



Canadian Heritage

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*.

©Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada — 1999

Available in Canada through your local bookseller or by mail from

Canadian Government Publishing — PWGSC

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9

Catalogue No. BT31-4/24-1999

ISBN 0-660-61036-1



Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Planning, Performance and Reporting Sector
Treasury Board Secretariat
L'Esplanade Laurier
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
K1A 0R5
Tel: (613) 957-7042
Fax (613) 957-7044

Canadian Heritage



Performance Report

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

***The Honourable Sheila Copps, P.C., M.P.
Minister for Canadian Heritage***



Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Section I: Minister's Message	3
Section II: Departmental Overview	4
Portfolio Description	4
Mandate, Roles and Responsibilities	5
Policy Framework	6
Operating Environment	6
Departmental Structure	11
Organization and Program Composition	12
Section III: Departmental Performance	13
Summary of Expected Results and Performance	13
Canadian Heritage Program	16
Cultural Development and Heritage Business Line	16
Broadcasting	16
Cultural Industries	19
Arts	22
Heritage	24
Canadian Identity Business Line	29
Official Languages	29
Canadian Identity	31
Multiculturalism	34
Sport	35
Corporate Management Business Line	37
Regional Perspectives	42
Parks Canada Program	49
Operation Activity	53
Development Activity	54
Program Management and Technical Services Activity	58
Section IV: Consolidating Reporting	60
Year 2000 Readiness	60
Materiel Management	61
Sustainable Development Strategy	62
Goal: Sustaining our natural and cultural heritage	62
Goal: Fostering sustainable values among Canadians	63
Goal: Minimizing the impact of the Department's day-to-day operations on the environment	63

Section V: Financial Performance	65
A. Financial Performance Overview	65
B. Financial Summary Tables	66
Table 1. Summary of Voted Appropriations	67
Table 2. Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending	68
Table 3a. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending	70
Table 3b. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending by Business Line and Service Line	71
Table 4. Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line	72
Table 5. Respendable Revenues	73
Table 6. Non-respendable Revenues	74
Table 7. Statutory Payments	75
Table 8a. Transfer Payments Summary	76
Table 8b. Transfer Payments Details	78
Table 9. Capital Spending - Parks Canada Program	82
Table 10. Capital Projects	83
Table 11. Loans, Investments and Advances	85
Table 12. Revolving Fund Financial Summaries	86
Table 13. Contingent Liabilities	87
 Section VI: Other Information	 88
Statutory Reports Tabled by the Department of Canadian Heritage between April 1, 1998, and March 31, 1999	88
Statutes Administered in Whole or in Part by the Canadian Heritage Portfolio	88
Contacts for Further Information	90
Canadian Heritage on the Internet	91
 Index	 93
 Bibliography of Studies, Reviews and Evaluations	 96



Executive Summary

The *Department of Canadian Heritage Act* sets out the Department's mandate with regard to Canadian identity and values, cultural development, heritage, and areas of natural and historic significance. Seven agencies and 10 crown corporations, which make up the Canadian Heritage Portfolio, contribute to this mandate. Since its creation in 1993, the Portfolio has taken steps toward results-based management, by establishing a set of strategic objectives that form a policy framework. Both Canadian Heritage and its Portfolio partners are committed to work within this framework. The Department's contribution to these objectives is illustrated below.

Enhanced Pride in Canada: Canada has been ranked as the best country to live in by the United Nations for the fifth year in a row. Research shows that Canadians take pride in the fact that their country is among the very best places in the world to live (*Goldfarb 1998*). The Department provided opportunities for Canadians to celebrate Canada through Celebrate Canada! activities which began on June 21 with National Aboriginal Day and concluded on July 1 with Canada Day. Canadians also take pride in their athletes. A tribute to over 60 winter Olympic and Paralympic medalists and coaches was held on April 22, 1998, on Parliament Hill in Ottawa. The Department provided funds to the Canada Games to develop young athletes and 3200 athletes aged 12 to 20, from every province and territory, competed in 21 sports in the 1999 Winter Games in Corner Brook, Newfoundland.

Economic Growth and Prosperity: The activities and industries served by the Canadian Heritage Portfolio accounted for \$19 billion, or 2.9 percent of Canada's gross domestic product in 1994-1995. They were the source of 539 000 jobs (4% of Canada's total employment). Statistics Canada forecasts an increase of 43 percent between 1991 and 2005 in the arts, culture, sport and recreation sectors. In 1998, the Department became a full member in Team Canada Inc ensuring that cultural exporters have access to the Government of Canada's export support network. Through ongoing work with other Team Canada Inc members and regional economic development agencies, the Department works to ensure that the government's trade network is seamless and delivered equally well in all regions of Canada.

Protection of Canada's Heritage: Canadians believe it is important to preserve our heritage and feel that the government has an obligation to preserve Canadian heritage for future generations (Goldfarb and Ekos, 1998). On December 21, 1998 Parks Canada was established as an Agency of the federal government by the *Parks Canada Agency Act*, reporting to the Minister of Canadian Heritage. The Agency will provide better service to Canadians and ensure responsible public dialogue and accountability around national parks.

Access to Canadian Voices and Spaces: Canadians are avid consumers of cultural products and they live in close proximity to the world's most successful cultural exporter. The International Network on Cultural Policy was established following the June 1998 International Meeting on Cultural Policy hosted by the Department. The meeting brought together 20 ministers of Culture from around the world to develop and share approaches to cultural policy. The creation of the ministerial network with 32 member countries has influenced subsequent debates in international organizations such as UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization), the World Bank and the Organization of American States. As well, the first annual Canada-European Union High-level Cultural Policy Consultations were held in Brussels to establish closer ties with the European Union.

Participation and Contribution to Canadian Society: In February 1999, the Minister launched Canada Place, www.canadaplace.gc.ca, linking Canadians' diverse cultural and artistic expressions of their heritage and their visions of the future through hotlinks to Canadian Heritage Portfolio sites and a range of partners. This modern approach to connecting Canadians celebrates our heritage and fulfils our national mandate to strengthen and build the links that unite us.



Section 1: Minister's Message

The Department of Canadian Heritage has a very special mission: to strengthen, build and celebrate Canada. To achieve this goal, the Department and its Portfolio members promote and celebrate Canadian culture and artistic expression, our linguistic duality and our diversity, our achievements in sport, and the richness of our natural and historic heritage.

In an increasingly interconnected world, the connections that Canadian artists, athletes, volunteers and ordinary citizens establish with each other are more important than ever. The Canadian Heritage Portfolio is at the heart of the Government of Canada's efforts to encourage and increase the connections among Canadians. We are committed to the creation of opportunities for exchanges and the promotion of ideas.

Various organizations and agencies work with the Department, through a wide range of partnerships. For example, we work closely with the cultural industries to promote our recordings, books, films and television programs in international markets and to generate opportunities for our artists abroad; with the private sector through Young Canada Works to provide job opportunities for young Canadians; with the provincial and territorial governments in the form of agreements on second-language training and services in both official languages; with the various levels of government and volunteer agencies on Canada Day celebrations, the promotion of multiculturalism or major sporting events such as the Canada Games; and with other federal departments and agencies to ensure useful, efficient and coordinated services for Canadians.

This report highlights the achievements of the past year and our increasingly close co-operation with the growing number of partners who contribute to the Department's mission and objectives. I thank all those who support the Department and work with us to build Canada.

Sheila Copps



Section II: Departmental Overview

Portfolio Description

The Canadian Heritage Portfolio, created in June 1993, includes:

- ▶ **the Department of Canadian Heritage**, as well as the Canadian Conservation Institute, the Canadian Heritage Information Network, the Cultural Property Export Review Board, and the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada;
- ▶ **seven departmental agencies:** the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (an independent regulatory agency), the National Archives of Canada, the National Battlefields Commission, the National Film Board of Canada, the National Library of Canada, the Status of Women Canada, the Parks Canada Agency; and
- ▶ **ten Crown corporations:** the Canada Council for the Arts, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Canadian Film Development Corporation (Telefilm Canada), the Canadian Museum of Civilization, the Canadian Museum of Nature, the Canadian Race Relations Foundation, the National Gallery of Canada, the National Arts Centre, the National Capital Commission, and the National Museum of Science and Technology.

As well, the Public Service Commission reports to Parliament through the Minister of Canadian Heritage. The Department and each departmental agency produce their own performance report. The Crown corporations prepare annual reports. As the Parks Canada Agency came into effect on April 1, 1999, it is reporting its performance through the Canadian Heritage Departmental Performance Report. Beginning in 2000, it will table both a Performance Report, as well as an Annual Report.

Mandate, Roles and Responsibilities

The *Department of Canadian Heritage Act* sets out the important role that the Minister plays in Canadian society with regard to Canadian identity and values, cultural development, heritage, and areas of natural or historic significance.

The Minister of Canadian Heritage, with the Secretaries of State and support of the Department, is responsible for policies and programs relating to arts and heritage, cultural development, Canadian identity, multiculturalism, official languages and sport, as well as policies governing national parks, historic sites and marine conservation areas. In addition, the Minister is responsible for providing general direction to the members of the Portfolio in accordance with the overall objectives of the Government of Canada, and is also responsible to Parliament for the resources allocated to them. The Department, through the Canadian Secretariat for the Games of La Francophonie, provides support to the Minister who is appointed as federal spokesperson for the Games of La Francophonie 2001. A Secretary of State (Amateur Sport) was appointed on August 3, 1999.

The Department works with Canadians to strengthen their shared sense of identity while respecting their diversity. It seeks to eliminate barriers and to encourage the participation of all citizens, individually and collectively, in the social, political and cultural life of the country. It pursues initiatives that balance individual and collective rights and responsibilities in a way that promotes community self-reliance and individual fulfillment. It fosters a co-ordinated approach among federal institutions to enhance the vitality of official-language minority communities. The Department also works with other federal departments and agencies to ensure that the Government carries out its activities in a manner that enhances and responds to Canada's diversity.

Our department's mission: *Policy Framework*

STRENGTHENING AND CELEBRATING CANADA

The Department is dedicated to strengthening and celebrating Canada – its people and its land.

The policies of the Department of Canadian Heritage reinforce the Government of Canada's overall program of building and strengthening a successful Canada for the 21st century. The aim is to foster a strengthened sense of what it means to be a part of the Canadian community, to enhance knowledge and appreciation of Canada and Canadians, to ensure that Canadians can participate equally and actively in society, and to give recognition to individual and collective accomplishments.

The following strategic directions support the Department's mission and the Government of Canada's commitment to building a stronger Canada for the 21st century:

- ▶ enhancing pride in Canada;
- ▶ contributing to Canada's economic growth and prosperity;
- ▶ protecting Canada's heritage;
- ▶ ensuring access to Canadian voices and Canadian spaces; and
- ▶ encouraging participation in and contribution to Canadian society.

The Department is also committed to seeking innovative solutions to address the needs of a changing society. The Department's strategies support the federal government's agenda of preparing for the future by investing in knowledge, education and innovation.

Operating Environment

Since the Department of Canadian Heritage was established in 1993, it has taken steps to ensure strategic, results-oriented management of its Portfolio.

Enhanced Pride in Canada.

Canadians take pride in their country and believe that Canada is among the very best places in the world to live (*The Goldfarb Report 1998*). This was borne out by a cross-national study carried out by Smith and Jarkko in 1998, where Canadians expressed some of the highest levels of pride in country of 23 major nation states studied. The results are consistent with Canada's ranking as number one every year for the last six years on the United Nations Human Development Index.

When one looks at “sense of belonging to country,” at the national level, the figures are very high. Ninety percent of Canadians expressed a sense of belonging to Canada (Ekos, *Productivity Study*, 1999).

Table 1 highlights some findings regarding Canadians’ expressed sense of belonging to Canada.

Table 1 “Please tell me how strong your own sense of belonging is to Canada.”

<i>Group</i>	<i>Not Strong (%)</i>	<i>Moderately Strong (%)</i>	<i>Strong (%)</i>
<i>All ages</i>	9	10	80
<i>Less than 30</i>	13	13	74
<i>30-44</i>	10	12	79
<i>45-59</i>	8	10	82
<i>60 and over</i>	4	7	89

Source: Ekos *Productivity Study*, 1999.

Canadians assign considerable importance to a range of activities that provide them with a sense of belonging to Canada, as illustrated below.

Table 2 “How important are the following activities in giving you a sense of belonging to Canada?”

<i>Type of Activity</i>	<i>Percentage of respondents who indicated activity as being important to their sense of belonging to Canada (%)</i>
Visiting a national park or historic site	92
Buying or reading a book or article by a Canadian author or about Canada	85
Visiting a national museum, national art gallery, a national archive or library	84
Attending a performance of a Canadian artist or seeing a Canadian film	82
Listening to or buying a Canadian sound recording	81

Source: Ekos *Rethinking Government Project*, 1998.

The high levels of importance that Canadians assign to certain activities that strengthen their attachment to Canada are recognized in and are reinforced by the mandate of the Canadian Heritage Portfolio. But no single activity, policy, institution, government department, government, historic event or group of people can account for these high levels of pride and sense of belonging. They are based on a complex series of interrelated events, activities, social policies and relationships, the physical and cultural landscape, and shared values.

**Economic Growth
and Prosperity.**

The activities and industries served by the Canadian Heritage Portfolio made up \$19 billion, or 2.9 percent, of Canada's gross domestic product (GDP) in 1994-1995, and were the source of 539 000 jobs or four percent of Canada's total employment. The arts, culture, sport and recreation sectors are projected to grow by 45 percent between 1991 and 2005. Between 1993 and 1997, the value of Canadian exports of cultural goods grew to almost \$1.5 billion, an increase of 12.5 percent (Statistics Canada, 1997).

The Department plays a key role in the Canadian tourism industry, which accounts for more than one million jobs in Canada. Two thirds of the three-star tourism attractions in Canada are managed or funded in whole or in part by the Department. Sites and events supported by the Department draw both domestic and foreign visitors. Thirty-four million trips (71% by Canadians) taken in Canada in 1994 included some cultural activity and injected \$10 billion into the economy (Statistics Canada, 1997).

**Protection of
Canada's Heritage.**

Most Canadians believe that it is important to preserve Canadian heritage (92% in *The Goldfarb Report 1999*) and feel that the government has an obligation to preserve Canadian heritage for future generations (92% in Ekos, *Rethinking Government Project*, 1998). Canadians value heritage institutions for their ability to provide a better understanding of Canada's history and heritage (Ekos).

Since 1885, Canada's system of national parks and historic sites has grown from a single park in Banff, Alberta, to 38 national parks and reserves, three marine conservation areas and 850 historic sites across the country. In 1993-1994, there were 111 million visits made to 2000 not-for-profit heritage institutions, and 56 million to national parks and conservation areas in Canada (Statistics Canada, 1997). National Parks and National Historic Sites under the auspices of Parks Canada, reported almost 25 million visits in 1997-1998. Given this high volume of visitor interest, it is important to protect national parks and marine conservation areas, which cover 2.5 percent of Canada's vast land mass. There is also a need

to preserve the country's art and artefacts that are found in national historic sites, museums and art galleries.

Access to Canadian Voices and Canadian Spaces.

Canadians are avid consumers of cultural products, both domestic and foreign, and they live in close proximity to the world's most successful cultural exporter. The market share in Canada of Canadian content varies widely, ranging from five percent of cinema receipts, through 13 percent of sound-recording sales, 40 percent of books, 50 percent of magazines and 43 percent of television viewing (*Canada 2005 Global Challenges and Opportunities*, 1997). Generally, the Canadian share is higher in French-language markets than in English-language markets.

There are many new challenges on the horizon concerning the maintenance of and access to Canadian voices and spaces. These challenges relate to infrastructure, commercialization, new technology, and engagement and participation of Canadians. In terms of infrastructure, many of Canada's museums, facilities within national parks, historic sites, galleries and performing-arts facilities, are in need of physical upgrading. Investment in infrastructure is a critical aspect of maintaining Canadians' access to their institutions.

More and more, Canadian organizations are seeking private-sector funding for production, distribution and access to artistic works and products. Moreover, as recent surveys by the Canadian Centre for Philanthropy and the business community indicate, there is increasing competition for private-sector funding from charitable, health and educational organizations.

Participation in and Contribution to Canadian Society.

An important measure of the cohesiveness and sustainability of a nation is the extent to which its citizens participate in society, exercising the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. There are some statistics available on very specific elements of participation, and work has started on measuring elements of citizen participation, including:

- ▶ the level of knowledge that citizens have about their country, their society, and the rights and responsibilities of citizens;
- ▶ their attitudes about participation; and
- ▶ their actual participation in institutions such as volunteer associations, schools and community organizations.

A large majority of Canadians (82%) agree that teaching more about our heritage and history would help Canadian unity (*The Goldfarb Report 1997*). According to various other surveys, levels of knowledge of Canadian history, heritage and geography appear to be very low, especially among young Canadians (*The Goldfarb Report 1991*; The Dominion Institute Studies, 1997 and 1998; *Ekos Citizen Engagement Study*, 1998).

In 1997, Statistics Canada found that approximately 50 percent of Canadians belonged to community organizations, and 31 percent volunteered their time and skill to groups and organizations. The volunteer figure represents an increase of 40 percent over 1987.

In 1999, 85 percent of Canadians agreed that seeing Canadian athletes perform well at international events such as the Olympics and the Paralympics makes them proud to be Canadian (Angus Reid Group Inc., *Anatomy of a Sports Fan*, 1999).

A majority of Canadians (76% of Quebec residents and 65% of Canadians outside Quebec) think the fact that Canadians speak both English and French is a crucial factor in keeping the country together (*The Ekos Survey*, 1995). According to Statistics Canada in 1996, Canada's proportion of French-speaking people has remained fairly stable at 32 percent. In fact, the number of Canadians able to conduct a conversation in French nearly doubled during the period 1951 to 1996, rising from 4.5 to 8.9 million.

Although Canada's increasing diversity presents the country with major opportunities, 92 percent of Canadians agreed with the statement that "racism exists in Canada," and 67 percent felt that the Government of Canada has a responsibility to take action to eliminate racial discrimination (EnviroNics Survey, 1998).

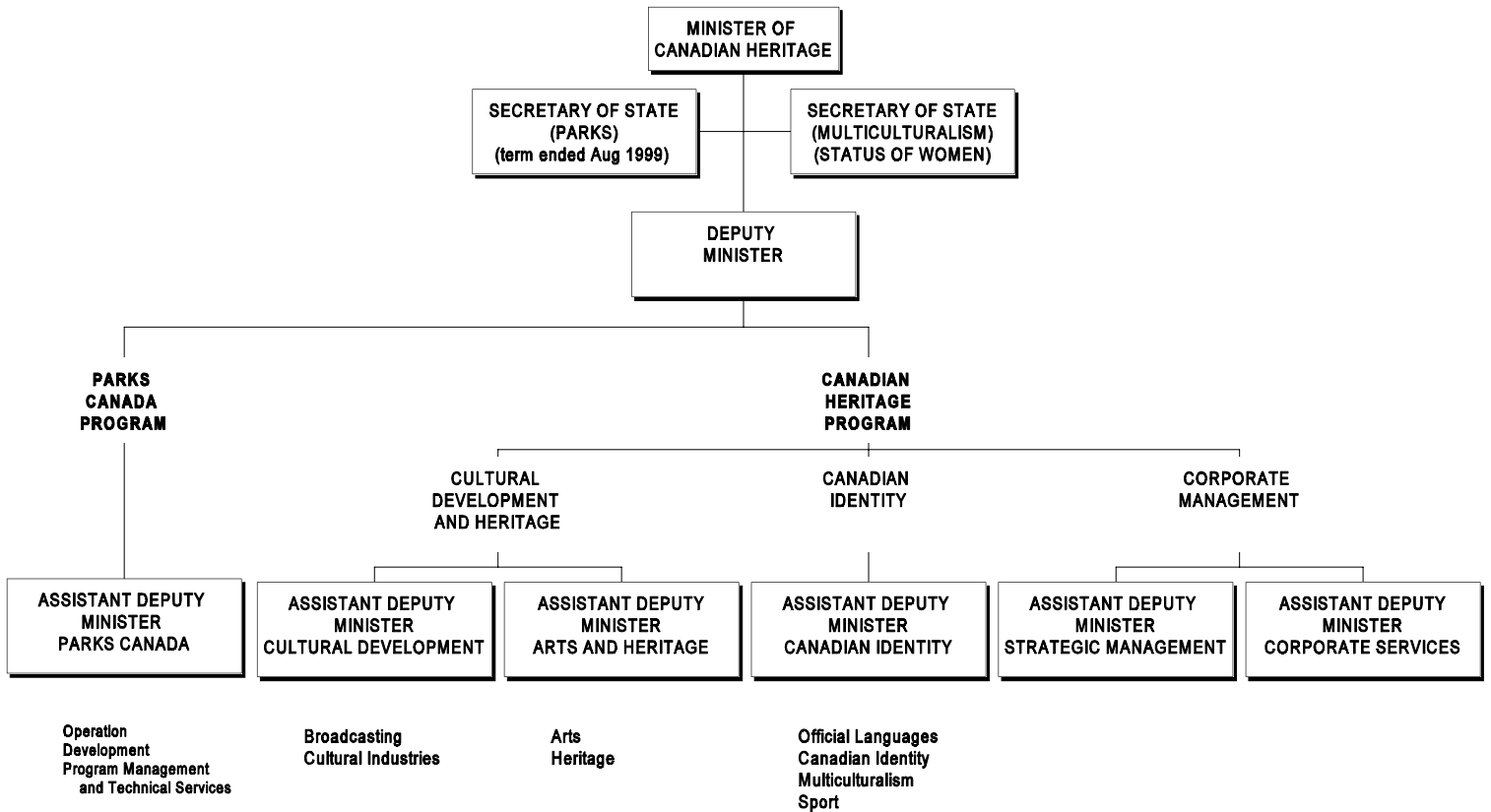
The cohesiveness and sustainability of a nation is based to a large degree on its citizens' participation and involvement in the larger society. The challenge is to attract and engage Canadians of all ages and communities. The Department of Canadian Heritage plays a pivotal role in strengthening and celebrating Canada.

Departmental Structure

The Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure of Canadian Heritage includes two programs: Canadian Heritage and Parks Canada. Each has business lines that are further structured along product/service lines as indicated in the following table.

<i>Department of Canadian Heritage</i>	
<i>Canadian Heritage Program</i>	
<i>Business Line</i>	<i>Product/Service Line</i>
Cultural Development and Heritage	Broadcasting Cultural Industries Arts Heritage
Canadian Identity	Official Languages Canadian Identity Multiculturalism Sport
Corporate Management	
<i>Parks Canada Program</i>	
<i>Activity</i>	
Operation	
Development	
Program Management and Technical Services	

Organization and Program Composition¹



¹As of April 1, 1999, Parks Canada became an agency of the Department.
As of August 3, 1999, the position of Secretary of State (Parks) was terminated.
The Secretary of State (Amateur Sport) was appointed on August 3, 1999.



Section III: Departmental Performance

Summary of Expected Results and Performance

The following summary first lists the Department's key results, which reflect the strategic directions that guide the Department's policy decision-making. The second column describes the ways in which these results can be measured. The third column lists how the Department contributes to these results. The page numbers refer the reader to further information regarding the Department's progress.

<i>to provide Canadians with:</i>	<i>to be demonstrated by:</i>	<i>contribution through:</i>	<i>achievements reported in:</i>
Enhanced Pride in Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Extent of Canadians' pride in and sense of belonging to our country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Canadians celebrating our achievements and identity ▶ Canadians learning about each other and our country ▶ Canadians appreciating our linguistic duality and building bridges across language barriers ▶ Athletic excellence and the celebration of achievement in sport ▶ Support for a co-ordinated Canadian high-performance sport system ▶ Excellence and innovation in the artistic community ▶ Canadians and Canadian institutions recognize and respect our diversity, enabling Canadians of all backgrounds to feel a sense of belonging and attachment to Canada ▶ National and international recognition of Parks Canada's leadership and expertise in heritage protection and presentation ▶ Canadian heritage places are recognized as part of our national identity and global heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31 29 35 36 22 34 52 56
Economic Growth and Prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Trends in the growth and prosperity of industries served by the Portfolio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Effective liaison with other jurisdictions and representation of Canadian interests ▶ Cultural industries that create, produce, distribute and promote Canadian products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 39 19

<i>to provide Canadians with:</i>	<i>to be demonstrated by:</i>	<i>contribution through:</i>	<i>achievements reported in:</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Environmental, economic and social benefits derived from national heritage places 	49
Protection of Canada's Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Progress in protection, preservation, promotion, presentation and management of significant natural, cultural places and national collections and resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Protection and presentation of significant natural and cultural heritage places for the benefit of Canadians ▶ Preservation, promotion and management of national collections and resources ▶ Heritage collections that meet standards of excellence 	54 25 27
Access to Canadian Voices and Canadian Spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Market share and viewership of Canadian cultural and artistic products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Quality Canadian content, provision of Canadian choices and voices ▶ Fair and equitable contribution by Canadian public and private broadcasters ▶ A copyright regime which respects Canada's international obligations and stimulates the development of Canadian works ▶ Increased autonomy and financial stability of arts organizations ▶ Audiences and opportunities for Canadian arts and cultural organizations ▶ Access to heritage collections ▶ Canadians appreciating, enjoying and benefiting from our natural and cultural heritage 	16 17 22 23 24 56
Participation in and Contribution to Canadian Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Degree of Canadians' awareness, understanding and appreciation of our history, heritage, culture, diversity and geography ▶ Extent of Canadians' participation in and contribution to all areas of our civic and economic life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Awareness by Canadians of the role and importance of human rights ▶ Canadians as active civic participants and contribute in all areas of Canadian life ▶ Urban and off-reserve Aboriginal peoples defining and addressing social, cultural, political and economic issues that affect them ▶ Canadians having the opportunity and capacity to participate in shaping the future of our communities and our country 	33 32

<i>to provide Canadians with:</i>	<i>to be demonstrated by:</i>	<i>contribution through:</i>	<i>achievements reported in:</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Fair and equitable treatment, and respect for the dignity of people of all origins ▶ Official-language minority communities contributing fully to Canadian society ▶ Participation in sport and sport-related activities as a key element in social development and nation-building ▶ A broadcasting system that reinforces the social, cultural and economic goals that reflect the diversity and values of Canadians ▶ Canadians supporting and participating in the protection and conservation of national heritage places 	<p>35</p> <p>30</p> <p>36</p> <p>18</p> <p>53</p>
A More Responsive Government		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Strategic management of, and effective functional direction in support of departmental policy and government-wide objectives ▶ Effective regional presence, active representation, and involvement in policy making and program delivery 	<p>37, 58</p> <p>41, 43</p>



Canadian Heritage Program

Program Objective: The Canadian Heritage Program aims to build a strong society in which Canadians participate, celebrate and give expression to their values and heritage.



Cultural Development and Heritage Business Line

Objective: The Cultural Development and Heritage Business Line aims to foster an environment in which Canada's arts, heritage, cultural industries, and broadcasting products and services are created, produced, marketed, preserved, and shared with audiences at home and abroad, thereby contributing to Canada's economic, social and cultural growth.

Cultural Development and Heritage

Planned Spending	\$216,211,000
Total Authorities	\$282,407,000
1998-1999 Actuals	\$281,046,000

Broadcasting – Accomplishments

Quality Canadian content, provision of Canadian choices and voices.

Supporting increased Canadian content in all media, including emerging new media: Measures such as the Canadian Television Fund (CTF) have assisted the development and creation of high-quality Canadian television programs. In 1998-1999, the CTF provided support to producers who created over 2200 hours of television programming, which Canadian broadcasters have licensed to show in prime time. The Fund's investment of just under \$200 million resulted in productions that cost over \$750 million to produce. Since its inception in 1996, the CTF has provided, over a three-year period, just under \$600 million of assistance, which has resulted in productions with budgets totalling nearly \$2 billion. In 1999-2000, the Department is undertaking an evaluation of the CTF to review its success in supporting culturally important Canadian television programs.

On April 26 and 27, 1998, the Minister of Canadian Heritage hosted a round table on issues of concern to the “new media” industry. The event brought together industry stakeholders to discuss possible measures to support the industry’s development. Subsequently, the Innovation Directorate was established within the Department to develop policy and strategies to strengthen and foster Canada’s new media sector. On June 8, 1998, Minister Copps announced the creation of a \$30 million Multimedia Fund. The five-year Fund, administered by Telefilm Canada, assists in the development, production, distribution and marketing of Canadian cultural multimedia products in both official languages. In its first year of operation, 1998-1999, the Fund provided support to 71 multimedia projects. The Fund’s investment of just over \$6 million resulted in productions that totalled nearly \$19 million.

In partnership with Industry Canada, Human Resources Development Canada, and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the Department is currently completing a major, comprehensive survey of the new media industry. Meetings have been held in several cities with new media representatives (Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montréal and Halifax) to develop a better understanding of the distribution issues facing the Canadian new media sector and to assist the distribution of Canadian new media products. Also, consultations have been held with representatives of copyright collectives to facilitate clearance of work that has been copyrighted for use in a new media environment.

Fair and equitable contribution by Canadian public and private broadcasters.

Enhancing the quality of public and private broadcasting: In November 1998, the first digital radio stations began continuous service in Toronto and Vancouver. This “turning on” of the technology is but the latest step in the transition planning process, which will bring the benefits of no-interference, CD-quality sound, and added-value programming and non-programming services to radio broadcasting. The Department has worked with the broadcasting industry, by setting up and supporting the Taskforce on the Introduction of Digital Radio and the Taskforce on the Implementation of Digital Television, to develop policies and strategies. Digital television also made progress in planning its transition, with the formation of a not-for-profit, private company to undertake research and to plan implementation strategies. Both of these digital technologies will ensure that Canadian radio and television remain competitive and able to offer auxiliary and complementary digital services.

Since the adoption by the Government of Canada of its Convergence Policy Statement in August 1996, the broadcasting distribution landscape has become characterized by a number of competitive undertakings that

use satellite and wireless cable technologies. Telecommunications form a major part of the ownership of these undertakings that provide increasingly direct competition to cable companies.

The introduction of competition has provided direct benefits to Canadians by increasing choice in broadcasting services and the manner in which these services enter the home. Through the appeals of the decisions of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), the Department ensures that competition also benefits the production and distribution of Canadian programming.

A broadcasting system that reinforces the social, cultural and economic goals that reflect the diversity and values of Canadians.

Promoting cultural diversity: Through the Northern Distribution Program established in 1988, the Department has provided Television Northern Canada (TVNC) with annual financial support to establish and operate a northern satellite distribution system to deliver northern and Aboriginal television programming.

On February 22, 1999, the CRTC approved an application by TVNC to operate the first national Aboriginal television network, Aboriginal Peoples Television Network (APTN). Effective September 1, 1999, APTN will be distributed nation-wide as part of the basic service packages that are offered by large and mid-sized cable companies, and by all other broadcasting distribution systems. The Department has indicated its support of TVNC's business plan, as it was submitted to the CRTC, which assumes that the Department's contribution would remain in place, until it could become self-sufficient in 2005.

The Department is actively promoting cultural diversity on a global level. At the 1998 International Meeting on Cultural Policy, ministers agreed to ask broadcasting leaders to examine the concept of a global cultural diversity television initiative. During the summer of 1998, the governments of Canada and Italy co-operated on the initial stage of this project, based on a shared perspective of both the challenges and opportunities for cultural diversity in international broadcasting. A Canadian public/private sector working group chaired by the Assistant Deputy Minister for Cultural Development and the President of BCE Media Inc. undertook discussions with representatives from Canadian industry leaders to further define the scope and direction of this initiative. As a result, a special session was held last October during the Annual General Meeting of the International Institute of Communications, in Rome, Italy. Discussions focussed on the enhancement and promotion of global cultural diversity through television, including new instruments and broadcasting options. In collaboration with the Canadian Working Group,

the International Institute of Communications recently produced a report entitled, *A Global Cultural Diversity Television Initiative: Developing a Model for the New Millennium*. The Rome discussions helped to encourage greater diversity of expression on television, and this issue will be discussed at the second International Meeting of Ministers on Cultural Policy, which is taking place this September in Mexico.

Cultural Industries – Accomplishments

The Department administers programs of financial support for Canadian cultural industries. As well, it works in collaboration with federal cultural agencies and organizations such as Telefilm Canada, Canada Council for the Arts, and Factor/Musicaction Canada, and with other partners such as the Royal Bank of Canada and the Business Development Bank of Canada, to strengthen Canada's cultural industries, and to ensure access to Canadian films, videos, books, periodicals, sound recordings and multimedia.

Cultural industries that create, produce, distribute and promote Canadian products.

Support for access to Canadian-content periodicals: To increase the distribution of Canadian material to Canadians, wherever they live, and to make distribution more affordable to publishers, the federal government subsidizes the cost of mailing publications to subscribers within Canada through the Publications Assistance Program (PAP). In 1996, administrative responsibility for the Program was transferred from Canada Post Corporation to Canadian Heritage. In 1997, as a result of modernized eligibility criteria, developed in consultation with the cultural industry, program registrants were required to reapply to the Program, and the applications were reviewed to confirm that the Program criteria were being applied consistently and fairly. Of the 1800 applications received by the Program from 1997 to 1999, approximately 80 percent were approved. During the coming year, the administration of the Program will be reviewed to simplify elements such as the application form and guidelines, as well as the information required to maintain a publication's eligibility.

Enhancing the viability of Canadian-content book publishers: The Book Publishing Industry Development Program (BPIDP) provides financial aid to Canadian publishers to enhance the competitiveness of the Canadian-owned and -controlled industry. In 1998-1999, \$31.3 million was distributed to Canadian publishers and associations in the field. An independent evaluation of the Program concluded that BPIDP support fulfils the core mandate of the Program by preserving the publication of Canadian-authored books. However, it was also determined that

measuring the success of the BPIDP was difficult due to imprecisely defined Program objectives. To enhance BPIDP's ability to ensure the long-term financial viability of Canadian book publishers, consultations will be undertaken with publishing industry stakeholders to support a review of objectives and eligibility criteria (*Evaluation of the Book Publishing Industry Development Program*, 1998).

Building innovative partnerships with financial institutions:

During the 1998-1999 fiscal year, the Loan Program for Book Publishers (LPBP), a loan-loss reserve initiative, was launched in partnership with the Royal Bank of Canada to help Canadian book publishers to gain or to increase access to capital through lines of credit. Canadian Heritage worked in close collaboration with the Royal Bank to develop the Program and will continue to work with the Bank to administer the Program. To date, the LPBP has received nine applications from Canadian publishers: four have been approved, and five are in the review process.

Under a new agreement with the Business Development Bank of Canada (BDC), the Cultural Industries Development Fund (CIDF) has been renewed and adapted to move toward becoming a self-sustaining fund. Beginning in 1999-2000, the BDC will offer CIDF term loans to eligible firms in the cultural sector for working capital at a new, more commercial interest rate of prime plus three percent for the first two years. In addition, the BDC will provide a comparable level of financing to cultural firms through its own financial products at standard commercial interest rates.

Administering tax programs in support of Canadian-content film and video producers: The Canadian Audio-Visual Certification Office (CAVCO) co-administers, with Revenue Canada, the Canadian Film or Video Production Tax Credit (CPTC), which was created to encourage Canadian programming and to develop an active domestic production sector. CAVCO also provides administrative support to Revenue Canada for the Film or Video Production Services Tax Credit (PSTC), which is designed to enhance Canada as a location of choice for film and video productions employing talented Canadians, to strengthen the production industry and to secure investment.

Coopers & Lybrand conducted a client survey intended to contribute to improving service delivery to CAVCO's industry clients (*CAVCO Client Satisfaction Survey*, 1998). Based on the survey results, the areas of management, communications, information and application processing were identified as requiring improvements to service-delivery mechanisms. Many recommendations have been implemented, including

an efficient tracking system to monitor the progress of files, a toll-free line serviced by the Tax Credit officers in both official languages, a quarterly information bulletin distributed to all CAVCO clients and the establishment of a committee to harmonize requirements between CAVCO and other funding agencies, including provincial tax credit agencies, Telefilm Canada and independent funds. Other recommendations are in the process of being implemented, and a follow-up client survey will take place to gauge the success of these initiatives. CAVCO is also working with Revenue Canada to co-ordinate a cross-Canada training program for clients to facilitate their application for tax credits.

Supporting cultural exporters' needs in market expansion and export development: To improve exporter readiness and market knowledge of cultural exporters, the Department is working to establish linkages throughout the federal government, and with all levels of public and private partners. During the past year, the Department has provided 75 cultural exporters with information on government-wide and departmental export services and networking contacts. As well, exporter products (e.g. Export Reference handbooks and market profiles) have been developed and distributed to Canadian cultural exporters. Performance will be measured through a client satisfaction survey.

In 1998, the Department became a full member in Team Canada Inc to ensure that cultural exporters have access to the federal government's export support network. Consultations with cultural exporters were undertaken, in conjunction with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and Industry Canada, to identify their needs in terms of exporter preparedness and market-development support services. In addition, the Department established, with the U.S. Trade Bureau of DFAIT, an export education program priority for the United States. Through ongoing work with other Team Canada Inc members and regional economic-development agencies, the Department is working to ensure that the government's trade network is seamless and delivered equally well in all regions of Canada.

The Department and DFAIT are developing a strategy before international trade negotiations begin, to ensure that Canada maintains the flexibility to promote and preserve Canadian cultural identity, and to guarantee that Canadian cultural products flourish in a fair and predictable global environment, both at home and abroad. To inform this discussion, the two departments have been consulting with domestic client groups and other countries.

Arts – Accomplishments

In Canada, some 26 000 artists and artisans work in visual arts and crafts. The literary arts involve approximately 15 000 authors, whose works generate over 70 000 jobs. There are approximately 600 non-profit professional performing arts organizations, including orchestras, theatre, dance and opera companies, where over 19 000 dancers, choreographers, actors, musicians, singers, composers, authors, directors and technical staff are employed. Canada also hosts 170 international or national arts festivals.

Excellence and innovation in the artistic community.

Nurturing talent: Canada's arts sector is built on the talents of its participants. The development of this talent is nurtured at national training institutions supported by the National Arts Training Contribution Program. The Program supports 14 institutions as diverse as the School of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, the Royal Conservatory of Music, the Atelier lyrique de l'Opéra de Montréal and the Centre for Indigenous Theatre. Graduates of these institutions become leaders in their disciplines both nationally and internationally. A review undertaken in 1998 found that these institutions and their graduates are important contributors to their disciplines and to Canada's cultural development (*Review of Contribution Agreements with the National Ballet School, the National Theatre School of Canada, and the National Circus School*, 1998).

Increased autonomy and financial stability of arts organizations.

Building capacity: There is a growing awareness of the need for organizational stability of Canadian arts organizations. Through arts stabilization projects, the Department provides financial incentives and support to the management of arts organizations to advance their cultural and community objectives by enhancing their capacity to administer, to raise funds and to reach out to new audiences. These stabilization projects are made possible thanks to productive partnerships among the Government of Canada, other levels of government, foundations and the private sector.

The two full pilot projects currently in operation, Alberta Performing Arts Stabilization Fund (APASF) and Vancouver Arts Stabilization Team (VAST), are proving to be very successful in strengthening Canadian arts organizations. In both cases, the federal investment represents less than 15 percent of the resources that are made available to eligible organizations, which is an indication of the projects' success in leveraging significant private-sector funding. Currently, more than 30 organizations participate in APASF and VAST.

The introduction and positive results of the Alberta and Vancouver projects created a momentum that was seized by the Department. Through cross-fertilization and networking facilitated by the Department, similar capacity-building stabilization initiatives are being developed in every region of Canada, including Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario. This sharing experience ensures that knowledge, expertise and best practices are part of any new project.

Audiences and opportunities for Canadian arts and cultural organizations.

Supporting festivals and special arts events: The Cultural Initiatives Program (CIP) provides support to non-profit professional artistic organizations that feature performances by artists from more than two provinces or territories. In 1998-1999, the Program distributed just over \$5.1 million to 170 festivals and special arts events across the country. This included 20 events such as the Halifax Local Currents Festival of Atlantic Dance and the Regina Folk Festival, which received funding from the Program for the first time. Other artistic disciplines such as theatre, literary arts, visual and media arts, and multidisciplinary programs also were represented in CIP festivals. Sixty-seven events featured young audience programs, with artists from a variety of cultural backgrounds sharing the stages from coast to coast. Close to 20 CIP-funded events actively promoted the development of linguistic-minority communities.

The application and assessment processes for CIP have been reviewed for increased transparency and efficiency. As part of this, data collected from applications to the Program will now be used to measure the growth in audiences attending CIP events.

Partnerships with other federal organizations or departments such as DFAIT, the Canada Council for the Arts and the Official Languages Program have allowed for support of artistic achievements and promotion activities such as the international forum and contact event organized by Commerce international des arts de la scène (CINARS) and the international co-productions and tours supported by the Commission internationale du théâtre francophone (CITF).

In collaboration with the artistic community and with several cultural agencies and Crown corporations in the Canadian Heritage portfolio (including the Canada Council for the Arts, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the National Film Board), the Department played an important role in celebrating international performing arts days in music, theatre and dance. The goal of these celebrations was to increase awareness of the performing arts in Canada. Some projects and events

associated with these international days included a concert broadcast by the Chaîne culturelle de Radio-Canada and by CBC Radio Two, the creation of a Web site to link teachers and their students with the Canadian theatre community (via Industry Canada's SchoolNet initiative), and the broadcast on public and private television networks of a public interest message related to dance.

Heritage – Accomplishments

It is through the experience of our cultural heritage that Canadians are able to see and understand where we have come from, who we are today and what we can become. By assisting the community of Canadian heritage institutions and organizations to preserve and present our cultural heritage, the Department's heritage policies, programs and legislation make a valuable contribution to helping us understand ourselves and Canada's place in the world.

Enjoyment of and
access to heritage
collections.

Supporting heritage institutions: Legislation was introduced in 1998 for the establishment of an indemnification program for travelling exhibitions. This partnership program between the government and heritage institutions is a cost-efficient way of protecting cultural property. The government will assume the risk for travelling exhibitions, and will provide assistance only in the event of actual loss or damage to cultural artefacts. The program's design is unique in the world in that both domestic and international exhibitions are eligible. This program will effectively increase Canadians' access to our heritage while reducing costs for host institutions. The existing International Exhibitions Program continues to further facilitate the circulation of significant foreign heritage collections to Canadian museums and related institutions.

The Museums Assistance Program (MAP) provides financial assistance to national heritage organizations, and matching project grants to non-federal museums and related organizations. Project proposals undergo peer assessment to ensure the highest standards in museology. MAP provided over \$6.7 million in 1998-1999 to approximately 200 projects for the care and management of Canadian collections, for professional-development activities, and for exhibitions and public programs. An internal review of MAP resulted in adjustments to the Program and a renewed emphasis on access for all Canadians to heritage collections from across Canada.

The Movable Cultural Property Program provides grants to designated institutions to purchase or repatriate significant examples of Canada's movable cultural heritage that is threatened by export. The Program also

acts as the Secretariat for the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board, which is responsible for both certifying cultural property that is donated to designated institutions in Canada and determining its fair market value for income tax purposes. In 1998-1999, the Program provided 26 grants worth \$1.16 million to ensure that significant examples of Canada's cultural heritage was retained in, or repatriated to, Canada.

Innovation and co-operation in the preservation, promotion and management of national collections and resources.

Building partnerships: The Department continued to pursue collaborative partnerships with the heritage community to facilitate the care of Canadian heritage in all its diverse forms. For example, a financial contribution by the Department to the Alliance for Canada's Audio-Visual Heritage enabled this national association to undertake two projects to enhance the management of audio-visual resources and to showcase the most treasured masterworks of our audio-visual heritage.

Preserving Canada's heritage and ensuring access to it depends as much on the documentation and interpretation of collections as on the conservation of the objects themselves. The Canadian Heritage Information Network (CHIN), a Special Operating Agency within the Department, was originally created in 1972 to foster sound management of the knowledge and collections developed by museums, and to provide public access to that knowledge through a national inventory of museum collections across the country.

CHIN's Web site now reflects the voluntary collaboration of 500 member museums of all sizes and other partners from the not-for-profit sector, which represents an increase of over 40 percent in the last year. These partners work together to provide broad access to heritage content for public education and enjoyment, and for the collective benefit of the participants.

Creating virtual access: In 1998-1999, public use of CHIN's Internet site continued to experience substantial growth. For example, the number of hits per day almost doubled during the year to more than 40 000 (16 million over the year), and the Web site has received two international awards.

Artefacts Canada (the national record of Canadian museum collections) was enhanced to support an increased number of images, as well as content that is more appealing to both school children and a general audience.

CHIN has an ongoing role to help museums to develop their professional capacity to use technology to manage their information and make it accessible to the public. This year, CHIN developed an on-line course on the selection and implementation of collections-management systems. In addition to its use within individual institutions, the course has also been incorporated into a university museum-studies curriculum.

Museums, when making their content accessible through the Internet, are concerned about managing their intellectual property. As part of its ongoing research in this area, this year, CHIN undertook two studies: an analysis of the commercial potential for museum intellectual property and a “Best Practices” analysis of museum organization in the area of management of intellectual property.

In an ongoing effort to ensure easy and effective access to information resources in both official languages, CHIN, in association with Public Works and Government Services Canada (Translation Services), worked to identify additional French-language equivalents for standard terminology used by museums to document their collections. Incorporation of this terminology into the search architecture used by CHIN will assist audiences searching in one language to find relevant material from participating museums working in the other language.

CHIN’s partnership with the Canadian Museums Association, CultureNet and Statistics Canada has resulted in *The Great Canadian Guide*, a Web connection to more than 2000 museums, galleries, attractions and events across Canada. Designed to serve both local audiences and travellers, this comprehensive on-line pathfinder (accessible through the CHIN Web site, www.chin.gc.ca) will increase the visibility of Canada’s heritage.

Finally, CHIN is involved in research to develop standards that will help audiences to obtain more precise results, when they are searching the Internet. Through an international partnership, CHIN tested the application of the “Dublin Core” metadata standard that is designed to clearly identify the source and nature of Internet content. As a result of the research, the partnership will publish a “Best Practices” guide for museums in 1999-2000.

The mandate of the Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI), a Special Operating Agency of the Department, is to promote the proper care and preservation of Canada's movable cultural heritage, and to advance the practice, science and technology of conservation. This gives CCI a unique role in supporting Canadian museums, archives, art galleries and libraries.

Disseminating conservation information: The dissemination of conservation information is a key strategic component of CCI's mandate, and it contributes to the improvement of conservation practices for, and conditions of, Canadian heritage collections. This is achieved through various means: publications, the Internet, training, seminars, advisory services and others. CCI's Web site received 708 385 hits in 1998-1999, while the number of visitors to the site reached 48 481, an increase of 154 percent over the previous year. The sale and distribution of CCI publications and products also increased (by 55% to total \$65,376).

Developing standards and tools: CCI has been very active in the development of standards and tools to improve the care and understanding of collections, and to advance the practice of conservation. For example, it is a member of a group that is writing an authoritative text on museums, libraries and archives, to provide specific information on factors that must be taken into consideration when designing or building specialized structures, and will be used by engineers throughout North America.

In addition, CCI developed and tested a survey tool and protocol to guide and assist practitioners in assessing the condition of heritage collections, and in identifying priorities for the care of collections. The tool was used last year to survey 15 Canadian Forces' museums in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Further refinements will be made this year, when more museums in Quebec and British Columbia are surveyed. Investigations into the viability of commercializing this product will also be carried out.

For the past five years, CCI, to improve the condition of future archival and library collections, has been conducting research to determine which factors affect the permanence of paper. This pioneering research was completed and published in *Restaurator* (volumes 19 and 20). Based on the results of this research, discussions on Canadian and international standards for permanent paper will continue in the coming year.

Strengthening service delivery through revenue generation: CCI devoted significant effort in 1998-1999 to the treatment of artefacts (for example, John McRae's medals and the Matisse serigraph *l'Océanie*)

and, in so doing, generated \$438 000. CCI sent out feedback questionnaires to clients who had paid for CCI's services. The results indicate that these clients were 'satisfied' to 'very satisfied.' The information from these questionnaires will be used to improve the quality of advice and assistance to clients, and to assist in better defining and positioning CCI's areas of service delivery.

CCI helped to provide access to heritage collections, via 253 exhibitions, through the Exhibition Transportation Services (ETS), a cost-recovery transportation and storage service for fine arts and artefacts. ETS generated revenues of \$684 000 in 1998-1999 and transported exhibitions to 127 institutions. CCI also contributed \$78 000, through an agreement with the Canadian Museums Association and the Canadian Heritage Information Network, to the development of the Centre for Exhibition Exchange (CEE) database. The database, available through the CEE Web site, was launched in December 1998 and has facilitated the exchange of 61 exhibitions.



Canadian Identity Business Line

O*bjective:* The Canadian Identity Business Line aims to help Canadians to recognize and celebrate their shared identity, and to enhance their capacity to contribute to Canadian society.

Canadian Identity

Planned Spending	\$353,747,000
<i>Total Authorities</i>	<i>\$404,333,000</i>
1998–1999 Actuals	\$402,697,000

Official Languages – Accomplishments

Canadians appreciating our linguistic duality and building bridges across language barriers.

The Department of Canadian Heritage has a number of programs to help Canadians to discover and appreciate our country's linguistic duality. These programs promote exchanges between Francophones and Anglophones, and they highlight the economic, social and cultural benefits of this duality. For instance, support is given to volunteer organizations that wish to offer their services in both official languages, and assistance is provided for research and for the creation of language-teaching networks to maintain the high level of Canadian expertise.

The Department of Canadian Heritage strives to promote second-language learning. The constant increase in the rate of bilingualism among young people reflects how successful these efforts have been. The Department provided \$62.6 million in 1998-1999 to provincial and territorial governments for the teaching of French and English as second languages. Thanks to this support, over 2.7 million young Canadians are learning a second language: over 300 000 of these young people are in immersion classes. A \$48 million per year increase for the Official Languages in Education Program was announced in March 1999. This increase will, among other things, help to raise the number of students enrolled in such programs, and will strengthen parent networks and organizations that are working to promote second-language learning.

Two national exchange programs offer young Canadians the opportunity to experience linguistic duality. These programs, with budgets of \$15.2 million in 1998-1999, allowed 7000 students to participate.

The Year of La Francophonie in Canada, which runs from March 1999 to March 2000, is designed to highlight the VIIIth Summit of La Francophonie held in Moncton in September 1999. With a total budget of \$7 million, the Department is working in partnership with the public and private sectors, and community networks, to celebrate the contribution of our country's French Canadian heritage through a range of activities.

Official-language minority communities contributing fully to Canadian society.

The Department of Canadian Heritage contributed to the development of Francophone communities living outside Quebec and the Anglophone community in Quebec, in several ways. This includes the \$97 million that the Department provided to the provinces and territories in 1998-1999 to support their efforts to improve access to quality education in the minority language. This support enabled more than 260 000 young people in minority communities to study in their language in over 1000 primary and secondary schools in all parts of the country. In this context, a federal contribution of \$90 million over five years was provided to the Government of Ontario in June 1998 to complete the French-language school governance initiative. The increase of \$48 million per year announced in March 1999 for the Official Languages in Education Program will, among other things, help official-language minority school boards to provide an education that is comparable to education that the majority receives. It will also help to expand French-language postsecondary education, especially in key areas such as health.

The agreements on the promotion of official languages that were concluded with all provinces and territories, except for British Columbia, allow for the creation or improvement of a broad range of provincial or territorial services in the official language of the minority. Among other things, these services involve the administration of justice, health and social services, as well as economic and community development. The creation of the Centre National de formation en santé en français, jointly with the University of Ottawa, is a concrete example of this commitment.

In March 1999, a \$4-million increase was announced for the agreements on the promotion of official languages. This brought the annual program budget to \$13.4 million. This increased funding will allow the provinces and territories to extend their range of services, and will facilitate an initial agreement with Nunavut.

The Department, through the Canada community agreements that were signed with each official-language minority community in the provinces and territories, and with national Francophone organizations, contributes to the funding of over 350 organizations, which represent communities

and provide services, activities and community education. The budget increase of \$10 million per year for this activity brings annual funding to nearly \$32 million, the highest level ever. With this increased funding, it will be possible to conclude a new series of Canada-community agreements, to support nationwide projects with a long-term impact on community development, and to implement new initiatives, and a range of economic, social and cultural activities.

The Department encourages federal institutions to consider the needs of minority communities when they are planning their activities, primarily with respect to cultural, human resources and economic development. In the context of expanding support programs for official languages, the Department is dedicated to renewing the government's commitment to minority official-language communities. The Department plans to establish a fund available on a matched-funding basis to encourage departments and other organizations to support official-language communities by creating partnerships and new modes of co-operation.

Canadian Identity– Accomplishments

Canadians learning about each other and our country.

Fostering the teaching and learning of Canadian history: A national conference called "Giving the Past a Future: A Conference on Innovation in Teaching and Learning History" was held in January 1999, in Montreal to discuss practical ways in which the teaching and learning of Canadian history can be made more effective. The McGill Institute for the Study of Canada held this conference in partnership with the Canadian Studies Program of the Department. An evaluation of the conference was conducted by the Corporate Review Branch (August, 1999). This was the largest Canadian conference held on this topic. Over 600 participants attended, and 92 percent rated the conference above average to excellent.

Partnering to celebrate Canada: From June 21 to July 1, 1998, Canadians celebrated their history, values and heritage. Celebrate Canada! began on June 21 with National Aboriginal Day, a celebration of the contributions of the many cultures of Aboriginal people to Canadian society. The 11-day period culminated on July 1 with Canada Day.

Celebrate Canada! would not have been possible without the participation and invaluable contribution of partners such as volunteer Canada Day committees; Canadian Heritage Portfolio partners; provincial, territorial and municipal governments; the private sector; and numerous other federal departments. Canadians from coast-to-coast participated in Celebrate Canada! events and activities. Volunteer Canada Day committees in each

province and territory assisted with the delivery of the Celebrate Canada! Initiative and advised the Department on funding for local activities.

Celebrate Canada! also included the Poster Challenge, which offered young Canadians the opportunity to give visual expression to their sense of being Canadian and to describe what Canada means to them. Teachers' activity guides were distributed through provincial and territorial ministries of education, youth groups, libraries and shopping malls. Over 19 000 entries were received. A finalist was chosen in each province and territory, and a jury selected a national winner.

The Great Canadian Adventure, a board game designed to increase young Canadians' appreciation of their history, symbols and institutions, was updated to include information on Nunavut, sport and heroes. Over 250 000 copies of the board game were distributed, primarily through provincial/territorial ministries of education to schools within their jurisdiction.

Information on Canadians' awareness of and participation in Celebrate Canada! activities comes from a number of sources (e.g. Canada Day committees, media reports, feedback from regional and district offices). To assess the impact of Celebrate Canada! activities on Canadians, performance indicators for this initiative will be developed, and a survey will be conducted.

Urban and off-reserve
Aboriginal peoples
defining and
addressing social,
cultural, political and
economic issues that
affect them.

Preserving Aboriginal languages: The Aboriginal Languages Program was announced by the Minister on June 19, 1998, with a set of underlying principles, and terms and conditions, to guide the management and delivery by Aboriginal organizations. A multiyear Transfer Agreement (1998-2002) was concluded with the Assembly of First Nations, and interim agreements (September 1998 to March 1999) were concluded with the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and its six regional affiliates, and the Métis National Council and its five provincial affiliates.

The Assembly of First Nations delivers the First Nations/Indian languages allocation, which comprises about 75 percent of the initiative's funds. The Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and its affiliates deliver the Inuktitut language allocation with about 15 percent. Finally, the Métis National Council and its affiliates deliver the Michif language allocation with about 10 percent.

An evaluation framework is being developed in conjunction with the three national Aboriginal management organizations to guide the evaluation, as well as the ongoing monitoring and reporting of the effectiveness of the initiative. Activity reports indicate that a wide range of community language activities have begun across the country. Work will be undertaken with the Aboriginal delivery organizations to provide them with a better understanding of their roles as managers and deliverers of federal programs, and of the financial and reporting requirements expected of them.

Improving economic, social and personal prospects of urban Aboriginal youth: The Urban Multipurpose Aboriginal Youth Centres (UMAYC) Initiative will provide \$100 million over five years (1998-2003) to support culturally relevant projects, relating, but not limited to, educational attainment and completion; employment, and career training and counselling; life skills and parenting; gangs, violence and criminality; and health, cultural and recreational needs. The key objective of the initiative is to improve the economic, social and personal prospects of urban Aboriginal youth. The UMAC fulfils federal commitments and is a key activity linked to the Urban Aboriginal Strategy.

Projects under the UMAC are accessible to Aboriginal youth (ages 15 to 24 years) regardless of status, culture or gender, who are living in off-reserve communities with total populations of 1000 and over. Under certain circumstances, projects can include Aboriginal children 10 to 14 years of age and young Aboriginal adults 25 to 29 years of age. The UMAC initiative is managed and administered in partnership with three national Aboriginal representative and service organizations, their affiliate organizations, and Aboriginal youth. An evaluation of the initiative will be conducted in 2002.

Awareness by
Canadians of the role
and importance of
human rights.

Increasing awareness and understanding of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: The campaign to inspire Canadians to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights began on December 10, 1997. The two-tiered campaign was directed to Canadian communities, government departments and non-governmental organizations. A second level of the campaign was directed to youth aged 12 to 19. They were invited to learn about human rights through the Credo campaign, which invited young Canadians to reflect on human rights and to create a human rights credo that would be relevant to them.

One focal point of the campaign was a Credo Web site that was visited by youth from across Canada and abroad. It included resources, fact sheets, news and other related information and activities, as well as a forum where young people could send in their ideas on human rights and see the ideas of other youth in the form of prose, art work and poetry. Young Canadians sent in some 1300 Credo submissions with their ideas on human rights. In the fall of 1998, in response to a voting sheet that included their submissions, over 13 000 young Canadians voted through the mail or on the Credo Web site. The result, announced on December 10, 1998, was the “Credo Top Ten Human Rights Created by and for Canadian Youth.” Over 34 000 posters of this “Credo” were distributed to participants.

The 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights campaign achieved a high level of participation from Canadians, particularly youth, from every province and territory. Credo campaign materials were distributed to close to 15 000 schools across the country. Over 40 000 information kits were distributed to government departments, agencies and non-governmental organizations. Information kits were also extensively distributed through a toll-free telephone line, which received thousands of telephone and fax requests, resulting in 429 000 documents being distributed, including over 45 000 information kits.

Multiculturalism – Accomplishments

Canadians and Canadian institutions recognize and respect our diversity, enabling Canadians of all backgrounds to feel a sense of belonging and attachment to Canada.

Funding support: The Multiculturalism Program worked with Canadians through support for community action to combat racism, systemic discrimination, hate and bias, and community projects that emphasize community initiative, partnership and self-help. The Department has taken the steps to respond to observations and recommendations made in the *Auditor General's Report* (1998, Chapter 27) and in the March 1999 report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, concerning the need to further clarify the objectives of the Multiculturalism Program and the need to collect information on program performance. The plan includes providing assistance and direction to all program staff in their interpretation of program objectives, approved goals and priorities for 1998-2001; updating comprehensive reference materials; and developing and delivering training workshops for staff involved in the delivery of Multiculturalism's grants and contributions program.

Promoting awareness and appreciation of diversity: In commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Department mounted the annual March 21 antiracism

public-education campaign, which targeted youth in the secondary school system. Partnerships with ethnic media and non-governmental organizations allowed concerted efforts to be aimed at reducing family violence, as part of the federal Family Violence Initiative strategy. Assistance with capacity building helped communities to participate in public decision-making processes on key issues of Canadian policy and to develop strategies related to the future of their communities.

Fair and equitable treatment, and respect for the dignity of people of all origins.

Supporting a commitment to diversity across the federal government: The Department undertook a number of partnerships with federal government and non-governmental organizations to promote an understanding of the dangers of intolerance, and to improve government's outreach to ethnic and visible minority communities. It supported the undertaking and distribution of evidence-based research to inform public discussion and government decision-making, to assist in the integration of diversity issues into institutional policies, and to remove discriminatory barriers within the policies and practices of public institutions.

Sport – Accomplishments

Athletic excellence and the celebration of achievement in sport.

Providing support to athletes and coaches: Over the course of 1998-1999, the Department provided \$8.3 million to over 1000 high-performance athletes in 45 sports as living and training allowances, \$24.7 million to National Sport Organizations (NSOs), \$6 million to Multi-Sport Organizations, and \$1.8 million to National Sport Centres, which directly serve athletes and coaches. Sport Canada also provided \$9.9 million to the hosting of international sport competitions in Canada. The *Athlete Assistance Program: Policies, Procedures and Guidelines* and *Athlete Handbook* were also revised and published.

Sport Canada developed *New Funding for Sport Guidelines* for NSOs and Sport Organizations for Athletes with Disabilities (\$10 million per year over the period 1998-1999 to 2002-2003). These monies are targeted to high-performance athletes, coaching support, and competition and training.

Promoting the contribution of sport to Canadian society: A tribute to Canadian medalists was held on April 22, 1998, on Parliament Hill in Ottawa. Over 60 winter Olympic and Paralympic medalists and coaches were introduced in the House of Commons for the first time in

Canadian history. This event was televised on the Canadian Parliamentary Affairs Channel, and was publicized in newspapers across Canada and on the Sport Canada Web site.

Sport Canada contributed \$3.7 million to the Canada Games as a vehicle to promote Canadian identity and the development of young athletes in selected sports. Under the Games' theme "Unity Through Sport," 3200 young athletes aged 12 to 20 from every province and territory competed in 21 sports in the 1999 Canada Winter Games in Corner Brook, Newfoundland. A further 7000 Canadians volunteered at the Games, and 150 000 spectators were expected to attend the competitions. TSN/RDS, official broadcaster of the Games, televised over 100 hours of coverage during the two-week period.

Participation in sport and sport-related activities as a key element in social development and nation building.

Increasing access and equity in sport: With the assistance of the Canadian Association for the Advancement of Women and Sport and Physical Activity, as well as the Department's Corporate Review Branch, Sport Canada developed and administered a Gender Snapshot survey of 38 NSOs. NSOs will use the results of this study to develop gender-equity objectives and to promote education on gender equity among their members. An important principle of the New Funding for Sport initiative is ensuring equity and access for women, athletes with disabilities and Aboriginal people in NSO programming.

Sustainable resource base to support a co-ordinated Canadian high-performance sport system.

Working with key partners to advance the Canadian sport system: In December 1998, the ministers of Canadian Heritage and Finance co-chaired a National Conference on Sport and the Corporate Sector, which was organized in partnership with the Conference Board of Canada. Approximately 70 representatives from the sport community, the federal and provincial governments, and the corporate sector met to discuss issues related to the creation and nurturing of sponsorship partnerships between sport and the corporate sector.

In partnership with the Coaching Association of Canada and the Canadian Olympic Association, Sport Canada completed the creation of a network of National Sport Centres across Canada (Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Atlantic Canada). These Centres are to complement NSO programming in the pursuit of high-performance excellence, with a focus on co-ordinating access and delivery of essential support services for athletes and coaches. A National Co-ordinating Committee was established to co-ordinate Centre activity across Canada.



Corporate Management Business Line

Objective: The Corporate Management Business Line provides leadership in policy direction and support to departmental program delivery.

Corporate Management

Planned Spending	\$51,731,000
Total Authorities	\$80,740,000
1998–1999 Actuals	\$78,384,000

Accomplishments

Many accomplishments described throughout this *Performance Report* rely on the work of the Strategic Management Sector (including memoranda to Cabinet, legislative initiatives, and over 1500 communications products). The Department's regional offices across the country (with 25 points of service, including Nunavut), manage and deliver programs that serve the general public. Corporate services were provided to the Department, the Minister, the Secretaries of State and the Parliamentary Secretary.

Strategic management of, and effective functional direction in support of departmental policy and government-wide objectives.

Contributing to the Government of Canada's Youth Employment Strategy:

The Young Canada Works Program provides Canadian students, and unemployed or underemployed graduates between the ages of 16 and 30, with hands-on experience in the cultural, heritage and official-language sectors of the work force. In 1998-1999, with a budget of \$10.9 million, 2672 summer placements and internships were provided by Young Canada Works.

- ▶ **Young Canada Works in Both Official Languages** provided 1144 post-secondary students with the opportunity to work in fields related to their studies, in either their second or both official languages, in a different part of Canada, in jobs sponsored by private and non-profit organizations, focussed on management, communications, tourism, performing arts and cultural industries.

- ▶ ***Young Canada Works in Heritage Institutions*** provided 726 high school or post-secondary students with the opportunity to work in museums, archives, libraries and other cultural, natural and built heritage organizations, to learn about Canada's history, cultural heritage and other Canadians, and to contribute to the development of local communities.
- ▶ ***Young Canada Works in National Parks and Historic Sites*** provided 338 high school students (16 to 18 years of age) with work opportunities and after-work cultural and heritage programs. The work focusses on at least two disciplines such as history, tourism and resource management, in national parks and historic sites. Students enhance their awareness of the physical and cultural diversity of Canada, the importance of preserving Canada's cultural and natural heritage, and the significance of local cultural communities.
- ▶ ***Young Canada Works for Aboriginal Urban Youth*** provided 333 Aboriginal high school or post-secondary youth, living in urban areas with the opportunity to work in Aboriginal Friendship centres and affiliated associations, on community projects that address the needs of Aboriginal urban communities and particularly Aboriginal youth.
- ▶ ***Young Canada Works in Science and Technology*** provided 64 college and university graduates, under 30 years of age, with four- to 12-month internships that allowed them to gain experience in key job-generating science and technology sectors, through leading-edge technology projects to make the transition from school to work focussed on multimedia and visual arts, in museums, galleries, libraries, archives, ballet companies, conservation and biodiversity institutes, and other organizations.
- ▶ ***Young Canada Works Internationally*** provided 67 college and university graduates, under 30 years of age, with six- to 12-month internships, to make the transition from school to work, by developing marketable skills and networking contacts. This included twinning activities between universities; placements in cultural and heritage institutions; work involving conservation and promotion of Aboriginal arts and heritage; co-operative tourism ventures; and marketing Canadian expertise in language industries, music production, coaching and legal expertise in sports.

Meaningful work experience objectives are being met through YCW, contributing to the Department's objective of enhancing learning about Canada and other Canadians (*An Assessment of the Young Canada Works Program: Summer 1997* published in March 1998. Assessments of summer 1998 and the 1997-1998 internships are to be published in the fall of 1999). Employers indicate that interns are contributing to the transfer of science and technology skills to heritage and cultural institutions. Interns indicate that both their transition to work and their identification of career goals are enhanced. Participants welcome Canada's continued commitment to tackle youth-employment issues.

Further effort will be made to find new mechanisms to gather and showcase success stories. To further support work-force mobility, employment-related networking, and connecting Canadians, work experiences in other provinces or regions will be enhanced through the five domestic components of Young Canada Works throughout 1999-2001.

Effective liaison with other jurisdictions and representation of Canadian interests.

Representing Canada at Expo 98 : The Department planned, organized and co-ordinated Canada's participation at Expo 98 in Lisbon, Portugal, which took place from May 1 to September 30, 1998. Canada's participation was based on a partnership approach with provincial and territorial governments and the private sector. The Expo theme featured "Oceans: A Heritage for the Future."

Canada's theme "Discover a Sustainable Future: A Voyage on the Maritime Information Highway" presented Canada's approach to conservation and commitment to sustainable development. Canada's objectives were to increase public awareness of the importance of managing maritime resources; promote Canada as a world leader in ocean-related research, technology and services; project Canada as an ideal partner for trade and investment; and present Canada as an ideal travel destination.

The federal government's contribution totalled \$5.35 million (including the Department's share of \$1.25 million); two provinces provided \$1.1 million. Canada's pavilion at Expo 98 attracted over 1.2 million visitors or 14 percent of total attendance at Expo 98. The Canada Pavilion was rated by the media as one of the ten best pavilions of Expo 98, out of more than 140. Canada's cultural program reflected Canada's cultural diversity and its excellence in a number of artistic disciplines.

Contributing to sustainable development: Through the implementation of the Department's Sustainable Development Strategy, departmental priorities increasingly reflected sustainable development objectives, including its social and cultural dimensions, and the development of tools to translate this concept into concrete actions; and steps toward making environmental stewardship a reality in the day-to-day operations of the Department. Co-operative efforts with other federal departments and agencies were undertaken. The Department's Sustainable Development Strategy (*Sustaining Our Heritage*) is available on the Department's Internet site (<http://www.pch.gc.ca>).

Promoting cultural diversity: Through leadership and alliance building, the Department has raised international awareness of the need to promote cultural diversity in an era of globalization, and rapid technological, economic and social change. Awareness has been raised for the need to ensure that cultural goods and services are not treated as other commodities.

The International Network on Cultural Policy was established following the June 1998 International Meeting on Cultural Policy hosted by the Department. The meeting brought together 20 ministers of Culture from around the world to develop a broader approach to cultural policy. The creation of the ministerial network with 32 member countries and the issues it has raised have influenced subsequent debates in international organizations such as UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization), the World Bank and the Organization of American States. Furthermore, the first annual Canada-European Union High-level Cultural Policy Consultations were held in Brussels to establish closer ties with the European Union.

The Department has worked to promote cultural diversity with partners such as the Canadian Conference of the Arts, and other federal organizations, including the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the Canadian International Development Agency, Human Resources Development Canada, Industry Canada and the Privy Council Office. These partnerships, including those with UNESCO, the World Bank and participating countries, support the Department's efforts to put culture at the centre of the international agenda.

Specific activities include:

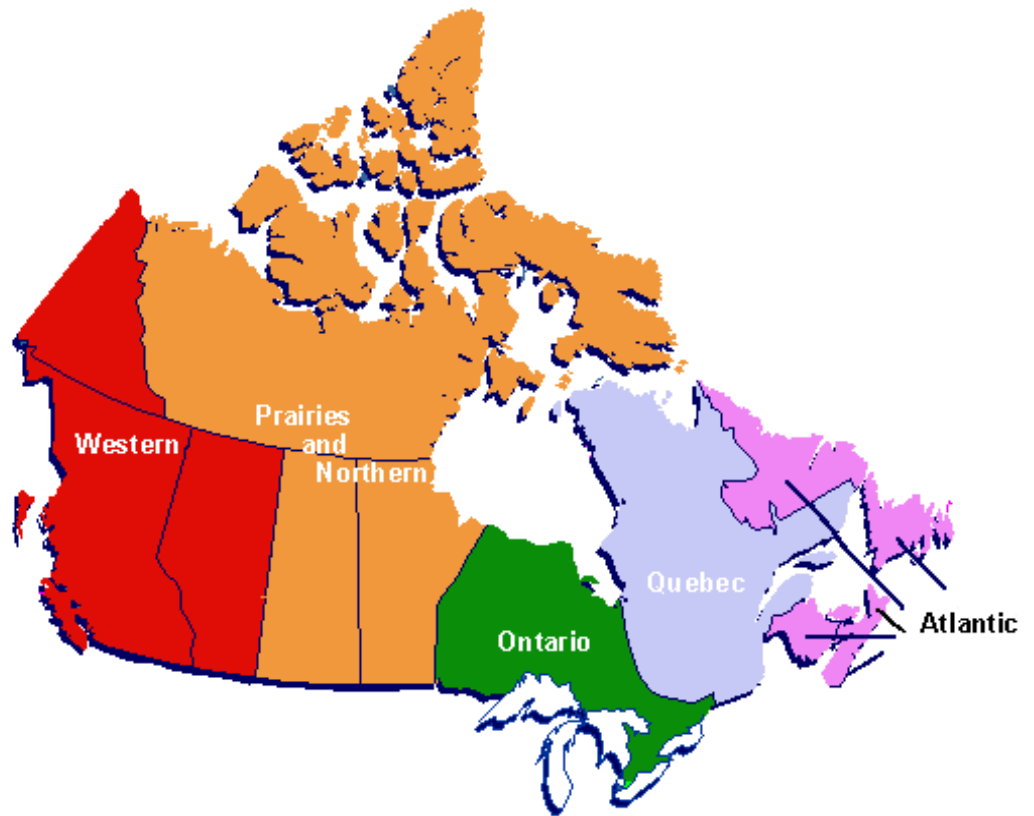
- ▶ issuing joint declarations on the importance of cultural diversity with France and Mexico;
- ▶ organizing a special session on a Global Cultural Diversity Television Initiative at the International Institute of Communications' Conference in Rome (October 1998);
- ▶ negotiating audio-visual co-production agreements with five countries (raising the total to 45);
- ▶ participating in joint audio-visual commissions with Germany and Spain; and
- ▶ undertaking ministerial bilateral meetings with France, Sweden, Italy, Greece, South Africa and Morocco.

Effective and efficient support to decision-making and program delivery.

Investing in organizational renewal: To support the smooth transfer of staff to the new Parks Canada Agency, a series of measures were adopted to lay the foundation for organizational renewal, and the improvement of human resources and capacity building through training, development and attention to equity issues.

The Universal Classification Standard exercise consisted of the review, update and rewrite of work descriptions for positions in the Department. Our human resources capacity was strengthened by providing management with up-to-date information and analysis on demographics, health, learning and development of employees.

Implementing the Financial Information Strategy: As a first step toward departmental compliance with the government-wide Financial Information Strategy (FIS), the Department implemented the Integrated Financial and Materiel Management System called SAP. This System, which is approved by Treasury Board, ensures Year 2000 compliance. The Department is also preparing for accrual accounting. Furthermore, the Department will follow-up on recommendations presented in the report on modernization of the comptrollership function. The active participation of Canadian Heritage in these initiatives will contribute to a better decision-making process within the Department as well as compliance with government-wide directions.



Regional Perspectives

The Department of Canadian Heritage is proud of its regional presence, which supports the Department's mission of celebrating and strengthening Canada by connecting Canadians to each other, their heritage, communities, the world and the future. The Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies and Northern, and Western regions manage and deliver programs, establish regional priorities for national programs to ensure their relevance, serve clients, and provide daily liaison with the public and other levels of government. Twenty-five points of service are available to ensure that Canadians have access to and benefit from programs and services.

Effective regional presence, active representation, and involvement in policy making and program delivery.

Connecting Canadians to each other: The *Western Region* worked in partnership with Citizenship and Immigration Canada to establish a network of partners and to enhance awareness of Citizenship and Heritage Week 1999. More than 30 events were celebrated throughout the Region. Increased public involvement was achieved with the support and participation of Celebrate Canada! committees, school groups, the RCMP, scouts, veterans, members of the Order of Canada, community groups and local heroes. One of the most successful partnerships was the first-ever “O Canada! Quiz,” which kicked off Citizenship and Heritage Week in Vancouver. Sponsors included Chapters, McClelland and Stewart, Global Television, The Vancouver Convention and Exhibition Centre, and Starbucks.

The Canada Place in-person sites in Winnipeg and Regina are important to the delivery of key departmental messages to the general public, with a special focus on school-age children. They are becoming focal points for Citizenship and Heritage Week, Celebrate Canada! and the March 21 Antiracism Campaign. For example, special events were held in Winnipeg and Regina to celebrate the creation of Nunavut on April 1, 1999. Close to 500 people, including a significant number of elementary school students, visited the sites.

Local community networks, both in Montreal and in remote areas of Quebec, ensure successful Canada Day celebrations, which are attracting a growing number of participants every year. Over 200 projects in 1998-1999 featured celebrations, particularly in Chicoutimi, Laval, Montmagny, Quebec City, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières, St-Georges-de-Beauce and Val d’Or. In Montreal, a five-day program involved the Aboriginal community in family activities to promote various facets of our cultural, economic and human heritage.

The *Quebec Region* worked with many federal partners to ensure the success of Citizenship and Heritage Week. In addition to numerous Canadian citizenship ceremonies held across Quebec, presentations were made to young people to make them more aware of citizenship rights and responsibilities, Canadian values and the wealth of our heritage. This pooling of federal resources and expertise, and regional knowledge of community and local networks, made it possible to reach 2000 young people.

Connecting Canadians to our heritage: The first Canada Place was opened by the Minister on June 18, 1998 in Winnipeg. This street-level,

downtown, public access exhibit and resource centre offers information and programming to increase Canadians' knowledge about Canada and their appreciation of Canada's arts, heritage, culture and identity. This was followed by the openings of Canada places in Toronto and Regina. In Toronto, at Harbourfront, the focus is on youth and cutting-edge technology.

The **Ontario Region** led the development of the Canada Place Web site (www.canadaplace.gc.ca), which allows Canadians to access a wealth of information about Canada—a modern means for Canadians from coast to coast to meet on-line and to learn about each other, our culture and our heritage. Canada Place provides virtual access to national cultural institutions, and nationally significant places and events, and is designed as an open forum that invites all Canadians to learn about events and people. This Web site is available to anyone with Internet access, as well as at our Canada Place sites.

In the **Atlantic Region**, Charlottetown personnel provided strategic direction and support in the creation of French services legislation in Prince Edward Island. The St. John's office contributed to the success of the Year of the Arts in Newfoundland. The Halifax Office worked closely with the province and the Nova Scotia Cultural Network to produce a solid and widely accepted cultural sector strategy.

Western Economic Diversification Canada supported the efforts of the **Western Region** and the **Prairies and Northern Region** in enhancing the Western Cultural Fund. This provided the cultural community with access to an additional \$1 million per year for 1998-1999 and 1999-2000.

Connecting Canadians to our communities: The **Prairies and Northern Region** with the **Western Region**, were instrumental in implementing the "six western cities" concept for the delivery of the Urban Multipurpose Aboriginal Youth Centre initiative. Extensive consultation with other federal government departments, provincial and municipal governments, and key stakeholders in Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton, resulted in the development of urban multipurpose Aboriginal youth centres as cornerstones in the overall Federal Urban Aboriginal Strategy in each city.

A significant number of horizontal federal initiatives provided the Department with the opportunity to communicate with other federal government departments about our mandate and the unique needs of our

clients. Through our participation in the Canadian Rural Partnership, we have been involved in funding recommendations for our client groups. The ***Prairies and Northern Region*** also assisted in the creation of Nunavut on behalf of the Department.

Through the Manitoba Federal Council, a pilot project created the first Aboriginal Single Window, which provides federal services from one central location to the urban Aboriginal population in Winnipeg. This type of initiative is being replicated to provide service to Francophone communities in Manitoba.

The ***Western Region***'s ongoing co-operation with multicultural and antiracism groups, as well as civic officials in communities affected by hate-motivated and biased activities, raises public recognition of the Department's role in the fight against racism. Following several incidents of the distribution of hate material in British Columbia, the Department has actively facilitated public education, and community-based antihate strategies and public awareness.

The Atlantic population resides mainly in small towns, or in rural, remote and coastal areas, where co-operation is as a way of life. Thus, the ***Atlantic Region*** works in concert with community-based organizations, institutions, municipalities, the provincial government and other departments. The Region was successful in leveraging \$240,000 in Canadian Rural Partnerships projects, which resulted in a Cultural Tourism Study of Prince Edward Island; an Acadian Community Strategic Plan in Nova Scotia; a Community Coastal Resource Inventory of Newfoundland; Concertation rurale Centre Péninsule, in New Brunswick; and Capital social et développement régional in New Brunswick.

Representing the Department, the ***Quebec Region*** took part in two round tables of federal departments in Quebec, which produced regional interdepartmental action plans. One involved the Canadian Rural Partnership. The Region ensured that consideration was given to the Department's activities, especially cultural tourism, and to the needs of clients in remote regions. With regard to sustainable development, the Region linked and harmonized the regional plan with the national departmental plan.

The ***Ontario Region*** worked with the Social Development Council of Ajax-Pickering to develop a co-ordinated strategy to address harmful stereotypes, prejudices, systemic racism and hate crimes. The project has promoted positive race relations, human rights and ethnocultural equity by

working with community groups and key partners such as boards of education, police, race relations committees and the Muslim Education and Cultural Association.

The **Ontario Region** also worked with other federal departments through the Ontario Federal Council on initiatives such as Canada's Urban Aboriginal Strategy and a federal strategy on homelessness. The Region continues to build a role as a broker of strategic intelligence, and to feed timely knowledge, facts and expertise into and across the Department.

Connecting Canadians to the world: The **Ontario Region** worked with several groups and organizations to celebrate March 21, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Ongoing work includes a focus on intergenerational and immigrant issues in communities, including a project in Peel Region to identify and remove barriers that have historically prevented immigrant seniors from accessing social services.

The **Ontario Region** worked in partnership with the City of Toronto and a community coalition of over 40 member organizations and individuals, to develop activities in recognition of the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, celebrated in December 1998. This project facilitated broader understanding and appreciation of human rights issues and concerns. The activities reached a broad section of the Canadian public, and the assistance from the Department reaffirmed the commitment of the federal government to ensuring equity, diversity and human rights for all Canadians. The various initiatives resulted in creating partnerships between all levels of government, and diverse ethnoracial communities and organizations in the City of Toronto.

The **Prairies and Northern Region** led a number of major initiatives including the highly successful co-ordination of federal efforts related to the 1999 Pan-Am Games, and ensured the completion of the federal subagreements on essential services.

The **Western Region** provided a federal presence at international events held in the region. In November 1998, the Region played an active role in co-ordinating the International Human Rights Conference held in Edmonton to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The participation of The Honourable Hedy Fry, Secretary of State (Multiculturalism) (Status of Women) and other federal representatives at the conference was key, and the Department organized a live Internet broadcast of speeches by the Minister of Foreign Affairs; the UN High Commissioner of Human Rights, Mary Robinson; and Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

In the **Quebec Region**, the Exhibition on Rights, which was opened on December 10, 1998, at the Quebec City Museum of Civilization, also commemorated the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It tells the story of the Universal Declaration and of the challenges in the promotion of human rights. This exhibit resulted from co-operation with several federal departments and agencies.

The **Quebec Region** is especially proud of its participation in the Marché international des infomédias et du multimédia (MIM). It helped launch this initiative in 1995 and, this year, it co-ordinated federal participation and implemented interdepartmental initiatives through a cohesive approach. MIM is a major international showcase for Canadian multimedia technology. In 1998, MIM brought together 214 enterprises—65 of them from outside Quebec—and hosted over 5600 visitors (20% from foreign countries). An estimated 65 percent of exhibitors met potential clients, and 20 percent concluded commercial agreements. This event had representation from 17 federal departments and organizations at the kiosk provided by the Region. Through its association with the MIM, the Region contributed to federal presence and visibility in Quebec; assisted the multimedia industry; and co-ordinated a horizontal, single-federal-window approach.

The **Quebec Region** partnered with the City of Montreal, the Communauté urbaine de Montréal and the Quebec Ministry of Citizen Relations, to commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on March 21. Community organizations, municipalities and also the Government of Quebec held celebrations.

The **Atlantic Region** played key leadership roles in the success of the Canada Winter Games in Corner Brook, Newfoundland (for which the Department did an environmental impact study) and in the announcement of the 2003 Canada Winter Games in the Chaleur area of New Brunswick. The Moncton Office helped to organize a Louisiana/Acadian trade mission, which resulted in better cultural and business links. The regional office also spearheaded the planning of the Canada Pavilion and the Village de la Francophonie in preparation for the September 1999 VIIIth Summit of La Francophonie.

Connecting Canadians to the future: The **Ontario Region** worked in partnership with CareerEdge (Public Sector Youth Internship Program) to place 12 interns in arts organizations within the regional office and at the Canada Place in-person site at Harbourfront. Arts organizations that received interns include Harbourfront Centre, the International Festival of

Authors, Canadian Music Week, and Celebrate Canada! in the Kawarthas. Through these partnerships with client organizations, the Ontario regional office gained valuable assistance in the areas of cultural tourism and festival programming, while it offered significant employment experience to aspiring cultural workers.

The *Atlantic Region* contributed to the success of the Acadian Telecommunities Project in Prince Edward Island, which is bringing Internet and distance education services to rural Acadian communities. The Halifax Office supported the Basin Productions play, *Bridging the Gap*, which promoted attitudinal changes among adults; and provided resource materials on improving race relations in areas of Nova Scotia, where racial tensions are high.



Parks Canada Program

Program Objective: The Parks Canada Program aims to commemorate, protect and present those places that are significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage for the benefit, understanding and enjoyment of the people of Canada, in ways that ensure the ecological and commemorative integrity of this heritage for the benefit of present and future generations.

Parks Canada Program

Planned Spending	\$287, 076,000
Total Authorities	\$370,025,000
1998–1999 Actuals	\$353,697,000

Environmental, economic and social benefits derived from national heritage places.

Ecological Integrity is the condition of an ecosystem whose structure and function are unimpaired by stresses induced by human activity, and whose biological diversity and supporting processes are likely to persist (State of the Parks Report 1997).

Maintaining ecological and commemorative integrity: During the past decade, Parks Canada introduced a holistic ecosystem-based management approach for natural heritage that considers the complex interactions and dynamic but finite capacity of the park ecosystems. Protecting national park heritage values is complicated by the fact that national parks are not islands but are part of larger ecosystems and cultural landscapes. Stressors such as human land-use patterns, habitat fragmentation, pollutants, climate and harvesting, among others, have significant ecological impacts and lead to the impairment of ecological integrity. The 1997 *State of the Parks Report* indicated that, although national parks still contain most of their original species, including 40 percent of the species at risk in Canada, data showed that damage to the park ecosystems was increasing in 13 parks, was stable in 18 and was decreasing in only three. Despite ongoing work in parks to maintain and restore ecological integrity, the challenge is growing.

Parks Canada is responding to the challenge through active management, which includes addressing visitor capacity, restoring natural processes such as fire, and committing to the best possible environmental practices by all who use national parks. Science-based approaches have been applied to control and reduce the impact of ecosystem stressors. Parks Canada has also sought greater involvement in regional issues and land-use planning with communities that are adjacent to national parks and national historic sites. The result is improved communication and

increased local support for Parks Canada's ongoing efforts to maintain and enhance the ecological integrity of the lands surrounding protected heritage areas.

The federal government is committed to maintaining the long-term ecological integrity of Canada's national parks. The following steps have been taken in support of this commitment.

- ▶ The Panel on Ecological Integrity comprised of independent and government experts (<http://ecolog.org>) was appointed by the Minister of Canadian Heritage in November 1998 to review current national park strategies and capabilities for maintaining ecological integrity. It will report to the Minister in December 1999 with recommendations.
- ▶ The Minister of Canadian Heritage announced a one-year moratorium in June 1998 on all commercial accommodation development outside of national park communities, until final guidelines have received ministerial approval. The Outlying Commercial Accommodation (OCA) Panel was established to review the nature, scale and rate of future development for commercial accommodation in the outlying areas of Canada's mountain national parks to ensure that the ecological integrity of those parks is not being compromised.
- ▶ Bill C-70, an act respecting national parks, was tabled in Parliament in March 1999. It will allow for the setting of legal boundaries for each of the seven park communities, the establishment of permanent caps on commercial development and the statutory requirement for the inclusion of a "no net negative environmental impact" principle in all community plans.

As ecosystems typically extend beyond national park boundaries, Parks Canada has recognized the need to integrate its land-management practices with those of its neighbours, to contribute to associated educational programs and to enter into partnerships with stakeholders. For example, Parks Canada is a partner of Canada's Model Forest Program. Five national parks are now joined with five of Canada's 10 model forests. The Fundy Model Forest involves over 30 partners, including an international forestry company, a private woodlot owners' co-operative, environmental organizations and recreation clubs. Through this partnership, Parks Canada is participating in setting objectives for managing the greater ecosystem within which a national park is situated.

Commemorative Integrity is the state of a national historic site when: the resources that symbolize or represent national significance are not impaired or under threat; the reasons for the site's national significance are effectively communicated to the public; and the site's heritage values (including those not related to national significance) are respected by all whose decisions or actions affect the site. (State of the Parks Report 1997)

Similarly, Parks Canada has developed a cultural resource-management policy, based on principles and practice, and a commemorative integrity approach to identifying, monitoring and ensuring the health and wholeness of national historic sites.

Cultural resources are also subject to a range of natural and human threats such as weather, erosion and decay, disturbance, inappropriate development, demolition and poor management practices. According to the 1997 *State of the Parks Report*, water infiltration, erosion and a lack of fire-detection and -suppression equipment were considered high or medium threats at more than 20 national historic sites. Security issues, such as vandalism and theft were reported as threats at more than 100 sites, with 32 reporting actual incidents. The physical condition of buildings, structures and landscapes classified as cultural resources were rated as follows: one third in good condition, one half in fair condition, and the remainder in poor condition. Approximately three fifths of archaeological sites were deemed to be in good condition, the balance being in either fair, poor or an unknown state. The commemorative integrity of eight (out of 132) national historic sites was also evaluated in the 1997 *State of the Parks Report*. Six had at least one serious impairment, while four were seriously impaired with regard to the communication of reasons for their national historic importance, and the overall resource condition rating for one of the sites was poor. Parks Canada is addressing these commemorative integrity and cultural resource deficiencies.

To improve the state of both natural and cultural heritage resources, monitoring programs have been upgraded, so that they are comprehensive and are linked to decision-making processes. Ecosystem databases have been set up, and inventories of cultural resources in national parks have been undertaken. Indicators and a national framework for a cultural resources monitoring program have been developed.

As part of its commitment to the Sustainable Development Strategy, Parks Canada is developing an Environmental Management System (EMS), which will provide a framework for managing, evaluating, improving and communicating environmental performance. The EMS will integrate principles of pollution prevention, environmental assessment and resource stewardship into decision making. Parks Canada has completed consultations and has finalized a National EMS Framework, which outlines 14 priority aspects to meet sustainable development goals. Performance measures have been developed to report on progress related to these goals with priority being given to identified legislative reporting

requirements. Individual national parks and historic sites are developing and implementing regional EMS action plans related to the priority aspects.

National and international recognition of Parks Canada's leadership and expertise in heritage protection and presentation.

National and international recognition: Parks Canada continues to be actively involved with three major international heritage-conservation organizations: the UNESCO World Heritage Convention (WHC), the World Conservation Union (IUCN), and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM).

Parks Canada has garnered much respect through successful bilateral and multilateral initiatives that often involve heritage exchanges and joint activities. In May 1998, Parks Canada signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with its United States counterpart, the National Park Service. The MOU covers more than 10 priority areas related to natural and cultural heritage issues such as the Underground Railroad, the Klondike Gold Rush and the collaborative management of the St. Elias Mountains area at the Yukon/Alaska border. A MOU with the Smithsonian Institute of Washington is being negotiated, which will facilitate the sharing of research and exhibits, as well as provide Canadians with access to the Smithsonian's collections.

The success of an organization is assessed through recognition by its associates. The Canadian Tourism Commission (CTC) has significantly altered its vision and mission statements in recognition of the international and domestic drawing power of heritage tourism. Parks Canada now plays a critical role in the direction setting of the CTC's domestic and international marketing strategies, and in bringing innovation to Canada's tourism industry.

Operation Activity

Activity Objective: The Operation Activity aims to operate parks, sites, canals and national marine conservation areas in such a manner as to ensure their protection for all time, and to encourage public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of these national heritage resources.

Accomplishments

Canadians supporting and participating in the protection and conservation of national heritage places.

Getting Canadians involved: Canadians believe in and contribute to the protection and conservation of national heritage places in direct support of Parks Canada's mandate. Parks Canada works with the Canadian Parks Partnership (CPP) and its member co-operating associations (commonly referred to as "Friends") which provide a vehicle for public involvement. Agreements are entered into between the park, historic site or marine conservation area and the "Friends," and are renewed on a three- to five-year basis, if proven to benefit both parties. With a total membership of 6500 volunteers in Canada, these "Friends" co-ordinate special programs such as Parks Day and Take-A-Hike, which increase the public's awareness of Parks Canada's heritage places.

In 1998–1999, co-operating associations generated 80 000 hours of volunteer support and in excess of \$8 million, which was directed to their operations for projects that would otherwise not have been undertaken or in support of ongoing projects. Presently, there are 64 national parks, historic sites and marine conservation areas that benefit from the 49 co-operating associations.

In addition to the co-operating associations, Canadians have supported Parks Canada's mandate for over 20 years through Parks Canada's National Volunteer Program. In 1998-1999, approximately 3400 volunteers contributed more than 100 000 hours of their time creating historical reenactments, designing exhibits and studying wildlife for research purposes, among other activities. A review of the volunteer program will be conducted in 1999-2000.

The Underground Railroad Joint Initiative unites Parks Canada with a number of historic sites in southwestern Ontario as well as with the Multiculturalism Program of the Department of Canadian Heritage, the Government of Ontario and the U.S. National Parks Service. The goal of the Initiative is to commemorate Canada's role as a safe haven for U.S. slaves fleeing North during the 19th century. These designations, assistance and new relationships with partners will serve as a model for future collaborations in telling the nationally significant story of the Underground Railroad, both at existing and new national historic sites.

Development Activity

Activity Objective: The Development Activity aims to identify and acquire, or otherwise ensure protection of places that are nationally significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage and to create appropriate opportunities for the public to experience this national heritage.

Accomplishments

Protection and presentation of significant natural and cultural heritage places for the benefit of Canadians.

As of March 31, 1999, 38 national parks represent 24 terrestrial regions. Land is reserved in four other terrestrial regions for future national parks.

Protecting and presenting Canada's natural and cultural heritage: The federal government's commitment to protecting and presenting nationally significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage is long-standing.

The expansion of Canada's national parks system is based on a national plan to represent each of the 39 terrestrial regions with at least one national park. Tuktut Nogait, spanning the Tundra Hills Natural Region in the Northwest Territories became a new national park in December 1998. Progress continues to be made to create new parks in the 15 remaining natural regions. Pursuant to the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act*, negotiations were concluded in 1999 to convert Quttinirpaaq (formerly Ellesmere Island) and Auyuittuq from reserve status to full national parks, and to create Sirmilik (formerly Northern Baffin) National Park. Progress was also made toward creating a national park in the Gulf Islands through the acquisition of five new properties in partnership with British Columbia under the Pacific Marine Heritage Legacy.

Bill C-48, an act respecting marine conservation areas, was introduced in Parliament in June 1998. The goal of this legislation is the creation of a system of national marine conservation areas representing the 29 marine regions of Canada. Currently the National Marine Conservation Areas System consists of three areas: the Saguenay–St. Lawrence in Quebec, inaugurated in June 1998, Fathom Five in Ontario and Gwaii Haanas in British Columbia. All are covered by federal/provincial agreements. These three areas encompass four of the 29 marine regions, with the marine component of Pacific Rim National Park Reserve partially covering a fifth. In addition, a new national marine conservation area study was launched in 1998 in the Southern Strait of Georgia in British Columbia, while work continued on the Lake Superior Study in Ontario. A similar study at Bonavista-Notre Dame Bays in Newfoundland and

Labrador was cancelled in response to the concerns expressed by the advisory committee on behalf of the residents of the local communities.

Numerous challenges are involved in establishing national parks and marine conservation areas. In some regions, for example in the British Columbia interior and in southern Quebec, development is foreclosing opportunities to establish protected areas. Obtaining the support of local people who are tied to the land or the sea and may have other visions for the area, is often a long process with an uncertain outcome. Provincial governments, Aboriginal organizations and other federal departments sometimes have other ideas about the best use of an area, and influence the direction a project might take. Funding also becomes an issue, as expectations can grow beyond the capacity to deliver.

In 1998–1999, 13 sites were added to Canada’s family of national historic sites.

Through the National Cost-Sharing Program, Parks Canada contributed \$3.2 million in 1998–1999 to partnerships for the protection and presentation of national historic sites.

In 1998–1999, cost-sharing agreements with four national historic sites were approved by the Minister: Elizabeth Cottage (Ontario), Stephen Leacock Memorial Home/Old Brewery Bay (Ontario), Claybank Brick Plant (Saskatchewan) and the Seager Wheeler Maple Grove Farm (Saskatchewan).

The national historic sites system expands, as the history of the country expands. In the early 1990s, a review of the *National Historic Sites System Plan* was undertaken to ensure that new perspectives on history are incorporated into the Plan and that the diversity of the Canadian historical experience is reflected in the national commemorative program. As part of that review, the history of Aboriginal peoples, women, and ethnocultural communities were identified as priority initiatives for the program.

Of the 850 places designated to have national historic significance (Parks Canada administers 132), 63 have received funding, since the inception of the National Cost-Sharing Program in 1986. Spurred by the loss of other conservation funding sources, applications to this Program have increased 300 percent over the past five years. An independent review carried out in 1997-1998 concluded that funding meets only one tenth of the demand. Parks Canada is now looking at ways to broaden the reach and impact of this Program.

Progress has been made with respect to the three priority initiatives identified for the national historic sites system through the Cost-Sharing Program. Arvia’juaq, Qikiqtaaluk and Fall Caribou Crossing in Nunavut, and Chiefswood in Ontario, will assist Aboriginal peoples to protect and present important aspects of their heritage. The Underground Railroad Joint Initiative addresses the historical significance of the role played by ethnocultural communities (see page 53). Finally, with regard to women and health care, Parks Canada collaborated with Women’s College Hospital National Historic Site to develop an exhibit on the nationally significant contribution of the hospital to medicine, medical practice and health care in Canada.

Canadian heritage places are recognized as part of our national identity and global heritage

Canadians attach a high importance to the preservation of the nation's heritage. According to *The Goldfarb Report 1998*, 93 percent of Canadians consider that it's important to preserve Canada's heritage, although more than 80 percent of the respondents think that Canadians as a whole do not take enough pride in their heritage and history, and more than 80 percent think that greater awareness of our heritage and history would help Canadian unity. Almost 55 percent of Canadians identify historic sites as being important sources of information about Canada and Canadians.

Canadians appreciating, enjoying and benefitting from our natural and cultural heritage.

Enhancing Canadian awareness of national heritage places:

Building Canadian awareness of the Parks Canada system of national heritage places is a challenge. Improved awareness was noted by comparing the results of a 1999 POLLARA omnibus survey to the 1997 baseline study by Angus Reid Group Inc. In 1997, one quarter of the respondents stated that "nothing" came to mind when they heard the term "national park", compared to 8 percent in 1999. In 1997, 47 percent of respondents stated that "nothing" came to mind when they heard the term "national historic site" compared to 12 percent in 1999.

Canada's national parks and historic sites were featured in *Rediscover Canada*, the Canadian Tourism Commission's vacation planner that was distributed to over 250 000 Canadian households. In total, these publications, and related newspaper and television promotions, reached over 6 million North American households. In addition, a Parks Canada toll-free number (1-888-773-8888) was introduced to provide Canadians with a convenient means to request copies of the new nation-wide series of 'vacation planners.' An assessment of the effectiveness of this initiative will be carried out next year.

The October 1998 issue of *Owl* and *Les Débrouillards* (a magazine for children aged six to 14, in both official languages) featured an article on Canada's national parks, exposing its readers to the importance of preserving Canada's natural heritage. Its distribution is to 76 000 English and 31 000 French households.

A 1998 Environics Research poll indicates that Canadians show a great deal of interest in learning about history, especially through television programs. Awareness has been increased through the co-operative efforts of Parks Canada and several television production companies. The *Great Canadian Parks* series on the Discovery Channel reached 6.5 million viewers, while the series *HistoryLands*, highlighting national historic sites on History Television, reached over 1.6 million Canadians in 1998-1999 with stories of national historic sites. The youth-oriented French-language series *Histoire Max* on TFO reached 500 000 Francophone viewers and was included in the school curriculum in several provinces. A *Scattering of Seeds* on History Television, which chronicles the lives of immigrants to Canada with many of their stories relating to national historic sites, was viewed by over 4.5 million Canadians in 1998-1999, including 2.5 million school children. This series is also distributed to

schools as a learning kit and is linked to the Parks Canada Web site (www.parkscanada.pch.gc.ca).

Targeting youth will cultivate not only future visitors, but also the future stewards of Canada's heritage places. Students of all ages can now connect to the rich and diverse natural and cultural experiences, wildlife and career opportunities found at Canada's national parks and national historic sites through an expanded collection of more than 550 images offered in the *Images of Parks Canada* SchoolNet project on the Parks Canada Web site. Use of this site increased by 44 percent in 1998-1999.

Parks Canada responded to 10 770 E-mail messages (mostly requests for information). This represents a 267 percent increase over the previous fiscal year.

The Parks Canada Web site continues to generate high public response with more than 946 000 people visiting the site in 1998-1999. This represents a 303 percent increase over the previous fiscal year. Approximately 92 percent of visits were from Canada and the United States. The Web site is updated on a regular basis to provide the most current information on special events and activities, at parks and sites. Significant public documents and links to other Web sites of interest such as the Ecological Integrity Panel Web site are also provided. A new module, *Jobs@Parks Canada*, was posted in March 1999 as a result of public interest.

Program Management and Technical Services Activity

Activity Objective: The Program Management and Technical Services Activity aims to provide management direction as well as technical and support services to the Parks Canada Program.

Accomplishments

Sound and informed decision making that guides policy and operations.

Establishing Parks Canada Agency: The 1996 Federal Budget stated that: “Parks Canada will be established as a separate service agency to manage and preserve for future generations a system of national parks, historic sites and canals, and related protected areas for the use and enjoyment of Canadians. The Agency will provide better service to Canadians and visitors through simplified human resource and administrative rules, and more flexible financial authorities.”

Approximately 98 percent of employees made the voluntary choice to continue working for Parks Canada as an Agency. All employees who accepted the Agency’s offer of employment were transferred on April 1, 1999. On December 21, 1998, Parks Canada was established as an agency of the federal government by *The Parks Canada Agency Act*. The Agency reports directly to the Minister of Canadian Heritage, who, in turn, is accountable to Parliament.

Mechanisms to ensure responsible public dialogue and accountability have been enhanced through the Agency’s enabling legislation and related authorities. The legislation also provides for a biennial forum for stakeholder consultation and/or to advise the Minister on the performance of the Agency and its responsibilities. Ongoing consultation processes such as those for the review of park- and site-management plans will continue. The Agency’s *Corporate Plan and Annual Report* and *State of the Parks Report* will serve as the primary planning and reporting vehicles.

Strengthening ties with Aboriginal peoples: As part of the federal *Gathering Strength: Canada’s Aboriginal Action Plan* initiative, and in response to commitments made in the House of Commons during the debate on the Bill to create Tuktut Nogait National Park, the Aboriginal Affairs Secretariat was created to provide national leadership and support within Parks Canada. In collaboration with field units, service centres and the national office, the Aboriginal Affairs Secretariat is encouraging greater consultation with Aboriginal peoples on Parks Canada’s interpretation and public-education programs to celebrate Aboriginal

heritage associated with national parks and historic sites. This will benefit both Aboriginal communities and Parks Canada, and will stimulate dialogue with Aboriginal peoples at all levels.

Separate employer status: The establishment of the Parks Canada Agency as a separate employer under the *Public Service Staff Relations Act*, provides organizational simplicity and stability. The Agency is now a flatter organization, with senior managers accountable to the Chief Executive Officer who reports to the Minister. This allows for greater decision-making at the local level, as well as the flexibility in adapting policies and procedures to a working environment that is more operational and seasonal in nature, and highly decentralized. New authorities will allow Parks Canada to maintain and enhance services to Canadians and visitors.

Our Values:
Competence,
Respect,
Fairness

Our Operating Principles:
Accountability,
Efficiency,
Effectiveness,
Consistency,
Adaptability,
Simplicity,
Openness

Valuing our human resources: Values and principles are the foundation of the Parks Canada Human Resources Management Framework. They reflect an understanding of our enduring mandate and the distinctive circumstances under which Agency employees work. They apply to all employees at all levels and will be brought to the attention of stakeholders to guide their interaction with Parks Canada employees. All actions and decisions will be aligned with these values and operating principles.

This values-based human resources management framework has been developed through an extensive and innovative consultation process. The participative and consultative approach adopted by Parks Canada, its employees and union is unique and progressive, and may create a new model of partnership in the federal public service. It is expected that this investment in time and effort will profoundly change the organization, and will engender a positive work environment that will allow employees to efficiently carry out the Parks Canada mandate.



Section IV: Consolidating Reporting

Year 2000 Readiness

Ensuring the readiness of the Department's technology for the Year 2000 (Y2K) remains a top management priority. The Department has also been called on to assess the readiness of the entire Canadian Heritage Portfolio.

The Department has four specific areas of responsibility with respect to Year 2000:

1. government-wide mission-critical systems such as Parks Canada Agency's town site and canal embedded systems, and the CBC emergency broadcasting systems, which have national implications.
2. departmental mission-critical systems such as grants and contributions, financial management, human resources management, ministerial correspondence and the supporting communications infrastructure that have an impact on the Department's ability to perform.
3. management of the risks associated with potential non-compliance through contingency and business-resumption planning, in conjunction with the Parks Canada Agency, as applicable, with particular attention to interdependencies, to ensure continuity of critical business functions in case of disruption.
4. obtaining of information (with the National Contingency Planning Group of the Department of National Defence) from public and private broadcasters in the television, radio and cable industries on the national broadcasting infrastructure criticality and interdependency to assess potential infrastructure risks.

As of March 31, 1999, the readiness-completion index for the government-wide mission-critical systems at Parks Canada stood at 79 percent, while the completion index for the departmental mission-critical systems in the Department and Parks Canada stood at 45 percent.

Materiel Management

There has not been a national automated system to track assets since 1993, so very few assets are actually captured in the current system. We estimate that only 30 percent of our asset base is tracked. An assessment has been made and a physical verification is pending the addition of the asset module to the SAP implementation at Canadian Heritage. This situation is being assessed as part of the Department's Business Resumption Planning (BRP) exercise, which will result in the preparation of plans. Problems to be addressed include: implementation of a reliable system; asset data are not collected due to drastic staff reductions; most Responsibility Centre managers using credit cards to purchase equipment and therefore not all the related data are tracked.

As part of the Department's Y2K initiatives, assessments are under way. Once completed, the financial impact will be determined. An interim tracking system has been implemented throughout Parks Canada, where 50 percent of assets have been registered pending the addition of the Asset Module to SAP. Once this is completed, a physical verification will be undertaken. The current registered information can then be easily entered into or transferred to SAP.

As part of a major agency-wide BRP exercise, life-cycle costs and plans for mission-critical assets have been identified and developed. Risk-management assessments have been made on Parks Canada mission-critical assets. Parks Canada has taken the appropriate measures to minimize the financial impact on its operational capabilities.

Sustainable Development Strategy

The Department's Sustainable Development Strategy can be regrouped under three broad goals, namely: sustaining our natural and cultural heritage; fostering sustainable values among Canadians; and minimizing the impact of the Department's day-to-day operations on the environment.

Goal: Sustaining our natural and cultural heritage

The focus in 1998-1999 was to sustain our natural and cultural heritage through continued enhancement of the systems of national parks, marine conservation areas and historic sites. This goal is pursued mainly by Parks Canada. With the creation of the Parks Canada Agency on April 1, 1999, future progress will primarily be reported in the Agency's Annual Report.

Performance indicators: These will be new national parks and marine conservation areas, and the expansion of the system of historic sites to address underrepresented aspects of Canadian history.

Targets: By 2000, Canada's 39 natural regions should be represented by a national park; four new marine conservation areas should be established, and the system of historic sites should be enhanced.

Progress to date: Refer to Section III, Parks Canada Program. Tuk-tuk Nogat National Park in the Northwest Territories was brought under the *National Parks Act* in December 1998. Pursuant to the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement, negotiations were concluded to convert two national park reserves to full national parks, and to create Sirmilik National Park. Progress was also made toward the creation of a national park in the Gulf Islands under the Pacific Marine Heritage Legacy. A new national marine conservation area study was launched in 1998 in the Southern Strait of Georgia in British Columbia, while work continued on the Lake Superior Study in Ontario. Thirteen sites were added to Canada's family of national historic sites, bringing the total to 850 places that symbolize significant elements of our national story. Cost-sharing agreements with four national historic sites were also approved by the Minister of Canadian Heritage. In addition, work continued through existing agreements with 11 national historic sites. Three of these will help Aboriginal peoples to protect and present important aspects of their heritage.

Goal: Fostering sustainable values among Canadians

Performance indicators: These will be: improved environmental management and monitoring knowledge and skills by organizers of major events; and increased awareness and understanding of the social and cultural aspects of sustainable development.

Targets: By December 2000, all clients who receive funding or assistance from the Department should be encouraged to undertake projects that are consistent with sustainable development and to make all clients aware of sustainable-development issues.

Progress to date: A toolkit was developed to help sporting events' organizers, bid groups and facilities' operators to identify key environmental issues, develop strategies to tackle them, set targets to focus their efforts, monitor progress and strive for continual improvement. A publication entitled, *Environmental Management and Monitoring for Sports Events and Facilities: A Practical Toolkit for Managers*, March 1999, was produced. The toolkit was used to study the Canada Games in Corner Brook, Newfoundland, in February 1999. The social and cultural dimensions of sustainable development were explored through a presentation at a conference and a workshop that involved 14 departments and agencies, and was organized in co-operation with Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Environment Canada, and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

Goal: Minimizing the impact of the Department's day-to-day operations on the environment

Performance Measurement Strategy: Performance measures are to be developed for this goal. For Parks Canada, priority will be placed on identified legislative reporting requirements.

Targets: An environmental management system (EMS) should be developed in Parks Canada; and a No-Waste program should be introduced in the Department's Headquarters (refer to Section III, Parks Canada Program, for more information).

Progress to date: Parks Canada has completed consultations and finalized a National EMS Framework, which identifies 14 priority aspects to meet sustainable-development goals. National Parks and Historic Sites are developing and implementing regional EMS action plans that are related to the priority aspects. The introduction of the No-Waste Program in

Headquarters has been approved by the Department's Resource Committee, and equipment for this initiative has been purchased. Implementation of the program, originally scheduled to start in 1998-1999, will now be undertaken in 1999-2000.

Modification of targets: In response to comments and recommendations from the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development in his 1998 Annual Report, the Department revised targets in support of its Sustainable Development Strategy. The changes primarily aim to correct information gaps for department-wide (as opposed to Parks Canada-specific) goals and objectives. Both strategic and operational targets have been formulated. In addition, the six department-wide goals have been consolidated under two broad themes, namely "Fostering Sustainable Development Values among Canadians" and "Minimizing the Impact of the Department's Day-to-day Operations on the Environment." These changes were introduced in the Department's 1999 Report on Plans and Priorities. Parks Canada-specific goals, objectives and targets were not addressed in the Report, given that these are the responsibility of the new Parks Canada Agency.



Section V : Financial Performance

A. Financial Performance Overview

In 1998-1999, the Department of Canadian Heritage Main Estimates amounted to \$908,765,000. Throughout the year, additional funding was received, which brought the Total Authorities to \$1,137,505,000. These additional resources were allocated to the following major initiatives:

	(\$ millions)
▶ Canadian Television Fund	50.0
▶ development and acquisitions for new National Parks	16.5
▶ French-language school governance in Ontario	15.0
▶ interim funding to undertake Year 2000 Readiness initiatives	14.5
▶ operating budget carried forward from the previous year	14.2
▶ support to Parks Canada systems initiatives	11.1
▶ Amateur Sport	10.0
▶ restructuring of the Cultural Industries Development Fund	8.0
▶ emergency measure and forest-fire suppression	8.0
▶ priority maintenance and upgrading in National Parks	7.4
▶ youth exchange programs	6.5
▶ urban multipurpose Aboriginal youth centres	6.0
▶ Aboriginal languages initiatives	5.5

Authorities not used in 1998-1999 will be reprofiled to subsequent years as follows:

▶ The operating budget will be carried forward according to Treasury Board policy.	15.3
▶ The balance in the Revolving Funds drawdown authorities will be available in future years.	11.2

B. Financial Summary Tables

1. Summary of Voted Appropriations
2. Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending
- 3a. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending
- 3b. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending
by Business Line and Service Line
4. Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line
5. Respendable Revenues
6. Non-respendable Revenues
7. Statutory Payments
- 8a. Transfer Payments Summary
- 8b. Transfer Payments Details
9. Capital Spending - Parks Canada Program
10. Capital Projects
11. Loans, Investments and Advances
12. Revolving Fund Financial Summaries
13. Contingent Liabilities

Note:

1. Respendable Revenues: These revenues were formerly called “Revenues Credited to the Vote”.
2. Non-respendable Revenues: These revenues were formerly called “Revenues Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF)”.

Table 1. Summary of Voted Appropriations**Financial Requirements by Authority (\$ thousands)**

Vote	1998-1999		
	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM			
1 Operating Expenditures	96,322	137,811	133,316
5 Grants and Contributions	463,875	566,909	566,535
10 Payments to the Canada Post Corporation	47,300	47,300	47,300
(S) Salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors	930	963	963
(S) Payments under the <i>Lieutenant-Governors Superannuation Act</i>	458	532	532
(S) Supplementary Retirement Benefits - Former Lieutenant-Governors	182	138	138
(S) Contributions to Employee Benefit Plans	12,563	13,195	13,195
(S) Minister of Canadian Heritage - Salary and Motor Car Allowance	49	54	54
(S) Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	--	564	90
(S) Refunds of amounts credited to revenues in previous years	--	4	4
Total Budgetary	621,679	767,470	762,127
L15 Loans to Institutions and Public Authorities under the <i>Cultural Property Export and Import Act</i>	10	10	--
Total Program	621,689	767,480	762,127
PARKS CANADA PROGRAM			
20 Operating Expenditures	154,806	216,416	209,207
25 Capital Expenditures	100,471	112,956	112,450
(S) Parks Canada Enterprise Units Revolving Fund*	(322)	2,017	187
(S) Townsites Revolving Fund*	4,169	9,277	2,494
(S) Contributions to Employee Benefit Plans	27,952	29,359	29,359
Total Program	287,076	370,025	353,697
Total Department - Budgetary Expenditures	908,755	1,137,495	1,115,824
Total Department - Non Budgetary Expenditures	10	10	--
Total Department	908,765	1,137,505	1,115,824

* See Table 12 for further details on Revolving Funds.

Table 2. Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (\$ thousands)

PROGRAM/ Business Lines	FTEs	Operating	Capital	Voted Grants and Contri- butions	Subtotal: Gross Voted Expendi- tures	Statu- tory Grants and Contri- butions	Total Gross Expendi- tures	Less: Respend- able Revenues	Total Net Expendi- tures
CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM									
Cultural Development and Heritage									
Heritage	293	27,520	--	190,864	218,384	--	218,384	2,183	216,201
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	293	79,946	--	205,852	285,798	--	285,798	3,401	282,397
(Actuals)	338	78,396	--	205,817	284,213	--	284,213	3,167	281,046
Canadian Identity									
Canadian Identity	250	31,866	--	320,951	352,817	930	353,747	--	353,747
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	250	41,643	--	361,727	403,370	963	404,333	--	404,333
(Actuals)	335	40,346	--	361,388	401,734	963	402,697	--	402,697
Corporate Management									
Corporate Management	595	51,731	--	--	51,731	--	51,731	--	51,731
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	595	80,740	--	--	80,740	--	80,740	--	80,740
(Actuals)	624	78,384	--	--	78,384	--	78,384	--	78,384
Total Program	1,138	111,117	--	511,815	622,932	930	623,862	2,183	621,679
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	<i>1,138</i>	<i>202,329</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>567,579</i>	<i>769,908</i>	<i>963</i>	<i>770,871</i>	<i>3,401</i>	<i>767,470</i>
(Actuals)	1,297	197,126	--	567,205	764,331	963	765,294	3,167	762,127
PARKS CANADA PROGRAM									
Operation									
Operation	2,992	199,359	80,649	282	280,290	--	280,290	71,780	208,510
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	2,992	243,876	80,749	282	324,907	--	324,907	76,250	248,657
(Actuals)	2,871	231,274	78,089	282	309,645	--	309,645	75,191	234,454
Development									
Development	160	17,965	20,823	4,053	42,841	--	42,841	--	42,841
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	160	19,095	40,823	16,020	75,938	--	75,938	--	75,938
(Actuals)	154	18,661	40,652	16,020	75,333	--	75,333	--	75,333
Program Management and Technical Services									
Program Management and Technical Services	325	27,801	7,924	--	35,725	--	35,725	--	35,725
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	325	45,121	309	--	45,430	--	45,430	--	45,430
(Actuals)	312	43,602	308	--	43,910	--	43,910	--	43,910
Total Program	3,477	245,125	109,396	4,335	358,856	--	358,856	71,780	287,076
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	<i>3,477</i>	<i>308,092</i>	<i>121,881</i>	<i>16,302</i>	<i>446,275</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>446,275</i>	<i>76,250</i>	<i>370,025</i>
(Actuals)	3,337	293,537	119,049	16,302	428,888	--	428,888	75,191	353,697
Total Department - Budgetary	4,615	356,242	109,396	516,150	981,788	930	982,718	73,963	908,755
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	<i>4,615</i>	<i>510,421</i>	<i>121,881</i>	<i>583,881</i>	<i>1,216,183</i>	<i>963</i>	<i>1,217,146</i>	<i>79,651</i>	<i>1,137,495</i>
(Actuals)	4,634	490,663	119,049	583,507	1,193,219	963	1,194,182	78,358	1,115,824
Non-Budgetary									
Total authorities									10
Actuals									10
									--
Total Department									908,765
<i>Total authorities - Department</i>									<i>1,137,505</i>
Actuals									1,115,824

Business Lines	FTEs	Operating	Capital	Voted Grants and Contri- butions	Subtotal: Gross Voted Expendi- tures	Statu- tory Grants and Contri- butions	Total Gross Expendi- tures	Less: Respend- able Revenues	Total Net Expend- itures
OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES									
Non-Respendable Revenues									51,500
<i>(Total authorities)</i>									<i>59,143</i>
(Actuals)									59,143
Cost of Services Provided by Other Departments									37,800
<i>(Total authorities)</i>									<i>37,800</i>
(Actuals)									42,988
Net Cost of the Program									895,065
<i>(Total authorities)</i>									<i>1,116,162</i>
(Actuals)									1,099,669

* Numbers in normal text denote Planned Spending (1998-1999 *Report on Plans and Priorities*). Numbers in italics denote Total Authorities for 1998-1999 (main and supplementary estimates and other authorities). **Bolded numbers** denote actual expenditures/revenues in 1998-1999 (shown in the Public Accounts).
Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

Table 3a. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

**Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Program and Business Line
(\$ thousands)**

PROGRAM/ Business Lines	Actual 1996-1997	Actual 1997-1998	1998-1999		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM					
Cultural Development and Heritage	239,372	282,051	218,384	285,798	284,213
Canadian Identity	428,638	412,368	353,747	404,333	402,697
Corporate Management	94,186	91,381	51,731	80,740	78,384
Total - Gross Expenditures	762,196	785,800	623,862	770,871	765,294
Less: Respendable Revenues	1,728	2,310	2,183	3,401	3,167
Canadian Heritage - Net Expenditures	760,468	783,490	621,679	767,470	762,127
Non-Budgetary	9,430	4,150	10	10	--
Total Canadian Heritage Program	769,898	787,640	621,689	767,480	762,127
PARKS CANADA PROGRAM					
Operation	331,833	327,977	280,290	324,907	309,645
Development	45,526	36,682	42,841	75,938	75,333
Program Management and Technical Services	17,796	19,263	35,725	45,430	43,910
Total - Gross Expenditures	395,155	383,922	358,856	446,275	428,888
Less: Respendable Revenues	66,149	67,483	71,780	76,250	75,191
Parks Canada - Net Expenditures	329,006	316,439	287,076	370,025	353,697
Total Department - Gross Expenditures	1,157,351	1,169,722	982,718	1,217,146	1,194,182
Less: Department - Respendable Revenues	67,877	69,793	73,963	79,651	78,358
Total Department - Net Expenditures	1,089,474	1,099,929	908,755	1,137,495	1,115,824
Non-Budgetary	9,430	4,150	10	10	--
Total Department	1,098,904	1,104,079	908,765	1,137,505	1,115,824

Table 3b. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending by Business Line and Service Line

Departmental Planned Net Spending versus Actual Net Spending by Program and Service Line (\$ thousands)

PROGRAM/ Service Lines	Actual 1996-1997	Actual 1997- 1998	1998-1999		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM					
Cultural Development and Heritage					
Broadcasting	90,936	126,784	78,293	134,878	134,734
Cultural Industries	101,280	103,824	88,998	96,765	95,906
Arts	28,722	24,147	24,750	25,795	25,601
Heritage*	26,136	29,136	24,170	24,969	24,805
Total	247,074	283,891	216,211	282,407	281,046
Canadian Identity					
Official Languages	244,465	243,733	213,460	232,884	232,405
Canadian Identity	69,292	70,166	61,320	84,669	83,306
Multiculturalism	59,854	29,590	25,113	22,846	23,277
Sport	55,027	68,879	53,854	63,934	63,709
Total	428,638	412,368	353,747	404,333	402,697
Corporate Management	94,186	91,381	51,731	80,740	78,384
Total - Canadian Heritage Program	769,898	787,640	621,689	767,480	762,127
PARKS CANADA PROGRAM					
Operation	265,685	260,494	208,510	248,657	234,454
Development	45,525	36,682	42,841	75,938	75,333
Program Management and Technical Services	17,796	19,263	35,725	45,430	43,910
Total - Parks Canada Program	329,006	316,439	287,076	370,025	353,697
Total - Department	1,098,904	1,104,079	908,765	1,137,505	1,115,824

* Includes Non-Budgetary Items

Table 4. Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line

Comparison of 1998-1999 Planned Spending, and Total Authorities to Actual Expenditures by Organization and Business Lines (\$ thousands)

Organization	Cultural Development and Heritage	Canadian Identity	Corporate Management	Operation	Development	Program Management and Technical Services	TOTALS
Cultural Development	167,291						167,291
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>231,643</i>						<i>231,643</i>
(Actuals)	230,640						230,640
Arts and Heritage*	48,920						48,920
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>50,764</i>						<i>50,764</i>
(Actuals)	50,406						50,406
Citizenship and Canadian Identity		353,747					353,747
<i>(total authorities)</i>		<i>404,333</i>					<i>404,333</i>
(Actuals)		402,697					402,697
Strategic Management			23,838				23,838
<i>(total authorities)</i>			<i>30,345</i>				<i>30,345</i>
(Actuals)			29,192				29,192
Corporate Services			27,893				27,893
<i>(total authorities)</i>			<i>50,395</i>				<i>50,395</i>
(Actuals)			49,192				49,192
Total	216,211	353,747	51,731				621,689
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>282,407</i>	<i>404,333</i>	<i>80,740</i>				<i>767,480</i>
(Actuals)	281,046	402,697	78,384				762,127
Parks Canada				208,510	42,841	35,725	287,076
<i>(total authorities)</i>				<i>248,657</i>	<i>75,938</i>	<i>45,430</i>	<i>370,025</i>
(Actuals)				234,454	75,333	43,910	353,697
TOTALS	216,211	353,747	51,731	208,510	42,841	35,725	908,765
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>282,407</i>	<i>404,333</i>	<i>80,740</i>	<i>248,657</i>	<i>75,938</i>	<i>45,430</i>	<i>1,137,505</i>
(Actuals)	281,046	402,697	78,384	234,454	75,333	43,910	1,115,824
% of TOTAL	25.2%	36.1%	7.0%	21.0%	6.8%	3.9%	100.0%

Note: Numbers in normal text denote Planned Spending (1998-1999 *Report on Plans and Priorities*). Numbers in italics denote Total Authorities for 1998-1999 (main and supplementary estimates and other authorities). **Bolded numbers** denote actual expenditures /revenues in 1998-1999 (shown in the Public Accounts). Due to rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

* Includes Non-Budgetary items.

Table 5. Responsible Revenues**Responsible Revenues by Program and Business Line (\$ thousands)**

PROGRAM/ Business Lines	Actual 1996-97	Actual 1997-98	1998-1999		
			Planned Revenues	<i>Total Authorities</i>	Actual
CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM					
Cultural Development and Heritage					
Museum and Heritage Services	1,357	1,896	1,735	2,450	1,905
Canadian Audio-visual Certification Office	371	414	448	951	1,262
Total	1,728	2,310	2,183	3,401	3,167
PARKS CANADA PROGRAM					
Operation					
Rentals, Lands, Buildings and Concessions	11,768	10,952	12,000	12,000	12,157
Entrance Fees	24,640	25,663	25,200	29,300	29,304
Camping and Trailer Permits	11,564	11,911	11,800	12,170	12,509
Other Revenue	7,423	8,385	9,074	9,074	8,649
Total	55,395	56,911	58,074	62,544	62,619
Revenue Credited to the Parks Canada Revolving Funds					
Townsites					
Municipal Fees	2,724	2,945	3,637	3,637	2,890
Subsidies	4,463	3,380	5,404	5,404	5,104
Hot Springs Revenues	3,046	3,506	3,962	3,962	3,742
Golf Course Revenues	521	741	703	703	836
Total	10,754	10,572	13,706	13,706	12,572
Total - Parks Canada	66,149	67,483	71,780	76,250	75,191
Total - Department	67,877	69,793	73,963	79,651	78,358

Table 6. Non-respendable Revenues**Non-Respendable Revenues by Program and Business Line (\$ thousands)**

PROGRAM/ Business Lines	Actual 1996-97	Actual 1997-98	1998-1999		Actual
			Planned Revenues	<i>Total Authorities</i>	
CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM					
Canadian Identity					
Federal-Provincial Lottery Agreement	51,314	52,233	51,500	52,759	52,759
Corporate Management					
Other Revenue	2,001	925	--	5,801	5,801
Total - Canadian Heritage	53,315	53,158	51,500	58,560	58,560
PARKS CANADA PROGRAM					
Program Management & Technical Services					
Other Revenue	4,890	8,329	--	583	583
Total - Parks Canada	4,890	8,329	--	583	583
Total - Department	58,205	61,487	51,500	59,143	59,143

Table 7. Statutory Payments**Statutory Payments by Business Line (\$ thousands)**

PROGRAM/ Business Lines	Actual 1996-97	Actual 1997-98	1998-1999		Actual
			Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	
CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM					
Cultural Development and Heritage	2,270	2,687	3,258	3,392	3,387
Canadian Identity	28,530	4,919	5,170	5,072	5,084
Corporate Management	8,009	8,757	5,754	6,418	6,411
Total Canadian Heritage	38,809	16,363	14,182	14,882	14,882
PARKS CANADA PROGRAM					
Operation	19,300	20,267	23,096	24,259	24,259
Development	1,216	1,228	1,700	1,785	1,785
Program Management and Technical Services	153	617	3,156	3,315	3,315
Total Parks Canada	20,669	22,112	27,952	29,359	29,359
Total Department	59,478	38,475	42,134	44,241	44,241

Total Authorities are main estimates plus supplementary estimates plus other authorities.

Table 8a. Transfer Payments Summary
Transfer Payments by Business Line and Service Line (\$ thousands)

Business Line/ Service Line	Actual 1996-1997	Actual 1997- 1998	1998-1999		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
GRANTS					
CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM					
Cultural Development and Heritage					
Broadcasting	--	--	--	--	--
Cultural Industries	--	--	--	--	--
Arts	1,200	1,125	1,125	--	--
Heritage	5,317	4,503	6,826	6,449	6,434
Total	6,517	5,628	7,951	6,449	6,434
Canadian Identity					
Official Languages	30,723	28,997	27,779	26,978	26,978
Canadian Identity	6,786	10,364	10,633	14,154	14,095
Multiculturalism	41,020	15,857	16,783	12,581	12,581
Sport	--	--	--	--	--
Total	78,529	55,218	55,195	53,713	53,654
Total Grants	85,046	60,846	63,146	60,162	60,088
PARKS CANADA PROGRAM					
Operation	--	--	--	--	--
Development	23	23	23	23	23
Program Management and Technical Services	--	--	--	--	--
Total Grants	23	23	23	23	23
Total Grants - Department	85,069	60,869	63,169	60,185	60,111
CONTRIBUTIONS					
CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM					
Cultural Development and Heritage					
Broadcasting	89,435	123,600	75,120	131,420	131,420
Cultural Industries	29,211	36,412	36,957	42,799	42,785
Arts	21,583	18,809	17,665	19,068	19,063
Heritage	5,576	9,099	5,871	6,115	6,115
Total	145,805	187,920	135,613	199,402	199,383
Canadian Identity					
Official Languages	207,114	206,311	175,941	193,463	193,183
Canadian Identity	37,996	42,861	41,234	54,345	54,345
Multiculturalism	2,039	2,143	187	2,394	2,394
Sport	51,128	64,667	48,395	57,812	57,812
Total	298,277	315,982	265,757	308,014	307,734
Total Contributions	444,082	503,902	401,370	507,416	507,117
Transfer Payments - Canadian Heritage	529,128	564,748	464,516	567,578	567,205

Business Line/ Service Line	Actual 1996-1997	Actual 1997- 1998	1998-1999		
			Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	Actual
PARKS CANADA PROGRAM					
Operation	732	536	282	282	282
Development	11,306	2,422	4,030	15,997	15,997
Program Management and Technical Services	--	--	--	--	--
Total Contributions	12,038	2,958	4,312	16,279	16,279
Total Contributions - Department	456,120	506,860	405,682	523,695	523,396
Total Transfer Payments - Department	541,189	567,729	468,851	583,880	583,507

Total Authorities are main estimates plus supplementary estimates plus other authorities.

Table 8b. Transfer Payments Details**Transfer Payments by Program and Business Line (in dollars)**

PROGRAM/ Business Lines	Actual 1996-1997	Actual 1997-1998	Actual 1998-1999
GRANTS			
CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM			
Cultural Development and Heritage			
Grants to non-profit museums, national and international museum associations and heritage institutions for the purpose of enhancing access to Canadian Heritage			
Import/Export of Cultural Property	296,153	563,680	1,163,680
Museums Assistance Program (MAP)	5,021,180	3,938,880	5,271,146
Grants to non-profit organizations and institutions to enhance cultural infrastructures and support cultural development - Fathers of Confederation Building Trust	1,200,000	1,125,000	--
Total - Cultural Development and Heritage	6,517,333	5,627,560	6,434,826
Canadian Identity			
Grants to organizations representing official-language minority communities, non-federal public administrations and other organizations, for the purpose of furthering the use and promotion of the official languages	30,723,313	28,997,137	26,977,970
Grants to voluntary organizations, non-governmental institutions and individuals for promoting Canadian studies	705,609	932,111	847,995
Aboriginal Friendship Centres	8,000	--	--
Aboriginal Representative Organizations	1,821,569	1,766,387	2,301,630
Aboriginal Women	902,965	1,040,353	1,167,143
Urban Multipurpose Aboriginal Youth Centres	--	--	2,680,000
Grants to the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces of Canada towards defraying the cost of travel and hospitality incurred in the exercise of their duties in their provincial capital	192,280	192,280	192,280
Grants to non-profit organizations for Canada Day celebrations and to the private and public sectors for the purpose of celebrating anniversaries of significance to the Canadian Heritage	1,896,900	4,187,511	5,487,755
(S) Payments under <i>Lieutenant-Governors Superannuation Act</i>	461,533	537,503	532,185
(S) Supplementary Retirement Benefits - Former Lieutenant-Governors	134,721	150,836	138,261
Payments to the Canadian Race Relations Foundation	24,000,000	--	--
Grants in support of Multiculturalism	17,020,103	15,857,185	12,580,858
Community Partnership	41,800	165,582	242,400
Human Rights	620,161	1,391,866	505,250
Total - Canadian Identity	78,528,954	55,218,751	53,653,727
Total Grants - Canadian Heritage Program	85,046,287	60,846,311	60,088,553

PROGRAM/ Business Lines	Actual 1996-1997	Actual 1997-1998	Actual 1998-1999
PARKS CANADA PROGRAM			
Grants in support of activities or projects related to national parks, national marine conservation areas, national historic sites and historic canals	22,707	22,707	22,700
Total Grants - Parks Canada Program	22,707	22,707	22,700
Total Grants - Department	85,068,994	60,869,018	60,111,253

CONTRIBUTIONS

CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM

Cultural Development and Heritage

Contributions to non-profit organizations and institutions to enhance cultural infrastructures and support cultural development

Cultural Initiatives Program	7,648,937	7,762,654	8,692,596
Cultural infrastructure projects in Quebec and Alberta	7,777,758	2,278,400	--
Fathers of Confederation Building Trust	--	--	1,125,000

Contributions to non-profit museums, national and international museum associations and heritage institutions for the purpose of enhancing access to Canadian heritage

Museum Public Access	2,234,775	3,043,060	2,124,750
Canadian Museum Association	314,250	282,825	314,250
Young Canada Work	3,027,185	3,636,313	3,544,500

Contributions to publishing and sound recording organizations to enhance their development and distribution

Canadian Book Publishing Industry	19,100,123	24,756,696	30,835,224
Sound Recording Development Program	4,200,000	8,899,500	8,900,000
publications Distribution Assistance for Books	3,297,701	--	--

Contributions for the establishment of loan loss reserve funds in support of cultural industries

	--	--	1,000,000
--	----	----	------------------

Contributions in support of broadcasting distribution

Canadian Television Fund	82,000,000	118,000,000	99,550,000
Multimedia Fund	--	--	5,750,000
Northern Distribution Program	3,100,000	3,100,000	2,100,000
Contribution to TV5	2,500,000	2,500,000	3,500,000
Radio-Canada International	--	--	20,520,000

Contributions in support of the film and video sector training initiatives

	832,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
--	---------	-----------	------------------

Contributions under the terms and conditions of federal/provincial agreements to support regional cultural development

in Newfoundland	360,000	100,000	--
in Nova Scotia	51,000	33,784	--
in Alberta	52,827	--	--
Winnipeg Development Agreement	398,688	329,882	365,175

PROGRAM/ Business Lines	Actual 1996-1997	Actual 1997-1998	Actual 1998-1999
Canada-Alberta Strategic Alliance	851,878	1,051,417	632,883
Canadian Conference of the Arts	390,000	390,000	390,000
Canadian Native Arts Foundation	475,000	475,000	--
Contributions to the National Ballet School, the National Theatre School and the National Circus School	4,870,208	7,769,315	7,488,751
Contributions created under the Special Authorities	2,137,950	2,211,615	1,249,464
Contributions to national service organizations in the areas of arts, culture, film and video and sound recording in support of services and special projects			
National Arts and Culture Service Organizations	10,000	--	--
Sound Recording Service Organizations	175,000	--	--
Total - Cultural Development and Heritage	145,805,280	187,920,461	199,382,593

Canadian Identity

Contributions in respect of programs relating to the use of official languages in areas of provincial/territorial competence; including programs of summer language bursaries and assistance to independent schools and to associations of independent schools

191,440,554 192,711,505 **177,646,494**

Contributions to organizations representing official-language minority communities, non-federal public administrations and other organizations, for the purpose of furthering the use, acquisition and promotion of the official languages

15,673,429 13,599,380 **15,536,216**

Contributions in support of Multiculturalism

2,039,104 2,143,131 **2,393,841**

Court Challenges

936,226 2,512,229 **1,695,253**

Human Rights

-- -- **7,582**

Contributions to voluntary organizations, non-governmental institutions and individuals for promoting Canadian studies

158,473 544,085 **3,081,735**

Youth Participation

3,962,740 8,801,457 **13,466,313**

Northern Native Broadcast Access

8,295,300 7,949,800 **7,948,800**

Aboriginal Friendship Centres

17,042,048 16,432,136 **16,112,048**

Aboriginal Representative Organizations

2,686,991 2,775,870 **4,211,930**

Aboriginal Women

768,223 815,156 **887,769**

Aboriginal Languages in Yukon

909,000 830,040 **1,100,000**

Aboriginal Languages in the Northwest Territories

3,237,000 2,200,000 **2,400,000**

Aboriginal Languages Initiatives

-- -- **2,940,000**

Contributions to national amateur sport organizations

29,451,782 29,866,579 **34,889,356**

Contributions to the Canadian Sport and Fitness Administration Centre

1,500,000 750,000 --

Contributions to outstanding amateur athletes

6,765,497 6,649,991 **8,038,879**

PROGRAM/ Business Lines	Actual 1996-1997	Actual 1997-1998	Actual 1998-1999
Contributions to the sponsoring organizations of multi-sport regional, national and international games	13,410,158	27,400,263	14,819,263
Contributions created under the Special Authorities	--	--	558,500
Total Contributions - Canadian Identity	298,276,525	315,981,622	307,733,979
Total Contributions - Canadian Heritage Program	444,081,805	503,902,083	507,116,572
Transfer Payments - Canadian Heritage Program	529,128,092	564,748,394	567,205,125

PARKS CANADA PROGRAM

Contributions in support of activities or projects related to national parks, national marine conservation areas, national historic sites and historic canals	2,777,963	2,958,068	4,598,555
Pacific Marine Heritage Legacy	9,260,249	--	6,680,269
Contribution St-Lawrence Parks Commission	--	--	5,000,000
Total Contributions - Parks Canada Program	12,038,212	2,958,068	16,278,824
Total Contributions - Department	456,120,017	506,860,151	523,395,396
Total Transfer Payments - Department	541,189,011	567,729,169	583,506,649

Table 9. Capital Spending - Parks Canada Program

Capital Spending - Parks Canada Program (\$ thousands)

	Actual 1996-1997	Actual 1997-1998	1998-1999		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Parks Canada Program					
Operation *	95,111	80,655	80,649	80,749	78,089
Development	19,417	16,924	20,823	40,823	40,652
Program Management and Technical Services	10,645	7,922	7,924	309	308
Total Capital Spending	125,173	105,501	109,396	121,881	119,049

* Includes spending for the Revolving Funds

Definitions Applicable to Major Capital Projects

Major Capital Project - A departmental undertaking having expenditures of \$2 million or more which involves the design and development of new programs, equipment structures, or systems, and has above-normal risk, is deemed to be a government project when:

- ▶ its estimated expenditure exceeds the project approval authority granted to the Department by the Treasury Board; or
- ▶ it is particularly high risk, regardless of estimated expenditure.

When a high-risk government project exceeds \$100 million in estimated expenditure, it is deemed to be a Major Crown Project.

Class of Estimates

Substantive Estimate (S) - This estimate is one of sufficiently high quality and reliability so as to warrant Treasury Board approval as a cost objective for the project phase under consideration. It is based on detailed system and component design and takes into account all project objectives and deliverables. It replaces the classes of estimates formerly referred to as Class A or B.

Indicative Estimate (I) - This is a low quality order of magnitude estimate that is not sufficiently accurate to warrant Treasury Board approval as a cost objective. It replaces the classes of estimates formerly referred to as C or D.

Preliminary Project Approval (PPA) - This defines Treasury Board's authority to initiate a project in terms of its intended operational requirement, including approval of, and expenditure authorization for, the objectives of the project definition phase. Sponsoring departments are to submit for PPA when the project's complete scope has been examined and costed, normally to the indicative level, and when the cost of the project definition phase has been estimated to the substantive level.

Effective Project Approval (EPA) - Treasury Board's approval of, and expenditure authorization for, the objectives of the project implementation phase. Sponsoring departments are to submit for EPA only when the scope of the overall project has been defined and when the estimates have been refined to the substantive level.

Delegated Authority (DA) - Projects for which authority has been delegated to the Department by Treasury Board.

Table 10. Capital Projects
Details of Major Capital Projects

(\$ thousands) Projects by Activity and Region	Current Estimated Total Cost	Actual 1996-1997	Actual 1997-1998	1998-1999		
				Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	Actual
Operation Activity						
Alberta Region						
Jasper						
Columbia Icefield Redevelopment (S-EPA)	7,300	2,275	1,182	100	100	23
Banff and Jasper						
Icefields Parkway Repairs	12,500	--	--	500	1,842	1,842
Banff Land Acquisition						
Block 7, Lot 7	3,072	--	--	3,072	3,072	3,072
Ontario Region						
Trent Severn Waterway Nassau						
Dam Reconstruction (S-DA)	2,600	--	2,317	400	515	515
Sault-Ste.Marie Canal Lock						
Repairs (I-PPA)	7,000	2,180	3,670	200	462	462
Quebec Region						
La Mauricie National Park						
Park enhancement (S-DA)	3,183	633	517	200	424	424
Chambly Canal						
Restoring of Lock 4 (S-DA)	2,000	1,330	550	100	100	--
Atlantic Region						
Halifax Defence Complex Georges						
Island Stabilization (S-DA)	3,900	508	600	500	500	368
Fortress of Louisbourg Sprinkler						
System Replacement (I-DA)	5,600	--	624	1,500	1,964	1,964
Fundy Highway 114 Repavement						
(S-DA)	5,800	--	1,463	1,300	1,351	1,351
Development Activity						
Pacific and Yukon Region						
Gwaii Haanas/South Moresby						
Development (S-DA)	20,000	1,142	660	1,500	1,500	1,290
Gulf of Georgia Cannery						
Restoration and Development (I-DA)	6,100	700	1,505	1,400	1,400	1,400
Fire Separation and Beetle						
Infestation (S-DA)	2,900	2,115	176	200	200	--
Pacific Rim Timber Rights						
Huu-ay-aht/Pacheedaht First Nations	4,700	--	--	4,700	4,700	4,700

Details of Major Capital Projects (cont'd)

(\$ thousands) Projects by Activity and Region	Current Estimated Total Cost	Actual 1996-1997	Actual 1997-1998	1998-1999		
				Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Vuntut Development (I-DA)	3,400	454	590	1,300	1,300	800
Alberta Region						
Bar U Ranch (S-DA)	5,300	729	810	300	300	539
Prairie and Northwest Territories Region						
Wood Buffalo Disease Exposed Bison Research (S-DA)	2,600	330	550	500	500	500
Wapusk Park Development (S-DA)	5,000	--	218	1,200	1,292	1,292
Ontario Region						
Bruce Peninsula Land Acquisition (S-DA)	13,500	200	221	200	200	132
Quebec Region						
Grosse-Île and the Irish Memorial Site Development (S-EPA)	14,953	3,656	2,249	1,400	1,690	1,690
Saguenay Marine Park Development (S-EPA)	36,218	2,695	2,486	3,300	3,300	3,059
Cartier-Brébeuf Site Redevelopment (I-DA)	4,476	--	--	200	200	--
Fortifications of Quebec Pincers - Nouvelles casernes (S-EPA)	13,006	1,018	1,080	2,900	2,945	2,945
Fort Temiscamingue Implementation (S-DA)	3,407	217	1,027	800	874	874
Manoir Papineau Development (S-DA)	5,698	387	643	800	800	457
Lachine Canal Enhancement Heritage Commemoration (S-DA)	7,366	--	344	3,500	3,500	862
Locks and Bridge Clearance (S-DA)	25,684	--	522	5,000	5,000	4,387
Atlantic Region						
Newfoundland						
Red Bay Development (S-DA)	3,900	265	701	1,000	1,174	1,174
Ryan Premises Development (S-DA)	3,800	2,226	714	1,400	1,400	738
Gros Morne Discovery Centre (I-DA)	4,800	--	355	3,100	3,100	2,060

Table 11: Loans, Investments and Advances

Loans Planned versus Actuals by Business Lines (\$ thousands)

PROGRAM/ Business Lines	Actual 1996-1997	Actual 1997-1998	1998-1999		
			Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	Actual
CANADIAN HERITAGE PROGRAM					
Cultural Development and Heritage	9,430	4,150	10	10	--
Canadian Identity	--	--	--	--	--
Corporate Management	--	--	--	--	--
Total Department	9,430	4,150	10	10	--

Note: Parks Canada Program has no Loans, Investments and Advances.

Table 12. Revolving Fund Financial Summaries**Townsites - Revolving Fund Statement of Operations (\$ thousands)**

	Actual 1996-1997	Actual 1997-1998	1998-1999		
			Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	Actual
Revenues	7,187	6,325	9,042	9,042	7,994
Expenses	7,341	7,112	8,210	8,210	7,652
Profit (Loss)	(154)	(787)	832	832	342
Add: Depreciation and other items not requiring use of funds	2,482	2,480	2,820	2,820	2,634
	2,328	1,693	3,652	3,652	2,976
Capital requirements	2,729	2,015	7,821	7,821	5,470
Net expenditures charged to Appropriation	(401)	(322)	(4,169)	(4,169)	(2,494)

Townsites - Use of Revolving Fund Authority (\$ thousands)

	Actual 1996-1997	Actual 1997-1998	1998-1999		
			Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities *</i>	Actual
Authority	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Drawdown:					
Balance as at April 1	--	401	1,184	401	723
Drawdown	401	322	4,169	322	2,494
	401	723	5,353	723	3,217
Balance at March 31	9,599	9,277	4,647	9,277	6,783

*Revolving Fund Authorities are permanent and year-end balance is carried forward to the next fiscal year.

Enterprise Unit - Revolving Fund Statement of Operations (\$ thousands)

	Actual 1996-97	Actual 1997-98	1998-1999		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Revenues	3,572	4,247	4,732	4,732	4,576
Expenses	4,215	4,485	4,497	4,497	4,668
Profit (Loss)	(643)	(238)	235	235	(92)
Add: Depreciation and other items not requiring use of funds	874	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034
	231	796	1,269	1,269	942
Capital requirements	2,956	1,151	947	947	1,129
Net expenditures charged to Appropriation	(2,725)	(355)	322	322	(187)

Enterprise Unit - Use of Revolving Fund Authority (\$ thousands)

	Actual 1996-97	Actual 1997-98	1998-1999		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities *	Actual
Authority	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Drawdown: Balance as at April 1	2,902	5,628	6,145	5,628	5,983
Drawdown	2,726	355	(322)	355	187
	5,628	5,983	5,823	5,983	6,170
Balance at March 31	2,372	2,017	2,177	2,017	1,830

*Revolving Fund Authorities are permanent and year-end balance is carried forward to the next fiscal year.

Table 13. Contingent Liabilities

The Department of Canadian Heritage has contingent liabilities which amount to \$30.3 million. This information represents action suits which have been commenced against the Government but they are not yet actual liabilities.



Section VI: Other Information

Statutory Reports Tabled by the Department of Canadian Heritage between April 1, 1998, and March 31, 1999

Management Plan for Riding Mountain National Park for 1996–2001	July 22, 1998
Management Plan for St. Lawrence Islands National Park for 1998–2003	July 22, 1998
Management Plan for Terra Nova National Park for 1996–2001	July 22, 1998
State of the Parks Report	July 22, 1998
Reports of the Department of Canadian Heritage for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1998, pursuant to the <i>Access to Information Act</i> and to the <i>Privacy Act</i>	July 22, 1998
Management Plan for Prince Edward Island National Park for 1998–2003	September 16, 1998
Management Plan for Bruce Peninsula National Park for 1998–2003	September 16, 1998
Management Plan for Fathom Five National Marine Park for 1998–2003	September 16, 1998
Management Plan for Georgian Bay Islands National Park for 1998–2003	September 16, 1998
Report on official languages activities for the fiscal years 1996–1997 and 1997–1998	December 16, 1998
Report on the Operation of the <i>Canadian Multiculturalism Act</i> for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1998	February 4, 1999

Statutes Administered in Whole or in Part by the Canadian Heritage Portfolio

Department of Canadian Heritage Act S.C. 1995, c.11

Canadian Heritage Program

Holidays Act R.S. 1985, c. H-5

An Act to Incorporate the Jules and Paul-Émile Léger Foundation S.C. 1980-81-82-83, c. 85

National Anthem Act R.S. 1985, c. N-2

National Flag of Canada Manufacturing Standards Act R.S. 1985, c. N-9

National Symbol of Canada Act R.S. 1985, c. N-17

<i>Official Languages Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. 31 (4 th Supp.)
<i>Public Service Employment Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. P-33
<i>Lieutenant Governors Superannuation Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. L-8
<i>Salaries Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. S-3
<i>Trade-marks Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. T-13
<i>Canadian Multiculturalism Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. 24 (4 th Supp.)
<i>Canadian Race Relations Foundation Act</i>	S.C. 1991, c. 8
<i>Canadian Heritage Languages Institute Act</i>	S.C. 1991, c. 7
<i>Fitness and Amateur Sport Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. F-25
<i>National Archives of Canada Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. 1 (3 rd Supp.)
<i>National Capital Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. N-4
<i>National Library Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. N-12
<i>National Arts Centre Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. N-3
<i>National Film Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. N-8
<i>Canada Council Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. C-2
<i>Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. C-22
<i>Cultural Property Export and Import Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. C-51
<i>Museums Act</i>	S.C. 1990, c. 3
<i>Broadcasting Act</i>	S.C. 1991, c. 11
<i>Canadian Film Development Corporation Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. C-16
<i>Status of the Artist Act</i>	S.C. 1992, c. 33
Parks Canada Program	
<i>Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. 52 (4 th Supp.)
<i>Historic Sites and Monuments Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. H-4
<i>Mingan Archipelago National Park Act</i>	S.C. 1984, c. 34
<i>National Battlefields at Quebec Act</i>	S.C. 1907-08, cc. 57-58
<i>National Parks Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. N-14
<i>Saguenay-St. Lawrence Marine Park</i>	S.C. 1998, c. 37

<i>Dominion Water Power Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. W-4
<i>Department of Transport Act</i>	R.S. 1985, c. T-18
<i>Federal Real Property Act</i>	S.C. 1991, c. 50
<i>Laurier House Act</i>	R.S. 1952, c. 163
<i>Parks Canada Agency Act</i>	S.C. 1998, c. 31

Contacts for Further Information

National Headquarters

Department of Canadian Heritage
25 Eddy Street, Room 10G3
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0M5
Tel. (819) 997-0055

Atlantic Region

Department of Canadian Heritage
1045 Main Street
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 1H1
Tel. (506) 851-7066

Ontario Region

Department of Canadian Heritage
4900 Yonge Street, PH Level
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A4
Tel. (416) 954-0395

Quebec Region

Department of Canadian Heritage
Guy-Favreau Complex, West Tower, 6th floor
200 René-Lévesque Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Tel. (514) 283-2332

Prairies and Northern Region

Department of Canadian Heritage
275 Portage Avenue, 2nd floor
P.O. Box 2160
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3R5
Tel. (204) 983-3601

Western Region

Department of Canadian Heritage
Room 300, 300 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 6C6
Tel. (604) 666-0176

Parks Canada, Eastern Region

Historic Properties
Upper Water Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1S9
Tel. (902) 426-4912

Parks Canada, Western Region

220-4th Avenue S.E., Room 552
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4X5
Tel. (403) 292-4444

Canadian Heritage on the Internet

Department of Canadian Heritage	http://www.pch.gc.ca/english.htm
Portfolio Agencies and Corporations	http://www.pch.gc.ca/ac-os/english.htm
<i>Cultural Development</i>	http://www.pch.gc.ca/culture/english.htm
Broadcasting and Innovation	http://www.pch.gc.ca/culture/brdcstng/english.htm
Cultural Industries	http://www.pch.gc.ca/culture/cult_ind/english.htm
Trade and Investment	http://www.pch.gc.ca/culture/invest/english.htm
<i>Arts and Heritage</i>	http://www.pch.gc.ca/arts/main_e.htm
Arts Policy	http://www.pch.gc.ca/arts/arts_pol/index_e.htm
Heritage	http://www.pch.gc.ca/arts/heritage/index_e.htm
Canadian Heritage Information Network	http://www.chin.gc.ca/e_main_menu.html
Canadian Conservation Institute	http://www.cci-icc.gc.ca/frameset_e.shtml
<i>Canadian Identity</i>	
Official Languages	http://www.pch.gc.ca/offlangoff/english/index.htm
Sport Canada	http://www.pch.gc.ca/sportcanada/sc_e/e_cont.htm
Multiculturalism	http://www.pch.gc.ca/multi/html/english.html
Human Rights	http://www.pch.gc.ca/ddp-hrd/english/introeng.htm
Canadian Studies	http://www.pch.gc.ca/csp-pec/english.htm
Youth Participation	http://www.pch.gc.ca/yp-pj/yp.htm
<i>Parks Canada</i>	http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/parks/main_e.htm
National Parks	http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/np/np_e.htm
National Historic Sites	http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/nhs/nhs_e.htm
Federal Heritage Buildings	http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/federalhb/fhb_e.htm
Heritage Railway Stations	http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/rrstations/hrs_e.htm
National Marine Conservation Areas	http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/nmca/nmp_e.htm
Ecosystem Conservation	http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/natress/menu_1e.htm
Canadian Heritage Rivers	http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/rivers/chrs_e.htm
Canadian World Heritage	http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/relatedlinks/worldheritage/english/cwhse.htm

Feature Web Sites

Canada Site	http://www.canada.gc.ca/main_e.html
IV Games of la Francophonie	http://www.jeux2001.ca/eng/home.asp
Year of la Francophonie	http://www.francocanada.gc.ca/en/index.html
Path of Heroes	http://www.heroes.ca
Expo 2000	http://www.pch.gc.ca/canadaexpo2000/english.htm
International Network on Culture	http://www.pch.gc.ca/network-reseau/eng.htm
March 21, The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	http://www.march21.com/m21_pages/frames.html
Canada Place	http://www.canadaplace.gc.ca/cp/cp_main.htm

Index

- Aboriginal**, 1, 2, 14, 18, 31-33, 36, 38, 43-46, 55, 58, 59, 62
 action plan, 58, 97
 Friendship centres, 38
 National Day, 1, 31
 relations with Parks Canada, 58, 59
 television network, 18
 youth centres, 2, 33, 44
- Agreement**, 3, 20, 22, 28, 30-32, 41, 46, 47, 53-55, 62, 96, 97
 Canada-community, 31
 contribution, 22, 96
 Nunavut land claim, 54, 62, 96
 transfer, 32
- Artefacts**, 9, 24, 26, 28
- Arts**, 1, 5, 8, 9, 11, 14, 16, 22-24, 28, 37, 38, 44, 47
 accomplishments, 22-24
- Association**, 25, 26, 36, 38, 46, 53
 Canadian Coaching, 36
 Canadian Museums, 26, 28
 Canadian Olympic, 36
 for the Advancement of Women and Sport and Physical Activity, 36
- Audio-visual Heritage Alliance**, 25
- Broadcasting**, 11, 15, 16-19, 60, 89
 accomplishments, 16-19
- Canada Council for the Arts**, 4, 19, 23, 24, 89
- Canada Day**, 1, 3, 31, 32, 43, 48, 97
- Canada Games**, 1, 3, 36, 47, 63
- Canada Place**, 43, 44, 47
- Canadian Audio-visual Certification Office**, 20, 21
- Canadian Broadcasting Corporation**, 4, 24, 60
- Canadian Conservation Institute**, 4, 27, 28
- Canadian Film Development Corporation (Telefilm)**, 4, 17, 19, 21, 89
- Canadian Heritage, Department of**
 Act, 1, 88
 mandate, 1, 5, 8, 44
 operating environment, 6-10
 program objective, 16
 portfolio description, 4
 strategic directions, 6, 13-15
 structure, 11, 12
- Canadian Heritage Information Network**, 4, 25-28
- Canadian Identity**, 1, 5, 11, 13, 21, 29, 31-34, 36, 44, 56
 accomplishments, 31-34
- Canadian Identity, Business Line**, 29-36
 financial information, summary, 29
 objective, 29
- Canadian Museum of Civilization**, 4
- Canadian Museum of Nature**, 4
- Canadian Race Relations Foundation**, 4, 89
- Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission**, 4, 18, 89
- Canadian Television Fund**, 2, 16
- Children**, 26, 33, 43, 56, 57
 Aboriginal, 33
- Citizen participation**, 2, 5, 6, 10, 14, 32, 34, 36, 43, 97
 Aboriginal, 2, 14
 extent of, 2, 14
 youth, 2, 34, 43
- Citizenship and Heritage Week**, 3, 43
- Corporate Management, Business Line**, 11, 37-48
 financial information, summary, 37
 objective, 37

- Corporate Services**, 37, 41, 60, 61, 65-87
 accomplishments, 41
 financial performance, 65-87
 materiel management, 61
 year 2000 readiness, 60
- Cultural Development and Heritage, Business Line**, 16-28
 financial information, summary, 16
 objective, 16
- Cultural Industries**, 1, 3, 11, 13, 16, 19-22, 37
 accomplishments, 19-22
- Cultural Property Export Review Board**, 4, 25
- Environment**, 14, 40, 47, 49-51, 62-64, 96, 97
 Environmental Management System, 51, 63
 partnerships, 40, 49, 50, 62-64
- Expo 98**, 39
- Festivals**, 22, 23, 48
- Financial Performance**, 65-87
- Games of La Francophonie 2001**, 5
 Canadian Secretariat for the, 5
- Grants and Contributions**, 18, 22, 24, 25, 30, 34, 39, 60, 96
- Heritage**, 1-6, 8, 10, 11, 13-16, 24-28, 30, 31, 38, 42-44, 49, 51-58, 62
 accomplishments, 24-28
- Health**, 9, 30, 33, 41, 55
- History, Canadian**, 8, 10, 14, 31, 32, 55, 56, 62, 96, 97
 Aboriginal, 55
 and Canadian unity, 8, 10, 31, 56
 and television, 56
 and youth, 32, 38, 97
 celebration of, 31
 diversity of, 55
 of women, 55
 teaching and learning of, 10, 31, 56, 96
- Historic Monuments Board of Canada**, 4
- Human Rights**, 14, 33, 34, 46
 and the Credo campaign, 34
 and youth, 33, 34
 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of, 33, 34, 46
- Initiative**, 1, 33, 35-37, 41, 43-48, 55, 56, 58, 61, 64
 Celebrate Canada!, 1, 31, 32, 48
 Family Violence, 35
 Global Cultural Diversity Television, 41, 96
 New Funding for Sport, 36
 Urban Multipurpose Aboriginal Youth Centres, 38, 44
 Underground Railroad Joint, 53
- International**, 3, 10, 13, 14, 18-24, 26-28, 34, 35, 38, 40, 41, 46, 47, 50, 52, 97
 Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (March 21), 34, 35, 43, 46, 47
 heritage-conservation organizations, 52
 network on cultural policy, 18, 19, 40
 Year of Older Persons, 3
 Institute of Communications, 18, 19, 41
- Materiel Management**, 41, 61
- McGill Institute for the Study of Canada**, 31
- Multiculturalism**, 3, 5, 11, 34, 35, 46
 accomplishments, 34, 35
- National Archives of Canada**, 4, 89
- National Arts Centre**, 4, 89
- National Battlefields Commission**, 4
- National Capital Commission**, 4
- National Film Board of Canada**, 4, 24
- National Gallery of Canada**, 4
- National Library of Canada**, 4
- National Museum of Science and Technology**, 4
- National Parks and Historic Sites**, 2, 5, 8, 9, 38, 49-59, 62-64, 90
 creation of, 2, 8, 54
 ecological and commemorative integrity, 49-52, 62-64
 visits to, 2, 8, 53-55

Official Languages, 3, 5, 11, 23, 29-31, 37, 58, 88, 89
accomplishments, 29-31

Parks Canada, 4, 8, 11-13, 41, 49-60, 64, 89, 90, 96
accomplishments, 49-59
creation of Agency, 4, 12, 41, 58
financial information, summary, 49
program objective, 49

Program,

Athlete Assistance, 35
Aboriginal Languages, 32
Book Publishing Industry Development, 19, 20, 96
Canadian Film or Video Production Tax Credit, 20
Cultural Industries Development Fund, 20
Cultural Initiatives, 23
Cultural Resources Monitoring, 51
Indemnification for Travelling Exhibitions, 24
International Exhibitions, 24
Loan Program for Book Publishers, 1, 20
Model Forest, 50
Movable Cultural Property, 25, 96
Multiculturalism, 34, 53
Museums Assistance, 24, 25
National Arts Training Contribution, 22
National Cost-Sharing, 55, 62
National Exchange, 29
No-Waste, 63, 64
Northern Distribution, 18
Official Languages in Education, 29, 30
Parks Canada's National Volunteer, 53
Parks Day, 53
Publications Assistance, 19
Take-A-Hike, 53
Young Canada Works, 4, 37-39, 96

Regions, 42-48

Atlantic, 42-48
Ontario, 42-48
Prairies and Northern, 42-48
Quebec, 42-48
Western, 42-48

Saint-Jean-Baptiste, 1, 31

Sport, 1, 3, 5, 8, 10-13, 15, 32, 35, 36, 38, 63, 89,
90, 96, 97
accomplishments, 35, 36

Status of Women Canada, 4

Statutes, 88-90

Statutory Reports, 88

Strategic Management, 37-40, 42-48, 62-64
accomplishments, 37-40, 42-48
regions, 42-48
sustainable development, 62-64

Sustainable Development, 62-64, 96

Telefilm, see Canadian Film Development Corporation

Tourism, 1, 2, 8, 37, 38, 45, 48, 52, 56

Unity, 10, 36, 56

Youth, 2, 32-35, 37-39, 44, 47, 56, 57, 97
and human rights, 33, 34
centres, 2, 33, 44
education and, 32, 35, 56, 57
employment strategy, 37-39, 47, 57

Young Canada Works, 3, 37-39, 96

Year 2000, 41, 60, 61

Bibliography of Studies, Reviews and Evaluations

Angus Reid Group Inc. *Anatomy of a Sports Fan*, Ottawa, Canada 1999.

Canada. ADM Policy Research Committee. *Canada 2005: Global Challenges and Opportunities, Volume 1: Overview*, February 1997.

_____. Auditor General of Canada. *1998 Report of the Auditor General of Canada*, Ottawa, December 1998.

_____. Auditor General of Canada. *1998 Report of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development*, Ottawa, December 1998.

_____. Canadian Heritage. *1999-2000 Estimates. Report on Plans and Priorities*, Ottawa, 1999.

_____. Canadian Heritage. *Departmental Performance Report*, Ottawa, 1997.

_____. Canadian Heritage. *Parks Canada Agency Act*, 1998.

_____. Canadian Heritage. Corporate Review Branch. *An Assessment of the Young Canada Works Program: Summer 1997*, Ottawa, March 1998.

_____. Canadian Heritage. Corporate Review Branch. *Canadian Audio-Visual Certification Office Client Satisfaction Survey Final Report*, Ottawa, May 1998.

_____. Canadian Heritage. Corporate Review Branch. *Evaluation of the Book Publishing Industry Development Program*, Ottawa, December 1998.

_____. Canadian Heritage. Corporate Review Branch. *Giving the Past a Future: A Conference on Innovation in Teaching and Learning History*, Ottawa, August 1999.

_____. Canadian Heritage. Corporate Review Branch. *Resource Requirements Study, Movable Cultural Property Division*, Ottawa, March 1999.

_____. Canadian Heritage. Corporate Review Branch. *Review of Contribution Agreements with the National Ballet School, the National Theatre School of Canada, and the National Circus School*, Ottawa, July 1998.

_____. Canadian Heritage. Parks Canada. *Images of Parks Canada (Website www.parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/schoolnet)*

_____. Canadian Heritage. Parks Canada. *State of the Parks Report*, Ottawa, 1997.

_____. Canadian Heritage. Sport Canada. *Athlete Assistance Program: Policies, Procedures and Guidelines*, Ottawa, April 1999.

_____. Canadian Heritage. Sport Canada. *New Funding for Sport: Guidelines for National Sport Organizations and Sport Organizations for Athletes with Disabilities*, Ottawa, May 1998.

_____. Canadian Heritage. Strategic Planning and Policy Coordination Branch. *Sustaining our Heritage*, Ottawa, 1997.

_____. Indian and Northern Development. *Gathering Strength - Canada's Aboriginal Action Plan*, Ottawa, 1997.

_____. Indian and Northern Development. *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act*, 1993.

_____. *Public Service Staff Relations Act*, 1998.

_____. Statistics Canada. 1996

_____. Statistics Canada. 1997

Ekos Research Associates Inc. *Ekos Citizen Engagement Study*, Ottawa, 1998.

_____. *Ekos Productivity Study*, Ottawa, 1999.

_____. *Rethinking Government Project*, Ottawa, 1998.

_____. *The Ekos Survey 1995*, Ottawa, 1995.

Environics Research Group. *Focus Canada*, Toronto, 1998.

Goldfarb Consultants. *The Goldfarb Report*, Toronto, 1981-1998.

_____. *The Goldfarb Report 1999*, Toronto, 1999.

Green & Gold Inc. *Environmental Management and Monitoring for Sports Events and Facilities: A Practical Toolkit for Managers*, Ottawa, March 1999.

International Institute of Communications. *A Global Cultural Diversity Television Initiative: Developing a model for the new millennium. A Discussion Guide For the Special Session of the IIC*, October, 1998.

Restaurator. *The International Journal for the Preservation of Library and Archival Material*, volumes 19 and 20, 1998, 1999.

Smith, Tom W., and Jarkko, Lars. *National Pride: A Cross-national Analysis*, Chicago, May 1998.

The Dominion Institute. *1998 Canada Day Quiz*, Toronto, 1998.

_____. *Canada Day 1997 Youth & History Survey*, Toronto, 1997.