



# Department of Justice Canada

## Performance Report

For the period ending  
March 31, 2000

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*.

©Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada — 2000

Available in Canada through your local bookseller or by mail from

Canadian Government Publishing — PWGSC

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9

Catalogue No. BT31-4/39-2000

ISBN 0-660-61433-2



## Foreword

On April 24, 1997, the House of Commons passed a motion dividing on a pilot basis the *Part III of the Estimates* document for each department or agency into two separate documents: a *Report on Plans and Priorities* tabled in the spring and a *Departmental Performance Report* tabled in the fall.

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.

The Fall Performance Package is comprised of 83 Departmental Performance Reports and the President's annual report, *Managing for Results 2000*.

This *Departmental Performance Report*, covering the period ending March 31, 2000 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 *Report on Plans and Priorities* for 1999-00 tabled in Parliament in the spring of 1999.

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 its management systems and performance framework. 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/rma/dpr/dpre.asp>

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

Planning, Performance and Reporting Sector  
Treasury Board Secretariat  
L'Esplanade Laurier  
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada  
K1A 0R5  
Tel: (613) 957-7167  
Fax (613) 957-7044

# **Department of Justice**

# **Performance Report**

**For the period ending  
March 31, 2000**

---

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



# Table of Contents

<b>1.0 THE MINISTER'S MESSAGE</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0 DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE</b> .....	<b>3</b>
2.1 OPERATING ENVIRONMENT .....	3
2.2 PERFORMANCE EXPECTATIONS AND CHART OF KEY RESULTS COMMITMENTS .....	5
2.2.1 <i>Government Client Services Business Line</i> .....	6
2.2.2 <i>Law and Policy Business Line</i> .....	6
2.2.3 <i>Administration Business Line</i> .....	6
2.3 PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS .....	7
2.3.1 <i>Government Client Services Business Line</i> .....	7
2.3.2 <i>Law and Policy Business Line</i> .....	12
2.3.3 <i>Administration Business Line</i> .....	27
<b>3.0 CONSOLIDATED REPORTING</b> .....	<b>31</b>
3.1 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (SDS) .....	31
<b>4.0 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE</b> .....	<b>33</b>
4.1 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW .....	33
4.2 FINANCIAL TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF VOTED APPROPRIATIONS .....	34
4.3 FINANCIAL TABLE 2: COMPARISON OF TOTAL PLANNED SPENDING TO ACTUAL SPENDING .....	35
4.4 FINANCIAL TABLE 3: HISTORICAL COMPARISON OF TOTAL PLANNED SPENDING TO ACTUAL SPENDING .....	36
4.5 FINANCIAL TABLE 4: RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS LINE .....	37
4.6 FINANCIAL TABLE 5: NON-RESPONDABLE REVENUES .....	38
4.7 FINANCIAL TABLE 6: STATUTORY PAYMENTS .....	38
4.8 FINANCIAL TABLE 7: TRANSFER PAYMENTS .....	39
4.9 FINANCIAL TABLE 8: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES .....	39
<b>5.0 DEPARTMENTAL OVERVIEW</b> .....	<b>40</b>
5.1 MISSION.....	40
5.2 MANDATE .....	40
5.3 ORGANIZATION.....	41
<b>6.0 OTHER INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>45</b>
6.1 CONTACTS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND WEBSITE .....	45
6.2 LEGISLATION ADMINISTERED AND ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS .....	46
6.3 LISTING OF STATUTORY AND DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.....	47
<b>7.0 INDEX</b> .....	<b>50</b>



## 1.0 The Minister's Message

I am pleased to present the Department of Justice's Performance Report for the period ending March 31<sup>st</sup> 2000. The report highlights legislative, policy and programming initiatives designed to address Canadians' concerns and increase public confidence in our justice system.

Protection of the public, the needs of victims, and crime prevention remain as key concerns for Canadians. As Minister of Justice I ensured that initiatives were developed in response to these concerns. In October 1999, I introduced Bill C-3, the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* as part of the Government's Youth Justice Renewal Initiative. The Bill provides a legislative base for a youth justice system that protects society, promotes values of accountability and responsibility, and helps to rehabilitate and reintegrate youth back into society. I also introduced Bill C-36, amendments to the *Criminal Code* that will toughen sentencing provisions for home invasions and criminal harassment.

Legislation to enhance the safety, security and privacy of victims of crime in the criminal justice system came into force on December 1, 1999. This Bill and a \$25 million fund dedicated to improving victim-related initiatives were the result of close consultation with Canadians, provincial and territorial governments, and community organizations. Across the country Canadians also participated directly in developing and implementing projects funded by the Department's National Crime Prevention Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention, which dedicates \$32 million annually to community crime prevention. To date, some 1100 projects in over 40 communities across Canada have received support.

In my role as Attorney General of Canada I receive support from my Department to provide quality and timely legal and legislative services that assist other Ministers in achieving the Government's objectives. As Attorney General I also maintain a prosecution and mutual assistance and extradition role to combat organized crime. I am pleased to report on our accomplishments in working with the Department of Finance and other departments in developing Bill C-22, the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act*. Bill C-22, which received Royal Assent on June 29, 2000, makes reporting of suspicious transactions, including cross-border currency transactions, mandatory, thereby targeting money-laundering operations. It also establishes the Canadian Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre to examine these transactions.

In May 2000, I responded to the Report of the joint Parliamentary Committee on Custody and Access with the Government of Canada's strategy for reform of the family law system dealing with child custody and access. The strategy defines key directions for reform and supports the Committee's recommendations for a child-centred approach to custody and access issues.

Over the years, instances of animal abuse, often a pre-cursor to domestic and other forms of violence and abuse, resulted in Canadians sending a strong signal that the criminal justice system should treat these abuses more seriously. Therefore, on December 1, 1999, I introduced an omnibus bill centering legislative amendments to strengthen and modernize the current animal cruelty laws. The Bill also included a separate and distinct criminal offence of disarm or attempt to disarm police officers, in recognition of the serious danger police officers face when they are deprived of their weapon as they carry out their investigations and make arrests.

The Department also worked diligently to help ensure that strengthened impaired driving laws were enacted. These came into force last June.



I am also pleased to comment on the continuing progress that has been made in ensuring that Canada is not a safe haven for those involved in war crimes, crimes against humanity or other reprehensible acts during times of war. In co-operation with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the Department of Justice developed Bill C-19, the *Crimes Against Humanity Act*, which has received royal assent.

Respect for Canadian diversity is the hallmark of the Department’s work. Approaches to justice issues that incorporate gender analysis, cultural diversity and traditional Aboriginal values, as well as broad consultations with Canadians from all walks of life and backgrounds have informed and strengthened the Department’s policy, legislative and programming initiatives. This builds confidence in our justice system and helps maintain Canada’s reputation at home and abroad as a nation of freedom and social justice.

I am proud to report on the Department’s achievements.

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

## 2.0 Departmental Performance

### 2.1 Operating Environment

#### Stakeholders and Clients

The Department is responsible for implementing several large national initiatives in partnership with other federal departments and provincial and territorial governments. The Firearms Control Program, the Crime Prevention Initiative, the Child Support Program and the Youth Justice Strategy are four such initiatives. The Department is responsible for developing policies, laws and programs that will foster a fair, effective, efficient and accessible justice system in which Canadians can have confidence. To meet this challenge, it must work with federal, provincial, municipal, international and non-governmental partners, including non-profit and volunteer organizations to advance the government's justice agenda. The Department of Justice is also responsible for the provision of legal and legislation services to all ministers and their respective departments and to most federal agencies. To this end federal departments and agencies are full participants in the legal service delivery process.

#### Objective

To provide the Government of Canada and federal departments and agencies with high-quality legal services, have superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada which are not within provincial or territorial jurisdiction and to propose policy and program initiatives in this context with a view to ensuring that Canada is a fair, just and law-abiding society with an accessible, equitable, efficient and effective system of justice.

#### Strategic Priorities

The following strategic priorities are the Department's commitments on how key results will be demonstrated to Canadians, presented in this section in the Chart of Key Results Commitments.

- Public confidence and trust in the justice system.
- An equitable and accessible justice system that is responsive to the needs of an evolving and diverse population.
- A balanced approach to criminal justice.
- Integrating Justice policies with the government's broad policy agenda.
- Ensuring that Government is well served with high quality legal services.

- Focus on the areas where highest value to government can be provided.
- Leadership and excellence in areas of law and policy and international justice issues through proactive and coherent policy and operations approaches.
- Strategic partnerships between the Department and client departments and agencies.

The Department is also committed to ensuring a representative, motivated and productive workforce and to creating the optimal workplace environment.

### Challenges

Our society is changing rapidly - globalization and international pressures, greater ethno-cultural and demographic diversity, new technologies and the evolving aspirations of Canadians are presenting the Department with a growing array of complex social policy issues.

Justice issues will continue to figure prominently in the government's agenda, particularly with the priority attached to protecting the safety and security of Canadians.

The goal of the Department is to build confidence and trust in the justice system by making it more responsive, equitable, effective, accessible and reflective of the diversity, values and aspirations of Canadian society.

The challenges are many. They include: responding to Canadian's desire to be actively involved in justice policy development; demonstrating federal leadership, while addressing questions the provinces may have about that role; devising integrated and durable responses that are feasible from both a justice system and fiscal perspective; ensuring effective linkages between the policy and government client services functions of the Department; meeting contemporary needs for policy development, such as horizontal policy making and effective policy research; fostering the Government's safety and security agenda by dealing with the significant increases in the volume and complexity of federal prosecutions, occasioned in part by *Charter* challenges and by proceeds of crime procedures.

The Department of Justice is responsible for the provision of legal services to government. It performs this function within an environment which is constantly changing, and this fact requires the Department to be as dynamic as the forces acting upon it. The demands for legal and legislative services are placing a considerable strain on the resources available to the Department of Justice to deliver these services. Legal issues are becoming increasingly complex and cut across the affairs of several departments and agencies. In order to maintain and enhance the confidence which the government places in the Department of Justice, there exists the critical requirement to attract and retain high quality staff throughout the Department.

The provision of high quality and cost-effective legal services to federal departments enhances their capacity to better serve Canadians. This role of being a provider of quality legal services to individual departments must be carried out in a manner consistent with our central agency role of supporting the interests of the government as a whole and reconciling the often diverging legal interests of these departments.

## 2.2 Performance Expectations and Chart of Key Results Commitments

To provide Canadians with:	To be demonstrated by:
<p>Legal services to the Government of Canada and its departments and agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic partnerships between the Department and client departments and agencies.</li> <li>• New and innovative legal service delivery mechanisms.</li> <li>• Client satisfaction with timeliness, cost-effectiveness and quality.</li> <li>• Leadership, nationally and internationally, in emerging areas of law.</li> </ul>
<p>A justice system that responds to public concerns about safety and security, meets the needs of a modern pluralistic society and reflects the values of Canadians.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introducing justice policies contributing to comprehensive, integrated federal policy responses with respect to families, children and youth, Aboriginal people and the information society.</li> <li>• Implementing the government's safety and security agenda through a balanced approach to criminal justice.</li> <li>• Strengthening confidence and trust in the justice system and working towards an equitable and accessible justice system responsive to the evolving needs of a diverse population.</li> <li>• Working towards an integrated justice system that is cost-effective, citizen-centred and linked to the community.</li> <li>• Leadership on international justice issues through proactive and coherent policy and operations approaches.</li> </ul>

In its 1999-00 Part III of the Main Estimates the Department identified performance expectations which are summarized below for each of its three business lines.

### 2.2.1 Government Client Services Business Line

- *Developing strategic partnerships with Client Departments to build on Client Driven Services (CDS) Initiative.*
- *Identifying more innovative and cost-effective approaches to client services delivery.*
- *Promoting the use of dispute resolution.*

### 2.2.2 Law and Policy Business Line

- *Improving equity and accessibility in the justice system to ensure that it is responsive to the needs of an evolving and diverse population.*
- *Enhancing the capacity of the justice system to respond to the particular issues facing families, children and youth and Aboriginal people.*
- *Developing a comprehensive strategy to deal with crime and violence and making criminal procedures more efficient and effective in partnership with provincial and territorial governments and citizens.*
- *Leadership in emerging areas of law & justice issues.*

### 2.2.3 Administration Business Line

- *Developing and executing strategy to support an integrated approach to human resource management.*
- *Allocating resources efficiently and effectively to support departmental priorities.*

## 2.3 Performance Accomplishments

### Financial Information

<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>(millions of dollars)</b>		
	<b>1999-2000</b>		
	<b>Planned Spending</b>	<b>Total Authorities</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Government Client Services</b>	162.5	186.9	<b>195.5</b>
<b>Law and Policy</b>	432.8	491.9	<b>472.7</b>
<b>Administration</b>	33.7	48.9	<b>48.0</b>
<b>Total Department</b>	629.0	727.7	<b>716.2</b>

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

The figures shown in the above table and those found in Section IV of this Report are based on the Department's Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure (PRAS) as tabled in its 1999-00 Estimates Part III.

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

### 2.3.1 Government Client Services Business Line

<b>Planned Spending (1999-00 RPP)</b>	<b>\$162,500,000</b>
<b>Total Authorities (Public Accounts)</b>	\$186,953,345
1999-00 Actuals (Public Accounts)	\$195,459,016

### **Client Driven Services (CDS)**

- The Department concluded agreements with the majority of client departments and agencies in government. These agreements are the result of a joint planning and partnering process with client departments to identify legal service priorities, measure client satisfaction, develop efficient approaches, and assess the costs of the services provided.
- Two surveys of the legal services provided by the Department of Justice were conducted during the 1999-2000 fiscal year and both concluded that client departments were very satisfied. At the same time, it is clear that problems do exist and need to be addressed, particularly in view of the increased importance that legal factors have taken on in contemporary Canadian society.

### **Reference Level Review (RLR)**

The review confirmed that the Department of Justice was under-funded and it identified both short term and long term challenges that the Department faced in managing its legal practice and identified the need for incorporating strategic management tools and techniques in order to resolve identified workload issues.

- As a result, a number of projects and activities aimed at improving the management of the legal practice and thus achieving the goal of delivering quality and cost-effective legal services have been initiated during the 1999-2000 performance period. These, and others that were already under way prior to the review, are described in the following paragraphs.

### **Management and Accountability**

- Progress has been made in this area through the creation and workings of the Business Management Board, including the gaining of increased understanding of the costs associated with the delivery of legal services.
- Recognizing the need to shape its future, the Department of Justice and the Treasury Board Secretariat initiated, in support of the RLR exercise, two additional reviews: Government Legal Risk Management Review and the Criminal Process Efficiencies Review (or Phase IV of the Federal Prosecutions Service initiative, FPS).



**Collective Results**

## **Public Key Infrastructure**

Public Key Infrastructure (referred to as PKI) is the use of technology according to established policies in order to provide for secure and confidential electronic communications. The attributes of PKI are: i) confidentiality, ii) integrity, iii) authenticity, and iv) non-repudiation. PKI will provide the *secure electronic signatures* contemplated by Parts 2 and 3 of the *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act*, which Parts came into force on May 1, 2000.

The Government of Canada PKI Secretariat was created under the auspices of the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat with respect to the Treasury Board policy governing PKI.

- Within the Legal Operations Sector of Justice, the Treasury Board Legal Services Unit of the Public Law and Central Agencies Portfolio has been providing legal advice and support to the PKI Secretariat.

PKI is also horizontal in nature because each department has some authority with respect to the implementation of PKI as far as their own operations are concerned. As a result, other Departmental Legal Services Units are providing legal advice and support to their respective client departments.

## **Government On-Line**

The Government On-Line Strategy was announced in the 1999 Speech from the Throne and in the 2000 Federal Budget. The purpose of the Strategy is to ensure that the Government of Canada is "known around the world as the government most connected to its citizens, with Canadians able to access all government information and services on-line at the time and place of their choosing" by 2004.

The Treasury Board Secretariat has been assigned a lead role for Government On-Line concerning interdepartmental coordination and the development of common infrastructures supporting the Strategy.

- The Legal Operations Sector of Justice, through the Treasury Board Legal Services Unit of the Public Law and Central Agencies Portfolio has been providing, and will continue to provide legal advice and support to the Treasury Board Secretariat with respect to its role.
- In addition, all government departments will be required to implement the Government On-Line Strategy. Consequently, other Departmental Legal Services Units will be providing functional advice and direction to their respective client departments as they restructure their operating programs for the Internet.



## Civil Litigation

### ***Leadership in civil litigation within Government with strong partnerships with clients***

The Department maintained its leadership in civil litigation with its depth of knowledge of crown law, its particular capacity to understand the context within which the government operates and the unique perspective of the Attorney General by undertaking various initiatives such as:

- The re-establishment, after a four-year interruption, of the national Civil Litigation Conference bringing together departmental litigators from across the country to learn and discuss issues of law pertaining to civil litigation and the role of the Attorney General.
- The establishment of a project entitled “*The Strengthening Operations/Policy Linkages Project*” to strengthen linkages between the Department’s legal and policy functions.

### ***Strong partnership with clients with a whole of Government approach***

- The Department continued its commitment to improve its capacity to work in partnership with individual departments and central agencies. While there were lessons to be learned following the decision on *Marshall*, the Department managed a number of other major cases in strong partnership with client departments to ensure that all government interests were appropriately taken into account in the coordination of litigation strategies. Such is the case of the *Hepatitis C* litigation and the “*European Union v. Canada – Patent Protection for Pharmaceuticals*” case where the Department worked closely with officials from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Industry Canada and Health Canada. Had the EU won, the generic drug companies would have had to wait from three to six years longer—potentially losing revenues of \$1.8 to \$3.6 billion. For Canadians, the successful ruling meant access to low-cost prescription medicine as soon as possible.

### ***A national practice interconnected across the country***

- As in the past, the litigation function was supported by Justice’s representation in every government department, and its position as a truly national law firm interconnected across the country with presence in every region including Nunavut, Canada’s new territory. The Department continued to adapt its civil litigation practice to new technology incorporating document management tools in major cases that require massive production of documents sometimes in the millions of pieces of paper. This technology was used in cases such as the *Hepatitis C* litigation and the *APEC Inquiry*.

***Legislative and Regulatory Review:***

- The Interdepartmental Steering Committee on the Review of the Legislative and Regulatory Processes, with support particularly from the Legislative Services Branch of Justice and the Legislation and House Planning Secretariat of PCO, has continued its work in support of the 1999 Cabinet Directive on Law-making. The work includes the preparation of the second edition of the *Guide to Making Federal Acts and Regulations / Loi et règlements : l'essentiel*, a detailed reference document on the legislative processes. It also includes the development of a comprehensive 3-day training program in conjunction with Consulting and Audit Canada. Members of the Committees support group have also participated in a variety of other initiatives relating to the choice of instruments for implementing policy objectives, including the preparation of a case-study of instrument choice in relation to impaired driving.

***Legislative and Regulatory Content Review:***

- A systematic review of new regulations to identify problems and ensure that they are avoided or corrected in future regulations is underway.

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

LIMS is a project to totally redevelop the informatics environment for the drafting, printing, electronic publishing and data management of federal bills, statutes and regulations. It involves close cooperation with the *House of Commons, the Senate, Privy Council Office and the Canada Gazette Directorate of Public Works and Government Services Canada*.

- The project has advanced significantly during 1999-2000, and the major goal of that year was met with the acquisition of software to handle the complex printing needs for federal legislation. Another important step was hiring into the LIMS team the person formerly responsible for publication of the *Canada Gazette*. The development of the structural definitions for our documents, which lie at the heart of the new system, progressed well. Ultimately, the implementation of this system will improve the quality and timeliness of the publication of legislation while reducing the government's costs.

### 2.3.2 Law and Policy Business Line

<b>Planned Spending (1999-00 RPP)</b>	<b>\$432,800,000</b>
<i>Total Authorities (Public Accounts)</i>	\$491,868,681
1999-00 Actuals (Public Accounts)	\$472,723,682

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

The Department's policy efforts set out in the 1999-2000 Report on Plans and Priorities focussed on the following strategic themes:

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

Accomplishments are grouped under these themes.

**Integration of justice policies with government's broad policy agenda**

**Collective Results**

### **Child Support**

The federal child support reforms came into force May 1, 1997. In co-operation with the provinces and territories, the Department of Justice continues to implement and monitor legislative changes to Canada's child support system and communicate them to Canadians.

By March 31, 2000 the department:

- Implemented the Federal Child Support Guidelines in all jurisdictions and 12 of 13 provincial and territorial governments had adopted child support guidelines for matters falling within their jurisdiction.
- Released a consultation paper, entitled *Federal Child Support Guidelines: A Review of Technical Issues and Proposed Solutions* and invited feedback on certain issues, principally technical, regarding the guidelines. Following a review of the results, minor amendments will be recommended.
- Child Support Team organized a meeting for the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Reciprocal Enforcement of Support/Maintenance Orders Working Group in Ottawa to discuss inter-jurisdictional support order recognition and enforcement issues. Also attending were international family maintenance officials from the United States, Poland and Norway who discussed the establishment of reciprocity arrangements and shared information on reciprocal processes.

### **Family Violence Initiative**

The Department of Justice continued to work in close partnership with provincial and territorial officials to promote an integrated justice system response to family violence.

- Department released comprehensive guidelines for police and Crown prosecutors on criminal harassment or stalking. These guidelines were developed together with provincial-territorial and front-line criminal justice officials and seek to promote victim safety. The guidelines have been widely distributed across the country and are being incorporated into training programs for criminal justice professionals.

### **Child Victims Project**

Public and federal-provincial-territorial consultations on the Department's "Child Victims and the Criminal Justice System" paper commenced in November 1999.

- The results of these consultations will lead to comprehensive review of the criminal law relating to offences against children, children's testimony, age of consent to sexual activity, and sentencing of offenders against children. These consultations are also facilitating the establishment of linkages between the criminal justice and social services sector to promote enhanced information exchange and to strengthen joint preventative and enforcement measures.

### **Custody and Access**

The Department of Justice responded to the Report of the joint Parliamentary Committee on Custody and Access in May 1999.

- Department developed the strategy for Reform which highlighted four principles:
  - promoting child-centred reforms;
  - working with federal-provincial-territorial governments;
  - developing family law reforms with an holistic approach; and
  - recognizing that no one model of post-separation parenting would be ideal for all children.
- The Department is working closely with the provinces and territories to develop integrated reforms that will focus on a more child-centred approach for determining optional arrangements for children after a divorce. The Department is also carrying out the necessary research to develop options for reform. A consultation with Canadians on the options for reform will be run jointly with the provinces and territories starting in the late fall 2000.

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

The Department of Justice is working closely with a number of other federal departments, provinces and territories, and non-governmental organizations on the Federal Children's Strategy (FCS), announced in the October, 1999 Speech from the Throne, and the broader National Children's Agenda (NCA). The Department received \$29 million to extend for two years the financial assistance it provides to province and territories for child-centred, family law services, such as parenting information and skills development, mediation and improved support enforcement programs.

### Aboriginal Justice Strategy

In 1999-2000, the Aboriginal Justice Strategy continued to address the needs of Aboriginal people and communities by supporting community justice programs, participating in self-government negotiations on the administration of justice, engaging in policy development.

- The AJS supported 85 Aboriginal justice program agreements serving over 270 Aboriginal communities in 11 provinces and territories. These programs are cost-shared with the provinces and territories, and serve Aboriginal people on and off-reserve, in rural and urban settings and North of 60. The programs are designed and managed by Aboriginal people and organizations, including First Nations, Tribal Councils, Aboriginal women's groups, Friendship Centres, and urban Aboriginal coalitions. These programs focus on alternative measures and diversion for youth and adults, mediation and alternate dispute resolution for civil, family and child welfare matters, circle sentencing and elder participation in sentence advisory processes, and support for Aboriginal justices of the peace.
- These community-based healing and reconciliation programs complement the initiatives undertaken by the National Centre for Crime Prevention, the Native Courtworker Program, and the Youth Justice Renewal program. Together, these initiatives provide opportunities for Aboriginal communities to take an active role in the administration of justice, and for offenders, victims, and others affected by the behaviour to find ways of addressing their needs for healing and reconciliation.
- In addition, the AJS has participated in 17 self-government negotiations on the administration of justice. These negotiations seek to reach agreements which will permit the Aboriginal community to have the authority to enforce their own laws, within the framework of the existing justice system and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
- The Aboriginal Justice Learning Network continued its outreach and education activities, under the general direction of an Aboriginal Advisory Committee and Elders' Panel composed of representatives from across Canada who work in the area of Aboriginal community justice. The AJLN conducted a variety of training and outreach activities, distributed to Aboriginal communities, judges, prosecutors and police a regular newsletter on Aboriginal justice (*The Link*), and organized a major conference for Saskatchewan Aboriginal community justice workers, which enabled them to receive training and to share experiences and best practices.

The AJS is due to sunset substantially in March 2001. Work was begun to seek renewal of the Strategy so as to avoid an interruption of existing programs. A final evaluation report is to be completed by November 2000.

## Electronic Commerce and Privacy in the Private Sector

- In co-operation with the Department of Justice, Industry Canada re-introduced the electronic commerce and technology bill as C-6 in October 1999. In a related initiative, the Department also worked with the Uniform Law Conference of Canada towards the approval in September 1999 of the Uniform Electronic Commerce Act (UECA) for use by the provinces and territories. The purpose of Bill C-6 and the UECA is to promote and set in place an approach to electronic commerce legal issues that is harmonized throughout Canada as well as internationally, and to provide certainty and security for users of electronic technology.

## Information Law

The advent of electronic commerce and the recent progress of Bill C-6 through the legislative process have stimulated the interest of Canadians in the adequacy of laws pertaining to privacy. Concerns have been expressed that current laws are inadequate to protect the privacy of Canadians. As part of its ongoing work, the Department has closely monitored and tracked privacy issues and trends to assess the need to reform.

## The Law Commission of Canada

The Department continues to benefit from a close and collaborative relationship with the Law Commission of Canada. There are regular meetings between the Department and the Commission to share information and research results, and ongoing discussions concerning research agendas. On March 13, 2000, the Commission submitted to the Minister its report on the issue of child abuse in Canadian institutions.

### A balanced approach to criminal justice

## Youth Justice Policy

During 1999-2000, the Department made significant progress with implementation of the government's strategy for the renewal of youth justice, first announced in May 1998. The strategy is focused on prevention, meaningful consequences for crimes committed by youth and an intensified approach to rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders. An element of the strategy is to strengthen the participation of traditional stakeholders and to extend an invitation to other parties interested in youth justice issues to become involved.

- A cornerstone of the strategy is the new youth justice legislation, which the Minister of Justice re-introduced in the House of Commons on October 14, 1999. Bill C-3, the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* was given second reading in November 1999 and placed before the House of Commons Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights. The

Standing Committee listened to a wide range of witnesses during hearings in February and March 2000.

Implementation of the strategy is being undertaken in close collaboration with provincial and territorial governments and is made possible by the allocation of new resources over three years beginning in 1999-2000.

### **Youth Justice Cost-sharing Program**

The additional resources identified in the federal budget of February 1999, in the context of the Youth Justice Renewal Strategy, provided an opportunity to negotiate new financial arrangements with the provinces and territories.

- Temporary arrangements were put in place for 1999-2000, while long-term arrangements to prepare for, support and complement the proposed new youth justice legislation were negotiated with the jurisdictions. By the end of March 2000, intensive federal-provincial-territorial consultations were about to conclude with joint recommendations for new five-year agreements for the period of 2000-01 to 2004-05.

The proposed agreements are expected to play a major role in the implementation of the Renewal Strategy, in keeping with the new legislation. Consistent with the Social Union Framework Agreement, they build upon a co-operative and dynamic relationship with the provinces and territories to promote shared objectives in the area of Youth Justice through joint planning, flexible financial management, public accountability, transparency, and dispute avoidance.

### **Firearms Control**

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

- The work of the Canadian Firearms Registry helped Canadian and American authorities to uncover one of the largest known gun smuggling operations in North America; over 3700 potentially dangerous sales have been investigated; 713 licence applications have been refused; and 930 licences have been revoked (this is 15 times higher than the total of the five previous years).



- During 1999-2000, the opting-out of key provinces and territories, and their challenge to the constitutionality of the legislation in the Supreme Court seriously impaired the basic design model for the program making the original planning assumptions invalid; and overly complicated forms were prone to high error rates leading to significant backlogs and delays in the processing of applications and the issuance of licences.
- In March 2000, the Canadian Firearms Centre planned and is implementing a Program Improvement Plan with the aim of increasing demand and capacity to ensure that licences have been issued to the vast majority of firearms owners before January 1, 2001.

### Organized Crime

The Department continues to pursue legislative and prosecutorial strategies to meet the major problem of organized crime (Please also refer to Organized Crime (internationally) on page 23).

- The Department worked with the Department of Finance and other departments in developing Bill C-22, the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act*. In December, 1999, Federal-Provincial Territorial Ministers responsible for Justice addressed the general issue of organized crime and created a Deputy Ministers Steering Committee, with a mandate to identify further initiatives targeting organized crime. In this context, the Department is considering proposals for new legislative measures.
- Another key area of the departmental strategy, the Anti-Smuggling Initiative (ASI), was renewed in 1997. The Department has also been central to several major organized crime prosecutions, including the Manitoba Warriors case. Operational co-ordination has been improved and increased between the Federal Prosecution Service and the RCMP (particularly in Ontario and British Columbia), and through the National Coordinating Committee on Organized Crime.

### Victims of Crime

Improving the confidence of victims of crime in the justice system is a top priority of the government.

- The Department has been implementing the Government's Response to the Report of the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights – *Victims Rights - A Voice Not a Veto* through legislative reform and the establishment of the Policy Centre for Victims Issues to co-ordinate all federal initiatives and to promote federal-provincial-territorial initiatives to benefit victims.
- Changes to the law in 1999 ( Bill C 79 - now S.C. 1999, c. 25 ) are built on previous law reform initiatives to enhance the safety, security and privacy of victims of crime in

the criminal justice system. These amendments ensure that victims are informed about opportunities to prepare and read victim impact statements in court, require police and judges to consider the safety of victims in all bail decisions, expand protection for victims and witnesses when giving testimony and permit judges to ban the publication of the identity of victims and witnesses in appropriate circumstances. Reforms to the *Criminal Code* victim surcharge provisions now require all offenders to pay an automatic victim surcharge (an additional money penalty) of a fixed amount, with increased amounts in appropriate circumstances, which will increase revenue for provinces and territories to fund victim services.

- At the beginning of 2000, the Government of Canada announced it would also provide \$5 million per year (for five years) to fund the Policy Centre for Victims Issues. The Centre was established in 1999 to ensure that the perspective of victims of crime is considered in the development of federal policies and legislation. The resources will be used for research, consultation, public education and awareness and to support innovative programs and assistance to ensure that the situation of the victim in the judicial process continues to improve.

### **Disarming a Peace Officer**

- Bill C-17, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals, disarming a peace officer and other amendments) and the Firearms Act (technical amendments)* was introduced in the House of Commons on December 1, 1999. It will create a distinct offence of disarming, or attempting to disarm police officers. This measure recognizes the serious danger faced by officers when investigating and effecting arrests, if they are deprived of their weapons. The offence carries a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment.

### **Impaired Driving**

- Bill C-18 was introduced on December 1, 1999, as part of the Government's commitment to follow through on a series of Criminal Code amendments dealing with impaired driving. These amendments increase the maximum penalty for impaired driving causing death from 14 years to life imprisonment, and allow police officers who are investigating a collision involving injury or death to apply by telephone for a warrant to obtain a blood sample from a driver believed to be drug impaired. These amendments build upon Bill C-82 amendments, which increase mandatory minimum prohibition from three months to one year on first offence and maximum penalty for driving while disqualified to five years from two years.

### **Provocation, Self-defence and Defence of Property**

In June 1998, the Department released a consultation document entitled “Reforming *Criminal Code* Defences: provocation, self-defence and Defence of Property”.

- As a follow-up, the Department also held several face-to-face meetings with various groups interested in criminal justice issues to discuss the contents of the paper and options for reform. The Department continues to examine these issues and to work with criminal justice partners to build consensus for reforming these areas of criminal law.

### **Cruelty to Animals**

The Department issued a consultation paper entitled “Crimes Against Animals” in September 1998. The paper, which was distributed to provincial government departments, agricultural associations, hunting and trapping organizations, the medical research community, animal welfare organizations, veterinary associations, the legal community and the general public, generated considerable interest and demonstrated the public’s clear desire for stronger and more effective animal cruelty laws.

- On December 1, 1999, the Minister of Justice introduced amendments to the *Criminal Code* to strengthen and modernize the existing animal cruelty provisions, as part of an omnibus bill containing various amendments (See Bill C-17).

### **Corporate Criminal Liability**

The tragedy at the Westray Mine in 1992 led to a provincial public inquiry which, in 1997, recommended *inter alia* that the approach of Canada's criminal law to corporate criminal liability be revisited. In response to this recommendation, as well as a request from the Attorney General of Nova Scotia and growing interest from members of Parliament,

- The Department began an examination of the law in this area, in terms of both the liabilities under the criminal law of corporations themselves, and also the liability of directors and employees of corporations.

### **DNA**

The Department continued its efforts in support of DNA legislation and program initiatives. Bill C-104 came into force in 1995. This enactment established the DNA warrant scheme and set the Government's legislative strategy in this area as well as authorizing the development of a DNA data bank.

- The Department subsequently assisted in developing Bill C-3, the DNA Identification Act, in 1998, which was then amended by Bill S-10, An Act to Amend the National Defence Act, the DNA Identification Act and the Criminal Code. Parallel to this legislative plan, the Department has been active in supporting the establishment of the National DNA Data Bank slated for implementation in July 2000.

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

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

PLEI contributes to increased public confidence and trust in the justice system. By providing PLEI, the government through Department of Justice helps citizens to increase their knowledge and general awareness about Canada's judicial system so that they are better equipped to appreciate and participate in the justice system should the need arise.

Through contribution funding to public legal education organizations, the Department's Programs Branch has invested in excess of \$1 million during the past fiscal year in the development of PLEI products including, for example, brochures, videos, workshop modules, learning aids for teachers, speakers, referrals and dial-a-law centres. During the year, PLEI organizations disseminated information specific to the issues of crime prevention, family violence, child support, and other departmental initiatives such as dispute resolution and sentencing.

**The Grants and Contributions Program**

The department spent \$3,232,824 on 105 projects, as well as annual contributions and project funding for Public Legal Education and Information. Examples of projects funded under the program include brochures on abuse of the elderly and the provision of bursaries to students for papers on methods of dispute resolution.

**Lawful Access**

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

- In 1999, consultations with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police resulted in a discussion paper, which outlined many of the issues such as interception capability, transborder search and seizure, tracing of electronic communications, cryptography and satellite telephony.

- The Department of Justice has also actively participated in international initiatives dealing with computer-related crime, including those of the Council of Europe, the Group of Eight, the United Nations and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

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

**Collective Results**

### **Private International Law Area**

- The Department has continued to contribute to the harmonization of private international law through participation in international organizations such as the Hague Conference on Private International Law, Unidroit, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and in regional organizations such as the Organization of American States (OAS). Current areas of focus for improvements by our officials through these avenues include international commercial law, judicial cooperation and enforcement of judgments, family law and child/adult protection, as well as protection of property.

### **Rights of the Child**

- The Department was an active participant in the negotiation of the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography. Negotiations on the Optional Protocol were concluded in March 2000 and it was adopted at a special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on May 25, 2000. The Optional Protocol will serve to strengthen international standards prohibiting the sale of children and child sexual exploitation as well as to enhance opportunities for international co-operation in this regard.
- The Department of Justice is also working with other federal partners including the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Criminal Intelligence Service Canada and the Ministry of the Solicitor General to support implementation of the 1997 reforms to the Criminal code relating to child sex tourism.

### **International Criminal Justice**

Canada is facing increasing demands for cooperative efforts on a wide range of transnational crime issues. In addressing international criminal justice, the Department is responsible for legal advice, policy development, the negotiation of enabling instruments and ensuring the implementation of agreements.

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

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

- In co-operation with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the Department of Justice developed Bill C-19, the proposed *Crimes Against Humanity Act*, which received First Reading on December 10, 1999.
- The Bill is designed to: 1) enable Canada to implement and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which creates a permanent International Criminal Court to try individuals who commit genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes; and, 2) improve Canada's ability to prosecute in Canada persons who commit such crimes outside of Canada, by making amendments to address various issues raised in the Supreme Court of Canada decision in the *Finta* case.

### **Organized Crime (internationally)**

As part of an inter-departmental negotiating team:

- the Department continued its involvement in the negotiation within the United Nations of an international Trans-national Organized Crime Convention. In addition to addressing issues such as mutual assistance, extradition, money laundering and organized crime offences, the negotiations also include protocols on the illicit trafficking in firearms, human beings (particularly women and children) and migrants. The negotiations are scheduled to conclude by the end of 2000. The Department is also actively involved with other departments in representing Canada in the G8 Senior Experts group on transnational organized crime (Lyon Group), which is developing practical solutions to improve international cooperation to combat transnational organized crime.

### High-tech Crime (internationally)

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

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

#### Collective Results

### Crime Prevention

The National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention Phase II continued its endeavors to assist communities to address the root causes of crime and victimization through a social development approach in partnership with provinces, territories, municipalities and other partners. Phase II is knowledge-based so that activities undertaken under the umbrella of the Strategy support promising practices and fund interventions that will result in broadening and deepening our understanding of what works best to reduce crime and victimization.

- In fiscal year 1999–2000, the Strategy invested over \$24 million in grants and contributions to fund 675 projects for those purposes. As a result of the Speech from the Throne, the National Crime Prevention Center (NCPC) is preparing proposals for increasing the activities of Phase II of the Strategy. These proposals will take into consideration the lessons learned to date and will build on the results of the mid-term evaluation of Phase II of the Strategy.
- In April 1999 the *Business Action Program on Crime Prevention*, a new component of the Strategy, was launched. This Program, which is a key component of the Strategy, supports innovative efforts by the private sector to prevent crime and promote safety. The creation of a Business Alliance on Crime Prevention which aims at promoting and fostering partnerships between the business and voluntary sectors across Canada was announced at that same time.

## **Diversity and Gender Equality**

In working towards a more equitable and accessible justice system which provides substantive equality to all Canadians and responds to the needs of a changing population:

- the Department provided training in and conducted diversity and gender equality analysis of various initiatives.
- the Department actively participated in follow-up activities to the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995 as preparation for United Nations General Assembly Special Session in June 2000.

The Department continues to co-chair with British Columbia the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Working Group on Diversity, Equality and Justice, which deals with diversity issues from an inter-jurisdictional perspective. The FPT Working Group is refining the Integrated Diversity and Equality Analysis Screen (IDEAS) to better assist in the assessment of the potential impact of justice initiatives on Aboriginal people, persons with disabilities, youth and children, racial minorities, women and other vulnerable groups.

## **Native Courtworker Program**

The Native Courtworker Program ensures that Aboriginal people in conflict with the law are treated in a fair, just, equitable and culturally sensitive manner.

In 1999-2000, recommendations for the future of the Program stemming from a tripartite review were presented to a Federal-provincial-territorial meeting of Deputy Ministers responsible for Justice. The Deputy Ministers supported the review recommendations, recognized the courtworker's evolving role, established the Program's Tripartite Working Group, and acknowledged the need to change the instruments that govern the Program. Officials are following up on these decisions.

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

The purpose of this program is to promote equitable representation of Aboriginal peoples in the legal profession.

During the course of the fiscal year, the Program awarded bursaries totalling \$210,631 to 38 students.

## **Legal Aid**

- In 1999-2000, under the Legal Aid program, the Department contributed \$81.9M to the provincial and territorial governments to enable them to assist eligible low-income Canadians meet their legal needs when accused of certain criminal offences.



- In addition to providing funding, the Department organized three successful meetings of the Permanent Working Group on Legal Aid (PWG) to exchange information on legal aid issues and collaborate in policy development. In 1999-2000 policy work was continued in such areas as needs of legal aid clients, court appointed counsel, high cost cases, and immigration and refugee legal aid.

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

- A comprehensive Access to Justice Agreement, incorporating Legal Aid, Aboriginal Courtwork and Public Legal Education and Information services, was successfully negotiated and signed with the Nunavut Department of Justice. All three Territories now receive the benefits of such an agreement, which include more flexible program delivery, less complex financial reporting, and simpler and effective accounting procedures.

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

The Auditor General, the Canadian Human Rights Commission and stakeholders requested that the government review the Act with a view to its improvement.

- On April 8, 1999, the Honourable Anne McLellan, Minister of Justice, announced the establishment of an independent Panel to conduct a review of the *Canadian Human Rights Act*, the first comprehensive review since 1977. The *Canadian Human Rights Act* (CHRA) Review Panel released its Report entitled *Promoting Equality: A New Vision* on June 21, 2000. This Report contains 165 recommendations ranging from structural and process changes to the addition of new grounds of discrimination. These recommendations were based on broad public consultations and research papers commissioned by the Panel from well-known experts in the field of human rights. The Department of Justice is currently reviewing these recommendations in close consultation with other federal departments.

### **Support for Policy**

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

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

- The Department's new strategic planning cycle is being implemented with strong linkages to its policy, program, resource planning, evaluation and management functions.

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

### ***Strengthening Resource Impact Assessment***

- The Department is developing “and implementing” new methods for costing all major policy and program initiatives and their impacts on both the Department and external partners such as other federal departments, provincial governments, municipalities, the legal system, special interest groups, and Aboriginal communities.

### **2.3.3 Administration Business Line**

<b>Planned Spending (1999-00 RPP)</b>	<b>\$33,700,000</b>
<b><i>Total Authorities (Public Accounts)</i></b>	<b>\$48,943,737</b>
1999-00 Actuals (Public Accounts)	\$48,010,789

### **Human Resources Management**

The Department adopted **four corporate objectives**, which relate directly to the need to retain qualified public servants in order to better serve Canadians. These four objectives led to action plans and reporting by management to manage workload issues, reduce reliance on term employment by 2000-2001, provide a minimum of five days of professional development each year for each employee and implement a new orientation program by March 31, 2000.

### **Workload Issues**

- Managers report that more staff is making use of alternative work arrangements. The addition of new staff is helping to reduce workload, although relying on clients to fund staff could increase the department's dependency on client funding. Efforts to manage workload have led, in some cases, to better forecasting, planning and more efficient use of resources.

### **Reduction in Term Employment**

- We are making progress: some term positions are being converted to indeterminate and other term positions are being extended. In order to draw reliable conclusions as to the level of our progress, we need to update and break out staffing data to reflect such circumstances as maternity leave and educational leave replacements. Areas that have reported a decrease in term employment also report greater job satisfaction as a result.

### **Minimum Five Days of Training and Development**

- This is a long-term objective and it is too early to predict results, but reports indicate that the importance of training and development has been effectively communicated. More training is being offered and job satisfaction and performance seem to be improving as a result. Access to training has been improved in some areas, and employees understand that they are entitled to professional development. Some types of training, such as gender and cultural sensitivity training, have already produced changes in departmental culture. Some areas report improved cohesiveness in work groups receiving team-building training.

### **Implement a New Orientation Program by March 31, 2000**

- Through 1999-2000 a new departmental orientation program was developed and was implemented in March 2000. A number of areas have, or are developing specialized orientation programs and materials. Reports indicate that staff has become more aware of the needs and concerns of new employees. Senior managers are meeting with new staff to welcome them in the department.
- The Department continued its commitments in the second year of its three-year Employment Equity Action Plan resulting in the increase in representation of all designated groups. Through 1999-2000 the Department also followed closely the Canadian Human Rights Commission Employment Equity Audit Action Plan and as a result has conducted a Workforce Analysis and Employment Systems Review to strengthen its recruitment strategies in support of diversity progress.
- The Department's Paralegal Study resulted in redefining and implementing the selection criteria for hiring its legal stream SI's and the professional training to be offered to these new recruits.
- The Department introduced a formal Mentoring Program though 1999-2000 for all employees in the National Capital Region and the Quebec Regional Office. The results of this Program were to pass on professional and corporate values and help employees learn from each other. In addition, to assist with the integration of new staff and retention and development of employees from the designated groups. Twenty-eight associates and 30 mentors participated in the pilot. An evaluation deemed the pilot a

success resulting in the decision to continue and expand the Program throughout the Department.

- The Department made significant investment in technology to ensure the interconnectivity of work units resulting in extending the reach and the sharing of knowledge within the organization. This has enabled new approaches to team work, such as Virtual Teams to address special projects and promote a more horizontal approach to work and learning through others. Initiatives such as self-help approaches to HR Information Management (e.g. Virtual HR) are empowering staff to learn to manage their own personal information more effectively.

### **Communications**

- The Communications Branch, which is responsible for the Department's internal and external communications, continued to inform the public on the Minister's three main priorities: crime prevention, youth justice and victims. Communications support was provided for a wide variety of criminal law policy initiatives, such as modernizing benefits, youth justice, Aboriginal justice, conviction review, as well as high profile court cases, including tobacco smuggling and child pornography. In order to explain the Department's work to the public, parliamentarians, interest groups and the news media, Communications produced over 70 news releases, backgrounders, and speeches; prepared answers to correspondence received by the Minister and contributed to public outreach by supporting Departmental participation in justice-related conferences and events.
- A new departmental website was designed as a Millennium Project. Aimed at youth and focussing on the past 100 years of human rights, the website will be maintained by Communications as a resource for students and teachers.
- Media relations are a large component of Communications work. As well as dealing with daily media calls and preparing spokespersons to respond to questions, courses were given to litigators across the country to improve communications with the news media on high profile court cases.
- Communications and Executive Services supported other sectors of the department through the establishment of a Ministerial Liaison Unit, by providing communications support to strategic planning and by establishing a weekly electronic newsletter sent to all employees.

### **Financial Management**

During the review period, a more systematic and strategic approach to the resource allocation process was introduced. A Resource Management Committee was created to focus on key resource issues and to make recommendations to the Deputy Minister on their resolution.

- Initial planning began on the implementation of the Financial Information Strategy (FIS) including the preparation of a business case to obtain the necessary resources to carry out this work. The objective is to implement FIS by April 1, 2001.

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

The primary focus for information management and information technology (IM/IT) efforts in 1999-2000 was the preparations for the Year 2000.

- As a result of Year 2000 remedial work, the Department tested and certified its information technology environment. No significant problems were experienced during the transition period to the Year 2000.
- The new Y2K compliant messaging system was implemented across the Department by the fall of 1999. The outsourcing contract for network operations, Help Desk and on-site support continued to provide benefits for the department.
- The Department built on its Intranet and Extranets capacity to address communication requirements between headquarters, the regions and the departmental legal services units, mobile workers and tele-workers. Several connectivity initiatives were undertaken during the 1999-2000 fiscal year including remote access to email; access to the Justice Intranet for employees working offsite; as well over a 100 employees were offered highly secure remote access to Justice applications. Moving forward in the year 2000-2001 the Department has staffed a Connectivity Project Office to coordinate and expand these services.

## 3.0 Consolidated Reporting

### 3.1 Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS)

*Highlights for the period ending March 31, 2000*

Major Initiatives	Expected Results	Progress Achieved
<b>Objective 1: Enhance Capacity of Department to give legal advice on sustainable development (SD) to clients</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of Continuing Legal Education module on SD</li> <li>Review clients' SDSs to anticipate legal demands</li> <li>Creation of SD Intranet "Homepage"</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced capacity to give legal advice on SD, including increased awareness and knowledge within the Departmental Legal Services Units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuing legal education was provided on a wide range of SD topics</li> <li>Client priorities, including SD, were reviewed as part of the annual planning process</li> <li>SD "Homepage" was launched in fall 2000</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 2: Identify Links Between SD and the Department's Services</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborative research on SD and law with organizations such as the Canadian Bar Association</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of collaborative research on the linkages between law and sustainable development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CBA publication on SD law was issued in August 2000 with Justice financial support</li> <li>Justice and the Law Commission of Canada agreed on ongoing information exchange for proposed sustainable communities projects</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 3: Identify and Advise on Federal Government's Legal Obligations Related to SD</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research SD obligations of client departments and of federal government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased awareness and knowledge of SD obligations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Justice studied key issues in evolving areas of SD law</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 4: Support Law Reform to Promote SD</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance capacity to help client departments identify potential law reforms aimed at removing existing barriers to SD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law reform to promote SD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress under Objectives 1-3 enhanced capacity</li> <li>Justice supported clients in several major reviews of SD legislation</li> </ul>

## Section III – Consolidated Reporting

Major Initiatives	Expected Results	Progress Achieved
<b>Objective 5: <i>Ensure Consistent and High Quality Advice Related to SD</i></b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish Departmental SD network</li> <li>• Develop guidelines for incorporating SD considerations into legal advice</li> <li>• Incorporation of SD in policy planning checklists</li> <li>• Include SD in communications</li> <li>• Reflect SD in standard forms for procurement and property transactions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced consistency and quality of SD advice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SD network was created</li> <li>• SD legal checklist will be completed in fall 2000</li> <li>• SD will be incorporated in policy planning checklists in fall 2000</li> <li>• Extensive communications centred on developing Justice's second SDS</li> <li>• Standard forms for property transactions were distributed</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 6: <i>Improve the Department's Physical Stewardship</i></b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve performance measurement data tracking capacity and linking of reporting tools</li> <li>• Reduced reliance on fossil-fuel vehicles for mail distribution by using alternative methods</li> <li>• Reduced paper product use</li> <li>• Implement green procurement and contracting for services policies</li> <li>• Provide staff with waste recycling/reduction training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved reporting capacity / provide direction to guide future initiatives / enable long term outcome forecasting to assist in setting short &amp; long term targets</li> <li>• Reduction in carbon monoxide emissions and in mail distribution costs</li> <li>• Reduced operating cost and solid waste</li> <li>• Raise awareness / provide alternative solutions / promote green procurement / encourage suppliers to develop and promote green products</li> <li>• Increase staff awareness / increase waste diversion / reduced operating costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Justice has focused on improved performance measurement in developing its second SDS</li> <li>• Justice continued to increase its use of electronic communications</li> <li>• Despite efforts, paper product use increased. This will be addressed in Justice's second SDS.</li> <li>• By fall 2000 there will be green procurement of the four highest volume items purchased centrally for Justice Headquarters.</li> <li>• Training was provided in Justice Headquarters</li> </ul>

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

## 4.0 Financial Performance

### 4.1 Financial Performance Overview

#### Operating Expenditures:

The increase of \$88.3 million between 1999-00 Operating planned spending and the 1999-00 actual expenditures is comprised of the following:

Increased resources through Supplementary Estimates:	(\$000)
• Compensation for David Milgaard	4,000
• Work Load Pressures	27,237
• Collective Bargaining	5,184
• Y2K Readiness - Information Technology	2,000
• Crime Prevention	225
• Firearms	40,838
• Residential Schools	2,464
• Revenue Canada - Omnibus & Other Submissions	2,161
• Transfer from Grants and Contributions	1,450
• Tobacco Smuggling Litigation	4,780
• Other	2,157
• Carry forward of 1998-99 resources	9,661
Decreased resources through Supplementary Estimates:	
• Frozen allotment – Dispute Resolution Fund	(300)
• Frozen allotment – IPOC and Accommodation	(832)
• Reprofilng – Child Support	(2,299)
Other adjustments:	
• Lapse per the Public Accounts	(3,047)
• Planned spending resources not sought through Supplementary Estimates	(7,543)
• Other	50

#### Non-Respendable Revenues:

The decrease of \$61.5 million difference between 1999-00 planned spending and the 1999-00 actual revenues is due primarily to a reduction in the amount of service fees collected for Firearms.



**Transfer Payments:**

The \$4.2 million difference between 1999-00 planned spending and the 1999-00 actual expenditures is comprised of the following:

Increased resources through Supplementary Estimates:	(\$000)
• Youth Justice Renewal	1,542
• Firearms	10,000
• Others	875
Decreased resources through Annual Reference Level Update:	
• Reprofilng of Child Support	(5,475)
• Others	(1,200)
• Transfers to Operating	(1,450)
• Lapse per the Public Accounts	(8,517)

**Financial Summary Tables**

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

<b>Financial Requirements by Authority (millions of dollars)</b>			
<b>Vote</b>	<b>1999-00</b>		
	<b>Planned Spending</b>	<b>Total Authorities</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Administration of Justice Program</b>			
1 Operating expenditures	271.6	362.9	<b>359.9</b>
5 Grants and Contributions	327.2	331.5	<b>323.0</b>
(S) Minister of Justice - Salary and motor car allowance	0.0	0.1	<b>0.1</b>
(S) Contributions to Employee benefit plans	30.2	33.2	<b>33.2</b>
<b>Total Department</b>	<b>629.0</b>	<b>727.7</b>	<b>716.2</b>

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

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

Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (millions of dollars)									
Business Lines	FTEs	Operating	Capital	Voted Grants & Contributions	Subtotal: Gross Voted Expenditures	Statutory Grants and Contributions	Total Gross Expenditures	Less: Respendable Revenues	Total Net Expenditures
<b>Government Client Services</b>	1,623	162.5	-	-	162.5	-	162.5	-	162.5
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>1,693</i>	<i>186.9</i>	-	-	<i>186.9</i>	-	<i>186.9</i>	-	<i>186.9</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>195.5</b>	-	-	<b>195.5</b>	-	<b>195.5</b>	-	<b>195.5</b>
<b>Law and Policy</b>	474	105.6	-	327.2	432.8	-	432.8	-	432.8
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>160.4</i>	-	<i>331.5</i>	<i>491.9</i>	-	<i>491.9</i>	-	<i>491.9</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>149.7</b>	-	<b>323.0</b>	<b>472.7</b>	-	<b>472.7</b>	-	<b>472.7</b>
<b>Administration</b>	340	33.7	-	-	33.7	-	33.7	-	33.7
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>48.9</i>	-	-	<i>48.9</i>	-	<i>48.9</i>	-	<i>48.9</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>48.0</b>	-	-	<b>48.0</b>	-	<b>48.0</b>	-	<b>48.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	2,437	301.8	-	327.2	629.0	-	629.0	-	629.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>2,487</i>	<i>396.2</i>	-	<i>331.5</i>	<i>727.7</i>	-	<i>727.7</i>	-	<i>727.7</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>393.2</b>	-	<b>323.0</b>	<b>716.2</b>	-	<b>716.2</b>	-	<b>716.2</b>
<b>Other Revenues and Expenditures</b>									
<b>Non-Respendable Revenues</b>									(78.4)
<i>(total authorities)</i>									<i>(17.5)</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>									<b>(16.9)</b>
<b>Cost of services provided by other departments</b>									30.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>									<i>30.0</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>									<b>30.3</b>
<b>Net Cost of the Program</b>									580.6
<i>(total authorities)</i>									<i>640.2</i>
<b>(Actuals)</b>									<b>729.6</b>
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in italics denote Total Authorities for 1999-00 (main and supplementary estimates and other authorities). <b>Bolded numbers denote actual expenditures/revenues in 1999-00.</b> Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. Operating numbers include contributions to employee benefit plans and Minister's allowances.									

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

Business Lines	Actual	Actual	Planned	Total	Actual
	1997-98	1998-99	Spending 1999-00	Authorities 1999-00	1999-00
Government Client Services	148.9	178.9	162.5	186.9	195.5
Law and Policy	336.3	426.1	432.8	491.9	472.7
Administration	41.9	41.8	33.7	48.9	48.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>527.1</b>	<b>646.8</b>	<b>629.0</b>	<b>727.7</b>	<b>716.2</b>

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

## 4.5 Financial Table 4: Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line

<b>Comparison of 1999-00 Planned Spending, and Total Authorities to Actual Expenditures by Organization and Business Line (millions of dollars)</b>				
<b>Organization</b>	<b>Business Lines</b>			<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>Government Client Services</b>	<b>Law and Policy</b>	<b>Administration</b>	
<b>Minister's Office</b>			2.0	2.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>			2.0	2.0
<i>(Actuals)</i>			<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Deputy Minister's Office</b>			1.0	1.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>			1.0	1.0
<i>(Actuals)</i>			<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Civil Law and Corporate Management Sector *</b>	20.5		27.7	48.2
<i>(total authorities)</i>	20.5	4.9	41.9	67.3
<i>(Actuals)</i>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>65.6</b>
<b>Legal Operations Sector</b>	133.8	0.7		134.5
<i>(total authorities)</i>	157.7			157.7
<i>(Actuals)</i>	<b>167.9</b>			<b>167.9</b>
<b>Policy Sector</b>		432.1		432.1
<i>(total authorities)</i>		487.0		487.0
<i>(Actuals)</i>		<b>468.1</b>		<b>468.1</b>
<b>Legislative Services Branch</b>	8.2			8.2
<i>(total authorities)</i>	8.7			8.7
<i>(Actuals)</i>	<b>7.9</b>			<b>7.9</b>
<b>Communications and Executive Services Branch</b>			3.0	3.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>			4.0	4.0
<i>(Actuals)</i>			<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	162.5	432.8	33.7	629.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>	186.9	491.9	48.9	727.7
<i>(Actuals)</i>	<b>195.5</b>	<b>472.7</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>716.2</b>
<b>% of TOTAL</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>66.0%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

\* Includes the Constitutional Affairs and the Information Management Branch

## 4.6 Financial Table 5: Non-Respendable Revenues

<b>Non-Respendable Revenues (millions of dollars)</b>					
<b>Business Lines</b>	Actual	Actual	Planned	<i>Total</i>	<b>Actual</b>
	1997-98	1998-99	Spending	<i>Authorities</i>	<b>1999-00</b>
			1999-00	<i>1999-00</i>	
Government Client Services	-	-	-	-	-
Law and Policy	1.7	7.5	78.4	17.5	16.1
Administration	4.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8
<b>Total Revenues Credited to the CRF</b>	5.9	8.4	78.4	17.5	16.9

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

## 4.7 Financial Table 6: Statutory Payments

<b>Statutory Payments by Business Line (millions of dollars)</b>					
<b>Business Lines</b>	Actual	Actual	Planned	<i>Total</i>	<b>Actual</b>
	1997-98	1998-99	Spending	<i>Authorities</i>	<b>1999-00</b>
			1999-00	<i>1999-00</i>	
Government Client Services	14.4	18.9	21.0	21.3	21.3
Law and Policy	1.6	5.5	6.1	8.6	8.6
Administration	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.4
<b>Total Statutory Payments</b>	18.6	27.5	30.2	33.3	33.3

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

#### 4.8 Financial Table 7: Transfer Payments

<b>Transfer Payments by Business Line (millions of dollars)</b>					
<b>Business Lines</b>	Actual	Actual	Planned	<b>Total</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	1997-98	1998-99	Spending	<b>Authorities</b>	<b>1999-00</b>
			1999-00	<b>1999-00</b>	<b>1999-00</b>
<b>GRANTS</b>					
Government Client Services	-	-	-	-	-
Law and Policy	1.0	12.6	23.2	24.2	22.5
Administration	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Grants</b>	1.0	12.6	23.2	<b>24.2</b>	<b>22.5</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS</b>					
Government Client Services	-	-	-	-	-
Law and Policy	269.3	278.1	304.0	307.3	300.5
Administration	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Contributions</b>	269.3	278.1	304.0	<b>307.3</b>	<b>300.5</b>
<b>Total Transfer Payments</b>	270.3	290.7	327.2	<b>331.5</b>	<b>323.0</b>

#### 4.9 Financial Table 8: Contingent Liabilities

<b>Contingent Liabilities (\$ dollars)</b>	
<b>List of Contingent Liabilities</b>	<b>Current Amount of Contingent Liability</b>
Air Base Property	5,000,000
Bellamy, B.	25,000
Bussey	30,000
Doe, A.	200,000
Donalco Inc. & Group	30,000
Edwards, L.	200,000
Kaglik, H.	1,000,000
Kaya, N.	50,000
Kramer, K.	150,000
Schreiber, K.	2,000,000
Skandarajah,	25,000
Smith, W.	50,000
<b>Total Contingent Liabilities</b>	<b>8,760,000</b>

## 5.0 Departmental Overview

### 5.1 Mission

***The mission of the Department of Justice is to:***

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

### 5.2 Mandate

The Department of Justice was created by an Act of Parliament in 1868 to be responsible for the legal affairs of the Government as a whole and to provide legal services to individual departments and agencies. The Department of Justice has a dual mandate. This mandate derives from the dual role of the Minister of Justice who is also the Attorney General of Canada.

In support of the Minister of Justice, the Department is responsible for providing policy and program advice and direction through the development of the legal content of bills, regulations and guidelines. In support of the Attorney General, the Department is responsible for prosecuting federal offences across Canada, including drug offences, litigating civil cases by or on behalf of the federal Crown, and for providing legal advice to federal law enforcement agencies and other government departments.

## 5.3 Organization

### Business Lines Descriptions

The Department of Justice operates with three business lines, which represent the principal general endeavors of the Department: Government Client Services, Law and Policy, and Administration.

#### 1. Government Client Services Business Line

***Objective:***

To respond to the requirements of the Government of Canada, its departments and agencies, for quality legal or legislative services, in the most effective and cost-efficient manner in compliance with the law and government policy.

***Description:***

The Government Client Services business line encompasses a range of services, including legislative drafting, legal advice and opinions, legal advice on policy development, and monitoring and representation in the enforcement of federal law and in litigation matters involving the federal government. Through this business line, the Department provides consistency across the government and its departments and agencies, in legal advice, opinions, legal policy, sanctions and sentencing in both civil and criminal law matters. The Government Client Services business line is divided into two service lines: Legislative Services and Legal Services.



## 2. Law and Policy Business Line

### ***Objective:***

To ensure a responsive, fair, efficient and accessible national system of justice by managing the development, testing, promotion and implementation of justice policy in respect of criminal law, and family and youth law and to ensure fair, effective and responsible public administration; by managing the government legal framework in respect of administrative law, constitutional law, international law, human rights law, information law and Aboriginal justice.

### ***Description:***

The Department provides a range of services relating to the planning, coordination, development, promotion and implementation of justice-related policies. These operations are organized in the Policy Sector under four service lines: Program Organization, Government Legal Framework, Support for Policy and Programs, and Justice Programs.

## 3. Administration Business Line

### ***Objective:***

To ensure effective strategic management of the Administration of Justice Program by establishing corporate management and administrative frameworks and services that ensure the optimal internal management of the Department and its resources.

### ***Description:***

The Administration business line encompasses the complete range of corporate management and administrative services required to support the Department's program delivery and internal administration. The Administration business line is divided into two service lines: Corporate Management and Administrative Services.

## Organization Structure

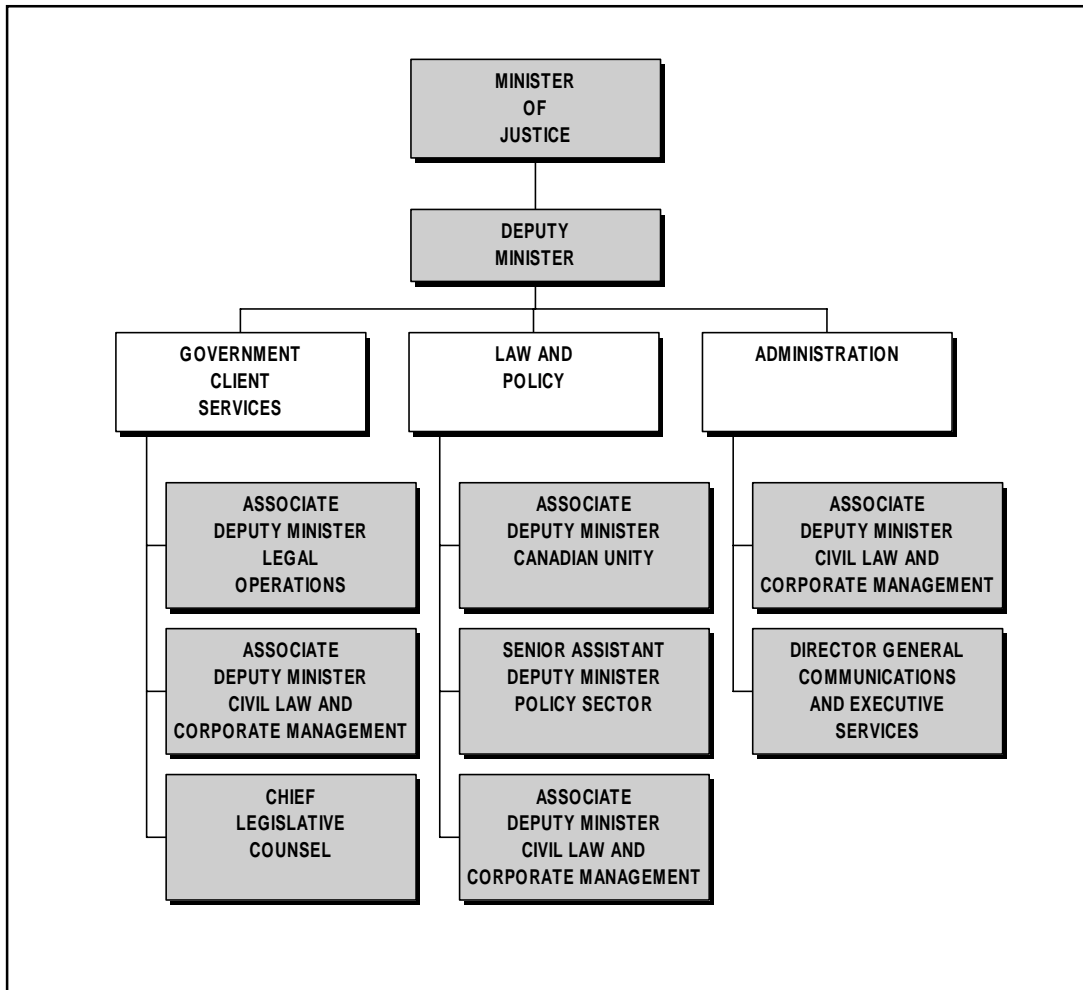
The Administration of Justice Program is headed by the Deputy Minister and Deputy Attorney General, who is accountable to the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada for the management of the Program.

The services of the Administration of Justice Program are provided through three highly decentralized organizational components: Headquarters in Ottawa; thirty-five departmental legal services units (DLSUs) co-located with specific client departments and agencies; and eleven regional offices located across Canada.

Four regions - Atlantic, Ontario, British Columbia and Yukon, and Prairies and Northwest Territories - form part of the Legal Operations Sector, while the Quebec Region reports to the Civil Law and Corporate Management Sector. This division in the reporting relationship reflects the difference between the civil law system in Quebec and the common law systems in the other provinces and territories. The major part of the workload at regional offices relates to litigation matters but an increasing proportion of resources is being devoted to providing legal advisory services to clients as they decentralize their operations.

Consistent with the Department's focus on client service there are six portfolios within the Legal Operations Sector. The Department's three major clients, Revenue Canada, Citizenship and Immigration, and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, are each served through dedicated portfolios, that is, Tax Law, Citizenship and Immigration and Aboriginal Justice, respectively. The Department's other clients are clustered under the Regulatory Group, the Business Law Group and the Central Agency Group. Regional offices provide full service operations to client departments and are organized to reflect the regional structures of many of the Department's clients. Portfolio managers are accountable for overall objectives and results in the delivery of legal services to their clients in the group, while regional managers are accountable for service delivery and dealings with clients at the regional level.

### Organizational Chart



**Note:** Unshaded boxes represent the Business Lines

## 6.0 Other Information

### 6.1 Contacts for Further Information and Website

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

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

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

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

Richard Thompson, QC, Associate Deputy Minister, Legal Operations Sector, East Memorial Building, 284 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8  
Tel: 613-957-4550, Fax: 613-957-2546

Mario Dion, Associate Deputy Minister, Civil Law and Corporate Management Sector, East Memorial Building, 284 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8  
Tel: 613-641-4073, Fax: 613-941-4074

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

Lionel A. Levert, Chief Legislative Counsel, Legislative Services Branch, St-Andrew's Tower, 275 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8  
Tel: 613-941-4178, Fax: 613-941-2243

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

## 6.2 Legislation Administered and Associated Regulations

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

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

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

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

### 6.3 Listing of Statutory and Departmental Reports

#### *Legend*

*P - means that the printed format is available*

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

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

Australia, and New Zealand.

Child Support – A Workbook for Parents (February 1998) W

Helps parents calculate monthly child support payments.

Child Support – The Complete Workbook (November 1997) W  
Helps the professional community estimate child support amounts using the Federal Child Support Guidelines.

Child Support Initiative: Research Framework (March 1999) W

Complaint and Redress Mechanisms Relating to Racial Discrimination in Canada and Abroad W

*Constitution Acts 1967 to 1982* W

Estimates, Part III W

1999-2000 Report on Plans and Priorities W

1998-1999 Report on Plans and Priorities W

Federal Child Support Guidelines Simplified Tables: Five or More Children W

Federal Child Support Guidelines Simplified Tables: One to Four Children W

Federal Child Support Guidelines: A Guide to the New Approach (JUS-P-725) P

*Firearms Act* Regulation - March 1998 P, W

Focus on Firearms - Brief History of Canadian firearms legislation P, W

Government of Canada's Response to the Fourteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights, "Victim's Rights – A Voice Not a Veto" W

Government of Canada's Response to the Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights, A Review of the DNA Warrant Scheme W

Government of Canada's Response to the Report of the Special Joint Committee on Child Custody and Access W

If Your Federal Payment Has Been Reduced – Family Orders and Agreements W

Enforcement Assistance	
Legal Studies for Aboriginal People Bursary Program	W
Overview of Recent Activities and Departmental Achievements (August 1999)	W
Overview of Recent Activities and Departmental Achievements (August 1998)	W
Peace Bonds (JUS-P-696)	P
Protecting Canadians and their Families – Measures to Deal with High-risk Violent Offenders	P
Resolving Disputes, Think About Your Options	W
Safe Display Regulations For Firearms – Pamphlet	P, W
Safe Storage Regulations For Firearms – Pamphlet	P, W
Safe Transport Regulations For Firearms – Pamphlet	P, W
Summary of Report on Research Strategy for Studying Compliance/Default on Child Support Orders. (February 1999)	W
Sustainable Development Strategy	W
The 1988 <i>Official Languages Act</i> Provides an overview of the Act, information on legislative and other instruments, the administration of justice, services to the public and the language of work, the participation of both language groups and the advancement of official language minorities, the investigation of complaints and possible court remedy.	P
The <i>Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act</i> – A Guide	W
The Secret of the Silver Horse (JUS-P533) A story explaining to children that secrets about sexual abuse should not be kept.	P, W
Understanding Canada’s Firearms Law Guide to Key Information in the Firearms Act, Regulations and Support Material.	P, W



## 7.0 INDEX

### A

Aboriginal, 2, 5, 15, 25, 26, 27, 30, 43, 44, 48, 50  
 Aboriginal Justice Strategy, 15  
 Native Courtworker Program, 15, 25  
 Access to Justice, 26  
 Acts, 11, 47, 48, 49  
 Canadian Human Rights Act, 26  
 Corruption of Foreign Public Officials, 50  
 Criminal Code, 19, 20, 21, 47  
 Firearms Act, 19, 48, 49, 51  
 Official Languages Act, 48, 50  
 Youth Criminal Justice Act, 1, 17, 48  
 Administration, 6, 28, 42, 43, 44  
 Administration of Justice Program, 43, 44  
 Administrative Services, 43

### B

Business Lines, 42, 45  
 Administration, 6, 28, 42, 43, 44  
 Government Client Services, 6, 7, 42  
 Law and Policy, 6, 12, 42, 43

### C

Canadian Bill of Rights, 47  
 Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, 15, 48  
 Canadian Human Rights Commission, 26, 29  
 Child Support, 3, 13, 34, 35, 49, 50  
 Children, 14, 22, 49  
 Civil Law, 44, 46  
 Client Driven Services, 8  
 Common Law, 44  
 Community Safety, 24  
 Constitution, 49  
 Contraventions, 47  
 Contributions, 21, 34  
 Corporate Management, 43, 44, 46  
 Corruption of Foreign Public Officials, 50  
 Crime Prevention, 1, 3, 15, 24, 25, 34  
 Criminal Code, 19, 20, 21, 47  
 Criminal Law, 14, 20, 29, 42, 43  
 Cruelty to Animals, 20  
 Custody and Access, 14, 49, 50

### D

Departmental Legal Services Units, 9, 32  
 Dispute Resolution, 34  
 Diversity, 18, 23, 24  
 DNA, 20, 21, 50

### E

Electronic Commerce, 16  
 Extradition, 47

### F

Family Violence, 13  
 Federal Court, 47  
 Firearms, 3, 17, 18, 19, 34, 35, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51

### G

Gender Equality, 25  
 Government Client Services, 6, 7, 42  
 Government Legal Framework, 43  
 Government on-line strategy, 9  
 Grants, 21, 34

### H

Human Resources, 28

### I

Immigration, 26, 44  
 Impaired Driving, 19  
 International Law, 22  
 International Criminal Justice, 23

### J

Justice Programs, 43

### L

Law and Policy, 6, 12, 42, 43  
 Law Commission, 16, 32, 47  
 Legal Aid, 26  
 Legal Services, 9, 32, 42  
 Legislative Services, 11, 42, 46

### M

Mandate, 41  
 Mission, 41

### N

National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime  
 Prevention, 24  
 Native, 15, 25

Native Courtworker Program, 15, 25

**O**

Organization Structure, 44

**P**

Proceeds of Crime, 4

Public Key Infrastructure, 9

Public Legal Education and Information, 21, 26

**R**

Regional Offices, 44

Research, 32, 49, 50

**S**

Sexual Abuse, 51

Supreme Court of Canada, 18, 23, 47

**T**

Tax Court of Canada, 47

Transfer Payments, 21, 34, 35, 40

**U**

United Nations, 22, 23, 24, 25, 47

**V**

Victims, 1, 15, 18, 19, 29

Violence, 1, 13, 21

**W**

War Crimes, 23, 48

Women, 15, 24, 25, 48

**Y**

Young Offenders, 47

Youth, 1, 3, 15, 16, 17, 35, 48