the Joint Consultative Group towards completion of the adapted treaty for endorsement by Heads of State and Government at the time of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Summit in Istanbul in November 1999. On the basis of proposals developed by NATO allies, including Canada, through the High Level Task Force in Brussels, the negotiations have focused on the adapted treaty's structure, the system of limitations, and the verification and information exchange regimes.

Progress towards the successful conclusion of the mandates of the United Nations Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to disarm Iraq of its weapons of mass destruction, and of the Middle East peace process Arms Control and Regional Security Working Group, leading to a more peaceful and stable security environment in the Middle East

After frequent Iraqi disruptions followed by coalition military attacks on Iraq, the disarmament work of the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) and the IAEA came to a halt in December 1998. However, in January 1999, Canada successfully proposed that the Security Council form three panels to make recommendations that would move the issue forward. Canada is now working to have the panel recommendations implemented and arms control inspectors returned to Iraq. While the Arms Control and Regional Security Working Group was inactive during the past year because of the stalled peace process, Canada kept the Maritime Confidence Building Measures component alive by hosting a symposium on Maritime Safety in Sydney, Nova Scotia in August 1998.

Progress towards a peace treaty on the Korean peninsula and the eventual reunification of North and South Korea

Canada supported multilateral peace efforts as well as the South Korean President's Engagement Policy in international fora such as the ASEAN Regional Forum. In 1998-99, Canada contributed \$250,000 to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) for purchase of heavy oil for North Korea, a key international arrangement designed to stop further North Korean development of nuclear weapons capability.

Broader and more complete compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention

To help achieve universality of membership and full implementation of the Convention, Canada has provided experts for national and regional seminars organized by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and provided funding to enable greater participation by developing countries at a March 1999 OPCW seminar for Latin America and the Caribbean. The Department has undertaken demarches with non States Parties (e.g., in Asia) and initiated an OAS General Assembly resolution promoting ratification of, or accession to, the Convention.

Domestically, Canada has improved the Declaration questionnaire sent to those required to declare use of scheduled chemicals, and has undertaken efforts to identify additional companies that may be required to declare. The National Authority has developed a Web page (www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/~cwc) and prepared fact sheets on the Convention and its implementation to better inform the public, including Canadian companies interested in clean-up efforts abroad.

Successful conclusion of the negotiations on a compliance protocol to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention

Canada was concerned with the slow pace of these multilateral negotiations, based in Geneva. Canada has been working with other members to help accelerate the negotiating process, and to assist the chair of the negotiations in his efforts to accelerate the pace of discussions. Current expectations are that the negotiations, in which over 50 countries participate, will continue throughout the year 2000 and possibly into 2001.

The enactment of Canadian legislation to support the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the establishment, under the provisions of the Treaty, of the Canadian portion of the International Monitoring System

The *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Implementation Act* received Royal Assent in December 1998. The Act created a National Authority for Canada that serves as the Canadian point of contact with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and its provisional Technical Secretariat in Vienna.

Minister Axworthy signed the Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization on the Conduct of Activities relating to International Monitoring Facilities for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in October 1998, the first international monitoring facilities agreement signed by the Commission. This treaty allows UN personnel to monitor nuclear facilities.

The negotiation of a protocol to the Canada-IAEA bilateral safeguards agreement to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of nuclear safeguards measures

Canada and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) signed the Protocol Additional to the Canada-IAEA Bilateral Safeguards Agreement in September 1998. It is anticipated that the Protocol will be brought into force before the end of 1999 following promulgation of the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act*.

The implementation of a regional confidence and security building regime under the Dayton Accords in Bosnia, Croatia and the former Yugoslavia

Canada continued to support OSCE and NATO activities related to the implementation of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia, Croatia and the former Yugoslavia. Canada also supported NATO's Entity Armed Forces professionalization program in Bosnia and facilitated a visit of Bosnian military officers to the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre in Nova Scotia. The conflict in Kosovo had a negative impact on the implementation of regional security measures, including the suspension of activities on its territory by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. However, positive efforts continued in Bosnia and Croatia. The mandate for negotiations on establishing a wider regime of Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBM) in southeast Europe was completed, but the negotiations themselves were suspended due to the conflict in Kosovo. Canada monitors, and provides input to, those negotiations through its delegation to the OSCE and its membership in the NATO High Level Task Force.

In Bosnia, Canada also continued to support, and participate in, all meetings of the Peace Implementation Conference and Steering Board meetings, and provides support for the Office of the High Representative.

The development of professional, community-based police in Bosnia, Haiti, Guatemala and Croatia, and progress on war crimes cases at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), leading to the eventual end of Canadian police participation in these peace operations

Canadian police facilitated the transition from a UN police monitoring mission in Croatia to a smaller OSCE mission, and their participation has now ended. Police support was given to the ICTY in The Hague, and that project ended with significant progress in the prosecution of several high-profile cases. Development of professional, community-based police in Haiti, Bosnia and Guatemala continued with Canadian police participation.

Democratic and economic progress in the former Yugoslavia, and successful peacebuilding in Haiti, leading to the eventual withdrawal of Canadian Forces

Progress in democratization and peacebuilding in Haiti has led to the withdrawal of Canadian military forces. While there has been some progress in parts of the former Yugoslavia, there is need for continuing Canadian military presence through the Stabilization Force (SFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The enhancement of Canadian effectiveness in areas of electoral observation, and the use of informal channels to deal with conflict

The Department worked with CIDA and International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) to disseminate its landmark handbook on *Democracy and Deep Rooted Conflict*, which outlines strategies for promoting democratic development as a conflict resolution strategy. The Department also carried out and disseminated an independent assessment of the effectiveness of five international organizations in the field of electoral observation. In addition, the Department and CIDA supported a practical consensus-building project in Haiti managed by the International Peace Academy, designed to encourage dialogue across the political spectrum in support of democratic development.

The implementation of the OAS Convention against the Illicit Production and Trafficking of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials

Canada will ratify the Convention as soon as the necessary changes to domestic legislation or regulations (regarding the Export Control List, explosives and marking of firearms) are all completed by the appropriate authorities.

Improvement in the skills and employability of up to 400 Canadian youth interns in 1998–99

The Department was granted increased resources from Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC), enabling it to place 576 interns in assignments abroad. Eighty percent have since found employment in fields related to their internship.

Increased integration of Aboriginal interests and perspectives into the Department's programs

The Department implemented four organizational developments: the appointment by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of a Counsellor for International Indigenous Affairs in partnership with the Assembly of First Nations, the creation of an Aboriginal and Circumpolar Affairs Division, the establishment of an Export Services—Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Division with a mandate to promote international business opportunities for Aboriginal exporters, and the development of an Aboriginal International Business Development Plan. Dialogue on indigenous issues was an important part of the formal bilateral dialogue with Mexico and with China.

Canada has taken a lead role in raising the profile of indigenous issues within the United Nations system and the Organization of American States. Some progress has been made in advancing indigenous interests at the UN through two working groups, one on a Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the other on a Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples within the UN system. At the OAS, Canada was instrumental in achieving an agreement so that indigenous peoples would be given a full and effective voice in future work to elaborate an OAS instrument on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and has put indigenous issues on the agenda for the OAS General Assembly and Hemispheric Summit, which will be held in Canada during the next two years.

Improved international protection of children's rights

Canada has played a leading role at the International Labour Organization (ILO) in the successful negotiation of an international convention to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. Canada continued to be active in negotiating two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, one on Children in Armed Conflict, and one on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

Canada expressed concerns about children's rights bilaterally and in various multilateral fora, and supported several projects aimed at combating child exploitation.

In February 1999, Minister Axworthy detailed a multifaceted Canadian strategy on children and armed conflict that highlighted Canadian work on improvement of norms, support for advocacy and programming in the UN, and joint efforts with Canadian civil society.

Increased integration of human rights—including those of women—into the work of the United Nations

One of Canada's foreign policy priorities is the integration of human rights throughout the work of the United Nations. To this end, the Department supported the Secretary-General's ongoing program of reform, and of integrating human rights activities into the peace and security and development activities of the UN, encouraging coordination between the Secretariat, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the specialized agencies. Canada also strongly supported the move by the United Nations Development Programme to use a rights-based approach to development.

The UN Commission on Human Rights once again adopted the resolution on integrating the human rights of women throughout the UN system, first introduced by Canada in 1993 and co-led this year with Chile. This is the primary vehicle for supporting the work of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Canada launched an initiative to develop a gender-awareness training curriculum for military and civilian participants in peace support operations, to be delivered at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre.

The promotion of human rights through formal bilateral dialogues with China, Cuba and Indonesia

The Joint Committee on Human Rights met for the third time with a Chinese delegation in October 1998. Discussions were frank and positive. The fourth meeting is planned for 1999. The first multilateral human rights symposium, co-hosted by China and Canada, took place in March 1998.

Canadian concerns regarding bilateral and multilateral human rights issues were delivered at Canada-Cuba Senior Officials Consultations in October 1998. In November 1998, the Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Human Rights Commission visited Cuba to facilitate Canadian support for strengthening Cuba's system of citizen complaints. Numerous technical exchanges were also sponsored.

Due to rioting and the subsequent change of regime in Indonesia, it was not possible to proceed with the activities originally envisaged under the formal dialogue. However, significant effort was undertaken to support democratic elections in Indonesia and the process of self-determination in East Timor.

The demonstration of Canada's long-standing commitment to human rights and the United Nations by organizing activities marking the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and by supporting the five-year review of the Vienna Conference

Canada's major contribution to the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was the publication of *For the Record—The United Nations Human Rights System*. In addition, the Department organized a series of conferences in partnership with Canadian human rights non-governmental organizations. An annual report summarizing the work of the UN on human rights issues, *For the Record 1998* was launched in March 1999 and is providing a valuable research tool for academics, parliamentarians and the general public.

The creation of an International Criminal Court (ICC) to enforce international humanitarian law

Canada chaired the Like-Minded Group, consisting of states supporting the creation of the ICC, and successfully pressed for a diplomatic conference to finalize the ICC Statute in early summer 1998. Canada chaired the negotiations at the ICC Diplomatic Conference, resulting in the adoption of a strong Statute by a large majority of states. The ICC Statute was signed by Canada in December 1998. Canada has taken the necessary steps to prepare legislative amendments enabling full compliance with the ICC once it is created. The ICC Preparatory Commission continued to be chaired by Canada, and will work out technical details essential to the operation of the ICC.

Canada has continued to provide strong political and public support for the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in its efforts to bring war criminals to justice, particularly with respect to recent atrocities in Kosovo. Canada has provided financial assistance and personnel to the ICTY. In December 1998, Canada signed an agreement with the ICTY concerning the resettlement of witnesses, and will enact legislation in June 1999 allowing for the extradition of suspects to the ICTY.

The implementation of more active mechanisms along the Canada-U.S. border to anticipate and prevent transboundary disputes

The Department negotiated agreement with the U.S. on two references to the International Joint Commission (IJC), designed to improve bilateral management of transboundary water issues. These issues affect the quality of life of millions of Canadians and could be a source of disputes in the future.

The defence of Canada's position and the conclusion of the oral pleadings in the Fisheries Jurisdiction Case before the International Court of Justice, brought against Canada by Spain

The Department, along with the Department of Justice, concluded oral pleadings in the Fisheries Jurisdiction Case before the International Court of Justice in June 1998. Canada's defence was successful in persuading the Court that it did not have jurisdiction to hear Spain's application. In the majority decision, the Court accepted virtually all of the arguments put forward by Canada.

Agreement on, and implementation of, the principles in the Pacific Salmon Treaty

The Canadian and U.S. chief negotiators concluded negotiations on a comprehensive multi-year agreement on Pacific salmon. The Department is now finalizing implementation of the agreement.

A stronger basis for multilateral action by Canada in peace and security matters through (non-permanent) membership on the UN Security Council

Canada has played a constructive role in a number of security issues under consideration by the Council. On Iraq, for example, Canada was able to break a stalemate among its permanent members that followed the U.S.A.–U.K. bombings last December. A Canadian proposal enabled the Council to resume its consideration of arms inspections, sanctions and humanitarian issues in Iraq. As chair of the Security Council committee that manages the sanctions against the Angolan rebel movement, UNITA, Canada has led efforts to tighten the sanctions regime. This included travel to the region and the establishment of expert studies to explore ways of curbing the illicit diamond and arms trade that fuels the Angolan war. Canada contributed \$1 million in support of the African peacekeeping force in Sierra Leone, and has been supportive of an enhanced UN peacekeeping role should peace talks succeed. Canada also pressed the Security Council to address the crisis in Kosovo, and was active in diplomatic efforts, including the G-8, to restore the Council's role in the resolution of that conflict.

During Canada's month-long presidency in February 1999, Minister Axworthy chaired a special Council meeting to advance Canada's human security agenda by launching an initiative on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. As a result, the Secretary-General was instructed to prepare a report and recommendations by September 1999 on how the international community and the Council might improve the protection of civilians, who are increasingly targeted in today's conflicts. This initiative, which Canada will pursue throughout its two-year mandate, has enabled the Council to consider a cross-cutting human security issue in a more comprehensive manner than its usual crisis mode of operation allows.

Canada has promoted greater Council transparency by providing regular briefings for non-Council members. The Department has also opened a Web site (www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/onu2000un/presstxt-e.htm) that provides up-to-date information on key Council issues and decisions, and the positions taken by Canada. Canada is working within the Council to reform its more restrictive practices, for example by allowing non-members to participate in closed Council discussions that concern them directly. Through our own transparent conduct, we have been able to make the Council more understandable and less impenetrable to the wider UN membership.

Progress towards resolving the institutional and financial crisis of the United Nations

Canada achieved the following objectives within its UN reform agenda: the 1998 General Assembly asked the Secretary-General to prepare a model results-based budget, which is the first step towards adoption of this modern approach to budgets and management; the 1998 General Assembly adopted a UN Code of Conduct establishing performance criteria for high-level UN managers and increasing their accountability for the administration of human and financial resources; and the UN adhered to Zero Nominal Growth for the fourth year in a row, which represents a cut in real expenditures.

Progress in the areas of sustainable development, fair labour practices and human rights, including women's rights and children's rights

The Department coordinated Canada's participation in the Sixth Session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development. Agreement was reached on a strategic approach for the sustainable management of fresh water, including enhanced national and regional efforts and greater coordination within the UN system. Progress was also made to determine the part that industry should play in sustainable development and the role of voluntary industry initiatives.

Canada sponsored, and facilitated the establishment of, a continuing Canadian business ethics dialogue among labour, business and civil society representatives from the apparel and footwear, and retail industries to develop, as a first project, a voluntary code of conduct for the sector.

Canada strongly supported the adoption by the UN Commission on the Status of Women in March 1999 of an Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, creating an individual complaints mechanism and enquiry procedure. This instrument represents an important step in implementing governments' commitments to respect the human rights of women.

The Canadian-led resolution on the Elimination of Violence against Women is expected to be adopted by the UN Commission on Human Rights in April 1999. This resolution supports and guides the work of the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, established as a result of this Canadian initiative in 1994.

Canada supported ILO efforts to exert pressure on Burma to cease the use of forced labour.

Improved environmental protection and more sustainable levels of economic and social development in the northern regions of Canada and the world

Canada successfully completed its term as first chair of the Arctic Council by hosting the First Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting in Iqaluit in September 1998. The Iqaluit Declaration confirmed that sustainable development was the guiding vision and major focus of work for the Arctic Council. The Canadian initiative on Children and Youth of the Arctic was approved, and an action plan has been developed.

Improved international understanding of the need to launch an international legal instrument that promotes the sustainable management and use of the world's forests; agreement on a strategy to implement Canada's obligations under the Kyoto Climate Change Protocol and to develop the protocol further in areas such as emissions trading and the clean development mechanism to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and the ratification and implementation of agreements to address the threat that persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals pose to the health of Canadians and to the environment, particularly in the North

FORESTS

The Department, along with Natural Resources Canada and CIDA, participated in the second session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) in September 1998, which included discussions on the need for, and possible elements of, international arrangements and mechanisms for all types of forests, including a legally binding instrument on forests. The initiative launched by Canada and Costa Rica in mid-1998, in support of the IFF, to study the need for an international instrument on forests has begun to contribute to improved international understanding of the possibilities of such an instrument.

KYOTO CLIMATE CHANGE PROTOCOL

The Department, along with other key government departments, participated in the Fourth Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Buenos Aires in November 1998, which resulted in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

The Department has been active in the development of Canadian submissions on follow-up action to decisions reached in Buenos Aires. As well, it has had the lead role in preparing Canada's submission on developing a compliance regime for the Kyoto Protocol. Canada continues to play a central role in the domestic and international work regarding the Kyoto Protocol Mechanisms.

An International Climate Change Strategy is under preparation by the Department in cooperation and partnership with CIDA, Environment Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Industry Canada and other interested departments.

RATIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREEMENTS

Canada signed and ratified the protocols on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Heavy Metals under the UN Economic Commission for Europe's Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution during 1998. These are the first major international agreements to address the impacts of certain persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals on human health and the environment. Canada also hosted and funded the first session of negotiations in Montreal in June 1998 that began the process of developing a global POPs agreement under United Nations Environment Programme auspices. Negotiations are expected to end in late 2000.

In September 1998, Canada signed the Final Act of the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent for International Trade in Banned or Severely Restricted Chemicals. This Convention will regulate trade in certain hazardous chemicals and allow developing countries, in particular, to exercise greater control over imports of these substances.

Ratification of the UN Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks Convention and implementation of an effective high-seas fisheries enforcement regime

The Department was instrumental in developing implementing legislation for the UN Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks Agreement, working in close conjunction with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Department of Justice. Bill C-27 was approved by Parliament and is awaiting Royal Assent.

Further steps at the Birmingham Summit of the G-8 to curb international crime

The Summit specifically supported continued work on the United Nations Transnational Organized Crime Convention and its protocols. The Canadian goal of a TOC Convention that focuses on practical tools to fight international crime was accepted by the G-8.

The signing of an international convention on terrorist bombing

Canada chaired the successful negotiations of the United Nations Convention against Terrorist Bombing, and signed the Convention on January 12, 1999.

Expanded cooperation in combatting people trafficking and in immigration enforcement

With Canada chairing a subgroup, the G-8 has agreed to an Action Plan on Human Trafficking.

New international political commitments and initiatives to enhance cooperation, and suppress the demand and supply of illicit drugs

Canada launched an initiative to create a Ministerial Dialogue Group on drugs within the western hemisphere.

Canada secured election of a Canadian chair of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, a new OAS initiative to review and enhance the effectiveness of OAS members states' anti-drug policies.

Key Evaluation and Audit Results

As part of the federal government's Youth Employment Strategy, the Department implemented a two-year Youth International Internship Program in 1997 to provide employment opportunities for young Canadians. Part of the Department's commitment was an evaluation of the program. A management review, conducted in 1998, concentrated on management and administrative issues, while an audit on contributions to Implementing Organizations and an evaluation of the program results were conducted in early 1999.

Both the management review and the evaluation indicate positive results consistent with the performance claims. Although the findings were mainly based on a limited number of interviews and focus groups, there was a high level of intern enthusiasm for the program, employment rates were impressive, and the program is structured in an effective way to meet its objectives. The success of the program has led to a situation where it is oversubscribed with high-quality, first-time applicants. The evaluation noted that 73% of the interns interviewed had found employment after completing the program—thus exceeding DFAIT's target of achieving a 70% employment rate. Within this group, 80% reported that they were working in a job related to international activity, and 91% reported that they were working in a field of interest.

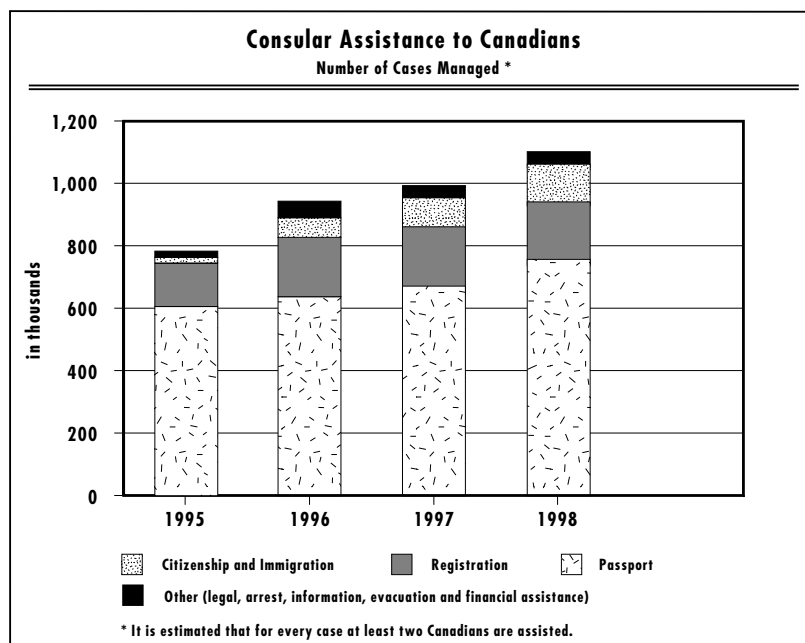
The audit conducted on the contributions to Implementing Organizations had a salutary effect on the accounting practices of the organizations, and the timeliness and quality of their quarterly reports.

Areas where adjustments can be made to improve performance were identified, and a set of recommendations based on the evaluation findings was provided to program management.

Assistance to Canadians Abroad

Context

The Assistance to Canadians Abroad business line is designed to satisfy the needs of Canadians travelling or living abroad through the receipt of appropriate official assistance. Canadians who travel or live abroad expect the Department to provide support and assistance, particularly during emergencies. As well, with up-to-date information on travel destinations, and health and security issues in foreign countries, Canadians at home can know what to expect before they leave Canada. The chart below identifies the types of services provided to Canadians abroad, the volume of service and the five-year trend for each type of service.



Summary of Spending in 1998-99 (\$ millions)

| | |
|--|------|
| Planned spending at beginning of fiscal year | 41.5 |
| Total spending authorities at end of fiscal year | 48.3 |
| Actual spending | 45.6 |

Performance Expectations and Accomplishments

The safe-travel initiative is expected to result in more travellers purchasing medical and other insurance before leaving Canada, in more Canadians carrying and using their Canadian passports, in greater awareness of the implications of the laws and business practices of other countries, in family and friends being better informed on the whereabouts of travellers, and in a possible deceleration in the rate of increase in the number of consular cases abroad

The provision of information to Canadians on safety/security conditions in other countries and the preparations that Canadians intending to travel or live abroad should make before leaving Canada is a central aspect of consular services. The Department implemented a number of initiatives in 1998 to raise the level of awareness. Among those was the launch of an extensive TravelSafe program that included the production of three new publications: *Mexico—¿Que Pasa?*, *Travelling Abroad* and *Working Abroad*. As well, the Department increased the number of country-specific travel reports from 155 countries to 217. The Department continued to expand its network of those in receipt of weekly travel bulletins. Currently, over 1,000 media outlets receive travel bulletins on a weekly basis, up from 111 in December 1997. Corporate outreach activities were expanded to a variety of Canadian companies and organizations with extensive activities overseas, and to members of the Canadian travel industry. There was also increased departmental participation at travel-industry trade shows. Responses to written inquiries from the public concerning cases and other matters were improved, and response times now exceed departmental norms.

The initial-emergency-response initiative will provide faster and more effective service for Canadians in difficulty around the world, and reduce costs to the Department

Political unrest in a number of countries and environmental disasters led to numerous emergency evacuations of Canadians at risk. Over 4,400 Canadians in Indonesia, Eritrea, Guinea Bissau, the Congo and Lesotho were evacuated to points of safety in other countries. The continued completion of detailed mission contingency plans has helped contributed to these smooth and efficient evacuations. Canadians were well served by departmental consular staff. In total, more than 2.3 million Canadians received consular services in 1998–99 via 254 points of service in 180 countries around the world.

Departmental employees continued their efforts to assist Canadians arrested in foreign countries. In total, assistance was provided to approximately 1,500 Canadians detained or imprisoned abroad. Many of the foreign detentions or imprisonments required complex negotiations by departmental staff. Staff also represented Canadian interests in disputes involving the international parental abduction of children and child custody disputes. More than fifty new child abduction cases were under investigation by the Department.

Improved telephone service will broaden access to the Department's call-centre services, recognizing multicultural differences and those Canadians with special needs

The Department's 24 hour/day, 7 day/week emergency telephone response system provided service to more than 107 Canadian missions overseas. On average, 8,900 emergency calls were handled on a monthly basis. Canadians in difficulty abroad were connected directly to consular officers in Ottawa outside normal business hours. In less than a minute, the Department provided telephone service in the caller's choice of twelve different languages. Within a short period of time, the caller received service in his or her choice of most of the world's known languages.

The quality of service initiative will improve the handling of complex cases and reduce the incidence of dissatisfaction among consular clients

In November 1995, comprehensive qualitative and quantitative service standards were implemented for Consular Services. The Department regularly reviews these standards and maintains an ongoing dialogue with clients and other interested persons to ensure departmental officials at missions overseas and in Ottawa remain sensitive to the needs of the Canadian travelling public. This dialogue supports the view that the quality of service remains at a consistently high level. The Department is planning to conduct a comprehensive review of consular services in 1999–2000, which will include giving clients an opportunity to formally register their views on the quality of consular service.

Public Diplomacy

Context

Public diplomacy describes the use of communications techniques to reach foreign audiences directly, as well as through traditional diplomatic channels. It strengthens the understanding of Canada, as well as interest and confidence in the country. It also influences the international public environment to make it more favourable to Canadian interests, values and economic prosperity. Through Public Diplomacy, the Department responds to Canadians' information needs with respect to foreign policy, its international trade and investment strategy, and its international, cultural and sustainable development agenda. It also supports Canada's cultural sector, including cultural and education industries, and thus contributes to maintaining Canada's unique identity and infrastructure.

Summary of Spending in 1998–99 (\$ millions)

| | |
|--|------|
| Planned spending at beginning of fiscal year | 84.8 |
| Total spending authorities at end of fiscal year | 88.9 |
| Actual spending | 85.1 |

Performance Expectations and Accomplishments

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC RELATIONS

Acceptance of the value of a federal role in the internationalization of higher education by building academic networks and marketing Canadian educational goods and services, valued in excess of \$2.3 billion annually, and by providing encouragement to foreign students to come to Canada

Institutions and non-governmental organizations are responding well to increased federal activity, to export goods and services, and to internationalize Canadian education by encouraging more fee-paying foreign students to come to Canada. A new Education Marketing Advisory Board, reporting to Minister Marchi, has provided concrete advice on measures to increase Canada's role in international education.

Increased knowledge and understanding of Canada in foreign leadership groups, including a better appreciation of Canada's national and international objectives

Thirty regional associations, members of the International Council for Canadian Studies, service 7,000 Canadianists—persons specializing in Canadian studies—around the world. New groupings are emerging in Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America. These Canadianists teach courses on Canada to some 150,000 advanced students in other countries annually. They help produce some 500 to 1,000 foreign publications concerning Canada each year. They are also involved in promotional or informative broadcast interviews, including interviews of travelling Canadian ministers by foreign media. For example, Serge Jaumain of the Centre d'Études Canadiennes, Université Libre de Bruxelles, broadcast an interview with the Honourable Stéphane Dion. Around the world each year, over 300 lectures, seminars and colloquia on Canadian topics are presented by Canadian Studies centres, programs or university departments.

Cooperation with the provinces through the Council of Ministers of Education and with the Canadian higher education community in seeking greater effectiveness in multilateral education bodies, increased linkages with foreign institutions and increased use abroad of Canadian expertise in areas such as distance education

Cooperation with the provinces through the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC) continued. The provinces worked closely with the federal government to develop the role of Canada at the Summit of the Americas and in education policy work at multilateral organizations such as the OECD and UNESCO. There was increased mutual understanding of the role of particular agencies and instruments in the advancement of Canadian interests, though jurisdictional sensitivity regarding education and international relations persists.

The definition, extension and application of distance-learning techniques as a service for sale or in support of our own activities continued. For example, some 30 undergraduate Commonwealth Scholarships were delivered through a pilot program in the Caribbean.

Delivery of scholarship programs better attuned to Canadian interests and current fiscal reality, as well as youth and young worker exchanges, placing more than 10,000 Canadian youth abroad

Scholarship and award program levels were consistent with the previous year's levels. Approximately 100 reciprocal awards to selected countries and more than 200 awards to Commonwealth countries were granted. Commonwealth programs were mostly for developmental assistance. Youth Exchange Programs offered some 24,000 reciprocal opportunities to the youth of some 20 countries to spend extended periods working in each other's countries.

Continued and strengthened cooperation in higher education, research and training between Canada and its NAFTA partners, as well as Brazil, Argentina and Chile, together with a reaffirmation of the importance of cooperation between Canada and the European Union in higher education matters and work towards the development of more than 70 international institutional linkages among universities and colleges in North America and Europe under the terms of multilateral agreements

Canadian, European Union and NAFTA partner programs of higher education institutional cooperation were strengthened and extended during the year. Through the Youth Employment Strategy of HRDC, these supported people-to-people aspects of relations with partners through joint international projects among institutions. About 70 projects have been implemented to date, and approximately 30 to 50 projects are approved annually. As well, work continues to identify opportunities for similar programs with other countries.

PROMOTION OF ARTS AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES

A strengthened role for culture in the conduct of foreign policy

The Department significantly raised Canada's profile by initiating and supporting a Group of Seven exhibition in Mexico and Scandinavia, as well as supporting a major Canadian cultural presence in Weimar, the Cultural Capital of Europe.

Support for 400 to 500 Canadian cultural events abroad (involving 4,000 to 5,000 artists), projecting Canadian interests and values

The Department supported approximately 450 events involving approximately 4,000 artists in 45 key target countries.

Additional sources of revenue from foreign touring by Canadian cultural organizations, an appreciation abroad of Canadian creativity and innovation, and the maintenance and creation of related jobs in the cultural sector

Initiatives by Canadian cultural organizations and new funding provided by the Canada Council for the Arts increased joint productions with foreign companies to the benefit of the domestic cultural sector. However, the difficult financial position of many Canadian cultural organizations means the potential for cooperation with foreign partners cannot be fully realized.

An enhancement of culture in Canada resulting from Canadian artists' interaction with, and exposure to, foreign artists and audiences

While impossible to quantify, there is no doubt that contact with foreign counterparts and foreign audiences remained essential to maintaining the highest artistic standards, to the benefit of Canadian audiences.

A greater number of new exporters from the cultural industries sectors, and a better understanding by cultural exporters of their target export markets

The Department approved 21 promotional projects. The Department's WIN database listing of cultural industries was extensively improved, facilitating sourcing enquiries. Exporter knowledge was expanded through the production of eight market studies. A cultural industries Web page was added to the departmental Web site at www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/arts/menu-e.htm.

The development of a database on the size of trade flows and on the number of workers within the sector

A three-year project on cultural trade and investment statistics resulted in the development of a definitional framework and specific data on trade flows. Statistics Canada cultural surveys were revised to include questions on exports. The Department was a partner organization in a survey of Canadian multimedia firms.

Acceptance of the value-added role played by the federal government in building and reinforcing Canada's cultural infrastructure and unique cultural identity

Departmental support for Canadian cultural activities abroad produced additional revenues for Canadian cultural organizations and artists by expanding their audience base. Such activities served to increase pride in Canadian creativity and innovation, and enhance a sense of shared cultural identity among Canadians.

COMMUNICATIONS

Improved information flow and sharing with the provinces

The Department published articles in *News Canada*, circulated to 2,200 domestic dailies and weeklies in Canada. Under the International Forestry Partnerships Program (IFPP), reports on international events and media coverage on forestry issues were forwarded to the provinces. The IFPP is a federal-provincial program aimed at promoting international awareness of Canada's sustainable forestry management practices. Outreach initiatives such as a kiosk at the Canadian Association of Journalists, ensured that regional media were aware of, and used, departmental resources, including the Web site.

Increased public understanding by key foreign audiences, especially through increased factual and favourable media coverage abroad, of Canada, its characteristics and accomplishments, as well as its objectives, policies and priorities

The Department's involvement in, and input into, innovative technologies contributed to enhance the visibility of Canada around the world, by forwarding major Canadian initiatives to missions. The Department reached foreign audiences through the Foreign Visitors Program, which targets foreign journalists, and through close collaboration with Radio Canada International (RCI). The Department ensured the completion and distribution of all press releases and ministerial speeches, and produced several publications and advertising tools pertaining to various international organizations or summits for dissemination around the world. The new publication, *Canada World View*, designed to assist missions in explaining Canadian foreign policy to international audiences, was distributed within Canada and abroad. Exhibitions and several Web sites were developed for both Canadian and foreign audiences. To facilitate the transmission of information on major Canadian initiatives, an electronic multimedia information kiosk was developed for use by missions.

Increased direct experience (through exchanges and visits) of Canada as a society by foreign political and business leaders, decision makers and opinion makers

The Foreign Visitors Program organized visits to Canada by foreign journalists and opinion makers in advance of various events, including President Mandela's visit to Canada and the PM and MINT visits to Poland and Ukraine.

In the context of the government's employment and economic growth agenda, an enhanced public awareness of the importance of exports and investment to job creation and prosperity for Canadians

Cross-Canada outreach tours were conducted by 18 Heads of Mission (HOMs), who gave numerous speeches and met with Canadian companies interested in exporting to foreign markets. A new Speakers Kit and brochure, which included messages related to trade and investment, was produced. The November 1998 Open House at the Lester B. Pearson Building in Ottawa attracted approximately 3,000 visitors, and included kiosks and displays on DFAIT programs related to international trade. The Department placed trade promotion ads in magazines and business publications across the country, highlighting the success stories of businesses that participated in the 1998 Team Canada Mission in Latin America. The potential audience for these advertisements is about 2.2 million. The Department conducted a special Team Canada Inc outreach campaign, targeting air travellers, which ran in major Canadian airports, on airlines and in in-flight magazines. *CanadExport*, with a circulation of 77,000, continued to be a key departmental tool, encouraging Canada's business community to take advantage of export market opportunities.

The gradual implementation of the new Canadian International Information Strategy (CIIS) in partnership with key government departments and the private sector, including broadcasters, cultural groups and the development assistance community

The Department will pursue the CIIS using modern communications and various public diplomacy initiatives to reach foreign audiences.

The development and launch of an enhanced domestic outreach program to bring the Department's major foreign policy, international trade, cultural, economic and corporate messages to key Canadian audiences, including aboriginal, youth and women's groups, through more visits by headquarters personnel and ambassadors to communities across the country and through the use of video conferencing

The Department's Speakers Program organized or facilitated visits of some 100 Heads of Mission and departmental staff to communities across Canada. Heads of Mission also participated in media activities, generating national and regional coverage. Departmental officials spoke to high school and university students, and the general public during the Open House at the Lester B. Pearson Building. Orientation visits to Canadian consulates involving community newspapers from across Canada generated considerable coverage, especially in newspapers in British Columbia and Atlantic Canada. Sixty percent of HOMs appointed last year were profiled in their hometown newspapers. DFAIT is planning to create an Internet site on the SchoolNet network designed to reach educators and students with information about Canada's international role and accomplishments.

Increased pride in their work, and awareness by employees of all issues relative to their work and employment in the Department, leading to a more efficient and effective workforce

Advice and assistance was provided to divisions on such issues as the Human Resources Strategy, Y2K and public service awards. The Open House provided an opportunity for increasing employees' pride in their work and their awareness of the work of other divisions. The Historical Section publications served to highlight the role of departmental employees in Canada's international accomplishments.

Corporate Services

Context

The Corporate Services business line enables the Department to achieve its mission and objectives through the delivery of cost-effective support services, including finance, human resources, training, information management, overseas property and material, security, and audit and evaluation.

Summary of Spending in 1998–99 (\$ millions)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Planned spending at beginning of fiscal year | 224.3 |
| Total spending authorities at end of fiscal year | 321.9 |
| Actual spending | 311.9 |

Performance Expectations and Accomplishments

Improve the relationship between service providers and clients by developing and implementing service standards or agreements for all the major functions of the Corporate Services line, including mission administrative services

Revised administrative service standards were under development to reflect the enhanced capabilities of SIGNET 2000+, the second-generation technology platform being implemented in information management. Administrative service standards were implemented at nine missions abroad, including Beijing, Canberra, Los Angeles, Nairobi, Shanghai, Sydney, Taipei, Santiago and Washington. Implementation will continue at an additional 15 missions in the upcoming year. Significant changes have been made to procedures for warehousing and shipping of inventory in response to client feedback on quality of service questionnaires.

In addition to ongoing training in client services, the Department introduced courses to promote consultations with civil society, and the business and academic community. Foreign language training and language maintenance programs were increased, both at headquarters and at missions abroad, to meet the challenge of globalization. As well, new services were added to the Virtual Campus to promote foreign language reading and writing skills. Work was also undertaken to establish Integrated Management System (IMS) proficiency levels for all Mission Administration Officer (MAO) and mission accounting staff positions.

Reduce costs without affecting the quality of service by using technology and process re-engineering

There has been a reduction in the cost and time required for system maintenance and remote maintenance of servers and PCs through new policies, improvements in release management and the introduction of System Management Software. Procurement processes have been revised to reduce the incidence of costly procurement-related project delays.

The Department concluded negotiations on MITNET 2000 and entered into a three-year contract to enhance the range of integrated voice and data services provided to 144 missions in 92 countries. When fully implemented, MITNET 2000 will provide the Department with a 26% increase in bandwidth at a lower overall cost.

The Department continued to re-engineer its work processes. The contract for internal mail distribution services was negotiated, with forecast annual savings of \$60K in the first year.

The Department offered additional courses to its staff at a reduced cost through the Virtual Campus on the departmental Intranet. The cost of intensive foreign language training was reduced, while maintaining or improving service levels, through the renegotiation of existing contracts, the implementation of cost recovery for OGDs and increased emphasis on group classes. Costs associated with Internet-based country-specific research were reduced through the introduction of www.e-thologies.com. The cost of IMS training was substantially reduced by delivering training programs to missions abroad using distance learning.

Implement the comprehensive human resources strategy

Deputy Ministers launched the Human Resources Strategy, a plan designed to ensure the successful conduct of mandated responsibilities into the future. Staff were consulted both at headquarters and abroad. The Integrated Human Resources Plan, submitted to Treasury Board, detailed how the Department will: break down employment barriers, provide better support for career development, improve management of locally engaged staff, deliver on legislated requirements for official languages and employment equity, address the specific needs of select employee groups, address work/life balance issues and facilitate spousal employment.

The Department launched training programs in support of the Foreign Service Development Program (FSDP) for new recruits. In addition, training was instituted in human resource management, with increased emphasis on managing change, developing leadership, management and communication skills, strengthening organizational capability and developing competency-based training. The Information Management Certificate Program was developed to meet the training needs of administrative staff and a new orientation program for locally engaged staff, including an ambitious program to deliver property and materiel management training.

Implement a series of significant capital projects in real property

The sale of surplus and underutilized property generated more than \$23 million in revenues, which funded almost 30% of the capital program and allowed investment in accommodation projects to increase by almost 40% over 1997–98.

Construction of a diplomatic complex in Algiers and 18 staff quarters in New Delhi was completed, as was the renovation of Canada House in London. Purchases of office space in Bogota, an annex site in Beijing, a chancery site in Port-au-Prince, and an official residence and three staff quarters in Seoul were finalized. Construction continued on new chanceries in Geneva and Kingston, and work on the new chancery in Caracas commenced. In Germany, significant progress was made on the move of the embassy from Bonn to Berlin. The chancery site has now been acquired, the selection of architects was announced, the design of the new Official Residence was near completion and the first of several staff quarters were acquired. Design work also neared completion for phase two of staff quarter construction in New Delhi, a new chancery in Nairobi, staff quarters in Tokyo and an addition/renovation to the Warsaw chancery.

Some projects faced setbacks this year. Construction on the new chancery in Cairo has temporarily halted due to contracting issues. Economic turmoil in Korea required the current chancery construction project to be re-evaluated. Some residential properties were purchased to take advantage of lower prices, and a revised plan will be prepared for the office requirements. Due to the difficult political and economic climate, progress was slower than had been hoped in acquiring better-quality housing in Moscow.

Replace the corporate information technology infrastructure, including messaging, and extend the basic functionality to include groupware and document management

Development of SIGNET 2000+ was completed, and 50% of all users have been converted to the new infrastructure, with installation expected to be finished in the fall of 1999. The new software facilitates document storage, sharing capabilities and coordinated scheduling practices. The new human resources management system, Peoplesoft, was introduced at headquarters and will be deployed to missions in 1999–2000. Major training programs to promote user acceptance and minimize operational disruption were integrated into the SIGNET 2000+ and IMS projects. Pilot projects on information management were implemented for trade policy and for the Americas Summit coordination.

Achieve compliance with Year 2000 requirements for its mission-critical systems

The Department achieved compliance on two of its four government-wide mission-critical business functions: passport and consular services. By the close of 1998–99, 90% compliance was achieved for the network/messaging function, while the export/import control function had achieved 88% compliance. The Department continued to work on its Year 2000 Compliancy Kit process covering other potentially affected assets, notably embedded systems. Training on dealing with potential Year 2000 problems was integrated into courses for relevant mission personnel. Contingency planning at missions abroad was a major component of Year 2000 departmental training.

Implement the action plan of the Sustainable Development Strategy

The Department implemented the action plan of *Agenda 2000*, its first sustainable development strategy. The strategy committed the Department to integrating economic growth, social development and environmental protection into all foreign policy activities. The action plan defined 55 initiatives that contribute to the achievement of the four main goals of contributing to economic growth and prosperity, building peace and security, projecting those Canadian values and culture that support societal well-being, and greening the Department's operations. Progress in implementing the initiatives continues to be monitored on a biannual basis and refocused as necessary.

Environmental issues were integrated into the manuals for new Directors and Heads of Mission, as were sustainable development issues into courses relating to Property and Materiel Management. Courses on this subject have been developed for the Virtual Campus.

Review current security policy

The Department began the process of reviewing various aspects of its policies and practices designed to protect the sensitive information and assets under its control, and to protect the safety of its employees and dependents. A preliminary review has been completed and main issues identified, and the Department is in the process of documenting findings, conclusions and recommendations, and confirming these with the clients. The Department has begun to revise Threat and Risk Assessments for missions abroad according to a three-year program, and is reviewing the assignment of Military Security Guards to missions abroad, revising the Manual of Security Instructions and intensifying its program of security training and awareness.

Modernizing Departmental Comptrollership

The Department's Resource Management Committee continued to serve as a forum to reinforce accountability, improve administrative and financial processes, and focus on day-to-day comptrollership issues. A Centre of Expertise was established to manage the contracting process and to provide guidance to managers on "best practices". All managers must be trained on contracting procedures prior to exercising signing authority.

The Department has appointed a coordinator to develop a program to prepare the Department and implement Treasury Board's Financial Information Strategy (FIS) for the implementation of accrual accounting on April 1, 2001. Increased emphasis on managerial accountability is being achieved with the internal business planning process.

Services to Other Government Departments (OGDs)

Context

The intended outcome of this business line is to enable other government departments (OGDs) to deliver their programs abroad through the delivery of cost-effective support services. The requirements of OGDs are an increasingly large part of the Department's operations abroad. Annual changes in program requirements add uncertainty and cost pressures to the Department's property and services program delivery.

| Summary of Spending in 1998–99 (\$ millions) | |
|---|-------|
| Planned spending at beginning of fiscal year | 187.4 |
| Total spending authorities at end of fiscal year | 197.5 |
| Actual spending | 190.9 |

Performance Expectations and Accomplishments

The integration of other departments into the planning process at missions will be completed during 1998–99

The Department introduced a cyclical mission planning framework for other government departments that ensured efficient and integrated management of program changes abroad. Internally, the Department reviewed each of its 160 missions and satellite offices from a corporate perspective in order to ensure that all relevant factors, such as office space, information technology requirements and residential property requirements were clarified for upcoming departmental redeployments. As a result, the Department was able to identify to OGDs the costs and impact of their proposed redeployments, the absorptive capacity of missions and any incremental mission administrative requirements, thus providing OGDs with critical information when considering deployment of their staff at missions abroad.

Passport Services

Context

The Passport Services business line provides Canadians with internationally respected travel documents and client services that meet or exceed published service standards. The Passport Office, a Special Operating Agency, is self-financing and recovers its costs from the revenues it obtains in the form of fees collected for passport services. The Passport Office must routinely assess the integrity of these documents as well as the security of the eligibility and issuance process. Service quality and fiscal balance are maintained through a careful review of service delivery costs.

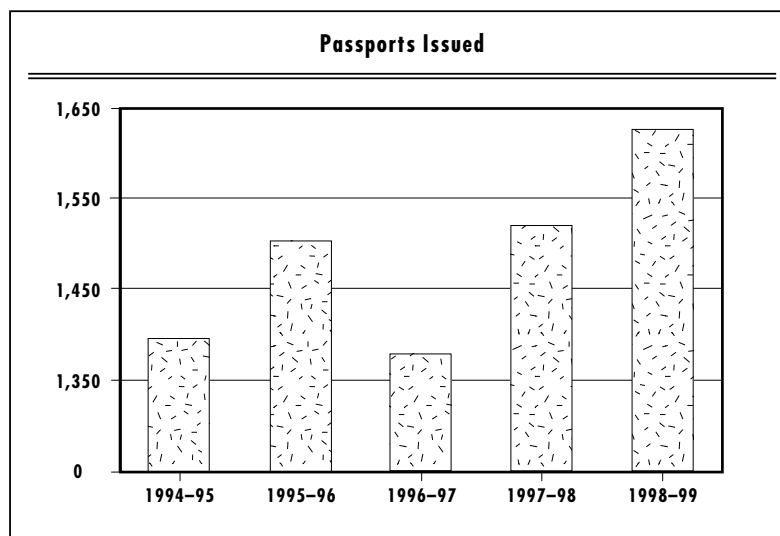
In 1998–99, the Passport Office issued a total of 1,626,889 24-page passports by mail and in person. This volume represented a 7% increase over the previous year. Client surveys are conducted regularly to evaluate client satisfaction. A June 1998 survey, which evaluated all types of services offered, revealed a 90% respondent satisfaction rate. A February 1999 survey, designed to evaluate the service provided by mail, indicated a 95% respondent satisfaction rate.

Summary of Spending in 1998–99 (\$ millions)

| | |
|--|------|
| Planned spending at beginning of fiscal year | 0.1 |
| Total spending authorities at end of fiscal year | 28.7 |
| Actual spending | 7.5 |

Volume

The Passport Office processed some 11,000 transactions daily. This volume equated to slightly more than 2.9 million client transactions annually (including 1.3 million telephone calls).



More than 25% of the Canadian population holds a passport. The Department has continued to maintain its turnaround times associated with passport issuance. For applications submitted in person, the Department met the five business days standards for 98% of the cases. When applications were submitted by mail, the ten-day turnaround time was met in 97% of cases. The Passport Office consistently meets these performance standards, which surpass those of other foreign passport-issuing agencies.

Performance and Productivity

The productivity rate for 1998–99 was 3,484 travel documents issued per production employee, slightly less than the 3,550 documents per employee for 1997–98. The rate of access to Passport Office call centres improved from 80% in 1996–97 to slightly over 93% in 1998–99.

Performance Expectations and Accomplishments

The requirements for the implementation of any alternative service delivery system option at the Passport Office are that it yield greater cost-effectiveness and improved client service and that it maintain the integrity and security attached to the document and processes. A re-engineered application and issuance process will reduce the imposition on the client and should provide cost savings. New alliances with other departments, agencies and/or the private sector will be designed to exploit our core competencies, provide savings and quality service, and enhance security.

The Passport Office initiated a number of pilot projects, designed to explore alternative service delivery modes, including increased cooperation with Citizenship and Immigration Canada and Canada Post. While some projects did not survive the pilot stage, evaluations, including those of cost efficiencies, of the results of providing a single-window telephone access for queries are being conducted. The Passport Office entered into preliminary discussions with provincial and territorial officials to establish a field presence in Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Prince Edward Island.

The IRIS project, designed to automate the passport application and issuance production system, was to be implemented in 1998–99. However, infrastructure problems have resulted in delays. It is now forecast that the automated system will be implemented in 1999–2000. While short-term cost-effectiveness is not expected following the implementation of the system, over the long-term, a minimum 2% increase in productivity is forecast. In the longer term, IRIS will benefit applicants by streamlining the application process at the time of passport renewal. Overall, the new passport design and personalization system is expected to provide a 5% increase in productivity. It should be noted that, despite the reduction in operational efficiency in the first years, IRIS will provide enhanced security, better on-line access to databases and compliance with international standards. The automated system will provide a platform for the launching of other initiatives in the future.

Under review is a pilot project designed to offer express issuance of passports, an initiative designed to improve the quality of service. In order to simplify the application process, the Passport Office redesigned application forms for both adults and children, which are expected to be available in the fall of 1999.



SECTION IV CONSOLIDATED REPORTING

Sustainable Development Strategy

Agenda 2000, a Sustainable Development Strategy for the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade was tabled in December 1997. It committed the Department to integrating economic growth, social development, and environmental protection into all foreign policy activities and ensuring progress on all three fronts. It defined four main goals:

- contributing to economic growth and prosperity,
- building peace and security,
- projecting those Canadian values and culture which support societal well-being, and
- greening the Department's operations.

Agenda 2000 defined 55 specific initiatives that the Department is undertaking to support the four goals. An internal monitoring system reviews the progress achieved and publishes biannual progress reports on the Department's sustainable development Web site (www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/sustain/sustaindev/progressindex-e.asp).

A communications strategy was designed to promote the concept of sustainable development and to develop employee skills for its application. It included:

- a survey of departmental understanding of sustainable development and environmental issues,
- awareness campaigns,
- the development of computer-based and traditional training packages,
- the provision of advice and assistance in building sustainable development into business plans, and
- updating the Department's sustainable development Web site.

Progress in the greening of the Department's operations included:

- the ongoing development of an Environmental Management System, to be in place by 2000;
- the issuing of guidance documents, including *Guidelines for Conducting Environmental Assessments of Projects Outside Canada* and *Guidelines for Environmental Management of Physical Operations*; and
- the incorporation of "environmental considerations" into Memoranda to Cabinet.

The Department is taking corrective action to improve target setting and performance measurement, particularly in areas where it works cooperatively with other organizations to achieve its goals. Work is also under way to upgrade the progress reports by providing better guidance and assistance to those reporting.

Regulatory Initiatives

Under the *Export and Import Permits Act* (EIPA), the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, can amend the Export Control List (ECL) and the Import Control List (ICL) to include any goods that he/she deems necessary. The lists were amended to include chemicals and precursors controlled under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in order to ensure that the CWC chemicals and precursors that can be used to produce chemical weapons are not exported or imported in contravention of the CWC Treaty. The regulations require exporters and importers of any CWC goods to apply for, and possess, an appropriate permit. One of the government's objectives is to encourage other CWC subscribing countries to establish similar requirements. A small increase in the number of both types of permits was noticed. It is expected that a limited number of permits will continue to be requested, since many of the more sensitive chemicals are not produced or used commercially in Canada.

Under the EIPA, the Minister of Foreign Affairs can issue General Export Permits (GEP) as well as General Import Permits (GIP). To ensure that the less-sensitive chemicals and precursors under the CWC are not controlled to the detriment of commercial application, the GEP requirement is maintained. Since most trade in chemicals is between Canada and the U.S., it is important to keep this trade active to the extent possible. To ensure that the less-sensitive CWC chemical mixtures can be exported to most countries without impeding the flow of such goods for legitimate commercial applications, in particular applications of a completely civil nature, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has decided to maintain the GEP requirement in those cases. In doing so, the Minister allows exporters of mixtures containing less-sensitive CWC goods to continue to engage in nonthreatening civil applications.

The GIP requirement is also maintained to ensure that the less-sensitive chemicals and precursors can be imported into Canada without undue restrictions, and that this trade with other countries is kept active to the extent possible.

The EIPA gives the Minister of Foreign Affairs the discretion to amend orders establishing the method for allocating the import access quantity for chicken and chicken products. In March 1999, the Minister put forth an Order Amending the Allocation Method Order—Chicken and Chicken Products. Under this Order, the import access quantity for the processor pool is amended as well as the import access quantity for the food service pool.

The Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, put forth an Order Amending the Export Control List to add item 5501 to the List—blinding laser weapons as described in Protocol IV to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW)—in order for Canada to honour its commitment under the CCW.

On January 1, 1998, the government implemented the new simplified Customs Tariff. As a result, various consequential amendments were made to regulations under the EIPA.

During the period under consideration, the *Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Implementation Act* and the *Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act* came into force.

Materiel Management

Responsibility for materiel management is administered in two areas in the Department. At headquarters, the Client Service Bureau is charged with financial, space and materiel management. At missions abroad, Heads of Mission are responsible for materiel management at their mission(s), including adherence to departmental regulations.

Headquarters

The Integrated Management System (IMS) was implemented in April 1998. IMS is a corporate-wide financial and materiel management system designed to support materiel management and assets records management. Although the assets management module of IMS has not been implemented to date, work is ongoing to gather information and data pertaining to assets. Under preparation as well is a Headquarters materiel management manual, which will be designed to complement policy and procedures relating to materiel management. Following implementation of the assets management module, the existing Y2K-compatible stand-alone Asset/Bar-code system, which currently tracks all general assets at Headquarters, will be retired.

Missions

The Bureau of Physical Resources assists missions in meeting materiel management responsibilities by developing and promulgating materiel policies. The Bureau also organizes and facilitates training programs for staff directly responsible for delivering materiel management. The 1997 revised Materiel Management Manual details the policy, roles and responsibilities, and defines life-cycle management and its activities. Audits are conducted by departmental auditors to verify that materiel accounting and inventory records are being properly maintained, to verify the efficient use of public funds, and to confirm compliance with established regulations, guidelines and directives.

Year 2000 (Y2K) Readiness

The Department has addressed the Year 2000 challenge at four distinct levels: technical (ensuring that its own systems are compliant), operational (ensuring that its missions abroad remain operational in the face of possible host-country Y2K failures), policy (protecting Canadian interests that could be affected by a lack of Y2K preparedness in other countries), and international (encouraging other countries to take action).

As described in the Corporate Services business line, the Department's technical response is nearing completion. All mission-critical systems will be fully compliant by July 1999, and the last compliant systems will be installed at the last missions abroad by October 1999. That said, the Department is very dependent on systems outside of its control, such as the host-country telephone authorities that service its missions abroad. Given the importance of telecommunications to DFAIT's ability to deliver its essential services to Canadians, particularly in crisis situations, the Department moved quickly to secure leased channels on INMARSAT satellites over the critical period while these were still available and is supplying its missions with the necessary satellite telephones.

The Department recognizes that its missions abroad will play a critical role in protecting Canadian interests and individual Canadian travellers abroad in any Y2K-related crises. An overall departmental Y2K contingency plan is in place. Each mission has conducted a local risk assessment and is developing its own contingency plan within the framework of the departmental plan to ensure that it can continue to deliver essential services despite possible host-country Y2K failures or disruptions.

Major policy concerns include ensuring the continuity of key business lines in the areas of international trade, consular support to Canadians travelling and living abroad, and international security issues. The Department's Year 2000 Coordination Secretariat completed Phase II of its Economic Risk Assessment (ERA), which identified the most significant potential risks of Y2K failures abroad to Canada's trade and economic interests. Assessments are also being prepared on the implications for international security of potential Y2K failures abroad, including the potential for humanitarian disaster, nuclear problems and civil unrest. On the consular front, the Department published on its Web site (www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/travelreport/y2k_e.htm) a Year 2000 Travel Information Report outlining the potential range of Y2K risks.

The Department is also involved in a number of international awareness-raising and cooperation activities, working closely with other governments, particularly those who are leaders in Year 2000 readiness, such as the U.S.A., the G-8 and the European Union. Canada and the United States held bilateral meetings in February 1999 to share information on Year 2000 readiness in 11 key sectors. Canada, the United States and Mexico also met in February 1999, establishing a trilateral mechanism for further collaboration in a number of key sectors. The Department has also been actively involved in the United Nations National Y2K Coordinators Group and is working closely with APEC economies.



SECTION V FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Summary of Financial Tables

- Table 1:** Summary of Voted Appropriations
- Table 2:** Comparison of Planned, Total Authorities and Actual Spending by Business Line
- Table 3:** Historical Spending by Business Line
- Table 4:** Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line
- Table 5:** Respendable Revenues by Business Line
- Table 6:** Non-Respendable Revenues by Business Line
- Table 7:** Statutory Payments by Business Line
- Table 8:** Transfer Payments by Business Line
- Table 9:** Capital Spending by Business Line
- Table 10:** Capital Projects Exceeding One Million Dollars, by Business Line
- Table 11:** Passport Revolving Fund Financial Statement
- Table 12:** Contingent Liabilities

Table 1: Summary of Voted Appropriations (\$ millions)

| Vote / Statutory (\$) | 1998-99 Planned Spending | 1998-99 Total Authorities | 1998-99 Actual Spending |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Operating expenditures | 799.7 | 881.2 | 840.9 |
| 5 Capital expenditures | 81.7 | 156.3 | 155.3 |
| 10 Grants and contributions | 293.6 | 389.9 | 362.2 |
| (S) Ministers' salary and motor car allowances | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| (S) Payments under the Diplomatic Service (Special) Superannuation | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| (S) Contributions to employee benefit plans | 86.3 | 84.6 | 84.6 |
| (S) Passport Revolving Fund | 0.1 | 28.7 | 7.5 |
| (S) Refunds of amounts credited to revenue in previous years | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| (S) Collection agency fees | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| (S) Spending of proceeds from disposal of surplus Crown assets | 0.0 | 3.1 | 2.3 |
| Total Department | 1,261.7 | 1,544.7 | 1,453.6 |

Due to rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

Section V Financial Performance

Table 2: Comparison of Planned, Total Authorities and Actual Spending by Business Line (\$ millions)

| Business Lines | Operating | Capital | Grants and Contribu- tions | Total Gross Spending | Less: Respendable Revenue | Total Net Spending |
|---|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| International Business | 200.2 | 4.4 | 11.2 | 215.8 | 3.1 | 212.7 |
| Development | <i>217.4</i> | <i>4.5</i> | <i>13.9</i> | <i>235.8</i> | <i>3.1</i> | <i>232.8</i> |
| | 208.7 | 4.4 | 13.2 | 226.2 | 2.8 | 223.4 |
| Trade and Economic Policy | 91.4 | 2.0 | 22.6 | 116.0 | 0.0 | 116.0 |
| | <i>98.0</i> | <i>1.6</i> | <i>86.6</i> | <i>186.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>186.2</i> |
| | 93.7 | 1.5 | 86.4 | 181.6 | 0.0 | 181.6 |
| International Security and Cooperation | 149.5 | 2.4 | 244.1 | 396.0 | 1.1 | 394.9 |
| | <i>164.4</i> | <i>4.8</i> | <i>271.1</i> | <i>440.3</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>440.3</i> |
| | 158.5 | 4.6 | 244.5 | 407.6 | 0.0 | 407.6 |
| Assistance to Canadians Abroad | 40.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 41.5 | 0.0 | 41.5 |
| | <i>49.3</i> | <i>1.3</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>50.5</i> | <i>2.2</i> | <i>48.3</i> |
| | 46.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 47.5 | 1.9 | 45.6 |
| Public Diplomacy | 68.3 | 1.1 | 15.4 | 84.8 | 0.0 | 84.8 |
| | <i>70.4</i> | <i>1.4</i> | <i>18.2</i> | <i>90.0</i> | <i>1.1</i> | <i>88.9</i> |
| | 66.4 | 1.4 | 18.1 | 85.8 | 0.7 | 85.1 |
| Corporate Services | 172.1 | 64.2 | 0.3 | 236.6 | 12.3 | 224.3 |
| | <i>199.5</i> | <i>134.5</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>334.2</i> | <i>12.3</i> | <i>321.9</i> |
| | 187.0 | 134.0 | 0.2 | 321.3 | 9.3 | 311.9 |
| Services to Other Government Departments | 181.2 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 187.4 | 0.0 | 187.4 |
| | <i>189.3</i> | <i>8.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>197.5</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>197.5</i> |
| | 182.8 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 190.9 | 0.0 | 190.9 |
| Passport Services | 53.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.1 | 53.0 | 0.1 |
| | <i>82.0</i> | <i>3.8</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>85.8</i> | <i>57.1</i> | <i>28.7</i> |
| | 62.6 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 66.4 | 58.9 | 7.5 |
| Total | 955.9 | 81.7 | 293.6 | 1,331.2 | 69.5 | 1,261.7 |
| | <i>1,070.3</i> | <i>160.1</i> | <i>390.1</i> | <i>1,620.4</i> | <i>75.8</i> | <i>1,544.7</i> |
| | 1,005.8 | 159.1 | 362.4 | 1,527.3 | 73.7 | 1,453.6 |
| Other Revenues and Expenditures | | | | | | |
| Non-respendable Revenues | | | | | | 188.5 |
| | | | | | | <i>196.1</i> |
| | | | | | | 196.1 |
| Cost of services provided by other government departments | | | | | | 41.6 |
| | | | | | | <i>41.6</i> |
| | | | | | | 44.3 |
| Net Cost of the Program | | | | | | 1,114.8 |
| | | | | | | <i>1,390.2</i> |
| | | | | | | 1,301.9 |

Amounts in regular fonts denote planned spending and revenue at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Amounts in italics denote total authorities for spending and revenue at the end of the fiscal year.

Amounts in bold denote actual spending and actual revenue.

Due to rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Explanatory Notes to Table 2

The Department's 1998–99 spending authorities totalled \$1,544.7 million. In addition to \$1,261 million provided through Main Estimates, \$247.5 million was approved through Supplementary Estimates, the Passport Office's spending authority was increased by \$28.6 million and the Department obtained authority to respend \$7.6 million in new revenue. The major items approved through Supplementary Estimates were:

- \$63 million in contributions to the provinces under softwood lumber arrangements;
- \$51 million for investment in real property;
- \$31 million for currency losses on operations overseas;
- \$23 million for Year 2000 activities;
- \$16 million for new collective agreements;
- \$12 million for the OSCE's activities in Kosovo; and
- \$6 million for the Canadian Landmine Fund.

The Department's expenditures for 1998–99 were \$1,453.6 million, or about \$91 million less than the spending authority of \$1,544.7 million. This difference is due to:

- \$27 million of reduced requirements for contributions to international organizations;
- \$12 million to establish frozen allotments for currency losses which did not materialize;
- \$30 million carried forward to address funding pressures in 1999–2000; and
- \$21 million reduction in the cash requirements of the Passport Office.

Table 3: Historical Spending by Business Line (\$ millions)

| Business Lines | Actual Spending 1996–97 | Actual Spending 1997–98 | Planned Spending 1998–99 | Total Authorities 1998–99 | Actual Spending 1998–99 |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| International Business | | | | | |
| Development | 228.8 | 218.4 | 212.7 | 232.8 | 223.4 |
| Trade and Economic Policy | 112.3 | 193.9 | 116.0 | 186.2 | 181.6 |
| International Security and Cooperation | 400.6 | 420.7 | 394.9 | 440.3 | 407.6 |
| Assistance to Canadians Abroad | 41.1 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 48.3 | 45.6 |
| Public Diplomacy | 93.4 | 95.5 | 84.8 | 88.9 | 85.1 |
| Corporate Services | 218.6 | 260.1 | 224.3 | 321.9 | 311.9 |
| Services to Other Government Departments | 179.0 | 187.5 | 187.4 | 197.5 | 190.9 |
| Passport Services | (2.4) | 1.0 | 0.1 | 28.7 | 7.5 |
| Total | 1,271.4 | 1,418.7 | 1,261.7 | 1,544.7 | 1,453.6 |

Due to rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

Section V Financial Performance

Table 4: Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line (\$ millions)

| Organizations | Business Lines | | | | | | | | Totals |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | International Business Development | Trade and Economic Policy | International Security and Cooperation | Assistance to Canadians Abroad | Public Diplomacy | Corporate Services | Services to Other Gov't Departments | Passport Services | |
| Executive Offices | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>7.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>7.0</i> |
| | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 |
| Legal Adviser | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.8 |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>11.6</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>11.6</i> |
| | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.9 |
| Global and Security Policy | 0.0 | 6.0 | 310.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 319.7 |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>5.7</i> | <i>337.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>2.6</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>345.3</i> |
| | 0.0 | 5.4 | 310.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 318.7 |
| Trade and Economic Policy | 0.0 | 67.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 68.4 |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>132.1</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.4</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>132.7</i> |
| | 0.0 | 128.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 128.7 |
| International Business and Consular Affairs | 55.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 59.2 |
| | <i>55.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>7.8</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>63.0</i> |
| | 47.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.7 |
| Communications, Culture and Policy Planning | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 41.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45.4 |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>4.7</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>44.1</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>48.8</i> |
| | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 42.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 46.6 |
| Corporate Services | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 217.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 217.4 |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>314.9</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>314.9</i> |
| | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 305.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 305.6 |
| Americas | 50.9 | 15.2 | 19.5 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 39.3 | 0.0 | 149.5 |
| | <i>53.2</i> | <i>15.1</i> | <i>22.3</i> | <i>12.7</i> | <i>11.8</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>42.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>157.3</i> |
| | 52.0 | 15.0 | 20.6 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 39.9 | 0.0 | 150.7 |
| Europe, Middle East and North Africa | 51.3 | 16.4 | 30.1 | 16.3 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 63.4 | 0.0 | 198.0 |
| | <i>56.9</i> | <i>16.9</i> | <i>35.7</i> | <i>18.2</i> | <i>20.3</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>70.1</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>218.0</i> |
| | 56.8 | 16.8 | 33.6 | 18.0 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 67.5 | 0.0 | 212.1 |
| Asia-Pacific and Africa | 54.8 | 10.7 | 20.3 | 9.1 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 80.6 | 0.0 | 186.4 |
| | <i>67.5</i> | <i>16.4</i> | <i>28.8</i> | <i>9.6</i> | <i>12.8</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>82.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>217.4</i> |
| | 67.0 | 16.3 | 27.7 | 9.4 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 80.6 | 0.0 | 212.8 |
| Passport Office | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>28.7</i> | <i>28.7</i> |
| | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Total | 212.7 | 116.0 | 394.9 | 41.5 | 84.8 | 224.3 | 187.4 | 0.1 | 1,261.7 |
| | <i>232.8</i> | <i>186.2</i> | <i>440.3</i> | <i>48.3</i> | <i>88.9</i> | <i>321.9</i> | <i>197.5</i> | <i>28.7</i> | <i>1,544.7</i> |
| | 223.4 | 181.6 | 407.6 | 45.6 | 85.1 | 311.9 | 190.9 | 07.5 | 1,453.6 |

Amounts in regular fonts denote planned spending and revenue at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Amounts in italics denote total authorities for spending and revenue at the end of the fiscal year.

Amounts in bold denote actual spending and actual revenue.

Due to rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Table 5: Responsible Revenues by Business Line (\$ millions)

| Business Lines | Actual Revenues 1996-97 | Actual Revenues 1997-98 | Planned Revenues 1998-99 | Total Authorities 1998-99 | Actual Revenues 1998-99 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| International Business Development | 0.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Trade and Economic Policy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| International Security and Cooperation | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Assistance to Canadians Abroad | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Public Diplomacy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Corporate Services | 0.0 | 9.7 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 9.3 |
| Services to Other Government Departments | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Passport Services | 48.9 | 54.0 | 53.0 | 57.1 | 58.9 |
| Total Responsible Revenues | 51.0 | 68.5 | 69.5 | 75.8 | 73.7 |

Due to rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Table 6: Non-Responsible Revenues by Business Line (\$ millions)

| Business Lines | Actual Revenues 1996-97 | Actual Revenues 1997-98 | Planned Revenues 1998-99 | Total Authorities 1998-99 | Actual Revenues 1998-99 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| International Business Development | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Trade and Economic Policy | 54.8 | 112.3 | 64.0 | 94.4 | 94.4 |
| International Security and Cooperation | 2.7 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Assistance to Canadians Abroad | 35.2 | 38.8 | 42.9 | 40.6 | 40.6 |
| Public Diplomacy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Corporate Services | 47.1 | 84.3 | 79.2 | 55.3 | 55.3 |
| Services to Other Government Departments | 5.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Passport Services | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Non-responsible Revenues | 149.1 | 241.6 | 188.5 | 196.1 | 196.1 |

Table 7: Statutory Payments by Business Line (\$ millions)

| Business Lines | Actual Spending 1996-97 | Actual Spending 1997-98 | Planned Spending 1998-99 | Total Authorities 1998-99 | Actual Spending 1998-99 |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| International Business | | | | | |
| Development | 14.1 | 16.0 | 19.9 | 20.0 | 19.9 |
| Trade and Economic Policy | 6.3 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.2 |
| International Security and Cooperation | 9.0 | 10.3 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 13.0 |
| Assistance to Canadians Abroad | 2.8 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Public Diplomacy | 5.0 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.4 |
| Corporate Services | 13.4 | 15.5 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.9 |
| Services to Other Government Departments | 13.2 | 14.0 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 17.0 |
| Passport Services-Revolution Fund Deficit/(Surplus) | (2.4) | 1.0 | 0.1 | 28.7 | 7.5 |
| Total Statutory Payments | 61.4 | 72.3 | 86.7 | 117.2 | 95.2 |

Due to rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Table 8: Transfer Payments by Business Line (\$ millions)

| Business Lines | Actual Spending 1996-97 | Actual Spending 1997-98 | Planned Spending 1998-99 | Total Authorities 1998-99 | Actual Spending 1998-99 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Grants | | | | | |
| International Business Development | 4.9 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Trade and Economic Policy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| International Security and Cooperation | 8.0 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| Assistance to Canadians Abroad | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Public Diplomacy | 19.8 | 22.9 | 15.4 | 18.2 | 18.1 |
| Corporate Services | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Services to Other Government Departments | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Passport Services | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Grants | 33.0 | 31.0 | 23.7 | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| Contributions | | | | | |
| International Business Development | 14.7 | 15.9 | 9.1 | 13.1 | 12.4 |
| Trade and Economic Policy | 27.5 | 111.2 | 22.6 | 86.6 | 86.4 |
| International Security and Cooperation | 251.7 | 249.1 | 238.2 | 264.8 | 238.2 |
| Assistance to Canadians Abroad | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Public Diplomacy | 6.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Corporate Services | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Services to Other Government Departments | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Passport Services | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Contributions | 299.9 | 383.2 | 269.9 | 364.5 | 336.9 |
| Total Transfer Payments | 332.9 | 414.2 | 293.6 | 390.1 | 362.4 |

Due to rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Table 9: Capital Spending by Business Line (\$ millions)

| Business Lines | Actual Spending 1996-97 | Actual Spending 1997-98 | Planned Spending 1998-99 | Total Authorities 1998-99 | Actual Spending 1998-99 |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| International Business | | | | | |
| Development | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Trade and Economic Policy | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| International Security and Cooperation | 2.9 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Assistance to Canadians Abroad | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Public Diplomacy | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Corporate Services | 71.8 | 90.7 | 64.2 | 134.5 | 134.0 |
| Services to Other Government Departments | 7.7 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 |
| Passport Services | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Total Capital Spending | 92.1 | 113.6 | 81.7 | 160.1 | 159.1 |

Due to rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

Table 10: Capital Projects Exceeding One Million Dollars, by Business Line (\$ millions)

| Business Lines | Current Estimated Total Cost | Actual Spending 1996-97 | Actual Spending 1997-98 | Planned Spending 1998-99 | Total Authorities 1998-99 | Actual Spending 1998-99 |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| Corporate Services | | | | | | |
| Construction of diplomatic complex, Algiers | 34.5 | 10.4 | 13.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Purchase of compound, Beijing | 31.2 | – | 9.6 | – | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| Construction of chancery, Berlin | 87.0 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 26.0 | 20.6 | 20.6 |
| Construction of official residence, Berlin | 6.8 | – | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| Purchase of 4 staff quarters, Berlin | 3.2 | – | – | – | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Construction of chancery, Bogota | 6.9 | – | – | – | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Construction of chancery, Cairo | 19.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Construction of chancery, Caracas | 16.4 | – | 1.7 | – | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| Construction of chancery, Geneva | 20.9 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Purchase of 3 staff quarters, Kyiv | 2.5 | – | – | – | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Construction of chancery, Kingston | 14.1 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Renovation of Canada House, London | 18.3 | 1.7 | 14.4 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Purchase of 4 staff quarters, Moscow | 4.1 | – | – | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0.1 |
| Construction of chancery, Nairobi | 15.5 | 1.2 | – | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| Construction of 18 staff quarters, New Delhi | 8.8 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| Construction of 8 staff quarters, New Delhi | 5.0 | – | – | – | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Construction of chancery, Port-au-Prince | 10.0 | – | – | – | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Construction of chancery and staff quarters, Seoul | 46.8 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 0.2 |
| Purchase of 3 staff quarters, Seoul | 3.0 | – | – | – | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Purchase of official residence, Seoul | 4.2 | – | – | – | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Construction of 19 staff quarters, Tokyo | 13.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 0.3 |
| Construction of chancery, Warsaw | 19.8 | – | – | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| Passport Services | | | | | | |
| Technology Enhancement Plan | 32.9 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 15.0 | 9.1 |
| Passport Card | 4.6 | – | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Total Capital Projects | 430.2 | 27.6 | 55.8 | 78.9 | 127.8 | 90.3 |

Table 11: Passport Revolving Fund Financial Statement (\$ millions)

| | Actual 1996-97 | Actual 1997-98 | Planned 1998-99 | Authorities 1998-99 | Actual 1998-99 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Revenues | 48.9 | 54.3 | 53.0 | 57.1 | 58.5 |
| Expenses | 42.5 | 48.6 | 53.5 | 54.7 | 55.6 |
| Profit or (Loss) | 6.4 | 5.7 | (0.5) | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| Add items not requiring use of funds: | | | | | |
| Amortization | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.8 |
| Provision for employee termination benefits | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Changes in working capital | 2.0 | 3.3 | (0.1) | 0.0 | (1.5) |
| Net capital acquisitions and other changes | (7.6) | (13.0) | (1.7) | (20.9) | (11.2) |
| Cash surplus (requirement) | 2.4 | (1.0) | (0.1) | (15.1) | (7.5) |
| Deletion of surplus | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Authority: cumulative surplus (drawdown) | 29.7 | 28.7 | 28.6 | 13.6 | 21.2 |

Table 12: Contingent Liabilities (\$ millions)

| | Amount of Contingent Liability | | |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | March 31 1997 | March 31 1998 | Current as of March 31, 1999 |
| Loans | | | |
| Parliamentary approved loan guarantees to the Government of Romania | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 |
| Pending and Threatened Litigation | 11.5 | 10.9 | 153.5 |
| Total | 35.5 | 34.9 | 177.5 |



SECTION VI OTHER INFORMATION

Statutes and Regulations in Force (1998–99)

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

- *Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Implementation Act*, S.C. 1997, c. 33
- *Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act*, S.C. 1998, c. 34
- *Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-22
- *Export and Import Permits Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-19
- *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-26
- *Foreign Missions and International Organizations Act*, S.C. 1991, c. 41
- *International Boundary Commission Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. I-16
- *International Boundary Waters Treaty Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. I-17
- *International Development (Financial Institutions) Assistance Act*, S.C. 1980–81–82–83, c. 73
- *International Development (Financial Institutions) Assistance Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. I-18
- *Privileges and Immunities (NATO) Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. P-24
- *Prohibition of International Air Services Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. P-25
- *Special Economic Measures Act*, S.C. 1992, c. 17
- Treaties of Peace with: Austria, Germany, S.C. 1919 (second session), c. 30; Bulgaria, S.C. 1920, c. 4; Hungary, S.C. 1922, c. 49, S.C. 1948, c. 71 and S.C. 1950, c. 50, s. 10; Italy, Romania, Finland, S.C. 1948, c. 71 and S.C. 1950, c. 50, s. 10; Japan, S.C. 1952, c. 50; Turkey, S.C. 1922, c. 49
- *United Nations Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. U-2

The following Acts under the responsibility of the Minister of Foreign Affairs are administered outside the Department:

- *Asia-Pacific Foundation of Canada Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. A-13
- *Fort-Falls Bridge Authority Act*, S.C. 1970–71–72, c. 51
- *International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. I-17.3 (R.S.C. 1985 (fourth supplement), c. 54)
- *International Development Research Centre Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. I-19
- *Rainy Lake Watershed Emergency Control Act*, S.C. 1939, c. 33
- *Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission Act*, S.C. 1964–65, c. 19
- *Skagit River Valley Treaty Implementation Act*, S.C. 1984, c. 11

Certain provisions of the following Acts involve the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- *Canada Shipping Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. S-9, s. 632.4
- *Canada Transportation Act*, S.C. 1996, c. 10, s. 76
- *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, S.C. 1992, c. 37, s. 40, s. 47, s. 58
- *Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-23, s. 13, s. 16, s. 17, s. 19
- *Citizenship Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-29, s. 3
- *Coasting Trade Act*, S.C. 1992, c. 31, s. 3, s. 11
- *Criminal Code*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-46, s. 7, s. 57, s. 477.4
- *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-51, s. 4, s. 17, s. 39
- *Customs Tariff*, S.C. 1997, c. 36, s. 51, s. 53
- *Excise Tax Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-15, s. 68.3
- *Extradition Act*, S.C. 1999, c. 18, s. 9, s. 10
- *Foreign Enlistment Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-28, s. 7
- *Foreign Extraterritorial Measures Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-29, s. 2.1, s. 5
- *Geneva Conventions Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. G-3, s. 6, s. 9
- *Immigration Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. I-2, s. 116
- *Motor Vehicle Transport Act, 1987*, R.S.C. 1985 (third supplement), c. 29, s. 17
- *Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act*, R.S.C. 1985 (fourth supplement), c. 30, s. 4, s. 6
- *Oceans Act*, S.C. 1996, c. 31, s. 23, s. 25, s. 42, s. 44
- *Revolving Funds Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. R-8, s. 4
- *State Immunity Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. S-18, s. 9, s. 14, s. 15

The following Acts under the responsibility of the Minister for International Trade are administered outside the Department:

- *Canadian Commercial Corporation Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-14
- *Export Development Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-20
- *Northern Pipeline Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. N-26

Certain provisions of the following Acts also involve the Minister for International Trade:

- *Canada–Chile Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act*, S.C. 1997, c. 14, s. 1 to 8 and Parts I and III
- *Canada–Israel Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act*, S.C. 1996, c. 33, s. 1 to 7 and Parts I and III
- *Canada–United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act*, S.C. 1988, c. 65, s. 1 to 7 and Parts I and V
- *North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act*, S.C. 1993, c. 44, s. 1 to 9 and Parts I and III
- *Special Import Measures Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. S-15, Parts I.1 and II
- *World Trade Organization Agreement Implementation Act*, S.C. 1994, c. 47, s. 1 to 7 and Parts I and III

In addition to regulations under the previously mentioned Acts, the following have provisions that involve the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- The Canadian Passport Order, SI/81-86
- Customs diplomatic privileges regulations
- Government contracts regulations

Further Information Sources

Parliamentary Liaison Officers
General Inquiries: (613) 944-0389

Media Relations Office
General Inquiries: (613) 944-5153

InfoCentre for Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

General Inquiries: (613) 944-4000
Toll Free: 1-800-267-8376

Regulatory Affairs for the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Coordinator of Regulatory Affairs
125 Sussex Drive, Tower A-3, Room 368
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

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