



Office of the
Auditor General
of Canada

Bureau du
vérificateur général
du Canada

2019–20

Departmental Plan

Approved

Original signed by

Sylvain Ricard, CPA, CA
Deputy Auditor General

Original signed by

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The Honourable William F. Morneau, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Finance

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Message from the Office of the Auditor General of Canada

We are pleased to present the Office of the Auditor General of Canada’s 2019–20 Departmental Plan, which describes the Office’s mandate, priorities, plans, and expected results.

As the legislative auditor of the federal government and Canada’s three territories, we provide Parliament and the northern legislatures with independent and objective assurance, advice, and information on government expenditures and the management of government programs.

Our mission is to contribute to a well-managed and accountable government for Canadians. Our vision is to be widely respected for the quality and impact of our work. Our strategic objectives ensure that we stay focused on that mission and vision, provide a framework for measuring our performance, and help us identify our priorities for the coming fiscal year.

As you may be aware, Michael Ferguson passed away in February 2019. Mike’s primary focus was to maximize the value that the Office delivers for parliamentarians, the federal government, and all Canadians. In his final message to Office staff, reproduced on pages 3–4, he challenged us to focus on adding value in all that we do.

This past year has been a particularly difficult one for the Office culminating in the loss of our highly respected leader. We thank all of our employees for their hard work, dedication, and commitment to Mike’s vision and legacy. As we plan for the 2019–20 fiscal year and beyond, we look forward to providing the most value we can for Parliament and all Canadians.

Original signed by

Sylvain Ricard, CPA, CA
Deputy Auditor General

4 March 2019

Original signed by

Andrew Hayes
Deputy Auditor General

Message from Auditor General Michael Ferguson (deceased February 2019)

When I arrived at the Office, my goal became to leave it in an even better place than I had found it. From day one, my priority has been to empower each and every one of you to do your best work, to take decisions, to understand and appreciate your value and contribution, and to derive a sense of accomplishment from the work we do.

I could never have hoped for a greater degree of engagement and commitment. I am very proud of the work that we have accomplished to date, both with all the audits we have reported and the changes we have made to the way we run the Office.

Recently, I started sharing with some of you my thoughts on how we add value for Canadians, because ultimately, we are here for them.

As I see it, the Office of the Auditor General of Canada (OAG) adds value at three levels—transactional, business, and organizational—with each of these building on the previous.

At the transactional level, I'm talking about the things we must do on an ongoing basis to meet minimum expectations, whether that is complying with legislation and government policies or meeting ethical or product quality standards. For example, in conducting our audits, we comply with professional standards to produce a quality audit report as efficiently as we can. Or in providing internal services such as compensation, we ensure that our employees are paid correctly and on time, in accordance with the terms of their employment contract, while protecting their personal information. These transactional things are necessary and add value. But for us at the OAG, transactional value is just the beginning.

Having checked the box of minimum expectations, we then work to add what I call business value. Value at this second level strives for such things as simplifying processes, increasing transparency and accessibility, and reducing risk. In all of our audits, it can include providing recommendations to management to help them improve the way they run their business or how they manage risk, or being responsive to entities' needs for technical support and professional advice. Internally, in Human Resources Services for example, business value can include being available to provide employees with easy-to-apply advice when they need it. This middle level builds into the third—organizational value. This is the one that I consider to be the most inspirational.

Organizational value brings in what I would call individual and corporate values. The Office adds its highest value in areas such as personal growth and development, network building, reputational assurance, and social responsibility. In our performance audits, we ask "What is the end result that our audits are trying to influence?", and we focus our work to help departments achieve this result. Internally, in people management, organizational value could involve supporting our employees' need for personal and professional development by offering training and other opportunities for growth.

As the Office moves forward, we need to continuously challenge ourselves to add value at every level, every day. Particularly when resources are limited, we need to be striving to align our effort with the value that we add. We need to strive to deliver core audits and internal services as efficiently as possible, so that we can apply resources to adding business and organizational value for the legislative assemblies we report to and the citizens they serve, for the entities we audit, and for our own people. This is my challenge to all of you.

I want to leave you with one word: continuity. The core value elements I've set out above are the foundation that will ensure that the Office remains the successful and relevant organization it is today. It also means continuing to collaborate and work together. You can contribute to our work and our workplace with your

ideas—do it today, and do it every day. I urge you to go beyond seeing the opportunities and act on them to make change happen—each and every one of you has been given the authority to step up, speak up, and take action. It is not about complicated processes, and it does not require complicated things to be done.

I have asked the Privy Council Office to begin the search for an interim Auditor General. I have appointed two deputy auditors general and six new assistant auditors general. Under their leadership, I wish you all great success in adding the most value you can for Parliament and for all Canadians. It has been an honour and a pleasure working with all of you.

Planned results: What we want to achieve this year and beyond

Through legislative auditing, the ultimate (or end) result that the Office seeks to influence is well-managed and accountable government for Canadians.

Our core responsibility: Legislative auditing

Description

Our audit reports provide objective, fact-based information and expert advice on government programs and activities. With our audits, we assist Parliament in its work on the authorization and oversight of government spending and operations. Our audits are also used by territorial legislatures, boards of Crown corporations, and audit committees to help oversee the management of government activities and hold them to account for the handling of public funds. Financial audits assess whether the annual financial statements of the Government of Canada, Crown corporations, and others are presented fairly, consistent with applicable accounting standards. Performance audits assess whether government organizations manage with due regard for economy, efficiency, and environmental impact, and measure their effectiveness. Special examinations assess whether Crown corporation systems and practices provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, resources are managed economically and efficiently, and operations are managed effectively.

Operating context

The operating context of the Office of the Auditor General of Canada is most affected by developments in the auditing and accounting professions, and by changes in government operations and technology.

Public Sector Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards are becoming increasingly complex in their application and require more time and effort to examine. However, in the 2019–20 fiscal year, we expect no significant changes to accounting and auditing standards that will affect our operations.

The size and nature of government continue to increase the volume and complexity of government transactions and the number of audits we are required to conduct each year. For example, in 2018, we were given a mandate to audit the new Trans Mountain Corporation. This new mandate does not provide funding for the Office to conduct this work. These and other changes in our operating context continue to put pressure on the Office's resources and ability to deliver products of quality in a timely way.

Information technology is changing rapidly, affecting how the organizations we audit collect and use data. We are already seeing these effects in IT security, the use and storage of large amounts of data, and the use of artificial intelligence. Our approach to auditing must also evolve to adapt to these new technologies.

Planning highlights

In light of our operating context, the Office of the Auditor General of Canada continues to identify the following three strategic objectives as priority areas for the 2019–20 fiscal year:

- Be a financially well-managed organization accountable for the use of resources entrusted to it.
- Ensure effective, efficient, and accountable Office governance and management.
- Develop and maintain a skilled, engaged, and bilingual workforce.

Our finances

The Office continues to face a capacity shortage in many areas, including audit operations and support services. In fall 2018, we received about one third of the approximately \$21 million we requested last year. We have allocated these funds to the highest-priority areas in the Office and have made a further submission to the Minister of Finance for the 2019 budget, to address our needs.

Our governance and management

We have been working to implement the plan we developed last year to reduce our IT security risk and the roadmap we prepared to maintain and update our IT systems generally.

In 2019–20, we will complete the replacement of our human resource management systems, begin to replace our audit management software, and finalize a detailed IT maintenance and operations plan. However, some IT systems that will be at the end of their supported lives in 2019–20 will not be replaced until 2021–22, and our IT security risk will not be reduced to an acceptable level until at least 2021. We will also not be able to invest in new technologies or audit approaches that are necessary to prepare the Office for the future.

Our people

Throughout the Office, employees are dealing with a lack of resources to deliver essential services or required products on time. To better match work plans with available resources, we reviewed our performance audit plans and eliminated five audits that had been planned for reporting in 2019–20. In our financial audit practice, we will continue to defer certain audit-related work that we should be addressing within the next fiscal year or two, and we will not fully resource two new mandates, because they are coming on stream more slowly than expected. In our support services, we will defer a number of projects.

Planned results

The Office has statutory responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Government of Canada and each of the three territorial governments, and the financial statements of federal Crown corporations, territorial corporations, and other entities. These other entities include the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), for which the Office has been appointed auditor from 2018 to 2023. In the 2019–20 fiscal year, we will conduct more than 89 financial audits and related assurance engagements.

We plan to report the findings of 19 federal and territorial performance audits in the 2019–20 fiscal year, including performance audits conducted by the Commissioner of the Environment and

Sustainable Development. A [list of these performance audits](#) appears in the “Supplementary information” section of this report.

Over a 10-year period, the Office performs special examinations of more than 40 federal Crown corporations. In the 2019–20 fiscal year, we plan to complete examinations of 4 federal Crown corporations: Telefilm Canada, the Canadian Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Gallery of Canada, and the National Arts Centre.

In accordance with Treasury Board’s Policy on Results, we report our results using a Departmental Results Framework. Exhibit 1 presents the Office’s departmental result, result indicators, targets, and actual results for the 2015–16, 2016–17, and 2017–18 fiscal years.

We have plans in place for 2019–20 for the indicators for which our targets were not met—namely, financial audit reports without qualifications or “other matters,” and special examination reports with no significant deficiencies.

We have been working with the two territorial corporations whose financial statements led to the financial statement qualifications target not being met. In the case of the Nunavut Housing Corporation, we are pleased to note that a clean audit opinion was issued for the 31 March 2018 year-end financial statements. Progress at addressing our concerns at the Qulliq Energy Corporation remains slower, and we plan to continue our work with the corporation in the 2019–20 fiscal year.

We have reported several significant deficiencies in our special examinations of Crown corporations in recent years. In 2018, we issued our first commentary report on these audits to draw Parliament’s attention to problems common to several corporations. We have issued recommendations to help the corporations address the deficiencies, and in 2019–20, we will explore initiatives on how to provide further support and encouragement to Crown corporations to put in place management practices that address these issues.

We monitor and report on our operations using a framework that is built around 11 strategic objectives that guide our audit work and the administration of the Office (see [Appendix A](#)). Our performance measurement framework, presented in [Appendix B](#), establishes our indicators and targets for each of these objectives.

Once every 10 years, we request an international peer review of the design and implementation of the Office’s System of Quality Control. These reviews provide the Auditor General with opinions on whether our audits are conducted in accordance with professional standards and on whether our System of Quality Control is appropriately designed and effectively implemented. We expect to receive the report from our most recent peer review in fall 2019.

Exhibit 1—Planned and actual results					
Departmental result indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2015–16 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results	2017–18 Actual results
Departmental result: Well-managed and accountable government					
Percentage of audit reports on financial statements without qualifications or “other matters” raised.	100%	Ongoing	Target not met (94%)	Target not met (98%)	Target not met (95%)
Percentage of special examination reports with no significant deficiencies.	100%	Ongoing	Target not met (75%; 3 of 4) ¹	Target not met (40%; 2 of 5) ²	Target not met (0%; 0 of 6) ³
Percentage of performance audit reports to Parliament that are reviewed by parliamentary committees.	At least 65%	Ongoing	Target not met (59%)	Target met (72%)	Target met (88%)
Percentage of audit recommendations or opinions addressed by entities: For financial audits, percentage of qualifications and “other matters” addressed from one financial audit report to the next.	100%	Ongoing	Target not met (50%; 3 of 6)	Target not met (75%; 6 of 8)	Target not met (0%; 0 of 4)
Percentage of audit recommendations or opinions addressed by entities: For performance audits, percentage of recommendations examined in our performance audit follow-up audits for which progress is assessed as satisfactory.	At least 75%	Ongoing	No follow-up conducted	Target not met (0%; 0 of 3)	No follow-up conducted
Percentage of audit recommendations or opinions addressed by entities: For special examinations, percentage of significant deficiencies reported in our special examination reports that are addressed from one examination to the next.	100%	Ongoing	Target met	Target not met ⁴	Target met

¹ A significant deficiency was noted in the special examination of VIA Rail Canada Inc.

² Significant deficiencies were noted in the special examinations of the Atlantic Pilotage Authority, the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, and the International Development Research Centre.

³ Significant deficiencies were noted in the special examinations of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, the Canadian Museum for Human Rights, Export Development Canada, the Great Lakes Pilotage Authority, the National Capital Commission, and Ridley Terminals Inc.

⁴ There were continuing significant deficiencies at the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

⁵ Of the 52 financial audit reports we issued that had statutory deadlines, 3 were late: the Canadian Forces Pension Plan, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, and the Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority.

⁶ One of the financial audit reports we issued that had statutory deadlines was late, the National Capital Commission.

Exhibit 1—Planned and actual results (continued)					
Departmental result indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2015–16 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results	2017–18 Actual results
Percentage of audits that meet statutory deadlines, where applicable, or our planned reporting dates:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> financial audits with a statutory deadline and special examinations 	100%	Ongoing	Target not met (90%)	Target not met (95%) ⁵	Target not met (98%) ⁶
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> financial audits of federal organizations with no statutory deadline, financial audits of territorial organizations, and performance audits 	At least 80%	Ongoing	Target met	Target met	Target met

¹ A significant deficiency was noted in the special examination of VIA Rail Canada Inc.

² Significant deficiencies were noted in the special examinations of the Atlantic Pilotage Authority, the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, and the International Development Research Centre.

³ Significant deficiencies were noted in the special examinations of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, the Canadian Museum for Human Rights, Export Development Canada, the Great Lakes Pilotage Authority, the National Capital Commission, and Ridley Terminals Inc.

⁴ There were continuing significant deficiencies at the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

⁵ Of the 52 financial audit reports we issued that had statutory deadlines, 3 were late: the Canadian Forces Pension Plan, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, and the Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority.

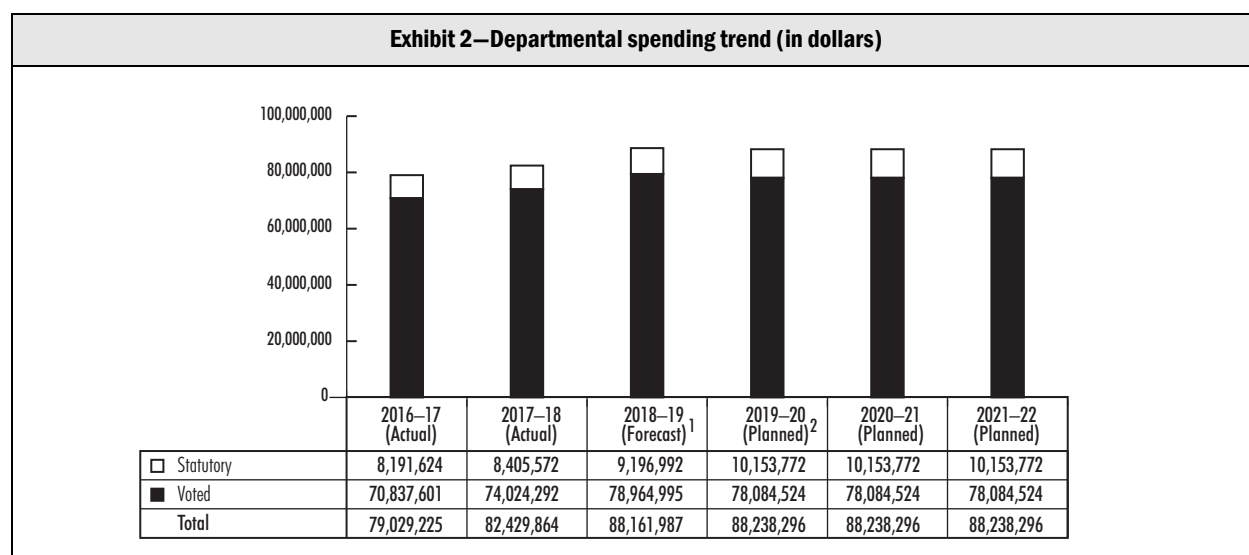
⁶ One of the financial audit reports we issued that had statutory deadlines was late, the National Capital Commission.

Financial, human resources, and performance information for the Office of the Auditor General of Canada's Program Inventory is available in the [GC InfoBase](#).¹

Spending and human resources

Planned spending

Exhibit 2 shows the Office's spending trend for the 2016–17 to 2021–22 fiscal years. Planned spending in the 2019–20 through 2021–22 fiscal years does not include any additional funding requested in the Office's funding proposal submitted to the Minister of Finance for the 2019 federal budget.



¹ Forecast spending represents the total cost forecast to affect current year's authorities.

² Planned spending in 2019–20 refers to those amounts requested in the Main Estimates.

Planned human resources

Exhibit 3 provides the Office's human resources planning summary for the 2019–20 to 2021–22 fiscal years.

Exhibit 3—Human resources planning summary (full-time equivalents)

Actual 2016–17	Actual 2017–18	Forecast 2018–19	Planned full-time equivalents		
			2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
555	568	560	580	595	595

Estimates by vote

Information on the Office of the Auditor General of Canada's organizational appropriations is available in the [2019–20 Main Estimates](#).ⁱⁱ

Future-oriented statement of operations

Exhibit 4 presents the future-oriented statement of operations of the Office. The forecast of financial information on expenses and revenues is prepared on an accrual accounting basis, to strengthen accountability and to improve transparency and financial management. The forecast and planned spending amounts presented in other sections of the Departmental Plan are prepared on an expenditure basis and, as a result, differ from the forecast and planned results presented below.

Exhibit 4—Future-oriented statement of operations for the year ending 31 March 2020 (in thousands of dollars)		
Financial information	2018–19 Forecast results	2019–20 Planned results
Financial audits of Crown corporations, territorial governments, and other organizations, and of the summary financial statements of the Government of Canada	53,500	52,400
Performance audits and studies	29,600	32,700
Special examinations of Crown corporations	5,400	4,300
Sustainable development monitoring activities and environmental petitions	1,900	2,000
Professional practices	10,700	11,200
Total cost of operations	101,100	102,600
Total revenues	(1,000)	(1,600)
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	100,100	101,000

Note to the future-oriented statement of operations—Parliamentary authorities

The Office is financed by the Government of Canada through parliamentary authorities. Financial reporting of authorities provided to the Office differs from financial reporting according to generally accepted accounting principles because authorities are based mainly on cash flow requirements. Items recognized in the future-oriented statement of operations in one year may be funded through parliamentary authorities in prior, current, or future years. Accordingly, the Office has a different net cost of operations for the year on a government funding basis than on an accrual accounting basis. The differences are reconciled in Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 5—Reconciliation of net costs of operations to authorities forecast (in thousands of dollars)		
	2018–19 Forecast results	2019–20 Planned results
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	100,100	101,000
Adjustments for items recorded as part of net cost of operations but not funded from current year authorities:		
Services provided without charge by other government departments	(12,648)	(13,332)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	(490)	(480)
Total items recorded as part of net cost of operations but not funded from current year authorities	(13,138)	(13,812)
Adjustments for items not affecting net cost of operations but affecting authorities:		
Acquisition of capital assets	800	2,750
Decrease in liabilities not previously charged to authorities	400	350
Total items not affecting net cost of operations but affecting authorities	1,200	3,100
Forecast spending (authorities forecast to be used)	88,162	90,288
Add: Forecast lapse (authorities forecast to be lapsed)	2,500	3,000
Authorities forecast (authorities forecast to be requested)	90,662	93,288
Main Estimates		
Vote 1: Program expenditures	69,028	78,084
Statutory amounts: Contributions to employee benefit plans	9,197	10,154
Total Main Estimates	78,225	88,238
Supplemental operating authorities	10,666	1,550
Authorities carried forward from previous year ¹	1,771	3,500
Authorities forecast (authorities forecast to be requested)	90,662	93,288

¹ The Office may carry forward up to 5% of its operating budget (based on Main Estimates program expenditures) into the next fiscal year, subject to parliamentary approval. This carry forward comprises a combination of either lapsed authorities and/or credits for certain pay-related amounts for which authorities were not provided in the current year. The amount expected to be carried forward from 2018–19 into 2019–20 is \$3.5 million.

Supplementary information

Corporate information

Organizational profile

Auditor General of Canada: Vacant

Main legislative authorities:

Auditor General Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. A-17

Financial Administration Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-11

Year established: 1878

Minister: The Honourable William F. Morneau, P.C., M.P., Minister of Finance*

* The Auditor General acts independently in the execution of his audit responsibilities but reports to Parliament on expenditures through the Minister of Finance.

Raison d'être, mandate, and role

“[Raison d'être, mandate, and role: Who we are and what we do](#)” is available on the Office of the Auditor General of Canada’s website.ⁱⁱⁱ

Reporting framework

The Office of the Auditor General of Canada’s Departmental Results Framework and Program Inventory of record for the 2019–20 fiscal year are shown in Exhibit 6.

Exhibit 6—Departmental Results Framework and Program Inventory		
Core responsibility: Legislative auditing		
Description Our audit reports provide objective, fact-based information and expert advice on government programs and activities. With our audits, we assist Parliament in its work on the authorization and oversight of government spending and operations. Our audits are also used by territorial legislatures, boards of Crown corporations, and audit committees to help oversee the management of government activities and hold them to account for the handling of public funds. Financial audits assess whether the annual financial statements of the Government of Canada, Crown corporations, and others are presented fairly, consistent with applicable accounting standards. Performance audits assess whether government organizations manage with due regard for economy, efficiency, and environmental impact, and measure their effectiveness. Special examinations assess whether Crown corporation systems and practices provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, resources are managed economically and efficiently, and operations are managed effectively.	Result and indicators Well-managed and accountable government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of audit reports on financial statements without qualifications or “other matters” raised. • Percentage of special examination reports with no significant deficiencies. • Percentage of audit reports to Parliament that are reviewed by parliamentary committees. • Percentage of audit recommendations or opinions addressed by entities: For financial audits, percentage of qualifications and “other matters” addressed from one financial audit report to the next. • Percentage audit recommendations or opinions addressed by entities: For performance audits, percentage of recommendations examined in our performance audit follow-up audits for which progress is assessed as satisfactory. • Percentage audit recommendations or opinions addressed by entities: For special examinations, percentage of significant deficiencies reported in our special examination reports that are addressed from one examination to the next. • Percentage of audits that meet statutory deadlines, where applicable, or our planned reporting dates. 	
	Program Inventory	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative audit 	

Supporting information on the Program Inventory

Supporting information on planned expenditures, human resources, and results related to the Office of the Auditor General of Canada’s Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase.^{iv}

Supplementary information tables

The following supplementary information is available on the Office of the Auditor General of Canada’s website:

- [2019–20 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy](#)^v
- [Gender-based analysis plus](#)^{vi}

Planned reports for 2019–20

Reports to Parliament

Spring 2019: Reports of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development

- Aquatic Invasive Species
- Protecting Fish From Mining Effluent
- Tax Subsidies for Fossil Fuels—Department of Finance Canada
- Non-Tax Subsidies for Fossil Fuels—Environment and Climate Change Canada

Spring 2019: Reports of the Auditor General of Canada

- Call Centres
- Equipping RCMP Officers—Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- Taxation of E-Commerce
- In-Canada Asylum Seekers
- Oversight of Government of Canada Advertising

Fall 2019: Reports of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development

- Review of the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy
- Departmental Progress in Implementing Sustainable Development Strategies
- Environmental Petitions Annual Report

Fall 2019: Reports of the Auditor General of Canada

- Maintaining a Healthy Federal Public Service
- Inventory Management
- Update on Results Measures

Spring 2020: Reports of the Auditor General of Canada

- Immigration Detention and Removal
- Student Financial Assistance
- Federal Support for Victims of Crime

Reports to northern legislative assemblies

Spring 2019: Reports of the Auditor General of Canada

- Kindergarten Through Grade 12 Education in Yukon
- Support for Inuit Employment—Nunavut

Fall 2019: Reports of the Auditor General of Canada

- Kindergarten to Grade 12 Education—Northwest Territories¹

Organizational contact information

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Hearing impaired only TTY: 613-954-8042

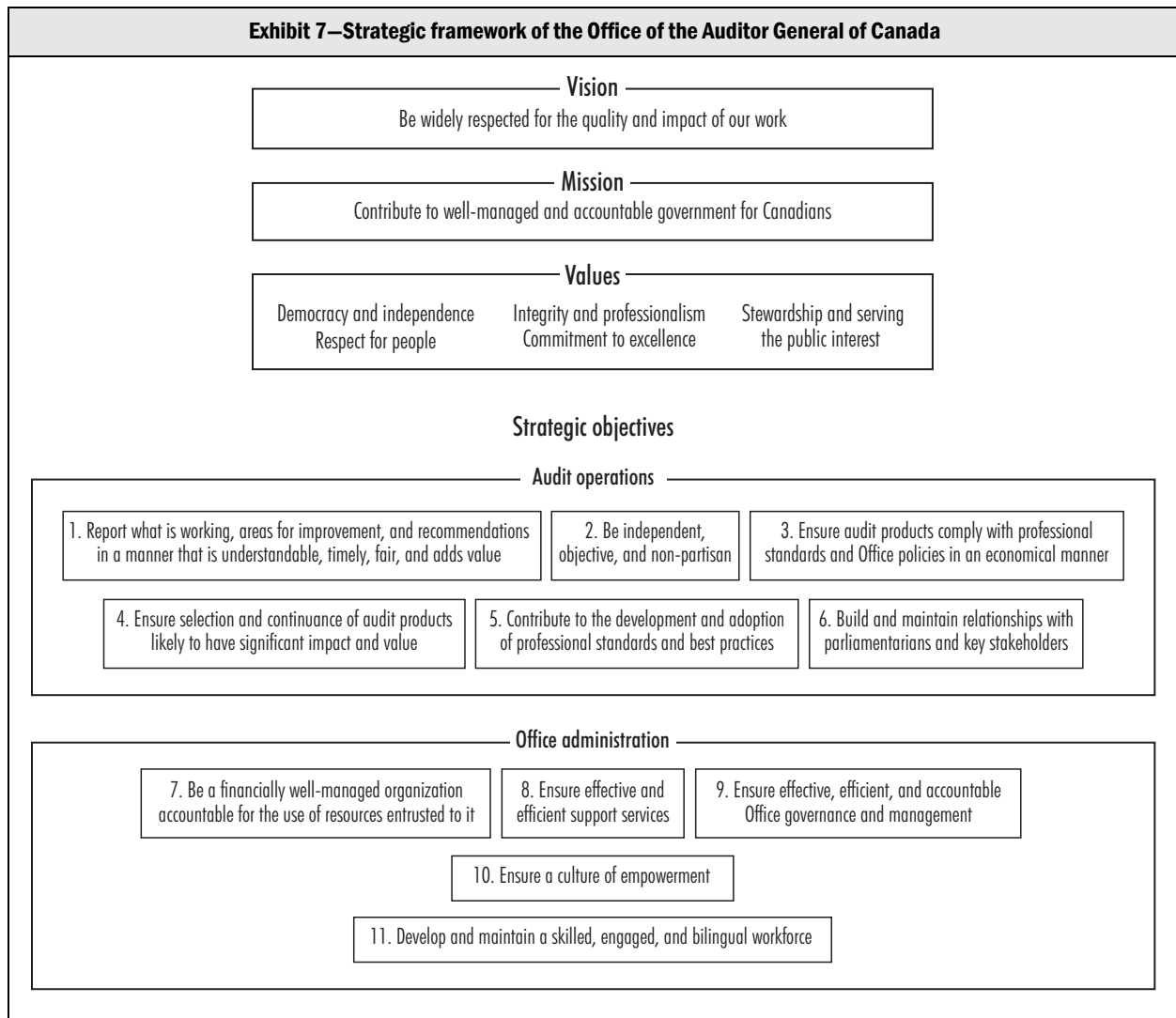
Email: communications@oag-bvg.gc.ca

Website: www.oag-bvg.gc.ca

¹ This audit was originally listed in our 2018–19 Departmental Plan with a spring 2019 tabling date. It was subsequently deferred to fall 2019.

Appendix A: Strategic framework of the Office of the Auditor General of Canada

The Office of the Auditor General of Canada’s strategic framework identifies a number of client, operational, and people management objectives to help direct our work (Exhibit 7). We use this framework, together with our annual risk assessment, to establish our planning priorities and expected results.



Appendix B: Performance measurement framework of the Office of the Auditor General of Canada

Exhibit 8—Audit operations					
Strategic objective	Performance indicators	2019–20 Target	2015–16 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results	2017–18 Actual results
1. Report what is working, areas for improvement, and recommendations in a manner that is understandable, timely, fair, and adds value.	Percentage of audit reports on financial statements without qualifications or “other matters” raised	100%	Target not met (94%)	Target not met (98%)	Target not met (95%)
	Percentage of special examination reports with no significant deficiencies	100%	Target not met (75%; 3 of 4) ¹	Target not met (40%; 2 of 5) ²	Target not met (0%; 0 of 6) ³
	Percentage of performance audit reports to Parliament that are reviewed by parliamentary committees	At least 65%	Target not met (59%)	Target met (72%)	Target met (88%)
	Percentage of audit recommendations or opinions addressed by entities:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for financial audits, percentage of qualifications and “other matters” that are addressed from one report to the next 	100%	Target not met (50%; 3 of 6)	Target not met (75%; 6 of 8)	Target not met (0%; 0 of 4)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for performance audits, percentage of issues examined in our follow-up audits for which progress is assessed as satisfactory 	At least 75%	No follow-up conducted	Target not met (0%; 0 of 3)	No follow-up conducted
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for special examinations, percentage of significant deficiencies that are addressed from one examination to the next 	100%	Target met	Target not met ⁴	Target met	

¹ A significant deficiency was noted in the special examination of VIA Rail Canada Inc.

² Significant deficiencies were noted in the special examinations of the Atlantic Pilotage Authority, the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, and the International Development Research Centre.

³ Significant deficiencies were noted in the special examinations of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, the Canadian Museum for Human Rights, Export Development Canada, the Great Lakes Pilotage Authority, the National Capital Commission, and Ridley Terminals Inc.

⁴ There were continuing significant deficiencies at the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

⁵ Of the 52 financial audit reports we issued that had statutory deadlines, 3 were late: the Canadian Forces Pension Plan, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, and the Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority.

⁶ One of the financial audit reports we issued that had statutory deadlines was late, the National Capital Commission.

⁷ An external peer review is conducted once every 10 years. The results of the next peer review will be reported in the 2019–20 fiscal year.

Exhibit 8—Audit operations (continued)					
Strategic objective	Performance indicators	2019–20 Target	2015–16 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results	2017–18 Actual results
	Percentage of users who find that our audits are understandable, timely, fair, and add value	At least 90%	Target met	Target not met (86%)	Target met
	Percentage of senior managers in the organizations we audit who find that our audits are understandable, timely, fair, and add value	At least 80%	Target met	Target not met (77%)	Target not met (75%)
	Percentage of audits that meet statutory deadlines, where applicable, or our planned reporting dates:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> financial audits with a statutory deadline and special examinations 	100%	Target not met (90%)	Target not met (95%) ⁵	Target not met (98%) ⁶
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> financial audits of federal organizations with no statutory deadline, financial audits of territorial organizations, and performance audits 	At least 80%	Target met	Target met	Target met

¹ A significant deficiency was noted in the special examination of VIA Rail Canada Inc.

² Significant deficiencies were noted in the special examinations of the Atlantic Pilotage Authority, the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, and the International Development Research Centre.

³ Significant deficiencies were noted in the special examinations of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, the Canadian Museum for Human Rights, Export Development Canada, the Great Lakes Pilotage Authority, the National Capital Commission, and Ridley Terminals Inc.

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⁶ One of the financial audit reports we issued that had statutory deadlines was late, the National Capital Commission.

⁷ An external peer review is conducted once every 10 years. The results of the next peer review will be reported in the 2019–20 fiscal year.

Exhibit 8—Audit operations (continued)					
Strategic objective	Performance indicators	2019–20 Target	2015–16 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results	2017–18 Actual results
2. Be independent, objective, and non-partisan.	Number of founded complaints and allegations regarding failure to comply with professional standards, legal and regulatory requirements, or the Office's System of Quality Control	Zero	Target met	Target met	Target met
	Percentage compliance with professional standards and Office policies for independence	100%	Target met	Target met	Target met
	Percentage of clients who find that we are independent, objective, and non-partisan	At least 90%	Target met	Target met	Target met
	Percentage of senior managers in the organizations we audit who find that we are independent, objective, and non-partisan	At least 80%	Target met	Target met	Target met
3. Ensure audit products comply with professional standards and Office policies in an economical manner.	Percentage of internal and external reviews that find engagement leaders complied with professional standards	100%	Target met	Target met	Target met
	Percentage of internal practice reviews that find the opinions and conclusions expressed in our audit reports to be appropriate and supported by the evidence	100%	Target met	Target met	Target met
	Percentage of external reviews that find our System of Quality Control to be suitably designed and operating effectively	100%	No data ⁷	No data ⁷	No data ⁷
	Percentage of audits that are completed on budget	At least 80%	Target not met (74%)	Target met	Target not met (79%)

¹ A significant deficiency was noted in the special examination of VIA Rail Canada Inc.

² Significant deficiencies were noted in the special examinations of the Atlantic Pilotage Authority, the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, and the International Development Research Centre.

³ Significant deficiencies were noted in the special examinations of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, the Canadian Museum for Human Rights, Export Development Canada, the Great Lakes Pilotage Authority, the National Capital Commission, and Ridley Terminals Inc.

⁴ There were continuing significant deficiencies at the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

⁵ Of the 52 financial audit reports we issued that had statutory deadlines, 3 were late: the Canadian Forces Pension Plan, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, and the Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority.

⁶ One of the financial audit reports we issued that had statutory deadlines was late, the National Capital Commission.

⁷ An external peer review is conducted once every 10 years. The results of the next peer review will be reported in the 2019–20 fiscal year.

Exhibit 8—Audit operations (continued)					
Strategic objective	Performance indicators	2019–20 Target	2015–16 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results	2017–18 Actual results
4. Ensure selection and continuance of audit products likely to have significant impact and value.	This strategic objective is about the long-term development of the Office’s mandate and products. Although there is no performance indicator that we measure and monitor annually, we review developments in the federal government and in the accounting and auditing professions to determine whether we need to make changes to our product and service offerings. In the 2017–18 fiscal year, we began to better integrate measures of end results into our performance audits and to prepare a follow-up report to Parliament on what progress federal organizations had made to improve end results in areas that we have audited. Through this new report, we expect to better communicate the results that the government delivers to Canadians in areas that we have audited.				
5. Contribute to the development and adoption of professional standards and best practices.	Percentage of commitments met to contribute to domestic and international professional standards bodies	100%	Target met	Target met	Target met
6. Build and maintain relationships with parliamentarians and key stakeholders.	Percentage of clients who find that auditors met relationship expectations	At least 90%	Target met	Target met	Target met
	Percentage of senior managers in the organizations we audit who find that auditors met relationship expectations	At least 80%	Target met	Target met	Target met

¹ A significant deficiency was noted in the special examination of VIA Rail Canada Inc.

² Significant deficiencies were noted in the special examinations of the Atlantic Pilotage Authority, the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, and the International Development Research Centre.

³ Significant deficiencies were noted in the special examinations of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, the Canadian Museum for Human Rights, Export Development Canada, the Great Lakes Pilotage Authority, the National Capital Commission, and Ridley Terminals Inc.

⁴ There were continuing significant deficiencies at the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

⁵ Of the 52 financial audit reports we issued that had statutory deadlines, 3 were late: the Canadian Forces Pension Plan, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, and the Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority.

⁶ One of the financial audit reports we issued that had statutory deadlines was late, the National Capital Commission.

⁷ An external peer review is conducted once every 10 years. The results of the next peer review will be reported in the 2019–20 fiscal year.

Exhibit 9—Office administration					
Strategic objective	Performance indicators	2019–20 Target	2015–16 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results	2017–18 Actual results
7. Be a financially well-managed organization accountable for the use of resources entrusted to it.	Percentage compliance with financial management and reporting requirements	100%	Target not met (99%) ¹	Target not met (99%) ²	Target not met (99%) ³
8. Ensure effective and efficient support services.	Percentage of internal service standards met (human resources, information technology, security, editorial services)	100%	Target not met (69%)	Target not met (77%)	Target not met (77%)
	Percentage of internal clients who find that support services are effective and efficient	At least 85%	Not available	Not available	Target not met (82%)
9. Ensure effective, efficient, and accountable Office governance and management.	Percentage of employees who find that the Office is well governed and managed	At least 85%	Target not met (77%)	No data	Target not met (78%)
	Audit Committee finds it is carrying out its oversight role effectively	Annually	Not applicable ⁴	Not applicable ⁴	Target met
	Adverse findings and decisions from courts, tribunals, or administrative decision makers	None	Not applicable ⁴	Not applicable ⁴	Target met
	Completion of the Office's annual strategic priority projects	All	Not applicable ⁴	Target met	Target not met
10. Ensure a culture of empowerment.	Percentage of employees who find that the Office ensures a culture of empowerment	At least 80%	Target met	No data	Target not met (78%)

¹ One of 5 criteria was not met: Of 569 contracts, 11 were reported as non-compliant in 2015–16.

² One of 5 criteria was not met: Of 557 contracts, 14 were reported as non-compliant in 2016–17.

³ One of 5 criteria was not met: Of 450 contracts, 7 were reported as non-compliant in 2017–18.

⁴ This indicator was not in place during the fiscal year.

⁵ As of 1 April 2019, this target changed to 100%. Before this date, the target was 85%.

Exhibit 9—Office administration (continued)					
Strategic objective	Performance indicators	2019–20 Target	2015–16 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results	2017–18 Actual results
11. Develop and maintain a skilled, engaged, and bilingual workforce.	Percentage of employees who complete mandatory training within the allotted time frame	100%	Not applicable ⁴	Target not met (96%)	Target not met (97%)
	Percentage of employees who find that the Office develops and maintains an engaged workforce	At least 85%	Target met	No data	Target not met (78%)
	Percentage of employees who meet the language requirements of their positions:				
	• Auditor General, deputy auditors general, assistant auditors general	100%	Target met	Target met	Target met
	• principals and directors	100%	Target not met (78%)	Target not met (89%)	Target not met (92%)
	• supervisors	100% ⁵	Target not met (81%)	Target met	Target met
Percentage of employees who find that the Office develops and maintains a bilingual workforce	At least 90%	Target not met (89%)	No data	Target met	

¹ One of 5 criteria was not met: Of 569 contracts, 11 were reported as non-compliant in 2015–16.

² One of 5 criteria was not met: Of 557 contracts, 14 were reported as non-compliant in 2016–17.

³ One of 5 criteria was not met: Of 450 contracts, 7 were reported as non-compliant in 2017–18.

⁴ This indicator was not in place during the fiscal year.

⁵ As of 1 April 2019, this target changed to 100%. Before this date, the target was 85%.

Appendix C: Definitions

appropriation (crédit): Any authority of Parliament to pay money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

budgetary expenditures (dépenses budgétaires): Operating and capital expenditures; transfer payments to other levels of government, organizations or individuals; and payments to Crown corporations.

Core Responsibility (responsabilité essentielle): An enduring function or role performed by a department. The intentions of the department with respect to a Core Responsibility are reflected in one or more related Departmental Results that the department seeks to contribute to or influence.

Departmental Plan (plan ministériel): A report on the plans and expected performance of an appropriated department over a three-year period. Departmental Plans are tabled in Parliament each spring.

Departmental Result (résultat ministériel): Any change that the department seeks to influence. A Departmental Result is often outside departments' immediate control, but it should be influenced by Program-level outcomes.

Departmental Result Indicator (indicateur de résultat ministériel): A factor or variable that provides a valid and reliable means to measure or describe progress on a Departmental Result.

Departmental Results Framework (cadre ministériel des résultats): The department's Core Responsibilities, Departmental Results and Departmental Result Indicators.

Departmental Results Report (rapport sur les résultats ministériels): A report on the actual accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results set out in the corresponding Departmental Plan.

evaluation (évaluation): In the Government of Canada, the systematic and neutral collection and analysis of evidence to judge merit, worth or value. Evaluation informs decision making, improvements, innovation and accountability. Evaluations typically focus on programs, policies and priorities and examine questions related to relevance, effectiveness and efficiency. Depending on user needs, however, evaluations can also examine other units, themes and issues, including alternatives to existing interventions. Evaluations generally employ social science research methods.

experimentation (expérimentation): Activities that seek to explore, test and compare the effects and impacts of policies, interventions and approaches, to inform evidence-based decision-making, by learning what works and what does not.

financial audit (audit d'états financiers): Provides assurance that financial statements are presented fairly, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

full-time equivalent (équivalent temps plein): A measure of the extent to which an employee represents a full person-year charge against a departmental budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated as a ratio of assigned hours of work to scheduled hours of work. Scheduled hours of work are set out in collective agreements.

gender-based analysis plus (GBA+) (analyse comparative entre les sexes plus [ACS+]): An analytical process used to help identify the potential impacts of policies, Programs and services on diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people. The “plus” acknowledges that GBA goes beyond sex and gender differences. We all have multiple identity factors that intersect to make us who we are; GBA+ considers many other identity factors, such as race, ethnicity, religion, age, and mental or physical disability.

government-wide priorities (priorités pangouvernementales): For the purpose of the 2019–20 Departmental Plan, government-wide priorities refers to those high-level themes outlining the government’s agenda in the 2015 Speech from the Throne, namely: Growth for the Middle Class; Open and Transparent Government; A Clean Environment and a Strong Economy; Diversity is Canada’s Strength; and Security and Opportunity.

horizontal initiative (initiative horizontale): An initiative where two or more departments are given funding to pursue a shared outcome, often linked to a government priority.

non-budgetary expenditures (dépenses non budgétaires): Net outlays and receipts related to loans, investments and advances, which change the composition of the financial assets of the Government of Canada.

performance (rendement): What an organization did with its resources to achieve its results, how well those results compare to what the organization intended to achieve, and how well lessons learned have been identified.

performance audit (audit de performance): An independent, objective, and systematic assessment of how well the government is managing its activities, responsibilities, and resources.

performance indicator (indicateur de rendement): A qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome, with the intention of gauging the performance of an organization, Program, policy or initiative respecting expected results.

Performance Information Profile (profil de l’information sur le rendement): The document that identifies the performance information for each Program from the Program Inventory.

performance reporting (production de rapports sur le rendement): The process of communicating evidence-based performance information. Performance reporting supports decision making, accountability and transparency.

plan (plan): The articulation of strategic choices, which provides information on how an organization intends to achieve its priorities and associated results. Generally a plan will explain the logic behind the strategies chosen and tend to focus on actions that lead up to the expected result.

planned spending (dépenses prévues): For Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports, planned spending refers to those amounts presented in the Main Estimates.

A department is expected to be aware of the authorities that it has sought and received. The determination of planned spending is a departmental responsibility, and departments must be able to defend the expenditure and accrual numbers presented in their Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports.

priority (priorité): A plan or project that an organization has chosen to focus and report on during the planning period. Priorities represent the things that are most important or what must be done first to support the achievement of the desired Departmental Results.

Program (programme): Individual or groups of services, activities or combinations thereof that are managed together within the department and focus on a specific set of outputs, outcomes or service levels.

Program Inventory (répertoire des programmes): Identifies all of the department's programs and describes how resources are organized to contribute to the department's Core Responsibilities and Results.

results (résultat): An external consequence attributed, in part, to an organization, policy, Program or initiative. Results are not within the control of a single organization, policy, Program or initiative; instead they are within the area of the organization's influence.

special examination (examen spécial): A form of performance audit that is conducted within Crown corporations. The scope of special examinations is set out in the *Financial Administration Act*. A special examination considers whether a Crown corporation's systems and practices provide reasonable assurance that its assets are safeguarded and controlled, its resources are managed economically and efficiently, and its operations are carried out effectively.

statutory expenditures (dépenses législatives): Expenditures that Parliament has approved through legislation other than appropriation acts. The legislation sets out the purpose of the expenditures and the terms and conditions under which they may be made.

sunset program (programme temporisé): A time limited program that does not have an ongoing funding and policy authority. When the program is set to expire, a decision must be made whether to continue the program. In the case of a renewal, the decision specifies the scope, funding level and duration.

target (cible): A measurable performance or success level that an organization, Program or initiative plans to achieve within a specified time period. Targets can be either quantitative or qualitative.

voted expenditures (dépenses votées): Expenditures that Parliament approves annually through an Appropriation Act. The Vote wording becomes the governing conditions under which these expenditures may be made.

Endnotes

- i. GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#start>
- ii. 2019–20 Main Estimates, <https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/services/planned-government-spending/government-expenditure-plan-main-estimates.html>
- iii. Raison d’être, mandate, and role: Who we are and what we do, http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/acc_lp_e_9377.html
- iv. GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#start>
- v. 2019–20 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy, http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/acc_lp_e_9377.html
- vi. Gender-based analysis plus, http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/acc_lp_e_9377.html