

# **Department of Justice**

**1998-99  
Estimates**

**A Report on Plans and Priorities**

Approved

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



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## **Section I: Messages**

### **Minister's Message**

I am pleased to present the Department's first Report on Plans and Priorities.

Since my appointment as Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, I have become more keenly aware of the significant role the Department plays both within the national system of justice and as legal advisor to the Government of Canada and its departments and agencies.

The need to increase the confidence of Canadians in all parts of the justice system is a major challenge facing this Department. I believe that we address this in the Department's balanced and focused policy agenda. The policy priorities in this Report have been carefully chosen to respond to the issues that Canadians have identified as being most important to them. These represent an effort to deal with both immediate pressures and broad, longer-term issues that will define our justice system well into the 21st Century.

This Report sets out a strategy to deal with the ongoing issues of fiscal restraint and the increasing demand for legal services. The focus continues to be on the management of client demand and the cost of legal services through joint planning with clients as well as introducing new ways of doing business.

I look forward to working with all members of the Department in implementing these challenging plans.

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



## Management Representation Statement

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 1998-99 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP) for the Department of Justice.

To the best of my knowledge (and subject to the qualifications outlined below), the information:

- û Accurately portrays the department's mandate, plans, priorities, strategies and expected key results of the organisation.
- û Is consistent with Treasury Board policy and instructions and the disclosure principles contained in the *Guidelines for Preparing a Report on Plans and Priorities*.
- û Is based on sound underlying departmental information and management systems.
- û Is comprehensive and accurate.

I am satisfied as to the quality assurance processes and procedures used for the RPP's production.

The Planning and Reporting Accountability Structure (PRAS) on which this document is based has been approved by Treasury Board Ministers and is the basis for accountability for the results achieved with the resources and authorities provided.

George Thomson  
Deputy Minister





## **Section II: Departmental Overview**

### **Mandate, Roles and Responsibilities**

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

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

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

In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Department is guided by the principles enshrined in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, the *Canadian Bill of Rights*, the *Statutory Instruments Act*, the *Statute Revision Act* the *Official Languages Act* and the *Canadian Human Rights Act*.

### **Objective**

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

## Financial Spending Plan

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 1997-98*	<b>Planned Spending 1998-99</b>	Planned Spending 1999-2000	Planned Spending 2000-2001
<b>Gross Program Spending:</b>	526.7	<b>637.0</b>	516.2	508.3
<i>Less:</i> Revenue Credited to the Vote	-	-	-	-
<b>Net Program Spending</b>	526.7	<b>637.0</b>	516.2	508.3
<i>Less:</i> Revenue Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	11.3	<b>11.8</b>	11.8	11.8
<i>Plus:</i> Cost of Services Provided by other Departments	27.2	<b>28.6</b>	28.2	28.1
<b>Net Cost of the Department</b>	542.6	<b>653.8</b>	532.6	524.6

\* Reflects changes included in the In-Year Update.

### Section III: Plans, Priorities and Strategies

#### Summary

<b>PLAN</b> (to provide Canadians with):	<b>STRATEGIES</b> (to be demonstrated by):
<p>Quality, timely and cost-effective legal services to the Government of Canada and its departments and agencies in compliance with the law and government policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New and innovative legal service delivery mechanisms</li> <li>• Effective and efficient partnerships between the Department and client departments and agencies through the implementation of the Client Driven Services Initiative</li> </ul>
<p>A fair, effective, affordable and well functioning justice system that responds to public concerns about safety and security, meets the needs of a modern pluralistic society and reflects the values of Canadians</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Justice policies contributing to comprehensive, integrated federal policy responses with respect to families, children and youth, aboriginal people and the information society</li> <li>• A justice system that is integrated, cost-effective, citizen-centered and linked to the community</li> <li>• A balanced approach to criminal justice</li> <li>• An equitable and accessible justice system that is responsive to the needs of an evolving and diverse population</li> <li>• Confidence and trust in the justice system</li> <li>• Leadership on international justice issues through proactive and coherent policy and operations approaches</li> </ul>



## Government Client Services

### Planned Spending

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 1997-98	<b>Planned Spending 1998-99</b>	Planned Spending 1999-2000	Planned Spending 2000-2001
Net Expenditures	151.4	<b>148.1</b>	142.1	140.3
<b>Net Expenditures</b>	151.4	<b>148.1</b>	142.1	140.3

### Objective

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

### External Factors Influencing the Business Line

**Shrinking Resources / Demand for Legal Services:** Fiscal pressures will continue to impact the Department, its clients and its partners in the justice system. In 1998-99, the Department expects to spend \$148.1 million on legal advisory, litigation and legislative services. This amount is expected to decrease to \$140.3 million by 2000-2001. Demand for legal services, however, has not decreased. Resources from clients have formed an increasing part of the Justice budget. While clients have demonstrated a willingness to pay for certain legal services, they expect to have a stronger voice in how the Department delivers them.

**Service Delivery:** As part of Program Review and other efforts to “get government right”, the Department has been considering not only how it will provide legal services to “new” clients, such as the service agencies that will be responsible for food inspection and revenue, but also how, as a service delivery organization, it can enhance its capacity to deliver cost-effective services to its clients.

### Key Plans and Strategies

Since 1995, the Department has been reviewing and redesigning the structure of its services, emphasizing the need for client-focused services and shared accountability for the delivery of legal services. These efforts have given rise to a number of initiatives, projects and activities aimed at achieving the goal of delivering quality and cost-effective legal services.

## A. Client-focused Services

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

**Client Driven Services (CDS) and Annual Service Plans:** The Department will continue the joint planning and partnering effort with client departments, with a view to identifying legal service priorities, better integrating Justice policy into the legal service delivery framework, measuring client satisfaction, developing efficient approaches, assessing the true costs of the services provided and putting in place policies and procedures that will make the provision of legal services more cost-effective. For the next fiscal year, the Department will:

- Conclude CDS framework agreements and service plans with all client departments and agencies
- Assess the extent to which the terms of the CDS agreements have been respected
- Provide training on the CDS process to departmental staff
- Identify and analyze trends in costs of legal services
- Conduct a content analysis of current CDS framework agreements and annual service plans in order to take stock of commitments made in such areas as Dispute Resolution, definition of measurable service standards, obtaining client feedback on service provision, etc.

Follow-up activities will focus on improving the CDS negotiation process and will include one-on-one discussions with Legal Services Unit managers. This will provide qualitative analysis of the CDS process that will complement results of the content analysis, will identify lessons learned and best practices in the CDS process to be shared across the Sector and the Department, and will provide an opportunity to promote more inclusive approaches to CDS negotiation process.

<b>Expected Results:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improved CDS process (negotiation, implementation, monitoring).</li><li>• Improved partnerships and joint planning arrangements.</li><li>• Concordance of service delivery with service standards.</li><li>• Increased understanding of the costs associated with the delivery of legal services.</li><li>• Improved awareness of Department staff and clients regarding the CDS Initiative.</li></ul>

**Dispute Resolution (DR):** The Department will continue to provide strong leadership within government and across the country in the dispute resolution field, building upon the solid foundation it has established and continuing the strategic implementation of DR at the federal level. The Department will expand DR activity in regional offices, develop public legal education materials to inform Canadians about DR and to encourage the increased use of DR processes, provide advice to client departments and agencies on DR options, work with the Legislative Services Branch to screen legislative initiatives across government to identify opportunities to apply DR, increase the DR training effort for Justice employees and selected client department representatives and will work to remove systemic barriers to the non-litigious use of DR within the federal government. The Department will also:

- Work with Treasury Board to put in place a framework to assist departments and agencies in moving toward a new way of doing business in which disputes are managed effectively and without resorting to litigation as the only recourse
- Work toward and support the further coordination of federal DR efforts across government
- Implement better reporting of DR activities to allow us to authoritatively report on the work we are doing and our level of achievement
- Implement with other departments a “shared mediators” program to provide high quality mediation services for instances of harassment or conflict in the workplace

<b>Expected Results :</b>
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased understanding and use of DR processes.</li> <li>• Increased satisfaction with outcomes.</li> <li>• Increased public awareness of DR and its potential benefits.</li> <li>• Improved level of service to clients</li> </ul> |
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**Re-engineering Legal Practices:** In collaboration with specific clients, the Department is reviewing its legal practice in order to better manage the litigation and legislative processes, learn how risk assessment can facilitate earlier resolution and facilitate the resolution of more cases through alternative means including dispute resolution.

- Reviewing legal practices within the Competition Bureau and DIAND Litigation
- Developing a Monitoring Framework to assess ongoing progress of re-engineering initiatives
- Undertaking a comprehensive review of the Legislative process (including Regulations) to ensure its effectiveness and efficiency \*

- Expanding pilot projects across Canada

\* A Steering Committee, co-chaired by PCO and Justice and comprising representatives of major client departments, is currently working on eight key issues relating to these processes. In this regard, the Steering Committee is assisted by a Project Team whose main responsibility is to coordinate the work of five working groups. An interim report on the eight key issues is expected by mid-April. The final report is to be ready in June. The Steering Committee is then expected to undertake Phase II of its mandate.

<b>Expected Results :</b>
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A detailed Blueprint to generate greater efficiency and effectiveness including savings with respect to Aboriginal Litigation.</li> <li>• An Implementation Plan aimed at generating greater efficiency and effectiveness and savings with respect to the provision of litigation and legal advisory services in the competition law area.</li> <li>• Implementation of necessary changes to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the legislative and regulatory processes and improved capacity to assess results.</li> </ul> |
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**Crown Agents:** Building on the success of a number of pilot projects to bring the work of agents in-house, commitments have been made to clients in several CDS agreements, to repatriate agent work when savings can be made. Over the next few years, work done by agents will be monitored with a view to achieving greater savings and more efficient service delivery. With the creation of the Agents Affairs Unit and the use of the enhanced management information system, those who make decisions to purchase services from Crown Agents will be trained and supported to do so based upon sound business principles. As part of the CDS program, training sessions will be provided to managers, consistent costing methodologies will be developed and clients will be informed of their annual agent utilization. In the next fiscal year, the Department will:

- Develop an improved tracking system for agent work
- Provide training in sound business practices for those who decide to purchase Crown Agents' services
- Develop consistent costing methodologies so clients can be informed of their annual agent utilization

<b>Expected Results :</b>
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater savings</li> </ul> |
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- More efficient service delivery

**Prosecution Litigation:** The National Criminal Litigation Strategy involves a restructuring of federal prosecution services to alter the focus of the criminal justice system. The aim is to aggressively prosecute serious cases, to use innovative approaches for minor offences, to clear current court backlogs, and to save time and money in administering federal prosecutions. In the next planning period the Department will:

- Use innovative approaches to prosecution
- Establish specialized teams of experts for prosecutions

**Expected Results :**

- Efficient administration of prosecutions.
- The expeditious disposition of routine cases.
- Clearing of case backlogs

**Civil Litigation:** The Department has carried out an internal review of its civil litigation function at Headquarters. This review affirmed the need for a strong central litigation group that reflects a new vision and commitment, with a strong service ethic, employing a consultative and collaborative approach to litigation. A new management team is now in place for the Civil Litigation Branch. In addition to implementing several of the recommendations of the Report, the Branch will focus nationally on developing an effective reporting strategy for those cases affecting government programs and policies, mentoring and developing staff, enhancing the Branch's capacity to handle class action law suits and mega cases, exploring more cost-effective means of handling litigation, and promoting dispute resolution.

**Expected Results :**

- Improved financial management and more effective use of well-trained human resources
- A service that is more responsive to client needs
- Consistent management of litigation in accordance with the law and the broader governmental policy interests as well as the public interest

**Drug Prosecution Fund:** The Department has negotiated with Health Canada and the Treasury Board Secretariat a transfer of funds to the Department of almost \$20 million in 1996-97, \$19.5 million in 1997-98 and \$18.5 million in 1998-99. The purpose of the

transfer is to improve the quality of drug prosecution services and to reduce resource needs over the next three years. Performance indicators and other tools are being developed to allow Justice officials to match the forecasted demand to resources. A key tool is the National Agents Affairs program consisting of a central coordination office, the Agents Affairs Unit and the use of dedicated agent supervision units in the regional offices. These offices are tasked with coordinating the work of legal agents providing drug prosecution services. Over the next three years, the Department will be monitoring work volumes and resource utilization with a view to achieving efficiencies and an optimal mix of resources. Each of the agent supervision units will deliver a business plan identifying their approach to reducing the cost of the services at the same time as maintaining the quality of the services provided.

**Expected Results :**

- Efficiencies and optimal mix of resources for drug prosecution achieved.
- Quality of services maintained
- Quality of drug prosecution improved

**Cost Recovery:** The Department is committed to identifying innovative and cost-efficient approaches to delivering services. To this end, the Department initiated pilot cost recovery projects with three client Departments (Industry, TBS, and Canadian Heritage) starting in 1995-96. While only the Industry pilot succeeded with time keeping, interest in cost recovery and time keeping continues, both at the other two pilot sites and elsewhere in the Department. The most recent initiative of the Industry pilot is the budget transfer of the Industry LSU lawyer salaries from Justice to the Department of Industry, with cost recovery of legal services for 1997-98. This initiative is expected to yield sufficient detailed data this year to enable a meaningful evaluation of actual cost recovery within the limited environment of the LSU. This situation will be reviewed and the impact of this approach assessed prior to any further budget transfer. It may be possible to extend this pilot in 1998-99 to include all regional and other areas of the Department which do work for the Department of Industry.

Many aspects need to be considered before a final decision is made concerning whether full cost recovery is the most appropriate and most efficient model to ensure the funding of required legal services (i.e. reporting of and accounting for costs and the determination and use of rates).

**Expected Results :**

- Improved information about demand and supply performance within the Portfolio and LSU environments.

- Better utilization information and improved ability to report on demand and services provided.
- Better demand control and prioritization of legal services requested by clients.
- Improved efficiency in performance and more cost effective delivery of priority services

**Legal Awareness Program (LAP)/Law and Public Management Program:** The LAP is one of the answers to providing more complete services to clients and increasing operational skills by creating more legal awareness by fostering a greater understanding of legal issues important to our clients. Sixteen different law courses make up the LAP aimed at middle managers in client departments. The courses are developed, within the CDS context, by departmental lawyers and taught on demand by lawyers in legal services units. Additionally, the CCMD Program on Law and Public Management provides a vehicle for the Department to assist senior managers in client departments and agencies to become more aware of how the legal issues and fundamentals pertaining to the rule of law, democracy, the Constitution and the Charter apply to their daily decisions. A course on the legislative process has been developed in collaboration with CCMD and will be offered to senior government officials involved in the legislative process.

**Expected Results :**

- Improved communication between lawyers & clients thanks to increased client knowledge of the law.
- Better knowledge of courses meeting targets.
- Increased effectiveness of meeting client demands for more particular courses.
- More careful tailoring of presentations to participants' needs in the Law & Public Management Program.

**Legislative and Regulatory Review:** Over this business plan cycle, the Department will be developing a strategy (including resourcing requirements) aimed at reviewing statutes and regulations with a view to simplifying processes, procedures and legal requirements, in order to reduce costs for Justice, client departments and taxpayers. Wherever applicable, Quebec Civil Law will be duly taken into consideration in deciding on appropriate changes resulting from the review.

The intent is to simplify legislation so as to make it more efficient and effective. Planning for the legislative and regulatory review will be done in consultation with Treasury Board, PCO and with client departments and will take into account the following objectives:

- streamline statutes and regulations;

- develop appropriate guidelines to maximize efficiency and effectiveness of statutes and regulations;
- make justice more accessible;
- reduce litigation wherever possible;
- promote use of dispute resolution mechanisms; and
- improve process efficiencies and achieve savings both for the Department of Justice and client departments.

**Expected Results :**

**In the short term:**

- Development of an overall strategy that will identify key areas for improvement, i.e., big client users and resource requirements to implement the strategy

**In the medium to long term:**

- Improved process efficiencies and the identification of possible savings both for the Department of Justice and client departments
- Simplified legislation and regulations so as to make them more efficient and effective

**Continuing Legal Education (CLE) Initiative:** CLE aims to improve lawyers' performance by assisting them in delivering better services to clients through a consistent departmental approach to CLE training. Lawyers will benefit from improved skills. These include oral and written communication, opinion writing, substantive law and advocacy skills. Lawyers will also benefit from better structured seminars on federal public law and on how to better deliver legal services to clients. The great majority of the CLE seminars and workshops will be prepared and presented by departmental legal staff. Regional offices complement this activity by allocating resources for training tailored to regional needs. In consultation with the Department, a course given by the University of Ottawa has been expanded to train lawyers in both legal systems. It is expected that the draft departmental CLE policy will be approved by the end of March, 1998. The Department will, in the first year of this business cycle,:

- establish "Best Practices Workshops" and basic "Government Law Seminars" in addition to the curriculum of specialized conferences; and
- establish CLE training plans for all sectors.

**Expected Results :**

- Improved awareness of required legal training for all staff.
- Assist in the further detailing of performance standards.
- Improved lawyer-client relations and communications
- Increased satisfaction with legal services.
- Increased confidence in giving legal advice by giving more all encompassing advice by covering all areas of Federal Government Law.
- Increased knowledge of legal training requirements, Government wide (clients & lawyers).

**B. Legal Service Policy Framework**

More broadly, as part of Program Review and other efforts to “get government right”, the Department has examined a variety of approaches to deliver legal services to government departments and agencies without compromising its roles and responsibilities.

As a result, the Department has recently developed a Legal Services Policy Framework that clarifies the Department’s ongoing role in the delivery of legal services and defines the kind of business relationship Justice will have with client departments and agencies

The service model put forward in the policy framework is premised on the concept of “partnership”. It calls for Justice to continue to lead and have overall government responsibility for the management and delivery of legal services.

It recognizes clients as full participants in the legal service delivery process and as partners in the development and management of innovative systems and processes designed to rationalize demand and ensure the delivery of consistent, high quality and cost-effective legal services that appropriately balance legal issues with policy and program issues

In order to ensure that services provide the best value at the most appropriate cost, Justice’s partnership with clients will feature a joint planning process, shared responsibility for the costs of legal services and shared accountability for performance and for the allocation and use of resources.

**Expected Results :**

- A better understanding of the roles and responsibilities of Justice and its clients in the delivery of legal services.
- Flexibility and innovation in the design of service delivery mechanisms (or vehicles) for individual clients while ensuring continued stability in the provision of legal services to government.



## Law and Policy

### Planned Spending

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 1997-98	<b>Planned Spending 1998-99</b>	Planned Spending 1999-2000	Planned Spending 2000-2001
Net Expenditures	340.5	<b>457.5</b>	343.5	337.7
<b>Net Expenditures</b>	340.5	<b>457.5</b>	343.5	337.7

### Objective

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

### External Factors Influencing the Business Line

**Changing Environment:** Rapid demographic, social, economic and technological change as well as globalization, are all putting pressures on the justice system. Changes in technology raise new issues and bring new dimensions to old issues that continue to concern Canadians. On the international front, there are pressures to harmonize approaches, adopt treaties and conventions and better align our domestic and international policies. Developments on the federal/provincial front require ongoing attention given the shared jurisdiction in this policy area.

**Public Expectations:** Public confidence in the justice system has to be bolstered. Citizens have been expressing a growing dissatisfaction with the justice system, seeing it as fragmented, confusing, slow and expensive. Canadians have higher expectations of the justice system and are demanding a greater voice in policy-making. The Department is responding to these challenges and is pursuing a sensible and sustainable approach to streamlining the justice system that responds to Canadians' desire to feel more secure in their homes and communities while promoting crime prevention and restorative justice approaches, decreasing reliance on costly correctional systems, and generally targeting justice system resources to where they can be most effective

**Fiscal Restraint:** Despite the fact that justice-related issues remain a high priority amongst Canadians, the Department must acknowledge the realities of the fiscal environment in which the justice system has been operating.

The Department and its partners in the justice and legal system - other federal departments, other levels of government and non-governmental organizations, have all been experiencing fiscal pressures. Capping and successive reductions to the major cost-sharing programs, for instance, have put a strain on the relationship with other jurisdictions and has affected the Department's ability to use these programs as strong policy levers. Given the intense competition for resources, the Department acknowledges that choices must be made, policy priorities set and a degree of flexibility preserved to allow the Department to respond to unexpected developments.

## **Key Plans and Strategies**

The overriding objective of the Department's policy business line is to support the Minister in ensuring that Canadians have a fair, effective, affordable and well functioning justice system that responds to their concerns about safety and security, meets the needs of a modern pluralistic society and reflects their values. In recent years the Department has considerably strengthened its strategic and policy planning capabilities in an effort to manage its dramatically increased workload and respond to the issues of greatest concern to Canadians.

With this in mind, the Department has developed a work plan for the next three years (to be reviewed periodically) which would see the Department's policy efforts focused on the following areas:

**Crime Prevention:** The government has committed funding of \$32 million a year for crime prevention activities. A proposed Phase II Crime Prevention Initiative is being developed and is expected to be implemented starting early in 1998. Building on the work of the National Crime Prevention Council, the new strategy would combine crime prevention through social development with effective opportunity-reducing activities and concentrate on instituting partnerships with provinces, municipalities, businesses and communities in order to fund innovative, community-based crime prevention activities.

**Youth Justice Reform:** Upcoming work will focus on responding to the Report of the House of Commons Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs on the Youth Justice System, which was released in April 1997. A new legislative framework is being considered which would provide distinct approaches for the minority of young offenders that commit serious, violent crimes while at the same time putting in place alternatives to incarceration for those young people guilty of less serious crimes. Other aspects being worked on include options for the integration of youth-related policies and programs, support for community-based sentences and related services, reallocation of budgets to non-custodial programs and services, development of initiatives targeted at youth with special needs, and pursuit of diversion from the courts through policing guidelines and prosecution policies. Consultations with provincial Attorneys General and others are underway.



**Victims of Crime:** Federal/Provincial/Territorial Ministers agree that the needs of victims of crime are a priority and that interjurisdictional co-operation is essential to bring about necessary improvements in the criminal justice system and to promote the Canadian Statement of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime. Existing services, programs and legislation for victims will be reviewed, the provision of general and case specific information to victims will be analyzed, gaps identified and new strategies will be explored in consultation with provinces and territories. The *Criminal Code* provisions regarding victim fine surcharge, victim impact statements, publication bans and facilitating the provision of evidence will be reviewed and necessary amendments pursued. All criminal justice policies and law reform initiatives continue to be carefully assessed to determine their impact on victims of crime and witnesses.

The Department has established a Victims of Crime Home Page on the Access to Justice Network (ACJNET) and expansion of this web site is under development. Other public legal information materials are being developed.

**National Unity:** The Department of Justice will continue to provide legal and policy advice to the Clerk of the Privy Council and to the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs on national unity issues. In addition, the Department is responsible for the conduct of litigation having unity ramifications. In particular, the Department presented its oral arguments in February 1998 in the Supreme Court Reference on Quebec secession. In addition, it is expected that there will continue to be active litigation on a variety of constitutional issues relating to secession but not addressed through the Reference. Challenges to amendments to section 93 of the Constitution Act, 1867 and to Term 17 of the Terms of Union of Newfoundland relating to school reform in Quebec and Newfoundland respectively also have been initiated and may continue to be litigated through the trial and appellate levels of the courts. Upcoming work will focus on the development and drafting of Constitutional amendments and on technical and strategic advice in support of renewed federalism initiatives, and generally work in support of federal/provincial relations.

**Sentencing and Corrections Review:** The last Speech from the Throne clearly stated the government's commitment to building safer communities. Among the measures identified in support of this objective is the development of alternatives to incarceration for low-risk, non-violent offenders, such as sentencing reforms, community diversion programs and alternative sanctions. In respect of this commitment, the Department is working closely with the Ministry of the Solicitor General and its agencies. Work is also under way on restorative justice initiatives and consideration is being given to further reforms that will reduce reliance on incarceration through a variety of measures (e.g. presumptive community sentences for less serious offences) which will, over time, reduce the pressure on the corrections system.

**Firearms:** Effective implementation of the government's firearm control system is among the Department's highest priorities. The regulations required to implement the system are in place following the scrutiny of both Houses of Parliament as required in the statute. The

new Licencing and registration systems will be ready June 1, 1998 for data input. The operational agreements with provinces and federal partners that will be necessary to administer the initiative over the long term are under negotiation. The system will be fully operational by October 1, 1998.

**Extradition Act Reform:** A complete revision of the current legislation is underway to allow for an effective and efficient extradition process. The scheme will be consistent with modern legal principles and recent international development in the field. The new scheme will also facilitate international cooperation between Canada and other states or entities, such as international tribunals.

**War Crimes:** The Department continues to deal with War Crime cases investigated by the War Crimes Units of the Department of Justice and the RCMP. The Department is studying the prospect of amending the *Criminal Code* to address issues emanating from the *Finta* Supreme Court decision.

**Criminal Procedure Reform:** The federal government is working with the provinces and territories on reforms to modernize and streamline procedures and ensure greater criminal procedure fairness in the justice system. The reforms being considered (e.g. rationalizing trial jurisdiction, reclassifying offences, facilitating and accelerating prosecutions, streamlining the preliminary inquiry and pretrial process, improving intake procedures) aim at effecting savings and efficiencies for the criminal justice system and allowing limited resources to be better used to deal quickly and well with crimes which impair public safety.

**Unified Family Courts:** The federal government has committed new resources to support the provinces and territories in the establishment or expansion of Unified Family Courts across Canada. The new integrative approach to family courts will enable the individual jurisdictions to devote a larger share of their resources to related services for children and families. The Department of Justice is presently working with the provinces and territories to develop multi-year plans for Unified Family Courts. New legislation will be required to amend the *Judges Act*.

**National Children's Agenda:** The Department of Justice working closely with a number of other federal departments on the National Children's Agenda (NCA) which will focus on the development of a comprehensive national strategy on broad children's issues, emphasize the development of an overarching policy framework, outline a long-term plan for achieving positive outcomes for Canadian children, and establish priorities for action. This initiative allows us to stress to key departments and sectors the need for prevention by combating conditions that can put children "at risk" including divorce, victimization of children and youth crime. It also provides a federal/provincial/territorial and multi-sectoral framework within which to move forward several Justice sector initiatives such as promoting the Convention on the Rights of the Child, further expansion of Unified Family Courts, youth justice reform, and the provision of services for children of divorce and child victims.

**Aboriginal Justice:** The focus of the work will be the ongoing development of a policy framework for self-government negotiations on the administration of justice, on seeking federal/provincial/territorial/Aboriginal agreements on ways to address the issue of over-representation of Aboriginal people in Canada's prison population and on developing a non-governmental network of experts who can support and promote change in the administration of criminal justice for Aboriginal communities.

**Child Support:** The new federal child support reforms came into force May 1, 1997. In cooperation with the provinces and territories, the Department of Justice will continue to develop, implement, monitor and communicate legislative changes to Canada's child support system, including the new guidelines which seek to establish fairer and more consistent child support payments and stronger enforcement procedures to help provincial and territorial enforcement agencies ensure that family support obligations are being met. The Department of Justice also manages the provision of financial assistance to the provinces and territories to assist them in dealing with the expected increase in applications to vary child support orders as a result of the legislative changes and to improve their enforcement programs.

**Custody and Access:** A joint Parliamentary Committee, established last fall, will review this issue and make recommendations for reform. The Department of Justice will follow the work of the Committee, as well as work with the provinces and territories to develop integrated, child-centered reforms that will shift the focus away from a determination of which parent should be the custodial parent towards a more child-centered approach for determining the optimal arrangements for children after a divorce.

**Nunavut:** Nunavut will be created April 1, 1999. In preparation for this, the Department of Justice is involved in the complex process of developing a justice system for the new territory. Consultations are being held on possible court structures, prosecution services and delivery of programs under the Aboriginal Justice Strategy.

There are a variety of other issues which need to be addressed by the Department of Justice in the short- to medium-term as a result of court decisions and/or the tabling of various commissioned reports and studies. For example, work is underway on possible reform options resulting from the recommendations of the Auditor General's Report on the Tax Court/Federal Court Review and the Department has reviewed the recommendations of the Triennial Commission Report on the issue of judges' compensation. In addition, work has begun and will continue on harmonizing federal legislation with the Quebec *Civil Code*; efforts in this area are likely to result in both the release of a consultation document and ultimately new legislation.

In summary, the Department of Justice's work on such key policy priorities as Victims, Crime Prevention and Youth Justice Reform is well underway and will carry on throughout the next three fiscal years. Implementation of the Firearms, Child Support and Aboriginal Justice initiatives will remain a priority for the business planning period. In 1998-99, the

focus on issues such as Nunavut, Custody and Access, and Sentencing and Corrections Reform will be stepped up and policy work in areas such as Global Crime, Electronic Commerce, and Access to Information and Privacy Reform is expected to take on a higher profile.

### **Grants and Contributions:**

The Department's Grants & Contributions resources are used, in part, to inform timely, strategic policy and legislative responses and to support policy and legislative implementation. In addition, these funds promote the development of experimental projects and research in areas of interest to the Department with a view to informing future departmental and governmental policy priorities.

In April 1996, 25 grants and contributions funds were consolidated into a single fund, the Grants and Contributions Discretionary Funds, to improve consistency, effectiveness and efficiencies in the administration of departmental transfer payments. The consolidation has positioned the Department to better meet reductions and the pursuit of a long-term strategic approach will render the Fund more responsive to departmental and governmental realities, expectations and needs. Our approach includes: the establishment of more focused funding priorities and operating procedures, new funding parameters which place emphasis on savings and flexible service delivery mechanisms, more strategic engagement of NGOs and the development of mechanisms intended to share knowledge. This approach will assist the Department in measuring and evaluating performance, promoting innovative program business practices, and encouraging partnerships with the provinces, territories, community groups, NGOs, etc. in supporting policy development.

New approaches to cost-sharing programs are being taken (e.g. greater emphasis on a policy-oriented engagement of provinces and territories) to deal in part with continuing resourcing pressures.

For example, with minimal resources, the Department established a Permanent Working Group and on Legal Aid to consult with national NGOs. This new forum allows for federal/provincial/ territorial collaboration on a wide range of policy and funding issues relating to legal aid in general, and to the cost-sharing agreements in particular.

In the case of the Young Offenders, the upcoming reform of the youth justice system will require a reassessment of the level of resources required to support the implementation of the new legislation as well as the development and ongoing operation of a range of cost-effective programs and services.

Consultation on the Native Courtworker Program draft Issues Paper took place this past summer. Issues and options for a more flexible, effective and efficient program were examined. Based on results of the this consultation, a third draft Issues Paper was developed and recently discussed at a meeting of federal-provincial-territorial officials and representatives of the carrier agencies. Many of the proposed recommendations were

endorsed while others were agreed to with modification. A Tripartite Working Group, similar to the Permanent Working Group on Legal Aid, is being recommended which would pursue issues requiring further work in order to lead to a revised Memorandum of Agreement.

Since the mid -1980s, the Department of Justice has supported one organization in each province and territory to provide public legal education and information. This network of organizations plays a valuable role in informing Canadians, especially those who lack access to other sources of information, of their legal rights and responsibilities. In addition, since 1993, the Department has supported the Access to Justice Network (ACJNet) which provides law and justice information and education through the Internet. Currently, the Department's Public Legal Education and Information Program and its support to ACJNet are being carefully reviewed to determine future directions.

The draft territorial (Yukon and the Northwest Territories) *Access to Justice Agreements* ("Agreements") highlight an innovative funding and program accountability framework which was created in collaboration with the territories. The Agreements integrate the funding and delivery of several programs (namely, legal aid (civil, criminal adult and Young Offender), Aboriginal Courtwork and Public Legal Education and Information) under the aegis of "Access to Justice Services". Provided minimum national service standards are maintained, the territories are given maximum flexibility in determining the modes of service delivery to best meet the unique needs of Northern Canadians, including the allocation of monies for the delivery of "Access to Justice Services". Accountability is premised upon financial reporting requirements more appropriate and reflective of Northern delivery modes, balanced with clear program reporting requirements.

Note: The potential transfer of programs covered under the Agreements, to Nunavut and the First Nations, and its implications to future funding levels under the Agreements, is clearly set out. Moreover, The Interim Commissioner's Office has been kept apprised of the negotiations and has indicated satisfaction with the wording of the Nunavut provision in the Agreement with the Northwest Territories.

## Expected Results

Strategy	Expected Results
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<p>Justice policies contributing to comprehensive, integrated federal policy responses with respect to families, children and youth, Aboriginal people and the information society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• integrated policy framework for laws and policies impacting on families, children and youth</li> <li>• expansion of Unified Family Courts</li> <li>• implementation of a new child support regime</li> <li>• improved responses to protect women and children</li> <li>• integrated policy framework for the administration of justice component of the Aboriginal self-government policy</li> <li>• implementation of community-based alternatives to formal criminal justice process and incarceration in Aboriginal communities</li> <li>• legal framework to secure the infrastructure for electronic commerce</li> </ul>
<p>A justice system that is integrated, cost-effective, citizen-centred and linked to the community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• innovative policy responses with respect to the establishment of a Nunavut justice system, youth justice, crime prevention and Unified Family Courts</li> </ul>
<p>A balanced approach to criminal justice.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• innovative partnerships and citizen involvement to develop a wide societal strategy to deal with crime and violence</li> <li>• crime prevention</li> <li>• youth justice reform</li> <li>• enhanced responses for victims</li> <li>• efficiency and effectiveness through criminal procedure reform</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• measures to deal with global crime</li> <li>• reduction of the incidence of violent crime through the implementation of firearms control measures</li> <li>• development and implementation of measures that are consistent with public safety to decrease reliance on costly correctional systems</li> </ul>
An equitable and accessible justice system that is responsive to the needs of an evolving and diverse population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• measures to ensure greater equality for persons with disabilities</li> <li>• implementation of gender equality and diversity frameworks for justice policies and practices</li> </ul>
Confidence and trust in the justice system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• informed dialogue with the public about justice priorities, policies and processes</li> </ul>
Leadership on international justice issues through proactive and coherent policy and operations approaches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strategic framework for integration of international and domestic justice issues and for participation in international fora</li> <li>• consistent approaches in international legal activities</li> </ul>





## Administration

### Planned Spending

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 1997-98	<b>Planned Spending 1998-99</b>	Planned Spending 1999-2000	Planned Spending 2000-2001
Net Expenditures	34.8	<b>31.4</b>	30.6	30.3
<b>Net Expenditures</b>	34.8	<b>31.4</b>	30.6	30.3

### Objective

To ensure effective strategic management of the administration of justice program by establishing corporate management and administrative frameworks and services that ensure the optimal internal management of the Department and its resources.

### External Factors Influencing the Business Line

The pressures of government downsizing and challenges such as globalization and the increasing presence of new technologies have changed the size, shape and nature of the federal government. Similarly, at the Department of Justice, these pressures and challenges and the responses to them have brought about significant changes in the demand for our services. The result is that the Department now needs different skills and competencies to ensure the continuation of the Department's high standards of service.

### Key Plans and Strategies

#### Human Resource Management:

There is a need for increased flexibility, creativity and the ability to work effectively in a broader, horizontal context. These needs are being addressed by the government's *La Relève* initiative to renew and modernize the Public Service of Canada. Because the Department's workforce is relatively young compared to the rest of the Public Service, the *La Relève* challenge for Justice is to enhance the vibrancy and flexibility of our workforce to meet current and future challenges. This will be achieved through our participation in *La Relève* as outlined in the Department's *La Relève* Plan.

The Plan outlines a comprehensive Human Resources Strategy aimed at assisting the Department to achieve its business goals and objectives. The strategy includes a series of initiatives which recognize and reward employees' contributions, recruit and retain the right kind of workforce, streamline human resources processes, ensure human resources program support to clients' needs and priorities, and eliminate inefficiencies in the current

human resources programs and services. Working Groups have been established to address various aspects of the strategy.

**Expected Results:**

- simplified appointment processes, clear criteria for recruitment, selection and promotion.
- improved employee mobility.
- a better and more flexible compensation system.
- improved employee assessment and performance management.
- a simpler, more equitable classification system.
- training and development better aligned with individual needs and departmental objectives.

**Information Management**

A new investment model and business case process have been implemented to focus on the Department's strategic requirements and address the changing context for delivery of legal services in government. New and ongoing initiatives will be determined by the business case process, this will ensure alignment of initiatives with business priorities.

Information management and information technology (IM/IT) efforts in 1998-99 will focus on the evolving governance framework, business case determined initiatives, preparation for the Year 2000, and stabilizing of the Department's technical infrastructure.

During the 1998-99 fiscal year, the Department will build on its Intranet and Extranet pilots to address communication requirements between headquarters, regions and the departmental legal services units and establish shared knowledge bases.

**Expected Results:**

- establishment of a priority list for IM/IT initiatives to address the Department's communications and connectivity requirements, support shared knowledge bases and prepare the Department for the Year 2000.
- continued negotiation related to system ownership, funding, roles and responsibilities which will conclude the establishment of a governance framework for IM/IT.
- stabilization of the Department's technical infrastructure, including the development of a more robust and higher capacity electronic mail system, will be on-going.

### **Communications:**

The Department's external communications efforts are intended to increase public confidence in Canada's justice system. Apart from communicating the Minister's very active policy agenda, the Department will work towards greater public understanding and awareness of its litigation work through better coordination of communications with client departments and communications training for its lawyers. The Department will market the skills and expertise of its lawyers to Public Service Clients. To respond to the very strong interest of Canadians in Justice, the Department will maintain an internet site, a public enquiry line and a public correspondence unit to respond to the large volume of mail addressed to the Minister.

The Department's internal communications program is intended to increase employee knowledge of the Department's strategic directions and to foster a positive working environment. An Internal Communications Committee will continue to serve as a catalyst for improvements in internal communications.

<b>Expected Results:</b>
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• communication of the Minister's policy agenda</li><li>• better coordination of communications with client departments</li><li>• communications training for the Department's lawyers</li><li>• increased employee knowledge of the Department's strategic directions</li></ul> |
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### **Financial Management:**

The Department of Justice has made considerable progress in recent years with regard to both strategic and business planning. The Department has recently undertaken a review of its resource allocation practices.

This review has produced a detailed set of recommendations regarding the way resources will be allocated to the various Sectors which make up in the Department's three lines of business. The recommendations take into account the resources already allocated to the Department, proposed reductions in same related to Program Review II, as well as additional resources that the Department might reasonably expect to obtain for new initiatives. The review also contains recommendations regarding the resource allocation processes which the Department might consider adopting in the future.

<b>Expected Results:</b>
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• efficient resource allocation processes</li><li>• effective resource allocation to support departmental priorities</li></ul> |
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### **Headquarters Consolidation Project:**

Worthy of note is the consolidation of the Department's Headquarters staff to a central location made necessary primarily as a result of the requirement to vacate the existing Justice Building. The move involves the consolidation of 1,340 departmental employees previously located in six buildings in the National Capital Region to one central location. While advance moves started in June, 1997, the bulk of the move activity took place between November 1997 and February 1998 and a few late moves are planned for the spring of 1998.

<b>Expected Results:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• an enhanced work environment for Headquarters staff</li></ul>

## Section IV: Supplementary Information

Table 1: Spending Authorities

### Personal Information

Table 2: Organisation Structure and Display of Planned Spending by Business Line

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Table 2.2: Details of FTE Requirements

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### Other Information

Table 8 Legislation Administered by the Department of Justice

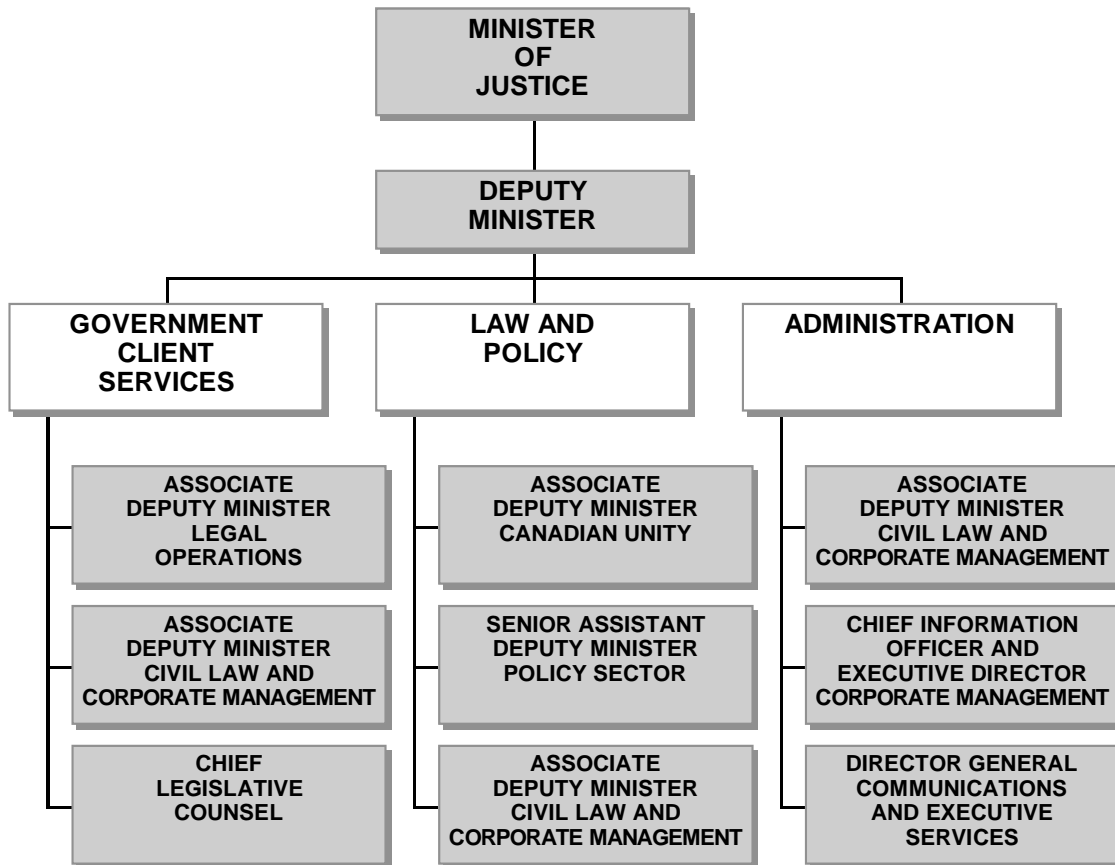
Table 9 References

**Table 1: Spending Authorities - Ministry Summary Part II of the Estimates**

Vote	(millions of dollars)	<b>1998-1999 Main Estimates</b>	1997-1998 Main Estimates
	<b>Department of Justice</b>		
1	Operating Expenditures	<b>193.8</b>	159.1
5	Grants and Contributions	<b>283.7</b>	256.3
(S)	Minister of Justice - Salary and Motor Car Allowance	-	-
(S)	Contributions to Employee Benefit Plans	<b>26.1</b>	18.5
	<b>Total Department</b>	<b>503.6</b>	433.9

**Personnel Information**

**Table 2: Organisational Structure and Display of Planned Spending by Business Line**



### Responsibility for Planned Spending by Business Line for 1998-99

(\$ Millions) <b>ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	<b>BUSINESS LINE</b>			<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>Government Client Services</b>	<b>Law and Policy</b>	<b>Administration</b>	
Minister's Office			2	<b>2</b>
Deputy Minister's Office			.6	<b>.6</b>
Associate Deputy Minister Canadian Unity		.7		<b>.7</b>
Associate Deputy Minister Legal Services	125.2	5.4		<b>130.6</b>
Associate Deputy Minister Civil Law and Corporate Management	15.3	1.7	15.8	<b>32.8</b>
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister Policy		449.7		<b>449.7</b>
Chief Legislative Counsel	7.6			<b>7.6</b>
Chief Information Officer and Executive Director Corporate Management			10.5	<b>10.5</b>
Director General Communications and Executive Services			2.5	<b>2.5</b>
<b>TOTAL PLANNED SPENDING</b>	<b>148.1</b>	<b>457.5</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>637.0</b>

**Table 2.1 Planned Full Time Equivalent (FTEs) by Business Line**

	Planned 1997-98	<b>Planned 1998-99</b>	Planned 1999-2000	Planned 2000-2001
<b>Government Client Services</b>	1,620	<b>1,571</b>	1,505	1,507
<b>Law and Policy</b>	357	<b>343</b>	305	285
<b>Administration</b>	369	<b>340</b>	340	340
<b>Departmental Total</b>	2,346	<b>2,254</b>	2,150	2,132

**Table 2.2 Details of FTE Requirements**

(\$ dollars)	Planned 1997-98	<b>Planned 1998-99</b>	Planned 1999-2000	Planned 2000-2001
<b>Salary Ranges</b>				
<30,000	608	<b>577</b>	560	557
30,000-40,000	270	<b>254</b>	246	241
40,000-50,000	396	<b>376</b>	356	351
50,000-60,000	80	<b>66</b>	65	63
60,000-70,000	594	<b>585</b>	549	546
70,000-80,000	99	<b>99</b>	94	94
>80,000	299	<b>297</b>	280	280
<b>Total</b>	2,346	<b>2,254</b>	2,150	2,132



<b>Additional Financial Information</b>
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**Table 3: Departmental Summary of Standard Objects of Expenditure**

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 1997-98	<b>Planned Spending 1998-99</b>	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01
<b>Personnel</b>				
Salaries and wages	131.7	<b>131.4</b>	124.5	123.6
Contributions to employee benefit plans	18.5	<b>27.7</b>	26.2	26.0
Minister of Justice - Salary and motor car allowance	-			
	150.2	<b>159.1</b>	150.7	149.6
<b>Goods and services</b>				
Transportation and communications	22.5	<b>26.1</b>	11.5	11.0
Information	9.4	<b>9.1</b>	4.0	3.8
Professional and special services	56.1	<b>98.5</b>	43.3	41.4
Rentals	1.3	<b>4.6</b>	2.0	1.9
Purchased repairs and upkeep	3.1	<b>5.6</b>	2.5	2.4
Utilities, materials and supplies	9.1	<b>9.6</b>	4.2	4.0
Other subsidies and payments	-	-	-	
Minor capital	3.6	<b>13.4</b>	5.9	5.6
	105.1	<b>166.9</b>	73.4	70.1
Total operating	255.3	<b>326.0</b>	224.1	219.7
<b>Transfer payments</b>				
Grants	1.0	<b>20.1</b>	20.1	20.1
Contributions	270.4	<b>290.9</b>	272.0	268.5
<b>Total</b>	526.7	<b>637.0</b>	516.2	508.3

**Table 4: Program Resources by Business Line for the Estimates Year**

(\$ millions)	Budgetary			Planned Spending
	FTE	Operating	Grants and Contributions	
Government Client Services	<b>1,571</b>	<b>148.1</b>		<b>148.1</b>
Law and Policy	<b>343</b>	<b>146.5</b>	<b>311.0</b>	<b>457.5</b>
Administration	<b>340</b>	<b>31.4</b>		<b>31.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>326.0</b>	<b>311.0</b>	<b>637.0</b>

**Table 5: Details of Transfer Payments by Business Line**

(\$ dollars)	Forecast Spending 1997-98	Planned Spending 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01
<b>Grants</b>				
<b>Law and Policy</b>				
Uniform Law Conference of Canada - Administration Grant	18,170	<b>18,170</b>	18,170	18,170
L'institut international de droit d'expression française (IDEF)	1,140	<b>1,140</b>	1,140	1,140
Legal Studies for Aboriginal People Program	210,631	<b>210,631</b>	210,631	210,631
Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police for the Law Amendments Committee	12,274	<b>12,274</b>	12,274	12,274
British Institute of International and Comparative Law (Commonwealth Legal Advisory Services - CLAS)	7,220	<b>7,220</b>	7,220	7,220
Hague Academy of International Law	8,620	<b>8,620</b>	8,620	8,620
Canadian Human Rights Foundation	26,600	<b>26,600</b>	26,600	26,600
National Judicial Institute	273,000	<b>128,345</b>	128,345	128,345
Canadian Society for Forensic Science	40,000	<b>38,600</b>	38,600	38,600
Canadian Association of Provincial Court Judges	50,540	<b>48,771</b>	48,771	48,771
Grants to individuals, Canadian or International non-profit organizations, provinces and territories, regions or municipalities, universities, bands and tribal councils for policy or program development or implementation	300,000	<b>300,000</b>	300,000	300,000
Grants to individuals, non-profit professional organizations, societies or associations, other non-profit organizations, societies or associations and, educational institutions for implementation related to child support enforcement and guidelines	100,000			
Grants under the Crime Prevention Initiative		19,300,000	19,300,000	19,300,000
<b>Total grants</b>	<b>1,048,195</b>	<b>20,100,371</b>	<b>20,100,371</b>	<b>20,100,371</b>
<b>Contributions</b>				
<b>Law and Policy</b>				
Native Courtworkers Program and Other Native Projects	4,725,000	<b>4,500,000</b>	4,500,000	4,500,000
Contributions to the provinces and territories to assist in the operation of legal aid systems	85,000,000	<b>81,913,000</b>	81,913,000	81,913,000
Contributions to the provinces and territories in respect of agreements approved by the Governor in Council for the cost-sharing of juvenile justice services under the Young Offenders Act	150,000,000	<b>144,750,000</b>	144,750,000	144,750,000
Contributions to the provinces and territories for the Firearms Program	7,433,593	<b>20,390,330</b>	10,390,330	10,390,330
Contributions to individuals, Canadian or International non-profit organizations, provinces and territories, regions or municipalities, universities, bands, and tribal councils for policy and program development or implementation	3,689,064	<b>3,684,712</b>	3,069,804	3,069,804
Contributions under the Aboriginal Justice Strategy Fund	1,950,000	<b>5,349,406</b>	5,349,406	5,349,406
Contributions under the Child Support Implementation and Enforcement Fund	17,505,150	<b>22,861,405</b>	14,509,000	11,009,000
Contributions under the Crime Prevention Initiative		<b>7,500,000</b>	7,500,000	7,500,000
<b>Total contributions</b>	<b>270,302,807</b>	<b>290,948,853</b>	271,981,540	268,481,540
<b>Total</b>	<b>271,351,002</b>	<b>311,049,224</b>	<b>292,081,911</b>	<b>288,581,911</b>

**Table 6: Details of Revenue by Business Lines**

<b>Revenue Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF)</b> (\$ millions)	Forecast Revenue 1997-98	<b>Planned Revenue 1998-99</b>	Planned Revenue 1999-00	Planned Revenue 2000-01
Government Client Services	-	-	-	-
Law and Policy	10.6	<b>11.1</b>	11.1	11.1
Administration	.7	.7	.7	.7
<b>Total Revenue</b>	11.3	<b>11.8</b>	11.8	11.8

**Table 7: Net Cost of the Program for 1998-99**

(\$ millions)	<b>Total</b>
<b>Gross Planned Spending</b>	<b>637.0</b>
Plus:	
<u>Services Received without Charge</u>	
Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC)	<b>19.8</b>
Accounting and cheque issue services provided by PWGCS	-
Contributions covering employees' share of insurance premiums and costs paid by TBS	<b>8.7</b>
Employee compensation payments provided by Human Resources Canada	<b>.1</b>
	<b>28.6</b>
<b>Total Cost of Program</b>	<b>665.6</b>
Less:	
Revenue Credited to the CRF	<b>11.8</b>
	<b>11.8</b>
<b>Net Cost of Program</b>	<b>653.8</b>
<b>1997-98 Estimated Net Program Cost</b>	<b>542.6</b>

## Other Information

**Table 8: Legislation Administered by the Department of Justice**

<b><i>The Minister has sole responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:</i></b>	
<i>Annulment of Marriages (Ontario)</i>	R.S.C. 1970, c. A-14
<i>Canada Evidence</i>	R.S., c. C-5
<i>Canada-United Kingdom Civil and Commercial Judgments Convention</i>	R.S., c. C-30
<i>Canadian Bill of Rights</i>	1960, c. 44
<i>Commercial Arbitration</i>	R.S., c. 17 (2nd Supp.)
<i>Contraventions</i>	1992, c. 47
<i>Crown Liability and Proceedings</i>	R.S., c. C-50
<i>Divorce</i>	R.S., c. 3 (2nd Supp.)
<i>Escheats</i>	R.S., c. E-13
<i>Extradition</i>	R.S., c. E-23
<i>Family Orders and Agreements Enforcement Assistance</i>	R.S., c. 4 (2nd Supp.)
<i>Federal Court</i>	R.S., c. F-7
<i>Firearms</i>	1995, c. 39
<i>Foreign Enlistment</i>	R.S., c. F-28
<i>Foreign Extraterritorial Measures</i>	R.S., c. F-29
<i>Fugitive Offenders</i>	R.S., c. F-32
<i>Human Rights, Canadian</i>	R.S., c. H-6
<i>Identification of Criminals</i>	R.S., c. I-1
<i>International Sale of Goods Contracts Convention</i>	1991, c. 13
<i>Interpretation</i>	R.S., c. I-21
<i>Judges</i>	R.S., c. J-1
<i>Justice, Department of</i>	R.S., c. J-2
<i>Law Commission of Canada</i>	1996, c. 9
<i>Marriage (Prohibited Degrees)</i>	1990, c. 46
<i>Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters</i>	R.S., c. 30 (4th Supp.)
<i>Official Languages</i>	R.S., c. 31 (4th Supp.)
<i>Official Secrets</i>	R.S., c. O-5
<i>Postal Services Interruption Relief</i>	R.S., c. P-16
<i>Prize, Canada</i>	R.S.C. 1970, c. P-24
<i>Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985</i>	R.S., c. 40 (3rd Supp.)
<i>Security Offenses</i>	R.S., c. S-7
<i>State Immunity</i>	R.S., c. S-18
<i>Statute Revision</i>	R.S., c. S-20
<i>Statutory Instruments</i>	R.S., c. S-22
<i>Supreme Court</i>	R.S., c. S-26
<i>Tax Court of Canada</i>	R.S., c. T-2
<i>United Nations Foreign Arbitral Awards Convention</i>	R.S., c. 16 (2nd Supp.)
<i>Young Offenders</i>	R.S., c. Y-1
<b><i>The Minister shares responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:</i></b>	
<i>Access to Information</i>	R.S., c. A-1 (President of the Treasury Board)
<i>Bills of Lading</i>	R.S., c. B-5 (Minister of Transport)
<i>Criminal Code</i>	R.S., c. C-46 (Solicitor General of Canada and Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food)
<i>Garnishment, Attachment and Pension Diversion</i>	R.S., c. G-2 (Minister of National Defense, Minister of Finance and Minister of Public Works and Government Services)
<i>Privacy</i>	R.S., c. P-21 (President of the Treasury Board)

**Table 9: References**

***Another Way - Mediation in Divorce and Separation (JUS-P-479)***

- basic information concerning mediation in divorce and separation.

***How Can I Get my Child Back to Canada? (JUS-P-543)***

- information regarding the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. Includes how the Convention can assist in the return of an abducted child taken from Canada, and how to initiate an application.

***What the Constitution Says about Aboriginal Peoples (JUS-P-276)***

***Canada's System of Justice (JUS-P-645), Canada's Court System (JUS-P-703)***

- intended for students and others who are interested in learning about Canada's justice system.

***The 1988 Official Languages Act (JUS-P-563)***

- overview of the Act and basic information on legislative and other instruments, the administration of justice, services to the public and the language of work, the participation of both language groups and advancement of official language minorities, as well as the investigation of complaints and possible court remedy.

***The Secret of the Silver Horse (JUS-P-533)***

- a children's book instructing children that secrets about sexual abuse should not be kept.

***Abuse is wrong in any language (JUS-P-677)***

- for immigrant women who are suffering from abuse in a relationship or in a family.

***True or False? What the Young Offenders Act Really Says (JUS-P-697, quiz)***

***Justice Agenda Progress Report (2nd ed., April 1997)***

***Canada Firearms Safety Course (JUS-P-666, brochure)***

***Peace Bonds (JUS-P-696, brochure)***

***Protecting Canadians and their Families - Measures to Deal with High-risk Violent Offenders (brochure)***

***Child Support Guidelines (JUS-P-711, brochure)***

***Federal Child Support Guidelines (JUS-P-725, brochure)***

***The New Firearms Act: Here are the facts (JUS-P-700, brochure)***

***Canada's Proposed Firearms Regulations (brochure)***

***Firearms Acquisition Certificates (JUS-P-626, brochure)***

***Stalking is a crime called criminal harassment (JUS-P-695, brochure)***

***What to do when a child tells you of sexual abuse: Understanding the Law (JUS-P-536, brochure)***

## **PUBLICATIONS ON THE WEB**

The following publications are available in their entirety on the Department of Justice website at <http://canada.justice.gc.ca>:

*1997-1998 Estimates Part III*

*Canadian Charter of Rights Decisions (posted September 6, 1996)*

*Crown Counsel Policy Manual (January 1993 Edition)*

*Information and Education*

*Reports and Analysis*

*Safer Communities (crime prevention publication)*

*Child Support documents*

*Child Support: Public discussion paper*

*The financial implications of child support guidelines: research report*

*The financial implications of child support guidelines: executive summary*

*Department of Justice Conferences*

*Justice on the Electronic Highway*

*Symposium on Digital Technologies and Copyright*

*Report on Communications Between Justice Officials and The Courts - The Honourable Charles L. Dubin QC, LL.D (September 1996)*

*Working Against Discrimination - The Facts*

*The Amendment to the Canadian Human Rights Act (May 1996)*