Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

2025–26 Departmental Results Report

The Hon. Lena Metlege Diab, ECNS, KC, P.C., M.P.

Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship

Canada

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Data in this report:

- Data are suppressed or rounded to prevent the identification of individuals when the figures are compiled and compared with other publicly available statistics. Values between 1 and 5 are shown as "--"and all other values are rounded to the nearest multiple of 5. The value zero is reported. This may result in the sum of the figures not equating to the totals indicated. Please note that this applies to all data from 2024 onwards.
- In this report, data related to the Economic and Humanitarian & Compassionate and Other Permanent Resident categories differs from that found in the Open Data Portal (ODP). Work is underway to update ODP to align with these figures across sources going forward.
- Data are preliminary and subject to change, and they may not match official IRCC reporting.
- Additional disaggregated data for IRCC's programs are available on the Open Government Portal.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's 2025–26 Departmental results report

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At a glance

This Departmental Results Report details Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's (IRCC's) actual accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results outlined in its 2025–26 Departmental Plan. These results align with the priorities outlined in the May 2025 mandate letter from the Prime Minister, as well as with IRCC's vision, mission, raison d'être and operating context.

Key priorities

IRCC's 2025-26 Departmental Plan identified the following top priorities for the next three fiscal years:

- well-managed and coordinated migration
- nimble and equitable humanitarian response
- client service excellence
- program integrity and evidence-driven policies that translate into public confidence in the immigration system
- sound internal management

Reconciliation, diversity, equity and inclusion efforts underpin IRCC priorities and remain fundamental to our work. Digital modernization is a key component of simplifying and modernizing IRCC programs.

Highlights for IRCC in 2025–26

Well-Managed and Coordinated Migration

IRCC continued to manage migration levels in a sustainable and coordinated manner, aligning immigration with Canada's economic, social, and infrastructure capacity. The Department admitted 393,770 permanent residents in 2025, within planned admissions targets, while implementing measures to reduce the share of non-permanent residents in Canada. Changes to international student and temporary worker programs contributed to a reduction in the non-permanent resident population, supporting commitments under the Immigration Levels Plan. IRCC also strengthened labour market responsiveness through targeted economic immigration selection, regional immigration pilots, Francophone immigration initiatives, and programs that supported employer access to workers in critical sectors.

Strengthening Program Integrity and Public Confidence

IRCC strengthened program integrity through enhanced oversight, risk -based screening, and improved data and analytics. This included verifying all international student letters of acceptance, implementing recommendations arising from the Auditor General's audit of International Student Program reforms, and publishing regular updates on integrity measures to improve transparency. IRCC also modernized its legislative authorities through Bill C-12, providing new tools to manage immigration applications during emergencies and support border security. These efforts strengthened the integrity, fairness, and credibility of Canada's immigration system while supporting informed policy and operational decision-making.

Client Service Excellence

IRCC continued to improve service delivery through digital modernization, increased transparency, and enhanced client support. The Department introduced improvements to its online client account, enabling enhanced application tracking, reminders, and notifications for nearly 98,000 clients. Transparency was increased through expanded access to officer decision notes and improvements to online processing time information. IRCC responded to 8.8 million client enquiries, increased call answer rates from 39% to 53%, and improved email responses within service standards from 22% to 82%. In citizenship and passport services, the Department expanded online services, increased automation, and improved service standards and client satisfaction.

- Total actual spending (including internal services): $5,335,753,317
- Total full-time equivalent staff (including internal services): 10,770

For complete information on IRCC's total spending and human resources, read the Spending and human resources of its full departmental results report.

Summary of results

The following provides a summary of the results the department achieved in 2025–26 under its "core responsibilities" (its main areas of activity).

Core responsibility 1: Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers

Actual spending: $335,697,562

Actual human resources: 2,282

IRCC strengthened the management, integrity, and security of temporary resident programs by reducing temporary resident volumes, enhancing screening and fraud prevention measures, improving client services and digital tools, and supporting Canada's labour market needs through targeted worker and student pathways.

For more information on IRCC's activities related to Core responsibility 1: Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers read the "Results: what we achieved" section of its departmental results report.

Core responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration

Actual spending: $4,207,823,707

Actual human resources: 3,779

IRCC met its immigration commitments by welcoming permanent residents, refugees, and other vulnerable populations; improving immigration processing and client services; expanding settlement supports; and helping newcomers successfully integrate into Canada's economy and communities.

For more information on IRCC's activities related to Core responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration read the "Results: what we achieved" section of its departmental results report.

Core responsibility 3: Citizenship and Passports

Actual spending: $96,950,950

Actual human resources: 1,709

IRCC improved access to citizenship and passport services by expanding digital and in-person options, increasing processing efficiency, and maintaining secure, high-quality travel documents for Canadians.

For more information on IRCC's activities related to Core responsibility 3: Citizenship and Passports read the "Results: what we achieved" section of its departmental results report.

From the Minister

As Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship, I am pleased to present the 2025–26 Departmental Results Report.

The results reported this year reflect a more deliberate approach to managing immigration. Following major adjustments to immigration levels and temporary resident programs, my department focused on aligning selection with labour market and regional needs, drawing on talent already in Canada, strengthening program integrity and improving services across its mandate.



The Hon. Lena Metlege Diab, ECNS, KC, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship

A well-managed immigration system is essential to Canada's ability to compete for talent in a changing global economy. In 2025, Canada admitted just under 394,000 permanent residents—within the range set out in the Immigration Levels Plan. Nearly six in ten arrived through economic pathways, which became more targeted to the people and skills Canada needs. Through Express Entry's category-based selection, we issued more than 103,000 invitations to apply for permanent residence, including to candidates with French-language proficiency or experience in health care, skilled trades and other priority occupations. For the fourth year in a row, Canada exceeded its target for French-speaking permanent residents, reaching 8.9% of admissions outside Quebec. Targeted measures for physicians and new rural and Francophone community pilots brought skilled newcomers to where they are needed most.

Changes to temporary resident programs reflected this more deliberate approach, with the department prioritizing people already established in Canada for permanent residence. Former temporary residents accounted for more than eight in ten Provincial Nominee Program admissions. In the International Student Program, the department verified 100% of letters of acceptance to help prevent fraud and protect program integrity. We also expanded risk-based screening and compliance activities across temporary resident programs to better ensure they respond to demonstrated needs and are used as intended.

To help newcomers establish their lives in Canada, the department strengthened employer partnerships and work on foreign credential recognition, particularly in health care. We supported settlement services for approximately 577,000 people in 2025, while just over 287,000 people took the final step in their immigration journey and became Canadian citizens.

Canada continues to bring families together and uphold its humanitarian responsibilities. In 2025, nearly 100,000 parents, grandparents, children, spouses and other family members were reunited with loved ones in Canada. Almost 60,000 refugees and protected persons found a permanent home here. The department also advanced measures to make the asylum process more efficient and responsive while maintaining fairness and protection.

Across its broader mandate, the department continued improving the services it delivers. The expansion of online passport renewal enabled approximately 137,000 applications to be submitted online, compared with fewer than 4,000 in 2024. Improvements to digital accounts, application tracking and access to officer decision notes also provided greater transparency and clarity.

The department is building a more focused, outcomes-oriented system—one that attracts in-demand talent, connects newcomers with opportunities, protects people in need and delivers reliable services. By strengthening program integrity and performance, the department will support Canada's economy and communities while rebuilding public confidence in the immigration system.

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The Hon. Lena Metlege Diab, ECNS, KC, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship

Results – what we achieved

Core responsibilities and internal services

- Core responsibility 1: Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers
- Core responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration
- Core responsibility 3: Citizenship and Passports
- Internal services

Core responsibility 1: Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers

In this section

- Description
- Quality of life impacts
- Progress on results
- Details on results
- Key risks
- Resources required to achieve results
- Related government priorities
- Program inventory

Description

IRCC facilitates the entry of migrants who wish to come to Canada temporarily, while protecting the health, safety and security of Canadians. The department works with partners to verify that individuals meet admissibility requirements. IRCC processes visas, electronic travel authorizations, and work and study permits for tourists, business travellers, international students and temporary workers, whose spending and presence in Canada benefit the economy.

Quality of life impacts

This core responsibility contributes to the “prosperity” and “good governance” as well as “fairness and inclusion” domains of the Quality of Life Framework for Canada and, more specifically “household incomes” and “employment,” “confidence in institutions” and addressing “discrimination and unfair treatment”.

Progress on results

This section details the department’s performance against its targets for each departmental result under Core responsibility 1: Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers.

Table 1 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and the actual result for each indicator under Entry to Canada of eligible visitors, international students and temporary workers is facilitated in the last three fiscal years.

Table 1: Entry to Canada of eligible visitors, international students and temporary workers is facilitated

Departmental Result Indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Result
1. Total number of visas and electronic travel authorizations issued to visitors, international students and temporary workers	≥ 6.25 million[1]	End of each Calendar Year (CY)	**2023**: 6,645,353 **2024**: 5,598,490 **2025: 4,833,235**
2. Percentage of visitor, international student and temporary worker applicants found inadmissible on health grounds and those who are authorized to enter with a condition on their visa related to health surveillance	≤ 3%[2]	End of each CY	**2023**: 2.23% **2024**: 3.24% **2025: 3.10%**
3. Percentage of visitor, international student and temporary worker applicants found inadmissible on safety and security grounds	≤ 0.06%[3]	End of each CY	**2023**: 0.03% **2024**: 0.04% **2025: 0.06%**
4. Percentage of temporary resident applications that met service standards	≥ 80%	End of each Fiscal Year (FY)	**2023–24**: 64% **2024–25**: 64% **2025–26: 68%**
5. Percentage of visitor, international student and temporary worker applicants who report they were satisfied overall with the services they received	≥ 90%	End of each FY	**2023–24**: 88% **2024–25**: 84% **2025–26: 86%**

Table 2 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and actual result for each indicator under Facilitation of temporary entry helps to generate economic benefits in the last three fiscal years.

Table 2: Facilitation of temporary entry helps to generate economic benefits

Departmental Result Indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Result
1. Total monetary contribution of visitors and international students to Canada's economy[4]	≥ $36 billion	End of each CY	**2023**: $41.1 billion (2021) **2024**: $51.3 billion (2022) **2025: $75.95 billion (2023)**
2. Number of temporary workers who fill labour market needs for which Canadians are unavailable	80,000 – 84,800	End of each CY	**2023**: 184,008 **2024**: 191,630 **2025: 166,790**

The Results section of the Infographic for IRCC on GC InfoBase provides additional information on results and performance related to its program inventory.

Details on results

The following section describes the results for Core responsibility 1: Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers in 2025–26 compared with the planned results set out in IRCC's departmental plan for the year.

[1] This target reflects the expected outcomes of temporary resident processing based on operational forecasting.

[2] This target reflects the expected outcomes of temporary resident screening based on historical data.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Results for this indicator are reported every year, but are based on the most recent data available, which are from two years earlier.

Departmental Result 1: Entry to Canada of eligible visitors, international students and temporary workers is facilitated

Foreign nationals are screened before being issued a travel document. IRCC strives to process these demands within service standards and seeks to improve client satisfaction.

Results Achieved

- Introduced a revised study permit intake cap and tightened eligibility requirements for work permits to help meet commitments in the 2026-2028 Immigration Levels Plan to reduce the share of non-permanent residents[5] (NPRs) to less than 5% of Canada's population by the end of 2027.
  - Program changes reduced the NPR population by 3% from 2.95M to 2.86M between January 1, 2025, and January 1, 2026.
  - New student arrivals declined by 61% (177,790 fewer permits) and the study permit holder population decreased by 25%.
  - New worker arrivals, under both the International Mobility Program and Temporary Foreign Worker Program, declined by 47% (184,490 fewer permits), contributing to a 5% reduction in the work permit holder population.
- Strengthened the integrity of the International Student Program (ISP) by verifying 100% of all letters of acceptance.
- Implemented a Management Action Plan in response to an audit by the Office of the Auditor General on ISP reforms with completion of the action items targeting the end of 2026.
  - Developed a quarterly report on the progress of program integrity efforts, in response to the audit.
- Enhanced risk-based screening, intelligence-led decision-making, and compliance activities to detect non-genuine applications and protect program integrity.
  - Refusals for misrepresentation increased in 2025, strengthening fraud deterrence.
- Adjusted visa requirements and pre-travel screening based on risk and travel trends.
  - Introduced visa-free travel for Qatari citizens in November 2025 to support growth in tourism, business, and investment.
  - Introduced targeted processing measures to support travel for the FIFA World Cup hosted in Canada in June and July 2026.
  - Completed a digital visa pilot, testing the issuance and verification of digital temporary resident visas, with a select cohort of travellers from Morocco to inform future digital document delivery.
- Updated the list of countries and territories for which certain temporary resident (TR) applicants require an immigration medical exam based on high tuberculosis risk.

[5] The NPR estimates differ from the number of asylum claimants and temporary residents provided by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). Care should be taken to consider the differences in methods and reference dates when comparing data from IRCC with Statistics Canada demographic estimates. The two data sources are not fully comparable. A non-permanent resident refers to a person from another country with a usual place of residence in Canada and who has a work or study permit or who has claimed refugee status (asylum claimant, protected person or member of related groups). Family members living with work or study permit holders are also included unless these family members are already Canadian citizens, landed immigrants (permanent residents), or non-permanent residents themselves.

- Prevented the entry of inadmissible foreign nationals through enhanced collaboration with security partners (CBSA and CSIS), who conduct comprehensive assessments to detect security risks and threats.
    - A historically high inventory of applications are pending security assessment due to increased number of applications, leading to longer wait times for many applicants.
- Obtained authorities through the Royal assent of Bill C-12 to strengthen control over immigration documents and applications including measures that will support the management of immigration documents and applications on a large scale when needed for emergencies, and border security.
- Contributed to Canada's efforts to support clients and Canadians affected by domestic and international crises by implementing crises response measures including in Haiti, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Palestine, Sudan, and Ukraine.
    - Leveraged the Crisis Response Framework to ensure a more consistent and equitable process for Canada's immigration responses to international crises.
- Enhanced the IRCC online client account with improved application tracking, document reminders, and client notifications for a subset of temporary resident visa clients. Nearly 98,000 clients used the new online account in 2025–26.
- Increased transparency by providing officer decision notes for most temporary resident refusals (excluding electronic travel authorizations and temporary resident permits).
- Managed 8.8 million enquiries across all service channels, improved call answer rates to 53%, (from 39%), increased email responses within service standards to 82% (from 22%).

Departmental Result 2: Facilitation of temporary entry helps to generate economic benefits
Visitors, international students and temporary workers support the Canadian economy and help fill gaps in the labour market.

Results achieved

- Addressed labour shortages by facilitating the entry of workers where qualified Canadians were not available, under the Temporary Foreign Worker Program and supported broader economic, social and cultural benefits to Canada, under the International Mobility Program. A total of 208,815[6] workers entered Canada in 2025:
    - 54,895 under the Temporary Foreign Worker Program
    - 153,920 under the International Mobility Program
- Restricted work permit eligibility for spouses of international students and temporary workers to better align intake with economic priorities and labour market needs.
- Launched negotiations for reciprocal trade-related labour mobility pathways with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Philippines, United Arab Emirates, India, Mercosur, and with accession candidates to the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans Pacific Partnership (including Costa Rica, Uruguay), and finalized and implemented new agreements with Indonesia and Ecuador.

[6] These Numbers differ from the Number of temporary workers who fill labour market needs for which Canadians are unavailable as a different methodology is used to calculate the numbers of Arrivals.

- Launched Year Two of the Francophone Minority Student Communities Pilot to support the entry of more French-speaking students to Canada and enhancing the vitality of Francophone minority communities outside of Quebec.
- Renegotiated Canada's youth mobility arrangement with Japan to increase opportunities for youth and to reduce barriers for Canadians.
- Increased the financial requirement for study permits to $22,895 for a single applicant, indexed annually to Statistics Canadas Low-Income Cut-Off cost-of-living threshold.
- Prioritized graduate students by reserving spaces for these students within the study permit cap and expanded expedited processing for doctoral students and their families.
- Initiated consultations with provinces and territories and education on updates to the Post-Graduation Work Permit's eligible fields of study criteria.

Key risks

- Achieving temporary resident targets under the 2025–2027 Immigration Levels Plan involves a degree of uncertainty due to lag effects associated with recent policy reforms. IRCC continues to assess impacts on population trends and adjust planning in collaboration with federal, provincial, and territorial partners.
- Managing volumes requires balancing new intake (temporary workers and international students) with extensions for in-Canada populations, while supporting the International Talent Attraction Strategy.
- IRCC continues to monitor the economic impacts of a declining temporary resident population across regions and sectors.
- Operational pressures, including growing inventories, increasing application complexity, and evolving admissibility requirements, continue to affect processing times, client service, and program integrity. These risks are mitigated through strengthened inventory management, enhanced integrity measures, and collaboration with partners to support timely, risk-informed decision-making.

Resources required to achieve results

Table 3 provides a summary of the planned and actual spending and full-time equivalents required to achieve results.

Table 3: Snapshot of resources required for Core responsibility 1: Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers

Resource	Planned	Actual
Spending	$427,247,353	$335,697,562
Full-time equivalents	3,210	2,282

The Finances section of the Infographic for IRCC on GC InfoBase page and the People section of the Infographic for IRCC on GC InfoBase page provide complete financial and human resources information related to its program inventory.

Related government priorities

This section highlights government priorities that are being addressed through this core responsibility.

Gender-based Analysis Plus

Results from the Visitors, International Students, and Temporary Workers Programs show a mixed pattern of gender and diversity impacts. Within the Visitors and International Students Programs, admissions are broadly gender balanced, though data from 2025 indicate slightly more males. India remains the primary source country across both Temporary Worker and Student program areas, though has fallen significantly as a proportion of total new study permit holders. This maintains a trend observed over the past several years. Within the temporary worker programs, gender patterns remain consistent based on occupational sectors (i.e. males dominate agricultural labour programs, while females are more predominant in caregiving programs). India remains the primary source country for work permit holders, with Ukraine following. Qualitative research suggests that outcomes for international students and temporary workers in Canada can vary based on gender, race, ethnicity, field of study or work, and income. Levels of precarity linked to temporary immigration status can vary based on these factors, which may also impact access to permanent residence pathways.

United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

Core Responsibility 1 indirectly contributes to several UN sustainable development goals (SDGs), mainly through economic activity, human mobility, and inclusion outcomes that support Canada's broader Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS/DSDS). IRCC's visitor, student, and worker programs contribute to these goals by enabling safe, managed migration that drives economic growth, education opportunities, and contributes to reduced inequalities globally. CR 1 indirectly supports SDGs 4 (quality education), 8 (economic growth), 10 (reduced inequalities), 17 (partnerships).

More information on IRCC's contributions to Canada's Federal Implementation Plan on the 2030 Agenda and the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy can be found in our Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy.

Program inventory

Core responsibility 1: Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers is supported by the following programs:

- Visitors
- International Students
- Temporary Workers

Additional information related to the program inventory for Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers is available on the Results page on GC InfoBase.

Core responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration

In this section

- Description
- Quality of life impacts
- Progress on results
- Details on results

- Key risks
- Resources required to achieve results
- Related government priorities
- Program inventory

Description

IRCC facilitates the admission and economic and social integration of immigrants and refugees who intend to stay in Canada permanently, while protecting the health, safety and security of Canadians. The department selects economic immigrant applicants to contribute to the Canadian economy, processes family member applicants to reunite families, and processes refugee and protected person applicants to provide a safe haven for those facing persecution. IRCC works with partners to verify that individuals meet admissibility requirements before they enter Canada. To support immigrants and refugees in integrating into Canadian society, IRCC offers a variety of settlement support services through a network of service providers.

Quality of life impacts

This core responsibility contributes to the "prosperity" and "good governance" as well as "fairness and inclusion" domains of the Quality of Life Framework for Canada and, more specifically "household incomes" and "employment", "personal safety", "confidence in institutions" and addressing "discrimination and unfair treatment" through all of the activities mentioned in the core responsibility description.

Progress on results

This section details the department's performance against its targets for each departmental result under Core responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration.

Table 4 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and the actual result for each indicator under Potential permanent residents are selected for immigration to Canada in the last three fiscal years.

Table 4: Potential permanent residents are selected for immigration to Canada

Departmental Result Indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Result
1. Total number of permanent resident admissions, against the annual immigration levels plan	367,000 - 436,000	End of each CY	**2023**: 471,808 **2024**: 483,640 **2025: 393,770**
2. Percentage of permanent residents admitted to Canada, outside Quebec, who identify as French-speaking	≥ 8.5%	End of CY 2025	**2023**:4.7% **2024**: 7.2% **2025: 8.9%**
3. Percentage of permanent resident applicants found inadmissible on health grounds and those who are permitted admission with a condition on their visa related to health surveillance	≤ 3%[7]	End of each CY	**2023**: 2.98% **2024**: 3.6% **2025: 2.98%**
4. Percentage of permanent resident applicants found inadmissible on safety and security grounds	≤ 0.4%[8]	End of each CY	**2023**: 0.12% **2024**: 0.11%

[7] This target reflects the expected outcomes of permanent resident screening based on historical data.

[8] Ibid.

			2025: 0.20%
5. Percentage of permanent resident applications that met service standards	≥ 80%	End of each FY	**2023–24**: 77% **2024–25**: 79% **2025–26: 63%**
6. Percentage of permanent resident applicants who report they were satisfied overall with the services they received	≥ 90%	End of each FY	**2023–24**: 84% **2024–25**: 88% **2025–26: 89%**

Table 5 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and actual result for each indicator under Permanent residents are welcomed and benefit from settlement supports in the last three fiscal years.

Table 5: Permanent residents are welcomed and benefit from settlement supports

Departmental Result Indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Result
1. Percentage of Canadians who support the current level of immigration	≥ 65%	End of each FY	**2023–24**: 50% **2024–25**: 42% **2025–26: 44%**
2. Percentage of settlement clients who improved their official language skills	≥ 50%	End of each FY	**2023–24**: 34.7% **2024–25**: 37.6% **2025–26: 59%**
3. Percentage of settlement clients who acquired knowledge and skills to integrate into the Canadian labour market	≥ 50%	End of each FY	**2023–24**: 53.8% **2024–25**: 54% **2025–26: 58%**

Table 6 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and actual result for each indicator under Immigrants and refugees achieve economic independence and contribute to labour force growth in the last three fiscal years.

Table 6: Immigrants and refugees achieve economic independence and contribute to labour force growth

Departmental Result Indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Result
1. Percentage of newcomers who are employed[9]	≥ 65%	End of each CY	**2023**: 77.8% **2024**: 77.1% **2025: 78%**
2. Percentage of immigrants and refugees who are in the middle-income range or above[10]	≥ 50%	End of each FY	**2023–24**: 62.7% **2024–25**: 73.1% **2025–26: 63.0%**
3. Percentage of the Canadian labour force that is made up of immigrants and refugees	≥ 25%	End of each CY	**2023**: 28.9% **2024**: 30.4% **2025: 30.4%**

[9] This includes those 25–54 years of age and who landed in Canada between one and five years ago.

[10] Actual results for this indicator are based on the eight preceding years of income data. Specifically, the 2023–24 result covers 2014 to 2021, the 2024–25 result covers 2015 to 2022, and the 2025–26 result covers 2016 to 2023.

Table 7 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and actual result for each indicator under Immigrant and refugees feel part of and participate in Canadian society in the last three fiscal years.

Table 7: Immigrant and refugees feel part of and participate in Canadian society

Departmental Result Indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Result
1. Percentage of immigrants and refugees that have a strong sense of belonging	≥ 85%	End of each FY	**2023–24:** 87.5% **2024–25:** 79.7% **2025–26: 82%**
2. Percentage of immigrants and refugees who volunteer in Canada	≥ 20%	End of each FY	**2023–24:** 23% **2024–25**: 24% **2025–26: 33%**

The Results section of the Infographic for IRCC on GC InfoBase provides additional information on results and performance related to its program inventory.

Details on results

The following section describes the results for Core responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration in 2025–26 compared with the planned results set out in IRCC's departmental plan for the year.

Departmental Result 3: Potential permanent residents are selected for immigration to Canada

In accordance with Canada's annual Immigration Levels Plan, a targeted number of permanent residents are selected under each immigration category. Applicants are screened before being granted permanent residency. IRCC strives to process these demands within service standards and seeks to improve client satisfaction.

Results achieved

- Admitted 393,770 new permanent residents (PRs) in 2025, which fell within the planned range for PR admissions, as outlined in the 2025-2027 Immigration Levels Plan. Admissions distribution
    - 57.3% economic class
    - 24.4% family class
    - 15% refugee
    - 3.2% humanitarian & compassionate and other
- Simplified online content and improved the application process by integrating guidance for several programs and lines of business into modernized "How to Apply" pages.
- Improved transparency through enhancements to the Processing Times Tool.
- Increased processing efficiency for spousal permanent resident applications through advanced analytics and automation.
- Advanced the design and early build of the new Case Management Platform, to establish the technical and operational groundwork required to enable scalable, end-to-end digital processing in future.
- Welcomed 38,785 resettled refugees

    - Maintained partnership with the International Organization for Migration, United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), and other referral partners, including sponsoring groups, to identify refugees for resettlement, including specific vulnerable populations.
    - Continued multi-year resettlement commitments under the Government-Assisted Refugee program to resettle 12,000 refugees each from Africa, the Middle East (including Türkiye), and Asia-Pacific regions, and 4,000 refugees from the Americas by 2028.
    - Implemented measures to manage inventories, including extended pauses and reduced intake levels in certain streams.
- Introduced system wide asylum process improvements following the passage of the *Strengthening Canada's Immigration System and Borders Act (Bill C-12)*
- Admitted 12,755 individuals as permanent residents based on humanitarian and compassionate considerations and under humanitarian pathways established through public policies, for individuals impacted by conflicts and other events in Sudan, Ukraine, Hong Kong, and the Americas.
- Provided approximately 600,000 eligible individuals with limited and temporary health care coverage through the Interim Federal Health Program.
- Improved client access and facilitated application processing without increasing public health risk by exempting certain protected persons from completing a subsequent medical exam as part of their permanent residence application.
- Began implementing two one-time initiatives, as part of Budget 2025 and in addition to targets established in the 2026-2028 Levels Plan, which include the Protected Persons Initiative to process and admit up to 115,000 additional Protected Persons in Canada and their dependants in Canada, and the in-Canada Workers Initiative to accelerate the transition of up to 33,000 work permit holders to permanent residency, both within 2026 and 2027.
- Admitted 8.9% (29,650) French-speaking permanent residents outside Quebec in 2025, exceeding the 8.5% target, supported by the continued implementation of the Policy on Francophone Immigration.
- Engaged with key multilateral, regional and bilateral partners on migration and protection issues as well as international capacity building programming.
    - Canada and Ecuador co-chaired the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration Champion Countries initiative in 2025-26 to encourage international multilateral efforts.

Departmental Result 4: Permanent residents are welcomed and benefit from settlement supports

Canada welcomes newcomers and funds service provider organizations to support the integration of permanent residents.

Results achieved

- Supported provision of settlement services for approximately 577,000 clients, including over 41,000 French-speaking newcomers.
- Funded over 530 service provider organizations delivering settlement services across Canada (outside Quebec).

- Managed 843 funding agreements for Settlement and Resettlement Assistance Programs valued at $1.2 billion, including $99.5 million in services delivered by Francophone organizations to support the Francophone Integration Pathway.
- Delivered targeted programming through funded projects to address barriers faced by diverse populations.
- Launched the GeoMatch pilot, with Stanford University's Immigration Policy Lab, to trial a voluntary algorithmic tool that supports newcomer settlement decisions, with 978 Express Entry participants receiving recommendations.
- Supported the Comprehensive Expenditure Review by identifying efficiencies in program delivery and implementing eligibility duration limits for settlement services, commencing in 2026–27.

Departmental Result 5: Immigrants and refugees achieve economic independence and contribute to labour force growth

Immigration attracts individuals with skills that allow them to quickly integrate into the Canadian economy.

Results achieved:

- Used Express Entry and category-based selection to select immigrants with characteristics that support Canada's economic priorities
  - Issued over 103,000[11] invitations to apply for permanent residence, including to targeted categories such as healthcare, trades, and French-language proficiency.
- Increased transitions from temporary to permanent residence, with an average of 82% of principal applicants admitted through the Provincial Nominee Program in 2025 comprised of former temporary residents.
- Strengthened collaboration with provinces and territories to target in-demand occupations and improve pathways for internationally educated professionals to access regulated occupations through program adjustments.
  - Targeted measures for physicians through reserved federal section spaces under the Provincial Nominee Program , as well as expedited work permit processing, enabling faster entry into the workforce.
- Addressed localized labour shortages and supported community-level retention through new regional pilots such as the Rural Community Immigration Pilot and the Francophone Community Immigration Pilot.
  - 700 principal applicants admitted by March 2026, primarily in education, healthcare, and trades occupations.
- Funded employment-related settlement services, including targeted supports for youth and racialized newcomer women to help newcomers prepare for work in Canada and support their access to the labour market.
  - Supported over 74,000 newcomers through employment-related services.
- Funded language training that targets the development of language skills as well as communication skills and cultural skills required in the workplace.

[11] Data does not include invitations issued under provincial nominee program rounds.

- Supported Employment and Social Development Canada efforts in Foreign Credential Recognition (FCR) by funding services that aim to improve newcomers' access to information on navigating FCR processes, particularly in the healthcare sector.

Departmental Result 6: Immigrants and refugees feel part of and participate in Canadian society

Immigrant integration is a shared effort with federal, provincial/territorial and municipal partners, service providers, and civil society which encourages immigrants to contribute to building a stronger Canada.

Results achieved:

- Reinforced the commitment to strengthening connections between newcomers and their communities through:
  - Newly funded Settlement Program services implemented in April 2025, including enhanced Community Connections programming, which promote intercultural understanding, foster inclusive communities, and contribute to newcomers sense of belonging. In 2025- 26, 82% of newcomers reported a strong sense of belonging to Canada.
  - A range of other settlement services such as language training, employment support, and information and orientation which equip newcomers with skills and confidence to actively participate in and contribute to Canadian society.
- Maintained strong partnerships with federal, provincial/territorial and municipal partners, service provider organizations, and civil society to support newcomer integration.
  - 91 Local Immigration Partnerships that develop partnerships and plans around the needs of newcomers.
  - Francophone Immigration Networks, engaged approximately 300 partners to coordinate a structured approach to attracting, welcoming, and integrating French-speaking newcomers in inclusive Francophone and Acadian communities.
  - Provided Settlement Workers in Schools as a stand-alone service under the Settlement Program to over 141,000 newcomer parents and students.

Key risks

- The Department identified a risk of not meeting the 8.5% target for French-speaking permanent residents outside Quebec. It mitigated this risk through targeted Express Entry category-based selection and expanded domestic and international promotion.
- The Department also managed ongoing risks related to pressures on settlement and resettlement services driven by changing immigration levels, evolving client needs, and global crises, while working with partners to support newcomer integration and maintain service delivery.

Resources required to achieve results

Table 8 provides a summary of the planned and actual spending and full-time equivalents required to achieve results.

Table 8: Snapshot of resources required for Core responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration.

Resource	Planned	Actual
Spending	$3,999,913,801	$4,207,823,707
Full-time equivalents	4,557	3,779

The Finances section of the Infographic for IRCC on GC InfoBase page and the People section of the Infographic for IRCC on GC InfoBase page provide complete financial and human resources information related to its program inventory.

Related government priorities

This section highlights government priorities that are being addressed through this core responsibility.

Gender-based Analysis Plus

In 2025, permanent resident admissions were broadly gender-balanced, although variation existed across programs, reflecting structural factors like labour market demand, traditional gender-specific roles, social inequities, and migration pathways. Previously observed gender patterns persisted in the asylum program with more male admissions (58%) and in the family class program where female admissions were more predominant (61%). Economic immigration admissions continue to be broadly gender-balanced, but continued to reflect gendered occupational patterns, with higher proportions of males admitted in trades, construction, agriculture and STEM occupations while females were more predominantly admitted in caregiving, service, and health-related occupations.

Labour market and social outcomes for permanent residents in Canada continued to vary by gender, race and ethnicity, with racialized immigrant women persistently facing greater systemic barriers than other groups. India remains the leading source country for immigration to Canada across the economic and family class programs. The primary source countries for refugee and humanitarian program admissions vary by program stream. Eritrea, Afghanistan, Somalia, Syria and Ethiopia were the top five source countries for resettled refugee admissions. For the H&C and discretionary program admissions, the top source countries were Ukraine, China, Sudan, Haiti, and Colombia.

The age profile of permanent resident admissions remained stable, with the majority of admissions occurring among individuals aged 30 to 65. IRCC continued to observe an increase in the proportion of French-speaking immigrants admitted to provinces outside of Quebec, reflecting the impact of increased targets for francophone admissions, and the use of Express Entry category-based selection focused on French-language proficiency.

United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

The UN recognizes migration as a cross-cutting driver of sustainable development, affecting economic growth, inequality, social cohesion, and global partnerships. Through the admission, and economic and social integration of immigrants and refugees, Canada is supporting a number of important sustainable development goals. These include SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 8

(economic growth), SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 16 (peace and justice), SDGs 3 and 4 (good health and quality education), and SDG 17 (partnerships).

More information on IRCC's contributions to Canada's Federal Implementation Plan on the 2030 Agenda and the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy can be found in our Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy.

Program inventory

Core responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration is supported by the following programs:

- Federal Economic Immigration
- Regional Economic Immigration
- Family Reunification
- Humanitarian/Compassionate and Discretionary Immigration
- Refugee Resettlement
- Asylum
- Settlement

Additional information related to the program inventory for Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration is available on the Results page on GC InfoBase.

Core responsibility 3: Citizenship and Passports

In this section

- Description
- Quality of life impacts
- Progress on results
- Details on results
- Key risks
- Resources required to achieve results
- Related government priorities
- Program inventory

Description

IRCC promotes the rights and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship, and issues secure and internationally recognized Canadian citizenship and travel documents so that Canadians can participate fully in civic society and so that travel is facilitated across borders while contributing to international and domestic security.

Quality of life impacts

This core responsibility contributes to the "society" and "good governance" as well as "fairness and inclusion" domains of the Quality of Life Framework for Canada and, more specifically "sense of belonging," "confidence in institutions" and "performance of socio-economic groups" through all of the activities mentioned in the core responsibility description.

Progress on results

This section details the department's performance against its targets for each departmental result under Core responsibility 3: Citizenship and Passports.

Table 9 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and the actual result for each indicator under Eligible permanent residents become Canadian citizens in the last three fiscal years.

Table 9: Eligible permanent residents become Canadian citizens

Departmental Result Indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Result
1. Percentage of permanent residents who become Canadian citizens	≥ 85%	2026 (every five years)[12]	**2023**: 83% (2021) **2024**: 83% (2021) **2025: 83% (2021)**
2. Percentage of citizenship applications that met service standards	≥ 80%	End of each FY	**2023–24**: 66% **2024–25**: 86% **2025–26: 86%**
3. Percentage of citizenship applicants who report they were satisfied overall with the services they received	≥ 90%	End of each FY	**2023–24**: 88.6% **2024–25**: 92% **2025–26: 95%**

Table 10 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and actual result for each indicator under Canadians' international travel is facilitated in the last three fiscal years.

Table 10: Canadians' international travel is facilitated

Departmental Result Indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Result
1. Percentage compliance of the Canadian passport with international standards	100%	End of each FY	**2023–24**: 100% **2024–25**: 100% **2025–26: 100%**
2. Percentage of Canadian travel document applications that met service standards[13]	≥ 90%	End of each FY	**2023–24**: 91.4% **2024–25**: 78.5% **2025–26: 91.5%**
3. Percentage of passport applicants who report they were satisfied overall with the services they received	≥ 90%	End of each FY	**2023–24**: 84.7% **2024–25**: 86.5% **2025–26: 93%**

The Results section of the Infographic for IRCC on GC InfoBase page provides additional information on results and performance related to its program inventory.

Details on results

The following section describes the results for Core responsibility 3: Citizenship and Passports in 2025–26 compared with the planned results set out in IRCC's departmental plan for the year.

Departmental Result 7: Eligible permanent residents become Canadian citizens

The final step in the immigration process is for permanent residents to be granted Citizenship. IRCC strives to process these demands within service standards and seeks to improve client satisfaction.

Results achieved

- Granted citizenship to approximately 287,330 individuals in 2025–26.
- Increased online grant application usage to approximately 90%.

[12] Statistics Canada conducts the census every five years, and results are available after census data is published.

[13] Service standard timelines for passport services vary based on location and service being sought.

- Expanded in-person citizenship ceremonies to 1,875 (from 1,510).
- Increased opportunities for Indigenous participation in citizenship ceremonies and implemented official protocols to incorporate Indigenous smudging into ceremonies.
- Bill C-3, *An Act to amend the Citizenship Act* (2025), received royal assent representing a milestone in making the *Citizenship Act* more inclusive, while maintaining the value of Canadian citizenship.

Departmental Result 8: Canadians' international travel is facilitated

IRCC strives to process travel document applications within service standards and seeks to improve client satisfaction, and ensure that Canadian travel documents continue to be internationally recognized.

Results achieved

- Processed 4.3 million applications for travel documents and issued over 4.1 million travel documents.
- Almost 70% of renewal applications were approved through the automated decision making systems and approximately 43% of applications across the entire system benefited from automation, an increase of 7% over the previous year.
- Expanded online passport renewal services increases from a cap of 126 per day to 1,500 per day enabling approximately 137,000 applications to be submitted online compared to just under 4,000 the fiscal year before.
- Improved service standards for travel documents over the fiscal year by 13% over the previous year and saw a 6.3% increase in client satisfaction.
- Maintained 100% compliance with travel document standards set by the International Civil Aviation Organization.
- Continued modernization efforts related to passport systems abroad in collaboration with Global Affairs Canada.

Key risks

- In the Citizenship Program, due to the Budget Rationalization Exercise, resources to process higher volumes of new citizens has been reduced, IRCC was nevertheless able to meet and exceed service standards and client satisfaction targets.
- The Passport Program faced financial pressures in 2025–26 due to lower demand and reduced revenues. It implemented cost-containment measures (e.g., reductions in freight, materials, and staffing) and secured additional funding to stabilize the Passport Revolving Fund. Fee regulations were amended to replace outdated formulas with annual Consumer Price Index-based increases.
- The Passport Program advanced modernization efforts, including automation and expanded online service delivery, to support long-term financial sustainability while maintaining service standards.
- Service delivery disruptions in the Passport Program related to the Canada Post labour dispute were managed with minimal impact, and Canadians continued to access travel documents.

Resources required to achieve results

Table 11 provides a summary of the planned and actual spending and full-time equivalents required to achieve results.

Table 11: Snapshot of resources required for Core responsibility 3: Citizenship and Passport

Resource	Planned	Actual
Spending	$117,646,909	$96,950,950
Full-time equivalents	1,844	1,709

The Finances section of the Infographic for IRCC on GC InfoBase page and the People section of the Infographic for IRCC on GC InfoBase page provide complete financial and human resources information related to its program inventory.

Related government priorities

This section highlights government priorities that are being addressed through this core responsibility.

Gender-based Analysis Plus

Clients of the Citizenship and Passport programs remained gender-balanced in 2025-26 however, some structural barriers exist for certain client groups.

Data from the 2021 Census shows that citizenship uptake correlates with time in Canada and integration factors (language, education, employment). Certain groups including women, seniors, and refugees are overrepresented in lower-income and part-time employment and may therefore face greater knowledge- testing and language barriers. Caregiving roles can also affect a client's ability to complete applications and tests. By introducing targeted information sessions, new online tools and increasing access to virtual and in person ceremonies, IRCC is continuously working to bridge these gaps for all clients.

Within the passport program, clients wishing to display an X as their gender marker continue to face specific barriers when traveling to other countries. Individuals selecting gender X for their passports are informed that they may still be required, by other countries, to identify as Male or Female at a port of entry.

United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

IRCC's Core Responsibility 3 contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) primarily through social inclusion, rights, identity, mobility, and strong institutions. Without recognized citizenship and identity documents, individuals cannot fully participate in society or access rights. Turning residents into fully participating citizens, ensuring secure identity and mobility for all Canadians, and supporting inclusive, stable, and democratic societies are key results that support the SDGs. This includes SDG 16 (peace and justice), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 8 (economic growth), SDG 11 (sustainable cities), and SDG 17 (partnerships) by enabling secure identity, civic inclusion, and equal participation in society.

More information on IRCC's contributions to Canada's Federal Implementation Plan on the 2030 Agenda and the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy can be found in our Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy.

Program inventory

Core responsibility 3: Citizenship and Passports is supported by the following programs:

- Citizenship
- Passport

Additional information related to the program inventory for Citizenship and Passports is available on the Results page on GC InfoBase.

Internal services

In this section

- Description
- Progress on results
- Key Risks
- Resources required to achieve results
- Risks and compliance process
- Contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses

Description

Internal services refer to the activities and resources that support a department in its work to meet its corporate obligations and deliver its programs. The 10 categories of internal services are:

- acquisition management services
- communications services
- financial management services
- human resources management services
- information management services
- information technology services
- legal services
- material management services
- management and oversight services
- real property management services

Progress on results

This section presents details on how the department performed to achieve results and meet targets for internal services.

Human Resources Management Services

- Implemented workforce adjustment measures, reducing approximately 400 positions.
- Advanced workforce planning and workplace strategy initiatives to deliver on its plans and priorities for the sustainable future.
- Reviewed all supervisory positions in bilingual regions to ensure conformity with the new supervisor requirements of the *Official Languages Act*.
- Launched the Ombuds Office to support employee well-being and organizational transparency.

Diversity, equity, and inclusion

- Advanced anti-racism and inclusion initiatives, including publication of Anti-Racism Strategy 2.0 Progress Report.
- Prepared the launch of the ARDEI Index to measure executive performance.

Management and Oversight Services

- Processed 184,329 Access to Information or Privacy (ATIP) requests, representing 70% of the inventory.
- Reduced backlog for Client Records related ATIPs by over 41%.
- Improved efficiency through automation and new case management tools for ATIP requests.
- Advanced updates to IRCC's Departmental Results Framework to simplify reporting structure and improve alignment of departmental results.

Information management and information technology services

- Continued modernizing IRCC's digital services by enhancing the online client account, testing digital visas, implementing a new client relationship management platform, and advancing work on new case management and enterprise data platforms.
- Enhanced transparency by expanding access to officer decision notes for clients.
- Increased use of automation and AI tools to improve service delivery.
- Advanced the Data Coherence and Responsiveness initiative to improve the quality, consistency and reliability of departmental data, analytics products and key reporting indicators.
- Launched Phase 1 of a centralized process for data requests, improving transparency, prioritization and service delivery across IRCC.
- Strengthened enterprise data management by standardizing data definitions, methods and reporting approaches, reducing duplication and supporting more consistent reporting.
- Centralized and streamlined IM/IT intake processes to strengthen governance and support more timely, coordinated decision-making.
- Global Case Management System (GCMS) releases in 2025-26 advanced key departmental priorities, including Mass Authorities functionality, visa lifts, the Francophone Minority Community Student Pilot, and foundational work for the Passport Modernization Abroad and Asylum Reform project.

Key Risks

- The complexity of digital transformation may impact timing and realization of anticipated benefits from this initiative. IRCC continues to refine assumptions and adjust plans to reflect evolving operational conditions.
- Upcoming GCMS releases are facing capacity constraints due to the increasing volume and complexity of IT-enabled policy changes and business improvement initiatives. IRCC will continue to explore options to optimize and expand human and technical capacity to support the effective delivery of priority changes within the GCMS ecosystem.

- The department managed risks to employee wellness and organizational capacity during workforce adjustments and organizational change by strengthening communication, succession planning, and targeted supports to maintain critical skills and operations.

Resources required to achieve results

Table 12 provides a summary of the planned and actual spending and full-time equivalents required to achieve results.

Table 12: Resources required to achieve results for internal services this year

Resource	Planned	Actual
Spending	$629,219,589	$695,281,098
Full-time equivalents	3,078	3,001

The Finances section of the Infographic for IRCC on GC InfoBase page and the People section of the Infographic for IRCC on GC InfoBase page provide complete financial and human resources information related to its program inventory.

Risk and Compliance Process

The Risk and Compliance Process (RCP) is a self-assessment designed to help deputy heads verify that they have controls and practices in place to meet their accountabilities under legislation and Treasury Board policy, and to effectively manage risks within their departments.

In 2025–26, IRCC completed the RCP self-assessment. The results demonstrate that the department has strong practices and controls in several areas, including procurement, service improvements informed by client feedback, and promoting a values-based culture. The assessment also identified opportunities to strengthen management practices in areas such as data governance, financial management, performance management, and security.

In response, the department will:

- Strengthen departmental data governance by advancing the enterprise data inventory and applying enhanced data management practices;
- Reinforce financial management practices and decision support through enhanced monitoring and reporting;
- Improve accountability for executive and employee performance management through clearer guidance, stronger monitoring, and enhanced oversight; and,
- Apply stronger security controls and mitigation measures to support the secure management of classified information.

Contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses

Government of Canada departments are required to award at least 5% of the total value of contracts to Indigenous businesses every year.

As shown in Table 13, IRCC awarded 8.16% of the total value of all contracts to Indigenous businesses in 2025-26, thereby exceeding the Government of Canada's minimum 5% target.

Table 13: Total value of contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses

Contracting performance indicators	2025–26 Results
Total value of contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses(A)	$17,081,696.23
Total value of contracts awarded to Indigenous and non-Indigenous businesses (B)	$209,418,745.21
Value of exceptions approved by deputy head (C)	$0
Proportion of contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses [A / (B–C) × 100]	8.16%
Notes: For the purposes of the minimum 5% target, Indigenous Services Canada defines "Indigenous businesses" as: • businesses owned and operated by Elders, band and tribal council • businesses registered in the Government of Canada's Indigenous Business Directory • registered on a modern treaty beneficiary business list A "Contract" is a binding agreement for the procurement of a good, service, or construction and does not include real property leases. It includes contract amendments and contracts entered into by means of acquisition cards of more than $10,000.00.	

In its 2026–27 Departmental Plan, IRCC estimated that it would award 5% of the total value of its contracts to Indigenous businesses by the end of 2025–26.

Spending and human resources

In this section

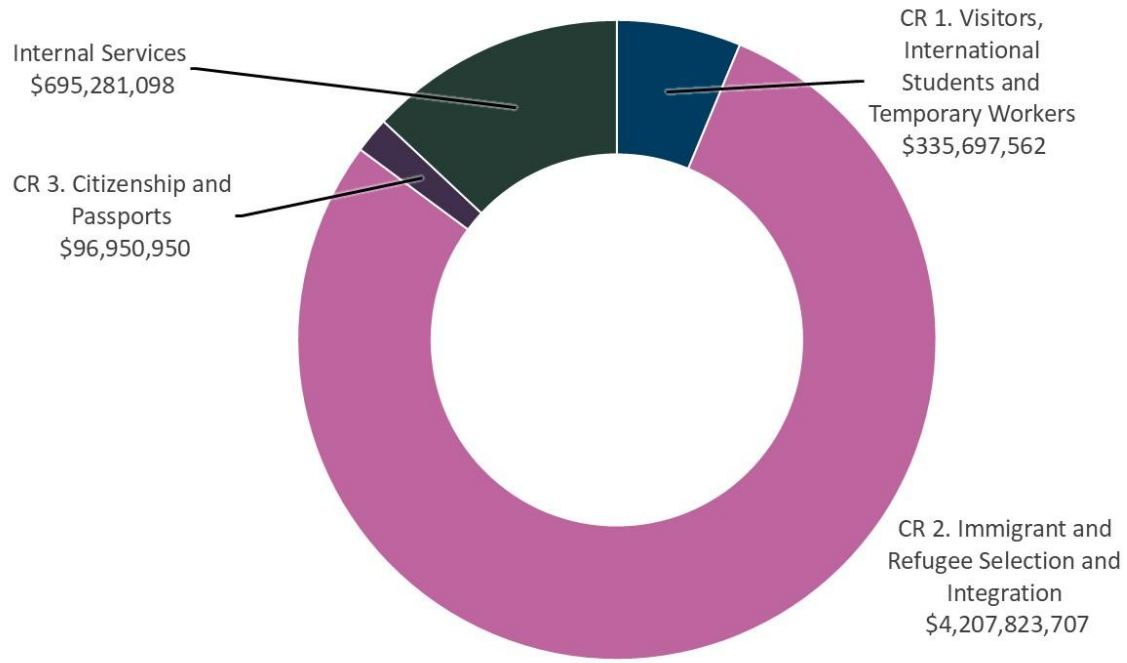
- Spending
- Funding
- Financial statement highlights
- Human resources

Spending

This section presents an overview of the department's actual and planned expenditures from 2023–24 to 2028–29.

Graph 1 presents how much the department spent in 2025–26 to carry out core responsibilities and internal services.

Graph 1: Actual spending by core responsibility in 2025–26



Text version of Graph 1

Spending by Core Responsibility	Amount (dollars)
CR 1. Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers	$ 335,697,562
CR 2. Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration	$ 4,207,823,707
CR 3. Citizenship and Passports	$ 96,950,950
Internal Services	$ 695,281,098

Analysis of actual spending by core responsibility

In 2025–26, the department spent $335.7 million under Core Responsibility 1: Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers to facilitate the entry of migrants who wished to come to Canada temporarily, while protecting the health, safety and security of Canadians. The Department worked with partners to verify that individuals met admissibility requirements. Under this core responsibility, IRCC processed visas, electronic travel authorizations, and work and study permits for tourists, business travelers, international students and temporary workers, whose spending and presence in Canada benefited the economy.

The Department spent $4.2 billion under Core Responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration to facilitate the admission and economic and social integration of immigrants and refugees who intended to stay in Canada permanently, while protecting the health, safety and security of Canadians. IRCC selected economic immigrant applicants to contribute to the Canadian economy, processed family member applicants to reunite families, and processed refugee and protected person applicants to provide a safe haven for those facing persecution, as set out in the multi-year Immigration Levels Plan. At the same time, the Department continued to work with federal, provincial/territorial and other partners to ensure that the support and services

are in place for the successful settlement and integration of permanent residents, as well as temporary housing for asylum seekers. The department also continued to invest in the Interim Federal Health Program to provide limited, temporary health-care coverage to vulnerable newcomers.

The Department spent $97.0 million under Core Responsibility 3: Citizenship and Passports to promote the rights and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship, and issue secure and internationally recognized Canadian citizenship and travel documents so that Canadians can participate fully in civic society and so that travel is facilitated across borders while contributing to international and domestic security.

Finally, the Department spent $695.3 million for Internal Services to meet its corporate obligations and deliver on its programs. IRCC continued to revitalize and/or implement new tools and initiatives, including working toward replacing the aging GCMS with a new Digital Platform (through the Digital Platform Modernization initiative) that is more reliable, flexible and accessible for all users. The Department also continued supporting digital transformation and business transformation to enhance service delivery and improve client service in all lines of business.

Budgetary performance summary

Table 14 shows the money that IRCC spent in each of the past three years on its core responsibilities and on internal services.

Table 14: Actual three-year spending on core responsibilities and internal services (dollars)

Core responsibilities and internal services	2025–26 Main Estimates	2025–26 total authorities available for use	Actual spending over three years (authorities used)
Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers	$427,247,353	$428,323,517	• 2023–24: $520,355,542 • 2024–25: $409,035,843 • 2025–26: $335,697,562
Immigrants and Refugee Selection and Integration	$3,999,913,801	$4,680,775,786	• 2023–24: $4,674,884,681 • 2024–25: $5,260,844,875 • 2025–26: $4,207,823,707
Citizenship and Passports	$117,646,909	$267,862,295	• 2023–24: $244,311,930 • 2024–25: $222,547,042 • 2025–26: $96,950,950
Subtotal	$4,544,808,063	$5,376,961,599	• 2023–24: $5,439,552,153 • 2024–25: $5,892,427,760 • 2025–26: $4,640,472,219
Internal services	$629,219,589	$741,806,101	• 2023–24: $554,703,163 • 2024–25: $616,112,136 • 2025–26: $695,281,098
Total	$5,174,027,652	$6,118,767,699	• 2023–24: $5,994,255,316 • 2024–25: $6,508,539,896 • 2025–26: $5,335,753,317

Analysis of the past three years of spending

The 2025–26 actual spending decreased by $658.5M (or 11%) in comparison with 2023–24. The decrease is mainly due to the conclusion of several temporary funding sources that have supported the department in recent years, including allocations for the Afghanistan Resettlement Commitment, the temporary accommodation for asylum claimants, and the special immigration measures for Ukrainians, as well as a reduction in funding for the Interim Housing Assistance Program.

In addition, Budget 2023 directed federal government departments to conduct spending reviews. In response, IRCC committed to reducing its operating expenditures by $103.1M in 2025–26, prioritizing modernization to minimize impacts on clients.

These reductions are partially offset by incremental funding received for the Interim Federal Health Program and the Canada–Quebec Accord on immigration.

The Finances section of the Infographic for IRCC on GC Infobase provides more financial information from previous years.

Planned spending for next three years

Table 15 shows IRCC's planned spending for each of the next three years on its core responsibilities and on internal services.

Table 15: Planned three-year spending on core responsibilities and internal services (dollars)

Core responsibilities and internal services	2026–27 planned spending	2027–28 planned spending	2028–29 planned spending
Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers	$312,231,901	$307,558,386	$325,499,738
Immigrants and Refugee Selection and Integration	$3,423,546,530	$2,630,309,240	$2,461,265,928
Citizenship and Passports	$61,473,254	$2,754,601	$66,463,299
Subtotal	**$3,797,251,685**	**$2,940,622,227**	**$2,853,228,965**
Internal services	$619,629,932	$484,525,674	$440,673,797
Total	**$4,416,881,617**	**$3,425,147,901**	**$3,293,902,762**

Analysis of the next three years of spending

The total planned expenditures are decreasing by $1.1 billion (or 25%) over three years. The decreasing trend is mainly attributable to:

- The temporary top-up funding for the Interim Federal Health Program ending in 2026–27 to manage asylum-related expenditures as the system continues to respond to elevated claim volumes;
- Funding for the Interim Housing Assistance Program for asylum claimants ending in 2026–27;
- Funding reductions stemming from the Comprehensive Expenditure Review;
- Temporary funding ending for the implementation of Tranche 1 and 2 of the Digital Platform Modernization Phase 3 programme, intake as well as the procurement and implementation of the back-end Case Management Platform; and
- The temporary funding supporting the stabilization and integrity of Canada's asylum system, including capacity to manage two new categories of ineligible claims.

The planned spending for 2026–27 to 2028–29 reflects the impact of the reductions announced in the 2026-2028 Immigration Levels Plan as well as the impact of the funding for the Protected Persons in Canada and the In-Canada Workers one-time initiatives.

Even though the planned expenditures are decreasing over three years, the department will continue to enhance efficiency and boost productivity. The department is modernizing its operations, implementing new policies and infrastructure to improve services and transform the way it does business. This transformation will support IRCC's ability to successfully achieve departmental results, now and in the future. Additionally, Budget 2025 introduced new measures to make federal programs and services more effective and focused. Greater efficiency will allow resources to be directed towards increasing public service productivity and improving how services are delivered to Canadians, particularly through the integration of technology and artificial intelligence (AI).

The Finances section of the Infographic for IRCC on GC Infobase provides more detailed financial information related to future years.

Budgetary actual gross spending

Table 16: Budgetary actual gross spending summary (dollars)

Table 16 reconciles gross planned spending with net spending for 2025–26.

Core responsibilities and internal services	2025–26 actual gross spending	2025–26 actual revenues netted against expenditures	2025–26 actual net spending (authorities used)
Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers	$348,175,216	$12,477,653	$335,697,562
Immigrants and Refugee Selection and Integration	$4,207,823,707	0	$4,207,823,707
Citizenship and Passports	$661,090,519	$564,139,569	$96,950,950
Subtotal	**$5,217,089,441**	**$576,617,222**	**$4,640,472,219**
Internal services	$695,281,098	0	$695,281,098
Total	**$5,912,370,539**	**$576,617,222**	**$5,335,753,317**

Analysis of budgetary actual gross spending summary

Through its activities, the Department collects revenues on behalf of the government. Of these collected revenues, the Department has special revenue spending authority for the Passport Program and the International Experience Canada Program.

The International Experience Canada Program operates on a vote-netted revenue basis, where the Department has the permission to collect and spend revenues earned. Its revenues are generated through the collection of a participation fee.

The Passport Program operates on a full cost-recovery basis over its 10-year business cycle and generates revenues through fees paid for passports and other travel documents.

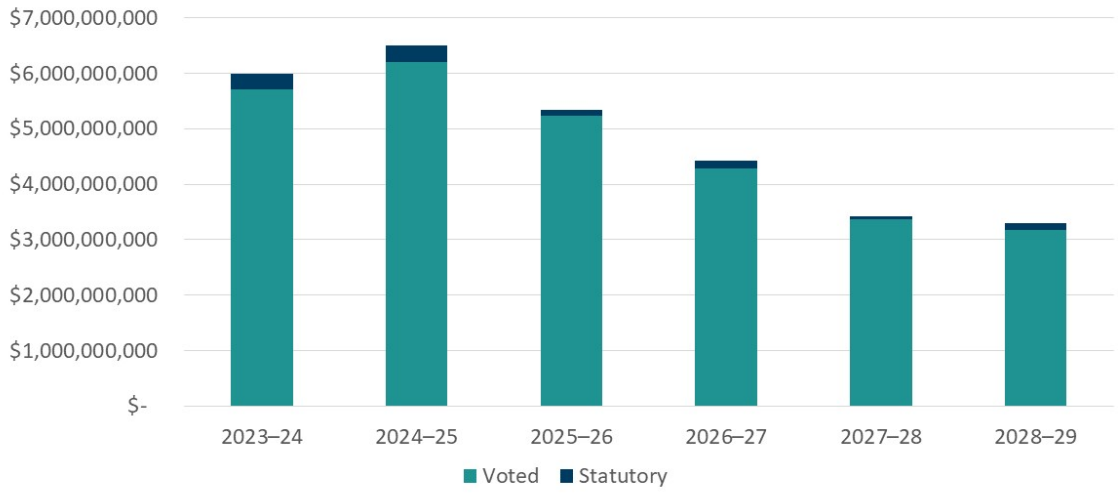
The Finances section of the Infographic for IRCC on GC Infobase provides information on the alignment of IRCC's spending with Government of Canada's spending and activities.

Funding

This section provides an overview of the department's voted and statutory funding for its core responsibilities and for internal services.

Graph 2 summarizes the department's approved voted and statutory funding from 2023–24 to 2028–29.

Graph 2: Approved funding (statutory and voted) over a six-year period



Text version of graph 2

Graph 2 includes the following information in a bar graph:

Fiscal year	Statutory	Voted	Total
2023–24	$ 281,601,336	$ 5,712,653,980	$ 5,994,255,316
2024–25	$ 301,905,265	$ 6,206,634,631	$ 6,508,539,896
2025–26	$95,709,342	$ 5,240,043,975	$ 5,335,753,317
2026–27	$ 128,124,655	$ 4,288,756,962	$ 4,416,881,617
2027–28	$ 60,247,883	$ 3,364,900,018	$ 3,425,147,901
2028–29	$ 114,831,509	$ 3,179,071,253	$ 3,293,902,762

Analysis of statutory and voted funding over a six-year period

This graph presents the Department's financial figures, with actual expenditures shown for fiscal years 2023–24 to 2025–26, and planned expenditures for 2026–27 to 2028–29. As illustrated, IRCC's actual spending reached a peak in 2024–25 before beginning to reduce in 2025–26.

IRCC's actual expenditures increased between 2023–24 and 2024–25 mainly driven by the one-time payment to Quebec in recognition of expenses for the provision of services to asylum claimants, including temporary housing, higher costs under the Interim Federal Health Program,

and under the interim housing support for asylum claimants, additional funding for the immigration level plans, and investments in IT stabilization and modernization.

The decrease in 2025–26 actuals reflects the reduction of major sources of funding that peaked in 2024–25, including the one time payment to Quebec in recognition of expenses for the provision of services to asylum claimants, including temporary housing, immigration levels and the Interim Housing Assistance Program, as well as, declining support for key temporary initiatives, such as the Afghanistan Resettlement Initiative and the provision of temporary accommodation to asylum claimants. These reductions are partly offset by increased funding for the Interim Federal Health Program, payment for interim housing support for the City of Toronto, and continued investments in Digital Platform Modernization.

The downward trend from 2024–25 to 2025–26 continues through the 2026–27 to 2028–29 Planned expenditures, driven largely by the end of temporary top-up funding for the Interim Federal Health Program, reduced funding for the Interim Housing Assistance Program, and budget reductions resulting from the Comprehensive Expenditure Review. The conclusion of temporary funding for Tranche 1 and 2 of Digital Platform Modernization Phase 3 and lower funding under the 2025–2027 Immigration Levels Plan also contribute to this reduction.

The planned spending for 2026–27 to 2028–29 also reflects the impact of the reductions announced in the 2026-2028 Immigration Levels Plan as well as the impact of the funding for the Protected Persons in Canada and the In-Canada Workers one-time initiatives.

Consult the Public Accounts of Canada for further information on IRCC's departmental voted and statutory expenditures.

Financial statement highlights

This section present IRCC's Financial statements (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Table 17 summarizes the expenses and revenues for 2025–26 which net to the cost of operations before government funding and transfers.

Table 17: Condensed Statement of Operations (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2026 (dollars)

Financial information	2025–26 actual results	2025–26 planned results	Difference (actual results minus planned)
Total expenses	6,263,170,761	6,145,859,789	117,310,972
Total revenues	570,468,998	617,075,193	(46,606,195)
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	5,692,701,763	5,528,784,596	163,917,167

Analysis of expenses and revenues for 2025-26

Total expenses for 2025–26 are $117.3 million (2%) higher than the planned results. This variance is mainly attributable to new in-year funding received through the Supplementary Estimates for the Interim Federal Health Program and Workforce adjustments. The increase was also driven by other factors, including higher-than-planned termination benefit expenditures and increased legal service fees.

The departmental re-spendable revenues are $46.6 million (8%) lower than the planned revenues due to lower-than-anticipated demand for passports, driven by the socio-economic environment, including inflation, economic instability, and the impact of tariffs on the economy. The variance is also explained by remissions issued for certain 2024–25 applications whose processing times exceeded service standards. While these remissions were paid in 2025–26, they were not included in the forecast.

The 2025–26 planned results information is provided in IRCC's Consolidated Future-Oriented Statement of Operations and Notes 2025–26.

Table 18 summarizes actual expenses and revenues and shows the net cost of operations before government funding and transfers.

Table 18: Condensed Statement of Operations (unaudited) for 2024–25 and 2025–26 (dollars)

Financial information	2025–26 actual results	2024–25 actual results	Difference (2025–26 minus 2024–25)
Total expenses	6,263,170,761	7,464,499,838	(1,201,329,077)
Total revenues	570,468,998	644,364,945	(73,895,947)
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	5,692,701,763	6,820,134,893	(1,127,433,130)

Analysis of differences in expenses and revenues between 2024–25 and 2025–26

Expenses

Total expenses of $6,263.2 million in 2025-26 included $2,720.1 million (43%) in transfer payments, 1,779.4 million (28%) in professional and special services and $1,420.3 million (23%) in salaries and employee benefits.

Total expenses decrease by $1,201.3 million (16%) compared to the previous year. This variance is primarily due to a decrease in transfer payments, driven by a one-time, stand alone payment to Quebec in 2024-25 in recognition of expenses for the provision of services to asylum claimants, lower expenditures under the Interim Housing Assistance Program and a decrease in funding under the Resettlement Assistance Program following the conclusion of the Canada-Ukraine Transitional Assistance Initiative provided.

Revenues

Total revenues amounted to $1,874.2 million in 2025–26, of which $1,303.7 million (70%) were revenues earned on behalf of the government and $570.5 million (30%) were departmental re-spendable revenues, largely composed of passport program revenues and International Experience Canada revenues.

Revenues earned on behalf of the government decreased by $359.2 million (22%) compared to the previous year. This variance is mainly attributable to a decline in immigration service fees resulting from a lower intake of temporary resident applications, consistent with reduced temporary resident targets and tighter controls under the 2026-2028 Immigration Levels Plan.

Departmental re-spendable revenues decreased by $73.9 million (11%) compared to the previous year, mainly attributable to a decline in passport applications, driven by the socio-economic environment, including inflation, economic instability, and the impact of tariffs on the economy. It

also reflects the fact that revenues recognized in 2024–25 included amounts collected in 2023–24 that had previously been recorded as deferred revenue. The recognition of these amounts in 2024–25 increased the revenue for that fiscal year and raised the comparative baseline. In addition, a shift in the mix of products requested contributed to the decline in revenue, as these products generated lower average fees than those requested in the previous year.

Table 19 provides a brief snapshot of the amounts the department owes or must spend (liabilities) and its available resources (assets), which helps to indicate its ability to carry out programs and services.

Table 19: Condensed Statement of Financial Position (unaudited) as at March 31, 2026 (dollars)

Financial information	Actual fiscal year (2025–26)	Previous fiscal year (2024–25)	Difference (2025–26 minus 2024–25)
Total net financial assets	983,681,697	1,191,463,182	(207,781,485)
Total net liabilities	713,078,762	947,588,447	(234,509,685)
Departmental net financial asset	270,602,935	243,874,735	26,728,200
Total non-financial assets	142,570,850	175,371,316	(32,800,466)
Departmental net financial position	413,173,785	419,246,051	(6,072,266)

Analysis of department's liabilities and assets since last fiscal year

Net financial assets

Total net financial assets decreased by $207.8 million (17%) in 2025–26 compared to 2024–25, primarily due to a reduction in the amount due from the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF). This decrease is mainly attributable to lower accounts payable and accrued liabilities. It reflects year-end timing differences between when transactions affect authorities and when funds are disbursed to or received from the CRF.

Net liabilities

Total net liabilities decreased by $234.5 million (25%) in 2025–26 compared to 2024–25 and is mainly attributable to a reduction in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Non-financial assets

Total non-financial assets decreased by $32.8 million (19%) in 2025–26 compared to 2024–25, primarily due to lower capital asset acquisitions, asset write-offs, and the annual amortization expense.

Human resources

This section presents an overview of the department's actual and planned human resources from 2023–24 to 2028–29.

Table 20 shows a summary in full-time equivalents of human resources for IRCC's core responsibilities and for its internal services for the previous three fiscal years.

Table 20: Actual human resources for core responsibilities and internal services

Core responsibilities and internal services	2023–24 actual full-time equivalents	2024–25 actual full-time equivalents	2025–26 actual full-time equivalents
Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers	2,649	2,806	2,282
Immigrants and Refugee Selection and Integration	4,785	4,621	3,779
Citizenship and Passports	2,164	2,010	1,709
Subtotal	**9,598**	**9,437**	**7,770**
Internal services	3,044	3,326	3,001
Total	**12,642**	**12,763**	**10,770**

Analysis of human resources for the last three years

In 2025–26, actual full-time equivalents (FTEs) decreased by 1,871 FTEs (15%) compared with 2023–24. Following the downward trend in IRCC funding, salary resources that had previously supported key activities under the Afghanistan resettlement initiative and the special immigration measures for Ukrainians were significantly reduced, consequently leading to a noticeable reduction in the workforce. Although less pronounced, salary funding also declined due to reduced immigration levels under the Immigration Levels Plan and the stabilization of client support technology and tools, further contributing to the overall downward trend in workforce levels. These funding reductions were amplified by the measures introduced in Budget 2023, which directed federal departments to undertake comprehensive spending reviews, prompting additional adjustments to personnel capacity across the department.

Table 21 shows the planned full-time equivalents for each of IRCC's core responsibilities and for its internal services for the next three years. Human resources for the current fiscal year are forecast based on year to date.

Table 21: Human resources planning summary for core responsibilities and internal services

Core responsibilities and internal services	2026–27 planned full-time equivalents	2027–28 planned full-time equivalents	2028–29 planned full-time equivalents
Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers	1,933	1,830	1,797
Immigrants and Refugee Selection and Integration	4,772	4,511	4,050
Citizenship and Passports	1,735	1,744	1,732
Subtotal	**8,440**	**8,085**	**7,579**
Internal services	3,036	2,703	2,457
Total	**11,476**	**10,788**	**10,036**

Analysis of human resources for the next three years

The planned full time equivalent (FTE) workforce is projected to decline by 1,440 FTEs (13%) over the next three years. This reduction is primarily driven by the conclusion of several temporary funding and restrictive fiscal measures, including:

- The expiry in 2027–28 of temporary personnel funding supporting the stabilization and integrity of Canada's asylum system, including capacity to manage two new categories of ineligible claims;

- The termination in 2027–28 of temporary funding for the implementation of Digital Platform Modernization Tranche 2, Phase 3, enabled through the acquisition of a new back end Case Management Platform;
- Reduced funding resulting from the decision to lower immigration targets under the 2025-2027 Immigration Levels Plan;
- The end of the one time measure designed to accelerate the transition of work permit holders to permanent resident status in 2026 and 2027;
- The sunsetting of temporary funding for the Protected Person in Canada initiative; and
- Personnel funding reductions arising from the Comprehensive Expenditures Review.

The decrease in forecasted FTEs is partially offset by the fact that the 2026-2028 immigration levels plan indicates a more significant reduction in FTEs in 2026–27; this reduction then stabilizes starting in 2027–28.

Supplementary information tables

The following supplementary information tables are available on IRCC's website:

- Details on transfer payment programs
- Gender-based analysis plus
- Response to Parliamentary committees and external audits

Federal tax expenditures

The tax system can be used to achieve public policy objectives through the application of special measures such as low tax rates, exemptions, deductions, deferrals and credits. The Department of Finance Canada publishes cost estimates and projections for these measures each year in the Report on Federal Tax Expenditures. This report also provides detailed background information on tax expenditures, including descriptions, objectives, historical information and references to related federal spending programs as well as evaluations and GBA Plus of tax expenditures.

Corporate information

Departmental profile

Appropriate minister: The Hon. Lena Metlege Diab, ECNS, KC, P.C., M.P.

Institutional head: Ted Gallivan

Ministerial portfolio: Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship

Enabling instruments: Section 95 of the *Constitution Act, 1867*, the *Citizenship Act*, the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, and the *Canadian Passport Order*.

Year of incorporation / commencement: 1994

Departmental contact information

Mailing address:

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Email: ParliamentaryReports-RapportsParlementaires@cic.gc.ca

Website: Immigration and citizenship - Canada.ca

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, departments or individuals; and payments to Crown corporations.

core responsibility (responsabilité essentielle)

An enduring function or role performed by a department. The departmental results listed for a core responsibility reflect the outcomes that the department seeks to influence or achieve.

Departmental Plan (plan ministériel)

A report that outlines the anticipated activities and expected performance of an appropriated department over a three-year period. Departmental Plans are usually tabled in Parliament in spring.

departmental priority (priorité)

A plan, project or activity that a department focuses and reports on during a specific planning period. Priorities represent the most important things to be done or those to be addressed first to help achieve the desired departmental results.

departmental result (résultat ministériel)

A high-level outcome related to the core responsibilities of a department.

departmental result indicator (indicateur de résultat ministériel)

A quantitative or qualitative measure that assesses progress toward a departmental result

departmental results framework (cadre ministériel des résultats)

A framework that connects the department's core responsibilities to its departmental results and departmental result indicators.

Departmental Results Report (rapport sur les résultats ministériels)

A report outlining a department's accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results set out in the corresponding Departmental Plan.

full-time equivalent (équivalent temps plein)

Measures the person years in a departmental budget. An employee's scheduled hours per week divided by the employer's hours for a full-time workweek calculates a full-time equivalent. For example, an employee who works 20 hours in a 40-hour standard workweek represents a 0.5 full-time equivalent.

gender-based analysis plus (GBA Plus) (analyse comparative entre les sexes plus [ACS Plus])

An analytical tool that helps to understand the ways diverse individuals experience policies, programs and other initiatives. Applying GBA Plus to policies, programs and other initiatives helps to identify the different needs of the people affected, the ways to be more responsive and inclusive, and the methods to anticipate and mitigate potential barriers to accessing or benefitting from the initiative. GBA Plus goes beyond biological (sex) and socio-cultural (gender) differences to consider other factors, such as age, disability, education, ethnicity, economic status, geography (including rurality), language, race, religion, and sexual orientation.

government priorities (priorités gouvernementales)

For the purpose of the 2025–26 Departmental Results Report, government priorities are the high-level themes outlining the government's agenda as announced in the 2025 Speech from the Throne.

horizontal initiative (initiative horizontale)

A program, project or other initiative where two or more federal departments receive funding to work collaboratively on a shared outcome usually linked to a government priority, and where the ministers involved agree to designate it as horizontal. Specific reporting requirements apply, including that the lead department must report on combined expenditures and results.

Indigenous business (entreprise autochtone)

Requirements for verifying Indigenous businesses for the purposes of the departmental result report are available through the Indigenous Services Canada Mandatory minimum 5% Indigenous procurement target website.

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 a department did with its resources to achieve its results, how well those results compare to what the department intended to achieve, and how well lessons learned have been identified.

performance indicator (indicateur de rendement)

A qualitative or quantitative measure that assesses progress toward a departmental-level or program-level result, or the expected outputs or outcomes of a program, policy or initiative.

plan (plan)

The articulation of strategic choices, which provides information on how a department 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 to the expected result.

planned spending (dépenses prévues)

For Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports, planned spending refers to those amounts presented in Main Estimates.

Departments must determine their planned spending and be able to defend the financial numbers presented in their Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports.

program (programme)

An individual, group, or combination of services and activities managed together within a department and focused on a specific set of outputs, outcomes or service levels.

program inventory (répertoire des programmes)

A listing that identifies all the department's programs and the resources that contribute to delivering on the department's core responsibilities and achieving its results.

result (résultat)

An outcome or output related to the activities of a department, policy, program or initiative.

statutory expenditures (dépenses législatives)

Spending approved through legislation passed in Parliament, other than appropriation acts. The legislation sets out the purpose and the terms and conditions of the expenditures.

target (cible)

A quantitative or qualitative, measurable goal that a department, program or initiative plans to achieve within a specified time period.

voted expenditures (dépenses votées)

Spending approved annually through an appropriation act passed in Parliament. The vote also outlines the conditions that govern the spending.