



# Department of Justice Canada

## Performance Report

For the period ending  
March 31, 1999

Canada

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

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The *Report on Plans and Priorities* provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The *Departmental Performance Report* provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring *Report on Plans and Priorities*.

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## Foreword

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

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

This year, the Fall Performance Package is comprised of 82 Departmental Performance Reports and the government's report *Managing for Results - Volumes 1 and 2*.

This *Departmental Performance Report*, covering the period ending March 31, 1999, provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the department's pilot *Report on Plans and Priorities* for 1998-99. The key result commitments for all departments and agencies are also included in Volume 2 of *Managing for Results*.

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

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

This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board Secretariat Internet site:  
<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/tb/key.html>

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# **Department of Justice**

## **Performance Report**

**For the period  
ending  
March 31, 1999**

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



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## CHART OF KEY RESULTS COMMITMENTS

<i>To provide Canadians with:</i>	<i>to be demonstrated by:</i>	<i>Achievements reported in:</i>
<p>Legal services to the Government of Canada and its departments and agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New and innovative legal service delivery mechanisms.</li> <li>• Strategic partnerships between the Department and client departments and agencies.</li> <li>• Client satisfaction with timeliness, cost-effectiveness and quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPR pages 9-14</li> </ul>
<p>A justice system that responds to public concerns about safety and security, meets the needs of a modern pluralistic society and reflects the values of Canadians.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A balanced approach to criminal justice.</li> <li>• Integration of justice policies with the government's broad policy agenda.</li> <li>• An equitable and accessible justice system that is responsive to the needs of an evolving and diverse population.</li> <li>• Public confidence and trust in the justice system.</li> <li>• Leadership on international justice issues through proactive and coherent policy and operations approaches.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPR pages 18-21</li> <li>• DPR pages 15-18</li> <li>• DPR pages 22-23</li> <li>• DPR pages 21</li> <li>• DPR pages 21-22</li> </ul>





## SECTION I: THE MINISTER'S MESSAGE

I am pleased to present the **Department of Justice's Performance Report for 1998-99**, highlighting a year of progress in strengthening confidence in Canada's justice system through the development and implementation of laws and policies that emphasize Canadian values of respect, accountability and accessibility. The work carried out last year by the Department focused on the priorities of Canadians and their concerns about crime, especially youth crime and the needs of victims of crime.

As Minister of Justice, I introduced the new *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, which offers a comprehensive approach to dealing with youth crime through prevention, meaningful consequences and intensified rehabilitation. Changes to the *Criminal Code* last spring gave victims of crime greater input into the criminal justice process and will increase revenues to provincial and territorial governments to help pay for important services they provide to victims. I am pleased to report that communities in every province and territory have participated in the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention, which continues to work in partnership with governments of all levels and the business sector, to confront the root causes of crime from a social development perspective.

Canadians sent a strong message to impaired drivers by supporting legislation to toughen penalties in the *Criminal Code* for drinking and driving. A modernized *Extradition Act* has improved Canada's ability to deal with international crime and bring legal processes in line with the challenges and practices of today. A review of the *Canadian Human Rights Act* is also an important part of efforts to make sure that the law keeps pace with the concerns and values of an increasingly diverse society.

As Attorney General and legal advisor to the Government of Canada and its departments and agencies, I am pleased to report on our accomplishments in responding to the growing pressures on federal legal resources and reduce the overall cost of government. We have worked to ensure the continued delivery of quality, timely and cost-effective legal advice and services to all federal departments and agencies.

Canadian laws and courts have evolved over decades to assume a larger role in resolving increasingly complex social policy issues. At the close of the millennium, the Department of Justice reaffirms its commitment to leadership and partnership with the provinces and territories in providing sound legal infrastructures and approaches attuned to the unique environments in which justice is carried out. In designing justice programs that are practical and effective, there is also an important partnership role for individuals and communities to contribute toward long-lasting solutions.

The Department of Justice is proud to report its achievements in strengthening confidence in a justice system dedicated to serving all Canadians into the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

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

## SECTION II: DEPARTMENTAL OVERVIEW

### *Mission and Mandate*

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

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

The Department of Justice was created by an Act of Parliament in 1868 to be responsible for the legal affairs of the Government as a whole and to provide legal services to individual departments and agencies. The Department's work reflects the duties of its Minister's dual role as Attorney General of Canada and as Minister of Justice.

The Attorney General protects the interests of the Crown within the framework of existing legislation. This involves providing legal advice and services to federal departments and agencies, including the regulation and conduct of litigation. The Attorney General also prosecutes for violations of all federal legislation other than the *Criminal Code* in the provinces and for violations of all federal legislation, including the *Criminal Code*, in the territories.

The function of the Minister of Justice relates mainly to the policy considerations underlying those areas of substantive law for which the Minister is directly responsible. The Minister of Justice has general responsibility for federal policies related to the administration of justice, except for policing, corrections and parole. The Minister has lead or shared responsibility for criminal justice policy, human rights law, family and youth law, administrative law, aboriginal justice, access to information and privacy law, official languages law, and the Government's mandate for courts and judges and Canada's participation in the activities of international organizations working towards the development of private international law and the unification of private law. The Minister is also responsible for the implementation of policy objectives through programs; issues relating to fairness and equality in the justice system; the legal mechanisms used by departments and agencies to achieve the overall objectives of the Government; the drafting of government bills and regulations; the examination of regulations; and for ensuring that the government's legislation and regulations comply with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedom* and with other government policy and legislation.

## *Operating Environment*

### **Stakeholders and Clients**

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

### **Objective**

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

### **Strategic Priorities**

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

- New and innovative legal service delivery mechanisms.
- Strategic partnerships between the Department and client departments and agencies.
- A balanced approach to criminal justice.
- Integrating Justice policies with the government's broad policy agenda .
- An equitable and accessible justice system that is responsive to the needs of an evolving and diverse population.
- Public confidence and trust in the justice system.
- Leadership on international justice issues through proactive and coherent policy and operations approaches.

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

## Challenges

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

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

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

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

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

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

## *Organization*

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

### **1. Government Client Services Business Line**

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

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

### **2. Law and Policy Business Line**

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

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

### **3. Administration Business Line**

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

**Description:** The Administration business line encompasses the complete range of corporate management and administrative services required to support the Department's program delivery and internal administration. The Administration business line is divided

into two service lines: Corporate Management and Administrative Services. (Note that since the 1997-98 Part III was tabled, the Special Programs service line was moved from the Administration business line and incorporated into the Justice Programs service line of the Law and Policy business line.)

## **Organization Structure**

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

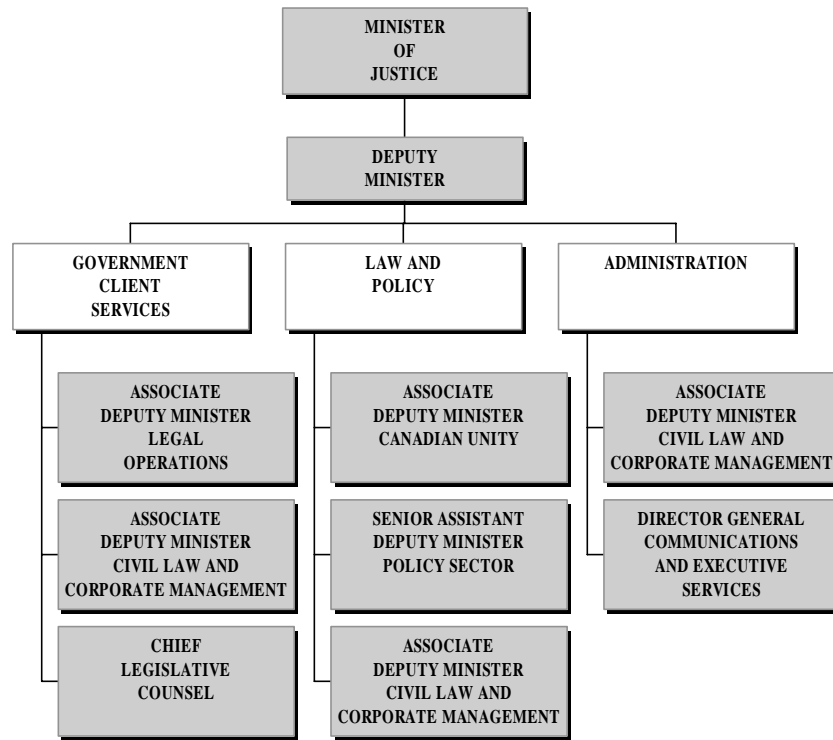
The services of the Administration of Justice Program are provided through three highly decentralized organizational components: Headquarters in Ottawa; thirty-five departmental legal services units (DLSUs) co-located with specific client departments and agencies; and eleven regional offices located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

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

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

## Organizational Chart

Unshaded boxes represent the Business lines





## **SECTION III: DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE**

### ***A. Performance Expectations***

In its 1998-99 Part III of the Main Estimates the Department identified performance expectations which are summarized below for each of its three business lines.

#### **Government Client Services Business Line**

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

#### **Law and Policy Business Line**

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

#### **Administration Business Line**

- *Developing and executing strategy to support an integrated approach to human resource management.*
- *Preparing the Department for the Year 2000 by addressing the communications and connectivity requirements.*
- *Allocating resources efficiently and effectively to support departmental priorities*

## B. Performance Accomplishments

### Financial Information

<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>(millions of dollars)</b>		
	1998-99 Planned Spending	<b>1998-99 Total Authorities</b>	<b>1998- 99 Actual</b>
<b>Government Client Services</b>	148.1	171.7	<b>178.9</b>
<b>Law and Policy</b>	457.5	443.0	<b>426.1</b>
<b>Administration</b>	31.4	42.0	<b>41.8</b>
<b>Total Department</b>	637.0	656.7	<b>646.8</b>

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

The figures shown in the above table and those found in Section V of this Report are based on the Department's Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure (PRAS) as tabled in its 1998-99 Estimates Part III.

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

#### Government Client Services Business Line

<b>Planned Spending (1998-99 RPP)</b>	<b>\$148,083,000</b>
<b>Total Authorities (Public Accounts)</b>	\$171,749,327
1998-99 Actuals (Public Accounts)	\$178,907,556

Since 1995, the Department has been reviewing and redesigning the structure of its services, emphasizing the need for client-focused services and shared accountability for the delivery of legal services. These efforts have given rise to a number of initiatives, projects and activities aimed at achieving the goal of delivering quality and cost-effective legal services. Furthermore, the Reference Level Review exercise will lead to the identification of measures that will enable the Department to conduct its business in a more efficient fashion.

## **Client-Focused Services**

The Department's approach to client-focused services includes a number of activities and projects aimed at achieving and supporting the goal of delivering high quality, timely and cost-effective services to clients.

**Client Driven Services (CDS) and Annual Service Plans** - The Department concluded agreements with the majority of client departments and agencies in government. Each CDS agreement is reviewed as to the quality of the agreement and as to whether standard terms and conditions have been respected. Feedback is provided to the legal services unit regarding improvements to the agreements.

An extensive identification and analysis of the trends and costs associated with the delivery of legal services was conducted and a costing model was developed and approved.

A Reference Level Review was initiated for the Government Client Service (GCS) business line and Federal Prosecution Service (FPS) in February 1999 and a preliminary identification of resource needs was made at that time.

The Department finalized a costing model, which outlines the cost of delivering legal services. The Reference Level Review will address workload issues.

**Dispute Resolution (DR)** - The Department continued to assume its role as a leader in the development and implementation of DR in Canada, focusing its efforts on the strategic implementation of DR at the federal level. In providing this leadership, the Department has successfully implemented the \$4.6-million "DR Fund", established with Treasury Board to provide support to federal organizations to develop and use innovative, non-litigious means of resolving disputes. In 1998-99, 23 projects received funding. The Department has also published a Public Legal Information and Education booklet on DR, designed to introduce and explain DR concepts and processes to the Canadian public. In addition, the Department has launched a "shared mediators" program designed to provide mediation services to a wide variety of federal departments and agencies in cases of harassment and conflict in the workplace. Another new initiative, the "DR Award in Law Studies" has been established to encourage and recognize the work of law students across the country in pursuing new ideas and excellence in the field of DR.

**Re-engineering Legal Practices** - In collaboration with specific clients, the Department is reviewing its legal practice in order to better manage the litigation and legislative processes, learn how risk assessment can facilitate earlier resolution and facilitate the resolution of more cases through alternative means including dispute resolution.

The Department has been an active participant in the review of the legislative and regulatory processes conducted by an interdepartmental steering committee co-chaired by the Chief Legislative Counsel and the Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet. The

committee's most significant achievement during the year has been the preparation of a new Cabinet Directive on Law-making. The Directive was approved by the Cabinet in March 1999 and is intended to strengthen the ability of public servants to support the Government in the preparation and enactment of legislation. The Steering Committee is then expected to undertake Phase II of its mandate.

The Competition Law Division and the Competition Bureau have launched a joint Law Practice Re-engineering Pilot Project to rethink the delivery of litigation and advisory services in order to achieve maximum responsiveness to the Competition Bureau. The project is now two-thirds complete and the results achieved to date include: a common understanding of each other's business; a full understanding of what is actually working, the existing problems and potential areas of improvement; and an identification of the present and future needs of the Competition Bureau, allowing for more strategic management of the common business of both organizations.

The Department has also joined with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs (DIAND) to look for ways to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of aboriginal litigation management. The resulting model, which was designed to enable better co-ordination and a more strategic view of the common issues, will help the two organizations deal with a workload of increasing size and complexity.

### **Crown Agents and the Drug Prosecution Fund**

- **Agent Training & Improved tracking system for agent work** - Training has been offered to Justice staff and to agents, mostly in British Columbia, as a large part of the agent business is located there. The training has provided staff and agents with the tools required to carry out the agent program in an efficient and cost-effective manner, based on sound business principles.

Over the past fiscal year, 90 of the 250 Crown Agents have been trained to use Justice Electronic Forms (JEF), the new multi-user electronic billing and case management system. The system allows Crown Agents to prepare and submit their accounts electronically, using a task-based prosecution code set. Crown Agents and members of the regional Agent Supervision Units are also trained to use encryption software to bill securely via the Internet. The goal is to train the majority of the Crown Agents by the end of this fiscal year.

Further enhancements have been made to the Justice Electronic Forms (JEF) software, which is an enhanced management information system. As of March 31, 1999, the major part of the development work has been completed.

Additionally, Agent Supervisors in each regional office provide training on an ad hoc basis to the agents in their region.

- **Consistent costing methodologies** - The Department has designed a costing methodology that allows for a comparison of Crown Agents with in-house counsel. It will be implemented during the fall of 1999 for the 2000-2001 planning cycle.

**Prosecution Litigation** - The implementation of the National Criminal Litigation Strategy is ongoing and efforts are made to promote, at the national and local levels, practices that will render the prosecution of offences more efficiently.

A survey of the regions has revealed that each has attempted to implement the strategy in ways that are most appropriate to local circumstances. Many have invested resources at the preliminary stages of the process, such that we are now in a better position to effect the type of early disclosure and case assessment, which promote the early disposition of cases. Others have concentrated on rendering more efficient the working relationship between Crown and police. For example, a MOU has been negotiated between a Division of the RCMP and a Regional Office of the Department of Justice that is expressly aimed at ensuring the effectiveness of criminal prosecutions.

In fiscal year 1998-99, innovative approaches to prosecutions were pursued. By way of example, a drug treatment court pilot project was established in Toronto whereby addict offenders might be referred to a court-monitored treatment program as an alternative to traditional jail sanctions. A protocol was entered into with Operation Springboard for the administration of a diversion program within which minor offenders may be diverted to perform terms of community service.

Information and financial management systems were also implemented to improve the monitoring of costs associated with prosecutions conducted by agents.

**Civil Litigation** - In order to improve the financial management and more effective use of well-trained human resources, the Civil Litigation Branch adopted a timekeeping system for monitoring and reporting on human resources utilization in Litigation. This effort combined with continued communication with client departments resulted in the improved financial management of the Branch.

In order to provide a service that is more responsive to client needs, the Department worked closely with clients in the defense of a broad range of litigation against the Crown using, where necessary, horizontal teams to manage large or sensitive cases.

To support the consistent management of litigation in accordance with the law and the broader governmental policy interests as well as the public interest, the Department:

- Revised the membership and mandate of its Litigation Committee to, ensure that issues of law or policy arising in significant litigation have been identified, and that the necessary legal and policy work or consultations take place with the involvement of clients as appropriate.

- Established national bi-weekly meetings to monitor emerging sensitive litigation, that may attract media attention, may require a comment by the Attorney General, have policy component; or where a briefing of the Minister may be required.

The new Federal Court Rules that took effect in April 1998 had a remarkable impact upon the civil litigation practice, as did other rule changes in many provincial jurisdictions. The Department adjusted its knowledge base to these new rules, but also had to come to grips with the resource implications they present.

**Legal Awareness Program (LAP)/Law and Public Management Program** - The improved communication between lawyers & clients has resulted from increased client knowledge of the law. In 1998 /1999 over 900 LAP manuals were sent to legal services lawyers in different areas of federal law and 73 senior managers of government participated in the two sessions held at Canadian Centre for Management Development.

Both in the context of the LAP and at CCMD the courses and seminars are tailored to meet the participants' needs. We are continually refining courses on the basis of need analyses and instruct legal services' managers and lawyers on how to conduct needs analyses.

There has been more careful tailoring of presentations to participants' needs in the Law & Public Management Program.

We have developed adult education standards and an adult education training kit that we have distributed to all our trainers and instructed them (speakers, course leaders) to apply these principles when delivering courses and seminars.

**Legislation Information Management System (LIMS)** - The Department, in conjunction with the House of Commons, the Senate, PCO and PWGSC, is developing a new system for drafting, consolidating, managing and publishing legislation (bills, statutes and regulations) with the goals of improving the quality and timeliness of our services while reducing our costs.

**Continuing Legal Education (CLE) Initiative** - In 1998 / 1999, 211 DOJ lawyers took part in "Best Practices Workshops" and 508 DOJ staff took part in "Government Law Seminars" in addition to the curriculum of specialized conferences (620 participants). All sectors were instructed to establish CLE training plans. By meeting with all areas of the Department both in the NCR and the Regions, as well as being involved in departmental committees, we have been able to improve awareness of required legal training for all staff; assist in the further detailing of performance standards; assist in improving lawyer-client relations and communications; and assist in increasing the level of expertise involved in giving legal advice.

**Legal Service Policy Framework** - Over the past year, the Department continued to implement the framework using the CDS agreement process as the basis for the implementation. The Reference Level Review will enable the further implementation of this policy with the Department's client departments and agencies. A CDS marketing strategy was also developed and will continue to be implemented over the next year.

## Law and Policy Business Line

<b>Planned Spending (1998-99 RPP)</b>	<b>\$457,513,136</b>
<b>Total Authorities (Public Accounts)</b>	<b>\$443,025,096</b>
1998-99 Actuals (Public Accounts)	\$426,118,845

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

The Department's policy efforts set out in the 1998-99 Report on Plans and Priorities focussed on the following strategic themes:

- Introducing justice policies contributing to comprehensive, integrated federal policy responses with respect to families, children and youth, Aboriginal people and the information society;
- Implementing the government's safety and security agenda through a balanced approach to criminal justice;
- Strengthening confidence and trust in the justice system;
- Providing leadership in international justice issues through proactive and coherent policy and operations approaches;
- Working toward an integrated justice system that is cost-effective, citizen-centered and linked to the community; and
- Working toward an equitable and accessible justice system responsive to the evolving needs of a diverse population.

Accomplishments are grouped under these themes.

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

**Child Support** - The federal child support reforms came into force May 1, 1997. In co-operation with the provinces and territories, the Department of Justice continues to implement and monitor legislative changes to Canada's child support system and communicate them to Canadians. These changes include Guidelines, which establish fairer, and more consistent child support payments and additional enforcement measures to help provincial and territorial enforcement agencies ensure that family support obligations are respected.



By the end of 1998-99, the Federal Child Support Guidelines had been implemented in all jurisdictions, and eleven of 12 provincial and territorial governments had adopted child support guidelines for matters that fall within their jurisdiction.

To support implementation of the Guidelines, the government approved \$12.7M of federal funding to assist the provinces and territories in developing or expanding parent education programs and dispute resolution services for parents seeking new child support orders or agreements or varying existing ones.

**Family Violence Initiative** - The Family Violence Initiative is a multi-disciplinary initiative led by Health Canada with the objective of reducing violence in the home. The Department of Justice's family violence activities in 1998-99 continued to focus primarily upon issues relating to violence against women and children within the home and to improve the justice system's response to the problem. The Department of Justice works with other federal departments, Provincial/Territorial governments, and non-governmental organizations and community members to achieve these goals.

The Department's activities focussed on policy review of spousal abuse issues including a review of the offence of criminal harassment, the development of guidelines for policy and Crown relating to criminal harassment, project funding and public legal education and information activities related to spousal abuse. The Department is also reviewing issues of children as victims, including child sexual exploitation, the need for further legislative reforms regarding children's testimony, age of consent to sexual activity, the definition of specific offences against children and sentencing to provide better protection of children.

Two partnerships with community-based organizations were particularly successful. The first was an innovative set of focus groups and workshops held across the country with youth on family violence issues and conflict resolution. Much of the success of the projects was directly related to youth involvement and participation in the planning and development of the series. The second was a community partnership sponsored by the Department's Ontario Rural Woman Abuse Study designed to obtain a better understanding of the unique and effective supports and interventions for rural women living with abuse.

**Custody and Access** - On May 10, 1999 the Government's Response to the Report of the Special Joint Committee on Child Custody and Access was tabled. The Department of Justice will be working closely with the provinces and territories, which share jurisdiction in the area of family law, to implement the government's strategy. This will include carrying out research on custody and access issues and developing integrated, child-centered reform proposals based on children's needs and best interests.

**National Children's Agenda** - The Department of Justice continues to work closely with a number of other federal departments on the National Children's Agenda (NCA). The NCA has focused on the development of a comprehensive national strategy on broad children's issues. A public consultation process was launched in the spring of 1999 to

initiate dialogue around two discussion papers: “*Developing a Shared Vision and Measuring Child Well-being and Monitoring Progress*”. The next steps will be to emphasize the development of the necessary policy framework, outline a long-term plan for achieving positive outcomes for Canadian children, and establish priorities for action. This initiative allows us to stress to key federal departments and sectors within society the need for prevention by combating conditions that can put children “at risk” including divorce, victimization of children and youth crime. It also provides a federal/provincial/territorial and multi-sectoral framework within which to move forward several Justice sector initiatives such as the promotion of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, further expansion of Unified Family Courts, youth justice reform, and the provision of services for children of divorce and child victims.

**Aboriginal Justice Strategy** - In 1998-99, under the \$6 million per year Strategy, the Department entered into 60 Aboriginal justice program agreements cost-shared with 9 provinces and territories providing services in some 200 Aboriginal communities on and off-reserve, in rural and urban settings and North of 60. The programs are designed and managed by Aboriginal people and organizations, including First Nations, Tribal Councils, Aboriginal women’s groups, Friendship Centres, urban Aboriginal coalitions and non profit societies. The programs focus on alternative measures and diversion for youth and adults, mediation and alternate dispute resolution for civil, family and child welfare matters, circle sentencing and elder participation in sentence advisory processes, and support for Aboriginal justices of the peace.

The programs access Aboriginal collective or community accountability for dispute resolution and restoration of harmony and aim to provide a continuum of support in close cooperation with the Crime Prevention initiative and the Native Courtworker Program, as well as the Aboriginal youth priority within the youth justice renewal Strategy. Unless renewed, the Strategy will be substantially reduced March 31, 2001.

The mid-term evaluation of the Aboriginal Justice Strategy (AJS) found that implementation of the Strategy over its first two years has been generally successful. Despite a slower than expected start-up in securing community-based justice programs cost-shared with provinces and territories, the Strategy has met and exceeded its targeted number of program agreements and is making progress in building capacity among Aboriginal communities. A number of areas for improvement were identified for interdepartmental and federal/provincial/territorial coordination. The Aboriginal Justice Learning Network component of the Strategy was very active during its first year, however, its initial lack of community focus has warranted a redirection to more community-based training, information sharing and assistance. A final evaluation is to be completed in November 2000.

**Electronic Commerce and Privacy in the Private Sector** - In October 1998, the Minister of Industry Canada introduced Bill C-54 to address barriers to the use of electronic technology by government and to encourage delivery of services through

electronic means, consistent with the government's Throne Speech commitment towards Investing in Knowledge and Creativity and to enhance protection of privacy in the private sector. The bill is still before Parliament.

**The Law Commission of Canada** - The Department continues to benefit from a close and collaborative relationship with the Law Commission of Canada. There are regular meetings between the Department and the Commission to share information and research results, and ongoing discussions concerning research agendas. The Commission's report on the issue of processes to redress cases of child abuse in institutions, referred to the Commission by the Minister of Justice in November 1997, is expected in the fall of 1999.

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### **A balanced approach to criminal justice**

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**Youth Justice Policy** - On May 12, 1998, the Minister of Justice released the government's proposed strategy for the renewal of youth justice. The strategy is a response to the recommendations made by the House of Commons standing committee report on renewing youth justice. The strategy is based on three key directions that work together to better protect the public: prevention of youth crime; meaningful consequences for youth crime, including targeted measures for violent and repeat offenders; and intensified rehabilitation. Consistent with the Minister's commitment at the time of the release of the strategy, wide-ranging consultations on the strategy have been undertaken with provincial and territorial governments as well as with front line workers, legal professionals, judges, academics and non-governmental officials working in the youth justice system. Particular emphasis was placed during these consultations on the development of new legislation to replace the *Young Offenders Act*.

On March 11, 1999, the Minister of Justice introduced the new legislation, the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, into the House of Commons. The *Youth Criminal Justice Act* better distinguishes between violent and non-violent crime and provides appropriate measures to deal with both. It strengthens efforts to rehabilitate young people who commit crimes, and encourages the use of effective, alternatives to custody for non-violent youth.

Implementation of the strategy, which will be undertaken in close collaboration with provincial and territorial governments, is made possible by an allocation of new resources in the order of \$206M over the next three years in the 1999-2000 Federal Budget.

**Firearms Control** - The Firearms Act came into force on December 1<sup>st</sup>, 1998 with the initial implementation of the administrative structure and the new national information system. The system is capable of licensing all firearm owners (approximately 3 million) and registering all firearms (approximately 7 million) and is accessible from coast to coast by enforcement officers.

For the first time ever, background checks are conducted on the buyer and seller as well as gun tracing checks on every gun sale in the country. This key activity is performed through links to several police information databases, including the new FIP database where violent incidents are recorded daily by police forces. Once these data are recorded, the system searches license holders in the database for a match and alerts authority of these new developments. Even at this early stage, there is evidence that the system enhances public safety.

During fiscal year 1998-99, the Core Group on the Illegal Movement of Firearms conducted awareness sessions on tracing and investigating illegal firearms throughout the law enforcement community. The year-end result was a significant increase in the number of traces done and the numerous investigations that ensued.

To strengthen the objective of the new Firearms Act on smuggling and trafficking, the Department of Justice has continued its strong role in various international initiatives including the G-8 Economic Summit Lyon Group on Transnational Organized Crime. The Department has assumed a key role in the development and negotiation of a new international instrument to fight illicit arms trafficking across the borders of UN member states.

Lastly, an evaluation framework has been developed which will facilitate periodic evaluation and reporting for the firearms initiative.

**Criminal Procedure Reform** - The Department has been working closely with the provinces and territories on a major set of reforms to criminal procedure which are intended to simplify trial procedure for cases presently attracting low sentences; protect victims and witnesses in criminal trials; modernize the criminal justice system and enhance its efficiency through the increased use of technology; and provide speedy trials in accordance with *Charter* requirements. Extensive consultations on the proposed reforms were held with the judiciary, victims' groups, women's groups, and Bar Associations in the period September 1998 through March 1999.

**Sentencing and Corrections Reform** – The Government's priority of promoting alternatives to the use of incarceration as a means of reducing growing penitentiary and prison populations is being addressed through a range of legislative and non-legislative initiatives. New sentencing legislation enacted in September of 1996 contained a new sentencing option. As of March 31, 1999, the courts had imposed 35,845 conditional sentences across Canada. Most conditional sentences are for non-violent offences. Other important provisions of new sentencing law that are reducing our reliance on the use of imprisonment include the establishment of alternative measures and diversion programs for adult offenders, such as restitution agreements, community service work, mediation and dispute resolution programs and referral to specialized programs such as counselling and treatment. Incarceration for failure to pay fines has been significantly reduced as a result of the 1996 reforms. The Department has worked closely with provinces,

territories, the Law Commission of Canada and other federal departments to make considerable progress in policy development in the emerging area of restorative justice.

**Victims of Crime** - The House of Commons Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights examined the situation of the victim in the criminal justice system and tabled its Report “Victims’ Rights – A Voice, Not a Veto”. The Minister of Justice responded in April 1998, promising a package of legislative and non-legislative initiatives. These would include a federal Victim of Crime Office and preparation of *Criminal Code* amendments to strengthen the voice of victims in the criminal justice system. The Department worked expeditiously to draft amendments in such areas as victim impact statements and facilitation of evidence given by victims, in a Bill tabled on April 15, 1999.

**Section 690 Criminal Code Conviction Review Process** – On October 26, 1998, the Minister released a consultation paper entitled, “*Addressing Miscarriages of Justice: Reform Possibilities for Section 690 of the Criminal Code*” which reviewed the current system of post-appellate conviction review in Canada and examined possible options for reform in light of the written submissions provided by many Canadians.

**Impaired Driving** - On May 15, 1998, the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights issued its 8<sup>th</sup> Report, containing proposals for amending the Criminal Code impaired driving provisions. The Department developed legislative proposals which were tabled in the House of Commons in the spring of 1999.

**Provocation, Self-defence and Defence of Property** - In June 1998, the Department released a consultation document entitled “*Reforming Criminal Code Defences: provocation, self-defence and Defence of Property*”. Subsequently, several face-to-face meetings were held with various groups to discuss the contents of the paper and options for reform. Officials have now analysed the responses and developed recommendations for addressing this issue for consideration of the Minister of Justice.

**Omnibus Criminal law Amendments** - The Minister of Justice introduced Bill C-51 on June 12, 1998. Proposals in the Bill modernized the *Criminal Code* and related statutes in such areas as homicide, prostitution, organized crime offences, cruise ship gambling, bail and conditional sentences.

**Telemarketing Fraud** – The Department worked with the Minister of Industry to develop Bill C-20, which improved the law in respect of telemarketing fraud. Bill C-20 and subsequent amendments contained in the “omnibus” criminal law amendments increased the ability of the criminal justice system to combat such fraud.

**Cruelty to Animals** – The sections of the Criminal Code that pertain the cruelty to animals have remained largely unchanged for over 100 years, with minor amendments last in 1954. The Department has been monitoring this area of law, and issued a consultation paper entitled “Crimes Against Animals” in September 1998. The paper has

been distributed to various federal and provincial government departments that are involved in animal issues, and to various other stakeholder groups, such as agricultural associations, the medical research community, animal welfare organizations, veterinary associations, and the legal community. In spring of 1999, the responses to the consultation were analyzed and recommendations for amendments to the Code were provided to the Minister of Justice.

**Arrest Powers – R.v. Feeney** – In response to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in R. v. Feeney, the Department developed and tabled corrective legislation to define the arrest powers and rules for police, as required by the Court’s decision.

**DNA** – The Department, working with Solicitor General Canada and National Defence, assisted in the development of a series of bills to establish the DNA data bank, refine the laws for gathering DNA samples and implementing the DNA warrant scheme.

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

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**Grants and Contributions - The Public Legal Education and Information (PLEI) Program** - Public Legal Education and Information (PLEI) contributes to increased public confidence and trust in the justice system. By providing PLEI, the Department helps citizens to enhance ‘legal literacy’ whom thereby become better equipped to appreciate and participate in the justice system. PLEI is generally aimed at those who are at a disadvantage in accessing the justice system. Through contribution funding to public legal education organizations, the Programs Branch invested \$1.45 million in annual funding and the development of PLEI products which include: brochures, videos, workshop modules, learning aids for teachers, speakers, referrals; dial-a-law centres, etc. During the year, PLEI organizations disseminated information specific to the issues of crime prevention, family violence, child support, and other departmental initiatives such as dispute resolution and sentencing.

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

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**Private International Law Area** – The Department of Justice continued to play a leading role in private international law activities. Negotiations continued in the Hague Conference on Private International Law, at UNCITRAL and at Unidroit on four major projects, which will culminate in new Private International Law conventions by the end of 2000. These include: the draft Convention on the Protection of Adults; the draft Convention on Jurisdiction and the Effects of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters; the draft Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and related Aircraft Protocol; and the draft Convention on Assignment of Receivables. Additionally, the Department continues to contribute to the establishment of harmonized legal

approaches in the areas of international commercial law, judicial co-operation and enforcement of judgements, family law and child protection, as well as protection of property through participation in the work of several international organizations and the work of the Uniform Law Conference of Canada. These initiatives support the government's priorities for Looking Outward. The Department prepared the government's response to the Parliamentary Report on International Child Abduction. This supports the government's priorities for Investing in Children.

**Extradition Act Reform** – The Department began a comprehensive review of the *Extradition Act* and the *Fugitive Offenders Act*, which govern extradition cases in Canada. The aim of this review is to modernize the law and to ensure consistency with United Nations resolutions, while complementing efforts to negotiate new extradition treaties. A comprehensive new *Extradition Act* was tabled in Parliament, as Bill C-40, on May 5, 1998.

**International Criminal Justice** – The Department has played a major role in the development of the new International Criminal Court. Moreover, Canada participated in the Summit of Eight in Birmingham on May 15-16, 1998, which focused on such issues as drug crime, computer crime, illicit trafficking in firearms, organized crime and money laundering. Finally of note, was the 7<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations convention on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Vienna from April 21-30, 1999, with a focus on transnational organized crime.

**War Crimes** – The Department continued to work with other departments in a review of possible legislative changes in support of effective criminal prosecutions of war crimes and crimes against humanity, and in relation to the establishment of the International Criminal court.

**Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act** – On December 1, 1998, legislation, co-sponsored by the Minister of Justice, was tabled in Parliament to create the new offence of bribery of foreign public officials in the course of business. The Bill came into force on February 14, 1999. Canada thereby fulfilled its commitment to support the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, which was negotiated under the auspices of the OECD.

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

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**Crime Prevention** - Through the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention Phase II, the federal government in partnership with provinces, territories, municipalities and other partners, assists communities to address the root causes of crime using a social development approach. The National Strategy supports local communities

by providing them with better information on crime prevention and with the support they need to develop or complement their own community-based solutions to crime and victimization. In 1998, a total of 480 projects was launched under the National Strategy, with funds totaling \$24 million committed through either grants (the Community Mobilization and Crime Prevention Partnership programs) or contributions (the Crime Prevention Investment Fund). Communities in every province and territory have participated or continue to participate in the initiative. The Crime Prevention Partnership Program supported more than 26 non-governmental organizations in the development of the tools and instruments required by communities to prevent crime. An evaluation framework for the National Strategy is nearing completion.

The summative evaluation of the first phase of the National Strategy was completed in January 1999. The study concluded that there was broad agreement among key stakeholders that a national crime prevention strategy using a social development approach continued to be relevant, particularly one focused on the needs of children and youth as well as other disadvantaged groups. The report identified the need for clearer accountability structures, a more integrated performance measurement strategy and the need to clarify the role of independent advisory bodies.

**Diversity, Equality and Access to Justice** – The Department continued in its endeavors to be more responsive to the needs of a diverse population by conducting analysis of various departmental policy, litigation and program initiatives, assessing implications for substantive equality. An Integrated Diversity and Equality Analysis Screen (IDEAS) was developed in conjunction with provincial and territorial counterparts. This tool assists in determining the potential impact of justice initiatives on Aboriginal people, persons with disabilities, the elderly, racial minorities, women and other vulnerable groups.

The Department is a member of the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Working Group on Diversity, Equality and Justice, which is concerned with diversity issues from an inter-jurisdictional perspective.

**Nunavut Court** – On October 22, 1998, the Minister of Justice introduced legislation to establish a single-level trial court for the new Nunavut Territory. The Bill, which set up the Nunavut Court of Justice, came into force in time for the creation of the Territory on April 1, 1999.

### **Support for Policy and Programs**

**Strengthening Policy Support Infrastructure** – The Department of Justice is in the midst of a major overhaul and strengthening of its Justice policy support infrastructure with the intention of enhancing its policy development, implementation and results measurement capacity. Improvements are underway to strengthen the Department's policy priority identification processes and link them better with those of other departments and jurisdictions within the framework of the government's overall policy agenda. The Department's new strategic planning cycle is being implemented with strong linkages to



its policy, program, resource planning, evaluation and management functions and the focus on resource utilization and results in policy operations is being reinforced. An approach is being developed to strengthen the Policy Sector's capacity to carry out essential research, consultation and evaluation on the major policy initiatives for which the Minister of Justice has responsibility and to ensure that there is the critical mass of resources available for sound, professional policy conceptualization development, implementation and evaluation so that the emerging policy issues of Canadian society identified by the government are appropriately addressed in a timely fashion and the results of previous initiatives of the government and other jurisdictions are taken into account to make sure each Justice policy dollar is well spent.

**Strengthening Resource Impact Assessment** - The Department is preparing a new approach to costing all major policy and program initiatives and their impacts on both the Department and external partners such as other federal departments, provincial governments, municipalities, the legal system, special interest groups, and Aboriginal communities.

### **Justice Programs**

The Department of Justice uses a number of policy instruments and mechanisms, including legislation and programs, to achieve departmental objectives. Within this broad context, the Department administers a range of programs that relate to the planning, coordination, development, promotion and implementation of policy goals in such areas as criminal law, youth justice, civil law and access to justice.

**Youth Justice Cost-sharing Program** - During 1998-1999, under the Young Offenders Cost-sharing Program, a total of \$144,750,000 in federal contributions was allocated to support the provinces and territories in the delivery of services and programs for young offenders. In May 1998, the Minister of Justice announced a Strategy for the renewal of youth justice. To ensure that federal/provincial/territorial youth justice arrangements could actively support the policy objectives of the Strategy, a review of federal funding under the Young Offenders Cost-sharing Program was undertaken. This review also took into account the financial implications of the creation of the Nunavut Territory. As a Result of the review, additional funding was earmarked in the federal budget of February 1999 for the implementation of the Strategy, commencing in 1999-2000.

**Legal Aid** - In 1998-1999, under the Legal Aid program, the Department contributed \$81.9M to the provincial and territorial governments in Legal Aid to support the legal needs of eligible low-income Canadians accused of certain criminal offences.

In addition to providing funding, the Department organized two successful meetings of the Permanent Working Group on Legal Aid (PWG) to exchange information on legal aid issues and collaborate in policy development. In 1998/99 policy work was undertaken in such areas as needs of legal aid clients, court appointed counsel, high cost cases, and immigration and refugee legal aid.

**Native Courtworker Program** - The Native Courtworker Program ensures that Aboriginal people in conflict with the law are treated in a fair, just, equitable and culturally sensitive manner. In 1998-99, Departmental officials and provincial, territorial and delivery agency partners continued to work together to develop proposals regarding the Program's future. These proposals should be ready for consideration by participating governments during fiscal year 1999-2000.

**Access to Justice Services Agreements** - In the Spring of 1998, the Department of Justice entered into agreements with the Government of the Yukon and the Government of the Northwest Territories, which, for the first time, consolidated funding for three existing programs – Legal aid (adult criminal, young offender and civil), Aboriginal Courtwork and Public Legal Education and Information (PLEI) services – into a single, comprehensive agreement. The federal contribution for 1998-1999 in respect of these agreements was \$1,837,447.

In keeping with this approach and in preparation for the creation of Nunavut on April 1, 1999, Justice Canada successfully negotiated and entered into a similar comprehensive agreement with the Government of Nunavut. These innovative agreements are designed to give the territorial governments the flexibility they need to meet the distinct challenges of delivering justice services in the North.

**The Grants and Contributions Program** – The program is designed to promote and implement select reforms in the justice system, in keeping with the established priorities of the Department of Justice. During 1998/99, the Department invested approximately \$4.5M in **127** projects in such high priority areas as sentencing and corrections reform, family violence, youth justice, family law, human rights and criminal law, as well as annual contributions and project funding for Public Legal Education and Information.

Examples of projects funded under the Program include: Nunavut Community Justice Projects – Office of the Interim Commissioner of Nunavut, the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child: A Practical Guide to its use in Canadian Courts – UNICEF Canada, Passport Young Offender Rehabilitation – Trillium Youth Services, and Giving Children Hope – The Family Centre of Winnipeg.

**The Legal Studies for Aboriginal People Program** – The purpose of this program is to promote equitable representation of Aboriginal peoples in the legal profession. During the course of the fiscal year, the Department awarded bursaries totaling \$210,631 to 26 students. The Department will conduct a review of the program during the course of the next year to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the program.

## Administration Business Line

<b>Planned Spending (1998-99 RPP)</b>	<b>\$31,394,644</b>
<b>Total Authorities (Public Accounts)</b>	\$41,961,284
1998-99 Actuals (Public Accounts)	\$41,751,444

**Human Resources Management** - In the Spring of 1997, the Department of Justice published its *La Relève: Justice Action Plan*. In 1997-1998, the Human Resource Strategy was developed to support the Plan's objectives that resulted in an integrated approach to human resource management.

During 1998-1999, six multidisciplinary work groups comprised of managers, employees, external experts, and human resources professionals developed, co-ordinated and monitored various aspects of the strategy in the areas of competency development, Universal Classification Standard, lawyers compensation, appointment processes, and performance and career management. The results achieved to date are:

- 75-80% of all departmental positions competency profiles were developed;
- Universal competencies were defined for all employees in the Department
- The use of competencies for staffing has been piloted in the Legislative Services Sector for lawyer and support positions;
- Developed a model for compensation system for LA Group for performance pay as a part of Department's Reference Level Review exercise;
- Improved employee assessment and performance measurement;
- 500 positions in the department were reviewed as a part of UCS 40K Sample evaluation; and
- Training and development plans are better aligned with individual needs and departmental objectives.

The Department also took a new approach to develop its multi-year Employment Equity Plan, focusing its efforts in further enhancing management responsibility and accountability. The ultimate goal is to ensure integration of Employment Equity in manager's Human Resource management responsibilities.

**Communications** - Communicating the Minister's policy agenda was one of the main activities throughout the year in question. Three priority areas were emphasized in public communications – crime prevention, youth justice and victims. The Communications Branch produced material and provided briefings in order to explain proposed legislation to parliamentarians, the news media, the general public and specific interest groups. Communications support was also provided to the Department for --- tabling of new legislation and some 70 other news releases on Justice policy work, legal activities, appointments, the crime prevention program, as well as high profile court cases.

Communications training of departmental litigators began with a series of sessions in the regional offices – these were deemed to be very practical and they will be repeated and/or enhanced again this year. With this training lawyers were apprised of the need to involve their clients in communications which resulted in interdepartmental communications plans being prepared for many of the high profile court cases. Interdepartmental communications meetings were also held on all Justice legislation having an impact on other government departments.

Special Justice Forums were held for Justice employees in Ottawa and in our regional offices across Canada in order to provide employees with information on the work of the six sectors of the department and to encourage their input to the department's strategic policy, programming and communications directions.

**Financial Management** - The Department has adopted and implemented a number of recommendations emanating from a recent review of its resource allocation practices. Focus of these recommendations was on the way resources are allocated to the Sectors that make up the Department's three business lines. New processes have been put in place that will continue to be improved and fine-tuned.

**Information Management / Information Technology (IM/IT)** - The Information Management Branch focused its efforts on three priorities during 1998-99. The first was the establishment of a priority list for IM/IT initiatives to address the Department's communications and connectivity requirements, support shared knowledge bases and prepare the Department for Year 2000. This was achieved through the IMB's Strategic Information Management Framework and Operational Plan which defines the branch's focus by identifying strategic priorities as well as outlining the projects and activities.

IMB's second priority was the establishment of a governance framework for IM/IT initiatives. This management framework will continue to evolve in the future, but currently it delineates the roles and responsibilities of system owners (specific client groups within the Department of Justice) and IMB. In addition, this management framework ensures that funding allocations have been properly aligned, and that adequate reporting mechanisms are in place.

The third priority was the stabilization of the Department's technical infrastructure that has been achieved by:

- improving the technical infrastructure to support current and future applications;
- improving the technical and training support to users; and
- improving communications in the department by the replacement of MS Mail system with Microsoft Outlook/Exchange.

## **SECTION IV: CONSOLIDATED REPORTING**

### **Year 2000 Readiness**

Currently, the Department has four Government Wide Mission Critical (GWMC) systems. They are Family Orders Act Enforcement Application (FOAEA), Central Registry of Divorce Proceedings (CRDP), Integrated Financial and Material Systems (IFMS) and Justice Network. During the fiscal year of 1998-1999, the Year 2000 Project Team focused on the third stage of its four-stage project plan established to address the Year 2000 issue within the Department of Justice. Using the Treasury Board methodology, the Department of Justice Canada increased its overall Year 2000 readiness for Government Wide Mission Critical (GWMC) systems to 92% in April 1999 and is in a good position to continue to meet its project timeframes for 1999-2000. The implementation stage, (stage 3), dealt with testing and implementing corrective actions, systems changes, operations tests and user validations, including:

- the establishment of a test lab, including the acquisition and installation of testing software and the training of staff;
- the completion of a risk management report and the development of a risk assessment report;
- the development of a communications plan to ensure that everyone who has a relationship with the Department of Justice, business partners, employees and the public, are informed of how the Department of Justice is tackling the Year 2000 problem and potential impacts on them;
- the development of a generic Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to be signed in all cases for Department of Justice information technology systems that have a defined data dependency with an outside data partner; and
- the completion of hardware and software testing, including a review of all the desktops. Section Heads were provided with a list of all desktops that need to be replaced.

The Department will also undertake stage 4 - the post-implementation management of the Justice IT environment for any potential Year 2000 related problems.

## Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS)

Highlights for the period ending March 31, 1999

Goals / objectives	Performance indicators	Targets	Progress to date	Corrective Action
<p><b>Objective 1: Enhance capacity of Department to give legal advice on SD to clients.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of Continuing Legal Education module on SD</li> <li>• Review clients' SDSs to anticipate legal demands</li> <li>• Creation of Intranet "Homepage"</li> </ul>	<p>Delivery of training module</p> <p>Increased awareness and knowledge within the Department Legal Service Units</p> <p>"Homepage" up and running</p>		<p>Working Group has developed plan for CLE module and related process of review of clients' SDSs</p> <p>Preliminary consideration given to Intranet "Homepage"</p>	<p>Working Group identified and quantified need for additional resources to implement these plans.</p> <p>(Resources subsequently allocated, in 1999-2000.)</p>
<p><b>Objective 2: Identify links between SD and the Department's services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborative research on SD and law with organizations such as the Canadian Bar Association</li> </ul>	<p>Number of collaborative research projects undertaken</p>		<p>Working Group has developed plan</p> <p>Discussions held with organizations</p>	<p>See comment for Objective 1</p>
<p><b>Objective 3: Identify and advise on federal government's legal obligations related to SD</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research SD obligations of client departments and federal government</li> </ul>	<p>Increased awareness and knowledge of SD obligations</p>		<p>Working Group has developed plan</p>	<p>See comment for Objective 1</p>

Goals / objectives	Performance indicators	Targets	Progress to date	Corrective Action
<p><b>Objective 4: Support law reform to promote SD</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance capacity to help client departments identify potential law reforms aimed at removing existing barriers to SD</li> </ul>	Delivery of training module		Awaiting clients' initiatives	See comment for Objective 1
<p><b>Objective 5: Ensure consistent and high quality advise related to SD</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish Departmental SD network</li> <li>Develop guidelines for incorporating SD considerations into legal advice</li> <li>Incorporation of SD in policy planning checklist</li> <li>Include SD in communications</li> <li>Reflect SD in standard forms for procurement and property transactions</li> </ul>	<p>Establishment of network with designation of co-ordinator and contact persons</p> <p>Development of guidelines</p> <p>Completed checklist number of and method used to communicate SD</p> <p>Completion, distribution and use of standard forms</p>		<p>Working Group has developed plan;</p> <p>Action initiated to incorporate SD in policy planning checklist</p> <p>Corporate communications on SD issued</p> <p>Action initiated to distribute materials on standard forms</p>	See comment for Objective 1
<p><b>Objective 6: Improve the Department's physical stewardship</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce waste going to landfill (1)</li> </ul>	Audits	SAT 50% EMB 50%	SAT 77% EMB 69%	On-going recycling awareness training will continue to be provided with a view to achieving an even higher diversion

Goals / objectives	Performance indicators	Targets	Progress to date	Corrective Action
				rate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train personnel to recognise and discharge their environmental responsibilities (2)</li> </ul>	# of recycling: awareness sessions presentations activities  Visual audits of employee workstations & of recycling centres		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 15 training sessions</li> <li>- 1 presentation to Admin. Officers at their annual Conference</li> <li>- 3 activities (picnic, E- Week, E-day)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase participation by providing incentives</li> <li>- Installation of visual aids to assist in identifying the correct location for the product being disposed of in recycling centres</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce paper product use (3)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Records of purchase and external print job requests</li> </ul>	25%	Paper purchases have increased by 45% in Headquarters	Raise employee awareness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- how to reduce paper use</li> <li>- the use of duplexing features on printers and photocopiers</li> <li>- reuse one side only copies</li> </ul> Raise Administrative Officers' awareness of the potential for savings of reducing paper use

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



## SECTION V: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

### Financial Performance Overview

#### Operating Expenditures:

The increase of \$30.1 million between 1998-99 Operating planned spending and the 1998-99 actual expenditures is comprised of the following:

Increased resources through Supplementary Estimates:	(\$,000)
• Aboriginal Justice Strategy	1,155
• LA Compensation	15,276
• Collective Bargaining	6,115
• Y2K Readiness	9,197
• Crime Prevention	2,070
• War Crimes	4,441
• Renewal of Youth Justice	1,835
• Revenue Canada – Omnibus & Other Submissions	941
• Transfer from Grants and Contributions	658
• Other	860
• Carry-forward of 1997-98 resources	1,300
Decreased resources through Supplementary Estimates:	
• Family Violence	(57)
• Frozen allotment – Dispute Resolution Fund	(300)
Other adjustments:	
• Lapse per the Public Accounts	(9,550)
• Transfer from Treasury Board for payroll shortfall	2,031
• Planned spending resources not sought through Supplementary Estimates	(6,000)
• Other	131

#### Non-Respendable Revenues:

The decrease of \$3.4 million difference between 1998-99 planned spending and the 1998-99 actual revenues is due primarily to a reduction in the amount of service fees collected for Firearms.

## Transfer Payments:

The \$20.3 million difference between 1998-99 planned spending and the 1998-99 actual expenditures is comprised of the following:

Increased resources through Supplementary Estimates:	(\$,000)
• Nunavut	400
Decreased resources through Annual Reference Level Update:	
• Reprofiled of Child Support	(5,475)
• Reprofiled of Crime Prevention	(12,978)
• Transfers to Operating	(558)
• Reprofiled of Aboriginal Justice	(1,355)
• Lapse per the Public Accounts	(382)

## Financial Summary Tables

*Financial Tables 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 15 apply to the Department of Justice*

### Financial Table 1: Summary of Voted Appropriations

<b>Financial Requirements by Authority (millions of dollars)</b>				
<b>Vote</b>		1998-99 Planned Spending	<b>1998-99 Total Authorities</b>	<b>1998-99 Actual</b>
<b>Administration of Justice Program</b>				
1	Operating expenditures	298.3	338.0	328.5
5	Grants and Contributions	311.0	291.1	290.7
(S)	Minister of Justice - Salary and motor car allowance	0.0	0.1	0.1
(S)	Contributions to Employee benefit plans	27.7	27.5	27.5
<b>Total Department</b>		637.0	656.7	646.8

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

**Financial Table 2: Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending**

<b>Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (millions of dollars)</b>									
<b>Business Lines</b>	FTEs	Operating	Capital	Voted	Subtotal:	Statutory	Total	Less:	Total Net
				Grants & Contributions	Gross Voted Expenditures	Grants and Contributions	Gross Expenditures	Respendable Revenues	Expenditures
<b>Government Client Services</b>	1,571	148.1	-	-	148.1	-	148.1	-	148.1
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>1,637</i>	<i>171.7</i>	-	-	<i>171.7</i>	-	<i>171.7</i>	-	<i>171.7</i>
(Actuals)	<b>2,060</b>	<b>178.9</b>	-	-	<b>178.9</b>	-	<b>178.9</b>	-	<b>178.9</b>
<b>Law and Policy</b>	343	146.5	-	311.0	457.5	-	457.5	-	457.5
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>151.9</i>	-	<i>291.1</i>	<i>443.0</i>	-	<i>443.0</i>	-	<i>443.0</i>
(Actuals)	<b>268</b>	<b>135.4</b>	-	<b>290.7</b>	<b>426.1</b>	-	<b>426.1</b>	-	<b>426.1</b>
<b>Administration</b>	340	31.4	-	-	31.4	-	31.4	-	31.4
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>42.0</i>	-	-	<i>42.0</i>	-	<i>42.0</i>	-	<i>42.0</i>
(Actuals)	<b>411</b>	<b>41.8</b>	-	-	<b>41.9</b>	-	<b>41.9</b>	-	<b>41.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	2,254	326.0	-	311.0	637.0	-	637.0	-	637.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>2,501</i>	<i>365.6</i>	-	<i>291.1</i>	<i>656.7</i>	-	<i>656.7</i>	-	<i>656.7</i>
(Actuals)	<b>2,739</b>	<b>356.1</b>	-	<b>290.7</b>	<b>646.8</b>	-	<b>646.8</b>	-	<b>646.8</b>
<b>Other Revenues and Expenditures</b>									
<b>Non-Respendable Revenues</b>									(11.8)
<i>(total authorities)</i>									<i>(11.8)</i>
(Actuals)									<b>(8.4)</b>
<b>Cost of services provided by other departments</b>									28.6
<i>(total authorities)</i>									<i>28.6</i>
(Actuals)									<b>30.3</b>
<b>Net Cost of the Program</b>									653.8
<i>(total authorities)</i>									<i>673.5</i>
(Actuals)									<b>668.7</b>
<b>Note:</b>									
<i>Numbers in italics denote Total Authorities for 1998-99 (main and supplementary estimates and other authorities).</i>									
<b>Bolded numbers denote actual expenditures/revenues in 1998-99.</b>									
Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.									
Operating numbers include contributions to employee benefit plans and Minister's allowances.									

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

<b>Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (millions of dollars)</b>					
<b>Business Lines</b>	<b>Actual 1996-97</b>	<b>Actual 1997-98</b>	<b>Planned Spending 1998-99</b>	<b>Total Authorities 1998-99</b>	<b>Actual 1998-99</b>
Government Client Services	143.7	148.9	148.1	171.7	<b>178.9</b>
Law and Policy	291.7	336.3	457.5	443.0	<b>426.1</b>
Administration	47.5	41.9	31.4	42.0	<b>41.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>482.9</b>	<b>527.1</b>	<b>637.0</b>	<b>656.7</b>	<b>646.8</b>

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

**Financial Table 5: Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line**

<b>Comparison of 1998-99 Planned Spending, and Total Authorities to Actual Expenditures by Organization and Business Line (millions of dollars)</b>				
<b>Organization</b>	<b>Business Lines</b>			<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>Government Client Services</b>	<b>Law and Policy</b>	<b>Administration</b>	
<b>Minister's Office</b>			2.0	2.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>			<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>
(Actuals)			<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Deputy Minister's Office</b>			0.6	0.6
<i>(total authorities)</i>			<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>
(Actuals)			<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Civil Law and Corporate Management Sector *</b>	15.3		26.3	41.6
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>60.3</i>
(Actuals)	<b>24.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>64.4</b>
<b>Legal Operations Sector</b>	125.2	0.7		125.9
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>143.0</i>			<i>143.0</i>
(Actuals)	<b>145.8</b>			<b>145.8</b>
<b>Policy Sector</b>		456.8		456.8
<i>(total authorities)</i>		<i>438.7</i>		<i>438.7</i>
(Actuals)		<b>421.5</b>		<b>421.5</b>
<b>Legislative Services Branch</b>	7.6			7.6
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>8.7</i>			<i>8.7</i>
(Actuals)	<b>8.7</b>			<b>8.7</b>
<b>Communications and Executive Services Branch</b>			2.5	2.5
<i>(total authorities)</i>			<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>
(Actuals)			<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	148.1	457.5	31.4	637.0
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>171.7</i>	<i>443.0</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>656.7</i>
(Actuals)	<b>178.9</b>	<b>426.1</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>646.8</b>
<b>% of TOTAL</b>	<b>27.7%</b>	<b>65.9%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Note:**  
*Numbers in italics denote Total Authorities for 1998-99 (main and supplementary estimates and other authorities).*  
**Bolded numbers denote actual expenditures/revenues in 1998-99.**  
 Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.  
 \*Includes the Constitutional Affairs and the Information Management Branch

## Financial Table 7: Non-Respendable Revenues

<b>Non-Respendable Revenues (millions of dollars)</b>					
<b>Business Lines</b>	Actual 1996-97	Actual 1997-98	Planned Spending 1998-99	<b>Total Authorities 1998-99</b>	<b>Actual 1998-99</b>
Government Client Services	-	-	-	-	-
Law and Policy	4.9	1.7	11.1	11.1	7.5
Administration	3.9	4.2	0.7	0.7	0.9
<b>Total Revenues Credited to the CRF</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>

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

## Financial Table 8: Statutory Payments

<b>Statutory Payments by Business Line (millions of dollars)</b>					
<b>Business Lines</b>	Actual 1996-97	Actual 1997-98	Planned Spending 1998-99	<b>Total Authorities 1998-99</b>	<b>Actual 1998-99</b>
Government Client Services	14.6	14.4	19.1	18.9	18.9
Law and Policy	1.6	1.6	5.5	5.5	5.5
Administration	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
<b>Total Statutory Payments</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>

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

### Financial Table 9: Transfer Payments

<b>Transfer Payments by Business Line (millions of dollars)</b>					
<b>Business Lines</b>	Actual 1996-97	Actual 1997-98	Planned Spending 1998-99	<b>Total Authorities 1998-99</b>	<b>Actual 1998-99</b>
<b>GRANTS</b>					
Government Client Services	-	-	-	-	-
Law and Policy Administration	0.8	1.0	20.1	12.6	12.6
<b>Total Grants</b>	0.8	1.0	20.1	12.6	12.6
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS</b>					
Government Client Services	-	-	-	-	-
Law and Policy Administration	252.4	269.3	290.9	278.5	278.1
<b>Total Contributions</b>	252.4	269.3	290.9	278.5	278.1
<b>Total Transfer Payments</b>	253.2	270.3	311.0	291.1	290.7

### Financial Table 15: Contingent Liabilities

<b>Contingent Liabilities (\$ dollars)</b>	
<b>List of Contingent Liabilities</b>	<b>Current Amount of Contingent Liability</b>
Albion	3,000,000
Air Base Property	10,000,000
Bellamy, B.	25,000
Bussey	30,000
Doe, A.	700,000
Donalco Inc. & Group	30,000
Edwards, L.	200,000
Kramer, K.	150,000
Schreiber, K.	1,600,000
Smith, W.	50,000
<b>Total Contingent Liabilities</b>	<b>15,785,000</b>

## **SECTION VI: OTHER INFORMATION**

### **A. Contacts for Further Information and Website**

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



## B. Legislation Administered and Associated Regulations

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

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

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

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

*Privacy*

*Minister of Public Works and  
Government Services)  
R.S., c. P-21 (President of the  
Treasury Board)*

## C. Listing of Statutory and Departmental Reports

### Legend

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P means that the printed format is available

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

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

Helps parents calculate monthly child support payments.	
Child Support – The Complete Workbook (November 1997) Helps the professional community estimate child support amounts using the Federal Child Support Guidelines.	W
Child Support Initiative: Research Framework (March 1999)	W
Complaint and Redress Mechanisms Relating to Racial Discrimination in Canada and Abroad	W
<i>Constitution Acts 1967 to 1982</i>	W
Estimates, Part III	W
1999-2000 Report on Plans and Priorities	W
1998-1999 Report on Plans and Priorities	W
Federal Child Support Guidelines Simplified Tables: Five or More Children	W
Federal Child Support Guidelines Simplified Tables: One to Four Children	W
Federal Child Support Guidelines: A Guide to the New Approach (JUS-P-725)	P
<i>Firearms Act</i> Regulation - March 1998	P, W
Focus on Firearms - Brief History of Canadian firearms legislation	P, W
Government of Canada's Response to the Fourteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights, "Victim's Rights – A Voice Not a Veto"	W
Government of Canada's Response to the Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights, A Review of the DNA Warrant Scheme	W
Government of Canada's Response to the Report of the Special Joint Committee on Child Custody and Access	W
If Your Federal Payment Has Been Reduced – Family Orders and Agreements Enforcement Assistance	W
Legal Studies for Aboriginal People Bursary Program	W
Overview of Recent Activities and Departmental Achievements (August 1999)	W

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

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