

Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Report on Plans and Priorities
1999–2000



Approved by

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Lucienne Robillard". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

The Honourable Lucienne Robillard
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration

Table of Contents

Section I: Messages	2
A. Minister's Message	2
B. Management Representation	4
Section II: Departmental Overview	5
A. Mandate, Roles and Responsibilities	5
B. Objectives	5
C. Operating Environment	6
D. Financial Spending Plan	7
Section III: Plans, Priorities and Strategies	9
A. Summary of Key Plans, Priorities and Strategies	9
B. Details, by Program and Business Line	11
Maximizing Benefits of International Migration	12
Maintaining Canada's Humanitarian Tradition	16
Promoting the Integration of Newcomers	19
Managing Access to Canada	22
Providing Corporate Services	25
C. Consolidated Reporting	29
Section IV: Supplementary Information	33
Topical Index	43

Section I: Messages

A. Minister's Message

I am pleased to submit to Parliament and the people of Canada the Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) Report on Plans and Priorities for 1999–00 to 2001–02. We enter this planning period with a clear vision of Canada's citizenship and immigration program.

On December 7, 1998, I tabled in Parliament proposed legislation for a new Citizenship of Canada Act. This is the first major revision of the *Citizenship Act* in more than 20 years. The primary objective of the new Citizenship of Canada Act is to modernize legislation in order that it better reflect the true value of Canadian citizenship. I look forward to Parliament's review of Bill C-63 and to having a new Act in place as soon as possible.

Following the release of the Legislative Review Advisory Group report in January 1998, I carried out national consultations to hear directly from Canadians their views on the proposals for change. The response was enthusiastic, and over 2,200 submissions were received. As part of this extensive assessment of Canada's immigration and refugee protection programs, CIC reviewed the submissions and the Advisory Group's recommendations. While a broad consensus developed that change to Canada's immigration and refugee determination system is necessary, a fundamental departure from the philosophy established in the 1976 *Immigration Act* was not seen to be required.

On January 6, 1999, I initiated the next phase of legislative review with the release of a public discussion document that sets out the government's broad directions for policy, legislative and administrative changes.

It invites provincial and territorial governments, key partners and interested Canadians to engage in a dialogue on the proposed reforms. The Department's immediate priority is to seek practical advice on how specific policies and legislative proposals can best be implemented. This is expected to result in policy and administrative changes in the near term and, in due course, to be reflected in the new legislation. Canadians expect the government to address the key issues of modernization, program effectiveness and integrity in a balanced, practical and humanitarian manner — this will be our approach and priority for the 1999-00 fiscal year.

CIC continues to give its full support to government-wide priorities and key horizontal issues, including the government's basic goal of building a stronger Canada by bringing economic and social benefits through the selection and integration of newcomers to Canada. The Department's Immigration Plan for 1999 seeks to welcome between 200,000 and 225,000 people as immigrants to this country. As part of the 1999 plan, CIC will maintain Canada's humanitarian tradition toward refugees and others in need of protection by accepting between 22,100 and 29,300 refugees.

Over the coming years, CIC will continue its efforts to work in closer cooperation with provincial and territorial governments, non-governmental and international organizations, the private sector and other federal departments and agencies. A particular priority within my portfolio — one that supports the legislative and policy reform process — is work by CIC and the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB) to increase collaboration on comprehensive improvements to

Canada's refugee determination system. This increased collaboration will improve integrity and streamline the refugee determination process while balancing fairness and compassion with effectiveness.

As we enter the 21st century it is our intention to develop with our American counterparts a common vision for managing admission to our respective territories. This will result in new and more effective approaches for the cross-border movement of people and the coordination of access to North America. Our common goal is to facilitate the entry of legitimate travellers while strengthening measures to deny access to those who would pose a threat

to the safety and security of Canadian society. CIC will also enhance the management of access to Canada by cooperating more closely with like-minded countries and the broader international community in migration matters, including efforts to curb the flow of illegal migration.

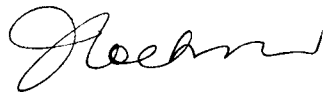
As new policies and programs are developed over the coming years, CIC will continue to integrate sustainable development considerations into its decision-making processes. This, combined with new legislative directions, will ensure that the Citizenship and Immigration program supports a stronger Canada into the 21st century.

B. Management Representation
Report on Plans and Priorities
(RPP) 1999-2000

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the
1999-2000 *Report on Plans and Priorities* for
Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC).

To the best of my knowledge, the information:

- Accurately portrays the Department's mandate, plans, priorities, strategies and expected key results.
- Is consistent with the disclosure principles contained in the *Guidelines for Preparing a Report on Plans and Priorities*.



Signed: _____

Name: Janice Cochrane

Title: Deputy Minister

- Is comprehensive and accurate.
- Is based on sound underlying departmental information and management systems.

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

The planning and reporting structure, 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.

Date: _____

Telephone: (613) 954-3501

Section II: Departmental Overview

A. Mandate, Roles and Responsibilities

Mandate

Section 95 of the *Constitution Act, 1867* provides that the Parliament of Canada and the provincial legislatures exercise concurrent legislative authority over immigration, while making federal legislation paramount in situations of conflict. Section 91(25) of the same Act gives the Parliament of Canada exclusive legislative authority over “naturalization and aliens.”

On June 23, 1994, Parliament established the Department of Citizenship and Immigration (*Department of Citizenship and Immigration Act*) and gave its minister powers, duties and functions over all citizenship and immigration matters within its jurisdiction. Parliament has assigned responsibility for administration of the *Citizenship Act* and the *Immigration Act* to Citizenship and Immigration Canada. CIC is also responsible for the administration of regulations issued under these Acts, including the *Citizenship Regulations* (1993), the *Immigration Act Fees Regulations* and the *Immigration Regulations* (1978).

Roles and Responsibilities

Citizenship and Immigration Canada develops immigration policy, manages immigration levels and, with other federal departments and agencies, facilitates and controls the entry of immigrants, refugees and visitors to Canada. By cooperating with other levels of government, and with non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, CIC helps newcomers settle in and adapt to Canada. CIC supports Canada’s humanitarian mission

and related international commitments by setting the framework for and managing the government’s refugee policy and program. CIC also protects the public health and safety of Canadians through the medical examination of all immigrants and certain visitors, and also protects the security of Canadian society by identifying and removing individuals who are not entitled to enter or to remain in Canada.

CIC develops citizenship policies, including eligibility and knowledge criteria for the granting of Canadian citizenship. In addition, the Department provides Canadians with proof of citizenship, helps newcomers and organizations to understand the meaning of Canadian citizenship, and promotes citizenship as a symbol and expression of the rights and responsibilities of membership in the Canadian community.

B. Objectives

The objective of the Citizenship and Immigration Program is to ensure that the movement of people into Canada and membership in Canadian society contribute to Canada’s social and economic interests while

The mission of Citizenship and Immigration Canada is to build a stronger Canada by:

- deriving maximum benefit from the global movement of people;
- protecting refugees at home and abroad;
- defining membership in Canadian society; and
- managing access to Canada.

protecting the health and safety of Canadians. Citizenship and Immigration policies and programs are to be managed consistently with Canada's domestic needs and capacities, and international commitments and responsibilities.

C. Operating Environment

As the Department sets out its plans for the start of the 21st century, sufficient flexibility must be built into new policies and programs to respond to the pace of global change. While these changes bring opportunities, they also present significant challenges. Advances in global communications, technology transfers and the unprecedented movement of capital, goods and people offer opportunities for expanded trade, employment and economic development. At the same time, global political, ethnic, economic, environmental and human factors pose constantly evolving challenges.

Changes within the international environment affect the flow and balance of immigration to Canada. Volatility in global markets and regional economic fluctuations cause shifts in source countries for migration. Despite the unpredictability of the environment, the government maintains its objective of between 200,000 and 225,000 people for immigrant landings in 1999, signalling Canada's optimism for the future and recognition of the social and economic benefits that newcomers bring to Canada. The skills required to integrate into today's knowledge-based labour market have changed and the system for selecting immigrants with appropriate skill sets requires modernization. Modern market forces have created increasing pressure for the facilitated entry of key personnel in short supply. The development of innovative pilot projects to meet these temporary, short-term labour market requirements continues.

Since the end of the Cold War, the world has seen considerable conflict and instability. There have been close to 100 intra-state conflicts since 1989. It is believed that there are approximately 130 million people on the move globally. Most move to neighbouring countries, although many approach the industrialized world in search of a better life.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that there are 22 million refugees and internally displaced people worldwide covered by its mandate. CIC and its international partners seek a coherent policy approach that addresses the root causes of involuntary migration while ensuring humanitarian responses to those forced to flee their homelands. Canada supports the UNHCR's resettlement efforts to protect those who are unable to return to their homeland.

The current challenge requires that CIC's processes and procedures respond to the shifting characteristics of those requiring protection and resettlement while discouraging those who are not genuine refugees. Collaboration continues with the IRB to improve and streamline the refugee processing system to protect its integrity, and to ensure that it achieves an optimal balance between fairness and effectiveness.

Migrant smuggling, including trafficking in women and children, is an increasing concern for the international community. The United Nations estimates that up to four million people are smuggled across national borders each year.

CIC recognizes that human security and migration issues cannot be addressed in isolation and that they require effective cooperation and exchange of information. CIC works closely with domestic and international partners to promote and protect Canadian interests relating to migration, refugee and citizenship issues in international and multilateral forums. The Department has an enviable worldwide reputation in combating the illegal traffic in people. For example, CIC has taken a leadership role in developing a protocol on the smuggling of migrants which will be part of a United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime.

In the face of growing threats to Canadian security, CIC supports a key government-wide priority to build safer communities. In this context, CIC identifies and denies admission to those who do not comply with the *Immigration Act*, (e.g., suspected terrorists or members of organized crime groups). It also

detects evolving patterns of abuse of the citizenship, immigration and refugee programs and detains or removes people who pose a serious risk to Canadians or who are not legally entitled to remain in Canada (in particular, those who have committed serious criminal offences or war crimes).

The Department also works bilaterally, both formally and informally, with key countries on such issues as removals. The Department coordinates efforts closely with the United States and with the European Union and its member states to modernize border operations, permitting an easier flow of goods and people while increasing enforcement efforts to curb the flow of illegal migration.

There are significant interdependencies between the federal, provincial and territorial governments in supporting the selection, settlement and integration of newcomers. However, immigration has an uneven impact across Canada with 95 percent of all newcomers settling in Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta. The Department will continue to place high priority on developing

new and improved mechanisms for consultation and cooperation with provincial and territorial counterparts to better meet the needs and expectations of the Canadian public.

To address these environmental factors and to reflect the fundamental changes experienced in Canada over the past 20 years, the Department recognized the need to modernize the immigration and refugee determination system and procedures and proceeded with the government's commitment to reform Canada's immigration and refugee legislation and policy. CIC's progress on the government's commitment to enhance program effectiveness and integrity will be accomplished without losing sight of the broader goal, that immigration maintain its positive role in the social and economic development of the country. The recently released (January 6, 1999) public discussion document, *Building on a Strong Foundation for the 21st Century*, will refine options for reform through consultations with key partners and with the Canadian public by seeking views and practical advice on specific policies and legislative proposals.

D. Financial Spending Plan

Planned Spending: Citizenship and Immigration Program (\$ millions)

	Forecast Spending 1998-99*	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02
Gross Program Spending	708.7	683.2	660.1	640.4
Less: Revenue credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	(363.6)	(363.6)	(363.6)	(363.6)
Plus: Cost of services provided by other departments	155.5	164.6	164.6	164.6
Net Program Costs	500.6	484.2	461.1	441.4

* Forecast of total planned spending to the end of the fiscal year

Explanation of changes

The key changes in program spending result from: funding for the Year 2000 Project, which is provided to 1999-00 in the form of a loan; repayment commences in 2001-02; and an annual increase of \$5.7M from provisions contained in the Canada-Quebec Accord.

Section III: Plans, Priorities and Strategies

A. Summary of Key Plans, Priorities and Strategies

Modernizing Immigrant and Refugee Policy and Legislation

Following the release of the report of the Legislative Review Advisory Group in January 1998, the policy and legislative review initiative continued with ministerial consultations. The consultations were concluded in the spring of 1998 and resulted in over 2,200 submissions. From these submissions, ten broad principles were developed and identified in *Building on a Strong Foundation for the 21st Century*, a public discussion paper issued January 6, 1999, which established the government's broad directions for the modernization of immigration and refugee protection legislation and policy.

The development of new legislation is expected to form the cornerstone of CIC policy and program development activities for 1999-00. This is not seen as a fundamental shift in the philosophy of the 1976 *Immigration Act*; rather, the new legislation will reaffirm those principles and bring their application in line with the opportunities and challenges of the coming decades.

The directions proposed are:

- adjusting objectives in a clearer, simpler and more coherent Act;
- strengthening partnerships;
- strengthening family reunification;
- modernizing the selection system for skilled workers and business immigrants;
- facilitating the entry of highly skilled temporary foreign workers and students;
- introducing transparent criteria for permanent residence status;
- strengthening refugee protection;
- maintaining the safety of Canadian society;
- improving the effectiveness of the immigration appeal system; and
- refocusing discretionary powers.

The views and practical advice of Canadians will be considered in refining these broad directions into a comprehensive package comprising policy, legislative and administrative changes.

CIC will further develop other department-wide plans and priorities, including initiatives on human resources management; improved program delivery; strengthened research, policy and program development; and improved relations with CIC's partners.

Key Plans and Strategies

The following information has been adapted from the 1998 Annual Report to Parliament by the President of the Treasury Board.

Citizenship and Immigration Canada has a budget of \$683.2 million

Plan	Strategies	
To provide Canadians with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum economic and social benefits from the global movement of people 	To be demonstrated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement of target immigration levels • Family reunification of immigrants, with Canadian sponsors • Selection of business immigrants, including investors • Selection of immigrants capable of adapting to the Canadian labour market • Admission of visitors, foreign students and temporary workers whose presence in Canada stimulates demand for goods and services 	Page 13 14 13 13 13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of refugees at home and abroad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement of the target for government-assisted and privately sponsored refugees • Negotiation of master agreements between the government of Canada and private organizations for the resettlement of refugees in Canada • Enhancement of Canada's influence in international initiatives to protect refugees • Development of effective, efficient working arrangements between the Immigration and Refugee Board and CIC 	18 17 16 16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The definition of membership in Canadian society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful integration of newcomers into Canadian society • Advancement of arrangements designed to improve the delivery of settlement services • According full participation in Canadian society to eligible permanent residents through the granting of citizenship • Effective promotion and understanding of citizenship and integration issues 	19 20 20 20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed access to Canada 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental activities that contribute to the protection of Canadian society • Interdiction of individuals attempting to enter Canada with improper documentation • Reports on and, if necessary, detention of individuals who have contravened the <i>Immigration Act</i> • Removal of people who are not eligible for admission to Canada, especially those who pose a threat to Canadian society 	22 23 23 23

B. Details, by Program and Business Line

Planned Program Spending, by Business Line (\$ millions)

Business Line	Forecast Spending 1998-99*	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02
Maximizing benefits of international migration	87.4	79.2	79.2	79.2
Maintaining Canada's humanitarian tradition	81.6	81.2	81.2	81.2
Promoting the integration of newcomers	293.9	317.8	304.8	304.8
Managing access to Canada	107.5	105.9	102.8	94.4
Providing corporate services	138.3	99.1	92.1	80.8
Total Planned Spending	708.7	683.2	660.1	640.4

* Forecast of total planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.

Explanation of Changes

Promoting the Integration of Newcomers – Forecasted spending is lower because of a 1998-99 planned payment of \$22.5M that was made in 1997-98 and the reprofiling of \$13M from 1998-99 to 1999-00, increasing that year's planned spending.

Providing Corporate Services – Until 1999-00, funding for the Year 2000 Project is provided as a loan. Repayment commences in 2001-02. In addition, an annual increase of \$5.7M results from provisions contained in the Canada-Quebec Accord.

Maximizing Benefits of International Migration

Forecast 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02
\$87.4M	\$79.2M	\$79.2M	\$79.2M

Explanation of change

The decrease of \$8.2M from 1998-99 is for an obligation arising from collective bargaining but not yet included in planned spending for future years. Further funding change is from an IT project that was completed.

Objective

The objective of the business line, Maximizing Benefits of International Migration, is to derive maximum economic and social benefit for Canada from the global movement of people.

This business line:

- develops policy and programs for the selection of immigrants and assessment of visitors;
- recommends to the Minister the target number of immigrants to be admitted to Canada on an annual basis;
- assesses the qualifications of people seeking to settle permanently in Canada against the applicable criteria for immigrants;
- assesses potential foreign students and temporary workers against the applicable criteria; and
- evaluates the risk to the health of Canadians and the potential impact on the Canadian public health system posed by potential immigrants, visitors, temporary workers and foreign students.

interests and third-party (consultant) involvement, add complexity to the delivery of this business line.

The development of selection policy in the coming year will in large measure be tied to progress made in the systematic modernization of immigration policy and legislation. This initiative has acted as a catalyst for discussion on immigration policy, reaffirming the fundamental principles upon which to base current and future policy development. Further, the review brought various individual policy initiatives together, forming a more coherent view of selection policy development.

One key element for the development of policies in support of this business line includes consultations with provincial and territorial governments, as well as with Canadian public and organized third-party interests and other government departments. CIC engages provincial and territorial governments through working groups, intergovernmental meetings and other forums to ensure that their views are heard in this important area of shared jurisdiction. Further, CIC is taking advantage of the proposed overhaul of policy and legislation to provide non-governmental organizations and the community at large with opportunities to present their perspective on developments in the program. As well, other federal departments will continue to play an integral role in the development and implementation of CIC policies.

Context

Developing trends in global migration and changes to the global and Canadian economic and labour markets, increasing client expectations, combined with provincial and territorial

The Annual Immigration Plan establishes the range for immigrant and refugee arrivals for the coming year. Meeting this range is one of the primary operational priorities of the program. Achieving the targeted range has been complicated by international environmental factors, such as the economic downturn in Asia, a key source area of immigrants. Many such factors affecting the availability of eligible immigrants are outside CIC's control. The Department's ability to compensate for their impact on planned annual immigration levels is therefore limited, notwithstanding its best efforts to utilize processing resources effectively.

It is also recognized that the maintenance of program integrity embraces a wide range of issues that must be addressed across all program business lines. For instance, such challenges include attempts at misrepresentation by inadmissible people, wide variations in socio-economic circumstances that must be taken into account when assessing applications, and uneven availability of reliable documentation in various source areas. Recent changes, such as increased centralization in overseas processing and the designation of specialized centres for the assessment of business applications, have concentrated expertise and strengthened program integrity, while streamlining processing.

Key Plans and Strategies

Immigration Plan

The 1999 Immigration Plan maintains the same overall range for newcomers of between 200,000 and 225,000 as established in the 1998 plan. The plan recognizes the social and economic benefits derived from immigration, while remaining aware of the ability of the country to absorb and settle immigrants. Maintaining immigration levels within the current range reflects CIC's commitment to an open and dynamic immigration program: a commitment adhered to despite fluctuations in external environmental factors.

The Department has initiated detailed consultations with the provincial and territorial

governments to strengthen the sharing of information and research in support of the immigration levels proposed, and conducts ongoing consultations on the development of immigration policies beneficial to Canada.

Family Reunification

CIC plans to facilitate family reunification by expanding the definition of dependant children from the current limit of less than 19 years of age to include children under 22. The provision that older dependant children must be in full-time studies and financially dependent on their parents, or be dependent due to a physical or mental disability would be maintained. Provision would also be made to allow spouses and children who have legal status to apply for immigration from within Canada when sponsored by a Canadian citizen or permanent resident. The current *Immigration Act* requires immigrants to make their applications outside Canada.

Immigrant Selection — Economic Stream

Options for new criteria for the selection of economic stream immigrants (i.e., skilled workers, entrepreneurs, business investors and self-employed immigrants) have been included in the Department's proposed framework for a new immigration program. The proposed direction will focus assessment criteria on the ability of the immigrant to successfully establish in today's knowledge-based economy. Concurrent with this, CIC will continue to work with the provinces and territories to develop new selection criteria for business immigrants (entrepreneurs, immigrant investors, and self-employed) to improve the potential and value of their business activity for the Canadian economy.

Immigrant Investor Program

The Department will implement recently announced regulatory amendments, which have gained the support of the provinces and territories, to establish a new Immigrant Investor Program. The new program is intended to reduce the potential for abuse in this high-profile area of immigration while more equitably sharing the economic benefits

among participating provinces. It is anticipated that the regulatory amendments will come into effect in early 1999.

Temporary Worker Redesign

CIC is developing a new temporary worker program, designed to be more responsive to the immediate short-term skill needs of Canadian employers, in partnership with Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) and Industry Canada. Care will be taken to ensure that employers are required to describe how temporary foreign workers will fit into a comprehensive human resources plan for the longer term benefit of Canadian workers. Extensive internal and external consultations will be held to develop the options.

Family Class Sponsorship

To preserve public support for family class immigration, it is critical that sponsors be seen to meet their obligations to provide for the essential needs of their relatives. Links are being established with the provinces to ensure that defaulting sponsors are identified and compelled to meet their responsibilities. CIC intends to pursue civil litigation in selected cases to enforce sponsorship agreements.

Health Issues: Demand on Services and Protection of Public Health

Legislation requires that prospective immigrants and certain categories of visitors be assessed to ensure that, generally, they do not make excessive demands on health and social services. CIC is actively consulting with the provinces and territories on how best to apply this requirement.

With respect to communicable diseases, CIC and Health Canada established an international working group to review routine medical testing of migrants in light of concerns over the public's exposure to health risks. Findings will serve to guide the development of new proposals for testing immigrants and visitors. The current medical surveillance system for those immigrants and visitors admitted with inactive tuberculosis will also be reviewed.

The provinces and territories are actively involved in this ongoing review of measures to protect public health.

Immigration Consultants

CIC is committed to protecting the integrity of the program and the public from dishonest consultants and will pursue complementary approaches in this matter. For instance, the Department plans to provide better information to clients and to continue discussions with existing consultant associations with a view to creating a self-regulating organization. The latter would be designated by the Minister for the purpose of limiting to its members (as well as to members of a provincial bar association) the right to represent clients for remuneration in dealings with CIC. Legislation will also be revised to increase penalties for misrepresentation and fraud in the application process, including a new offence for representatives who assist clients in submitting fraudulent applications.

Humanitarian and Compassionate Considerations

CIC has recently completed the development of detailed guidelines for accepting applications for permanent residence from within Canada (normally, applications for immigration must be made from outside the country). The guidelines will come into effect early in 1999. They will be in effect until new statutory provisions are enacted to refocus the use of discretionary authority, as proposed in the legislative directions announced in January 1999. Under current legislation, the decision to accept such applications is based on humanitarian and compassionate considerations. The new guidelines will enhance transparency and efficiency as well as the protection of the Canadian public.

Adoption

CIC is working in close collaboration with the provinces and territories to review the rules and procedures for international adoptions in the context of the recently ratified Hague convention on *Child Protection and Cooperation on International Adoptions*. The objective is to

enhance measures to prevent the traffic in children and to ensure that adoption considers, before all else, the well-being of the child.

Access to Trades and Professions

CIC will continue to work closely with the provinces and territories in the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Working Group on Access to Professions and Trades to better inform immigrants about entry requirements to their trades and professions before they migrate to Canada. Another objective is to develop a network of provincially and territorially mandated credential evaluation services to ensure transparency and portability of assessments. A national conference with key stakeholders, including provincial and territorial representatives, is planned for the fall of 1999.

Client Service

The Department strives to improve client service within available resources. In so doing, it is taking a systematic approach to interacting with clients about the level of service they can expect and are entitled to receive. Starting in 1999-00, it is planned that updated service standards and service principles will be published for many of CIC's services.

Expected Results

- Tabling of new legislation and related modernization of policies, which will provide a framework for a number of initiatives, including:
 - increased integrity of the core family unit throughout application processing;
 - new selection criteria that better reflect today's needs for a flexible labour force;
 - a new immigrant investor program implemented in partnership with provinces;
 - enhanced observance of sponsorship obligations through the development of further links with the provinces and territories;
 - medical admissibility criteria refined through consultations with Health Canada, the provinces and territories; and
 - stronger tools to curtail the activities of unscrupulous consultants, including a new legislated offence for representatives who assist applicants in fraudulently obtaining admission, and the provision of information to clients that will better help them make judicious choices in preparing their application.
- Achievement of the targeted immigration levels of 200,000 to 225,000 newcomers to Canada for 1999.
- Tabling in Parliament, on or before November 1, 1999, of the Immigration Plan for the year 2000 following research and consultation.

Maintaining Canada's Humanitarian Tradition

Forecast 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02
\$81.6M	\$81.2M	\$81.2M	\$81.2M

Objective

The objective of the business line, Maintaining Canada's Humanitarian Tradition, is to protect refugees and persons in need of humanitarian assistance.

This business line:

- provides international leadership in finding durable solutions to refugee situations through voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement in another country or through regional approaches to shared responsibility;
- develops and implements policies and programs in support of Canada's humanitarian commitments and protection obligations both domestically and internationally;
- selects government-assisted and privately sponsored refugees from abroad in accordance with annual levels tabled in Parliament;
- provides emergency and essential health care coverage to needy refugee claimants and convention refugees not eligible for provincial health coverage (Interim Federal Health Program);
- provides financial assistance to refugees who have been accepted for resettlement in Canada through the Immigrant Loans Program and the Resettlement Assistance Program; and
- Assists the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB) to arrive at well-informed, timely decisions by providing case-related and country-specific information on refugee situations.

Context

Canada is a signatory to the *United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees* and its 1967 Protocol, which commit States to protecting persons who seek and obtain refugee status on their territory. Canada also has a long humanitarian tradition of resettling large numbers of refugees from abroad. However, while there are still millions of displaced people worldwide, the number of refugees for whom permanent resettlement is the best durable solution has decreased. Resettlement remains the preferred option where there are special protection needs or particular settlement problems in the country of first asylum.

The modernization of immigration and refugee policy and legislation will provide the backdrop for CIC, in cooperation with international partners and non-governmental organizations, to support overseas refugee selection and resettlement programs in these circumstances.

While there is also a need to strengthen the in-Canada refugee protection system, it is essential that the best elements of the refugee determination system be retained to ensure that genuine refugees are accorded Canada's protection. Updated legislation and policies will allow CIC, in cooperation with the Immigration and Refugee Board, to improve a protection system that has earned Canada respect around the world. Other federal departments and agencies, provincial and municipal governments, United Nations bodies, and national and international non-governmental organizations are also vital partners in both the overseas resettlement and in-Canada determination systems.

Key Plans and Strategies

Refugee and Humanitarian Resettlement from Abroad

CIC believes that the Refugee and Humanitarian Resettlement program can be made more responsive through better integration of overseas efforts to select refugees in need of resettlement with the management of assistance upon their arrival in Canada. This will be pursued in 1999-00 through the testing and evaluation of a new resettlement model.

The proposed modernization of legislation and policies will enhance the responsiveness of Canada's resettlement policy through:

- development of approaches to the selection of refugees, based on the need for protection rather than, as currently, on the ability to achieve self-sufficiency within 12 months of arrival in Canada;
- establishment of procedures to allow for the concurrent case processing of all members of a family household who have been separated by strife or civil war and, where this is not possible, to provide a more rapid means of reuniting these families;
- co-ordination with non-governmental organizations in identifying, pre-screening and resettling refugees; and
- facilitation of entry into Canada of urgent protection and special needs cases.

Refugee Determination in Canada

To improve the effectiveness and to preserve the integrity of the refugee determination system while maintaining fairness, a balanced series of measures are proposed in the context of legislative and regulatory reform. General strategies include: streamlining the process to ensure more timely protection decisions and, where warranted subsequently, an earlier grant of permanent residence; better managed access to the system so that it serves those in need of protection without encouraging illicit access to Canadian territory by others; and

more systematic ministerial interventions to provide decision makers with all relevant information.

Expected Results

- The systematic update of legislation and policies to respond to contemporary needs and challenges will provide impetus for achieving a number of results, including:

with respect to resettlement from abroad:

- more flexible eligibility and selection criteria, including more emphasis on protection and consideration of longer-term settlement needs;
- swifter processing of urgent protection cases and development of more flexible solutions to special-needs cases through the piloting of more effective cooperative arrangements between government and private sponsors;
- new procedures to maintain cohesion of a family unit during processing;
- more effective use of existing international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in locating, identifying and processing refugees selected overseas;
- more cooperative working relations with existing and new in-Canada partners in the areas of private sponsorship and settlement services;
- an Internet-based Web site to share information with all key partners;
- testing and evaluation of the updated resettlement model; and

with respect to refugee status determination in Canada:

- the consolidation at the IRB of decision making on various grounds for protection;

- more comprehensive front-end screening of claimants, measures to help confirm the identity of claimants who do not present documents, a prescribed time frame for making a claim, and limited access for repeat claimants;
 - fast-tracking of manifestly unfounded claims;
 - increased scope for ministerial interventions before the IRB;
 - shorter waiting period before obtaining permanent residence for refugees unable to obtain identity documents from their country of origin who apply under the Undocumented Convention Refugee in Canada Class (UCRCC), and
 - improved process and transparency for selecting decision makers.
- Achievement of the total refugee target for 1999 of 22,100 to 29,300, including 7,300 government-assisted refugees and 2,800 to 4,000 privately sponsored refugees resettled from abroad, and 10,000 to 15,000 refugees expected to be landed as part of the in-Canada determination system along with 2,000 to 3,000 of their dependants from abroad.

Promoting the Integration of Newcomers

Forecast 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02
\$293.9M	\$317.8M	\$304.8M	\$304.8M

Explanation of changes

Forecasted spending for 1998-99 is lower than 1999-00 planned spending because of (i) a payment initially planned for 1998-99 but made in 1997-98 and (ii) the reprofiling from 1998-99 of \$13M out of newly increased federal funding for settlement services. In both cases, the province to which funding was destined was consulted on the timing that would allow for optimal utilization of funds.

Objectives

The objectives of the business line, Promoting the Integration of Newcomers, are to define membership in Canadian society, enhance the role of Canadian citizenship, and support the adaptation, settlement and integration of newcomers.

The Promoting the Integration of Newcomers business line:

- develops policies and programs that promote integration and citizenship;
- ensures that the federal government's responsibilities toward the immigrants it accepts for permanent residence are met;
- educates potential new Canadians about the rights and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship;
- promotes the value of Canadian citizenship to newcomers; and
- administers and interprets the *Citizenship Act*.

Context

The Citizenship of Canada Act was tabled on December 7, 1998. It is intended to clarify and modernize the *Citizenship Act* of 1977 and provide an accessible and more efficient naturalization process for permanent residents.

Services to support integration into Canadian society are provided to newcomers from the time of selection overseas until they become citizens, primarily through partners and stakeholders. To meet its objectives, CIC works with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Solicitor General of Canada (including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service), and the Department of Canadian Heritage. CIC also works with the provinces and territories, school boards, organizations promoting second language acquisition, immigrant-serving organizations, service providers, universities, and the private sector.

CIC continues to be open to transfer the administration of settlement programs to interested provinces and territories. Part of this initiative requires CIC to consider the precise nature of the enduring role of the federal government in settlement. Discussions have taken place with all provinces and territories and agreements are in place in two jurisdictions (British Columbia and Manitoba) as well as in Quebec, through the *Canada-Quebec Accord*.

New Citizenship Legislation and Regulations

The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration will seek passage of a Citizenship of Canada Act in order to modernize the legislative expression of what it means to be Canadian, and to reinforce the integrity, equity and effectiveness of the process through which citizenship is acquired. The proposed legislation will clearly define who is a citizen at birth and the criteria for becoming a citizen. Key features include: reducing the distinction between children adopted abroad by Canadian citizens and Canadian-born children; defining residence as a physical presence in Canada; and refocusing the role of citizenship judges to that of more accurately titled citizenship commissioners with a mandate to represent and highlight in their communities the high value attached to Canadian citizenship, leaving the administrative task of reviewing and approving citizenship applications to departmental officers. As well, a new modernized oath will be introduced that better reflects the values held by Canadians of loyalty to Canada and respect for its laws and values. Regulations will be developed to support the new legislation. Focused consultations will continue to shape the policies and procedural changes that are required to implement the new Act.

Citizenship Certificate Enhancement

To help curtail fraudulent use of citizenship certificates, the Department will make recommendations on changes to their issuance. Options under consideration include physical and security changes to the format of the certificate and more effective confirmation of citizenship data to partner agencies such as the Passport Office, the RCMP and HRDC.

Quality Assurance

In 1999-00, CIC will continue refining the National Quality Assurance Program through improved reporting structures in preparation for the implementation of the new Citizenship of Canada Act. The primary objective of the program is to ensure the reliability of client information and the integrity of the citizenship process.

The Enduring Role of the Federal Government after Settlement Renewal

Agreements were concluded in 1998-99 with British Columbia and Manitoba, transferring to these provinces the administration of settlement services for newcomers. While welcoming further requests by territorial and provincial governments for such agreements, CIC will continue to manage the delivery of settlement programs and services in jurisdictions where no such agreement exists, and to manage initiatives to facilitate the initial orientation of prospective immigrants to Canadian society before they arrive in Canada.

CIC will also consult with interested provinces and territories to define what constitutes reasonably comparable settlement services, and to ensure that these are administered according to a common set of shared principles.

Settlement Allocation Formula

A new allocation formula will be developed to govern the distribution of settlement program contribution dollars among provinces and territories that have signed settlement realignment agreements and those regions where CIC continues to manage the programs. The formula will be announced by November 1999, with implementation effective fiscal year 2000-01.

Expected Results

- Reduced costs and improved service standards while enhancing the value and integrity of Canadian citizenship through implementation of the proposed Citizenship of Canada Act and the resulting streamlined citizenship process.
- Maintenance of an enduring federal role in immigrant settlement and integration programs, including a new Web site (Integration-Net) as a forum where settlement issues, policies and procedures are accessible to all Canadians, immigrants and prospective immigrants.
- A transparent and reliable formula for the distribution of settlement program contribution dollars.
- Reduced potential for fraud and misuse through enhancements to the citizenship certificate issuance process.
- CIC will process approximately 180,000 applications for citizenship, 50,000 applications for proof of citizenship and 20,000 applications for search of citizenship records in 1999-00.

Managing Access to Canada

Forecast 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02
\$107.5M	\$105.9M	\$102.8M	\$94.4M

Explanation of change

The recent increase in funding provided for CIC's share of the War Crimes Program, covers a three-year period, ending in 2000-01.

Objectives

The objectives of the business line, Managing Access to Canada, are to preserve the integrity of Canada's citizenship, immigration and refugee programs, and to protect the safety, security and well-being of Canadians.

The Managing Access to Canada business line:

- develops policies and programs to protect the safety and security of Canadians and prevent abuse of Canada's citizenship, immigration and refugee programs;
- contributes to the management of international migration by combating illegal migration, including migrant smuggling;
- facilitates the admission to Canada of people who comply with the *Immigration Act* and *Regulations*, and denies admission to those who do not comply, including criminals and terrorists;
- detects abuse of the citizenship, immigration and refugee programs;
- manages CIC cases before the IRB, Federal Court and other tribunals;
- detains persons who pose a serious risk to Canadians or who are unlikely to appear for immigration proceedings;
- removes persons not legally entitled to remain in Canada.

Context

Canada is a prime destination for both legal and illegal migrants. Although Canadians support managed immigration that reflects Canada's needs and values, abuse of the openness and generosity of Canadian society cannot be tolerated. In recent years, the volume of travellers crossing our borders has risen dramatically as has the demand for faster clearance. The challenge for CIC is to ensure that the immigration program continues to function for the benefit of Canada, while preventing the arrival of illegal migrants and removing from Canada those who have contravened the citizenship or immigration legislation. In doing this, CIC must increasingly develop strategies that take into account the growing globalization of migration threats. In response to these changes in migration, border agencies must become more sophisticated, particularly at using intelligence information to manage risk. In addition, greater cooperation with other countries is needed to refocus the emphasis on certain borders and even, in some cases, moving the practical location of border controls. For example, success at interdicting abroad irregular migrants destined to Canada has increasingly shifted the challenge to our land border and to the coordination of efforts to prevent irregular entry into North America, requiring closer partnerships with United States border agencies.

Key Plans and Strategies

International Enforcement Strategy

CIC's enforcement strategy seeks to increase international cooperation on three elements: interdiction of illegal migrants, including criminal and terrorist threats; combating people smuggling; and removals. This year CIC will pursue practical ways of increasing cooperation including better sharing of intelligence information on illegal migration and selected joint operations with other countries. CIC will also enhance the effectiveness of its interdiction program by expanding the network of immigration control officers working outside Canada.

CIC will continue to play a leadership role in groups like the G8 and its experts on transnational organized crime to combat the involvement of criminal groups in people smuggling. Notably, CIC will play a key role in the preparation of protocols on migrant smuggling and on the trafficking in women and children for inclusion in a UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime. In addition, increased cooperation and reciprocal support with international courts and tribunals will be sought.

Finally, CIC will pursue measures designed to lead to greater cooperation in returning illegal migrants to their home countries. These initiatives will include more bilateral removal arrangements with certain countries to which Canada has had difficulty effecting removals. Continued focus will be placed on strategies to secure the cooperation of foreign authorities in issuing travel documents for their nationals to be removed from Canada. Canada will also work with the United States to streamline the handling of removal cases that require transit through their territory.

Border Vision: A Canada-U.S. Strategy for Border Management

In the fall of 1997, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and the Attorney General of the United States of America agreed that both countries would pursue a regional approach in developing a response to illegal migration. Working groups have been set up with the

United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and the State Department to meet the common challenge in protecting our populations from the threats posed by transnational crime and international terrorism while enhancing the legitimate movement of nationals between the two countries.

Control at Ports of Entry

Increased volumes of goods and people to be examined for admission to Canada are presenting many challenges to CIC and its principal partner department at the border, Revenue Canada. To achieve balance between preventing illegal entry and facilitating legitimate cross-border travel and trade, CIC and its partners will, over the next several years, continue to work to develop more effective ways of managing ports of entry, including innovative examination methods that use new technology. The same strategies will be pursued through partnership with the future Canada Customs and Revenue Agency when it is in place.

Strengthening Canada's War Crimes Strategy

CIC, in close cooperation with the Department of Justice, will continue using existing legislation and administrative systems to identify and remove from Canada World War II and modern-day war criminals and those who have committed crimes against humanity. Additional resources of \$28M over three years have been allocated to the Department under the government's enhanced war crimes program. CIC has begun to allocate these resources to its field offices to enhance their expertise and ability to identify and process the cases of alleged war criminals.

Modern Tools for Enforcement Work

CIC faces a continuing challenge to facilitate access to those who are entitled to come into Canada while denying access to persons seeking entry to Canada by irregular means and to remove those, including criminals, who have no right to remain here. The Department will continue to develop work processes and technological support for identifying and

tracking inadmissible persons as well as easing travel for lawful residents.

Expected Results

- New policy and legislation that will help maintain the safety of Canadian society by, *inter alia*, updating the definition of who is inadmissible to Canada and further streamlining the removal system.
- Enhanced analysis and action against illegal migration by working with partners to design a new international data-sharing system.
- Enhanced ability to detect before entry, or to remove from Canada, persons responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity.
- Consolidation of the views of the G8 countries on migrant smuggling and trafficking in women and children, in direct support of the preparation of U.N. protocols to address these issues.
- Development of a more secure identity document for permanent residents.
- Evaluation of scanning technology to record documents that travellers present to authorities en route to Canada and thus facilitate the identification of persons who present no valid papers on arrival.
- Enhanced tracking of enforcement cases through consolidated work processes (e.g., the Greater Toronto Enforcement Centre created in 1998-99) and implementation of a new National Case Management System.

Providing Corporate Services

Forecast 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02
\$138.3M	\$99.1M	\$92.1M	\$80.8M

Explanation of changes

Funding for the Year 2000 Project, in the form of a loan, is provided mainly in 1998-99 as well as in 1999-00. Loan repayment commences in 2001-02.

Objectives

The objectives of the business line, Providing Corporate Services, are to promote organizational effectiveness and to support the Department in adapting to its changing environment through the management of human and financial resources, technology and information systems, and parliamentary and public affairs.

Support for government-wide initiatives such as La Relève, modernized comptrollership, enhanced policy research capacity, modernized delivery of services, Universal Classification System (UCS), and Year 2000 Readiness are included in this business line.

In addition, the Providing Corporate Services business line:

- coordinates CIC's planning and review processes and development of citizenship and immigration policy;
- supports the acquisition, development and retention of a talented work force;
- manages the spending and use of public funds;
- develops and oversees cost-recovery and revenue-generating activities;
- manages, coordinates and maintains the information technology infrastructure to support decision making and performance measurement, and to improve service delivery;
- conducts and disseminates research on citizenship and immigration issues;

- develops and disseminates information on CIC's goals, policies, programs and activities;
- responds to case inquiries and requests for information; and
- coordinates the Department's relations with provincial and territorial governments, non-governmental organizations, international organizations and other government departments and agencies.

Context

Over the past few years, CIC has faced significant reductions in human and financial resources at a time when the challenges to effective program delivery have multiplied. This combination of reductions in resources, both domestically and abroad, and the need to deliver a complex program in a fast-changing environment, necessitated new operational approaches. As a consequence, the Department has taken a strategic approach and formed partnerships internationally and domestically with both the public and private sectors.

CIC also recognizes the importance of research to inform policy development and clarify the potential effects of policies and programs. Key elements of the proposed modernization of legislation and policies will be based on results obtained from studies on the economic performance of recently arrived immigrants.

CIC's management strategy links business objectives and human resources needs.

Participating in the government-wide La Relève initiative, the Department is committed to a sustained effort to revitalize its work force after several years of reductions and to support staff facing an ever-more complex work environment and continued high public expectations.

In line with the Department's decision to initiate technological change with fewer risks and at lower cost, attention has been focused on improving rather than replacing its information technology (IT). The Department's IT priority has been preparation for the year 2000 date change. This work will have an impact on the Department's ability to initiate new IT projects during the early months of the year. Nevertheless, program priorities reflect an ongoing focus on upgrading the supporting IT infrastructure in key areas, to the extent that resources are available (e.g., enforcement tracking, entry controls). Another key challenge is the retention of informatics staff in view of the very high external demand for skilled personnel.

Every aspect of the change associated with legislative reform will also influence the development of information technology.

Key Plans and Strategies

Modernizing Policy and Legislation

CIC intends to bring forward legislation that would significantly improve the effectiveness, fairness and integrity of the immigration and refugee determination system and make the *Immigration Act* clearer and more coherent. The Department will work in close partnership with the provinces, territories and affected government departments and agencies as well as key non-governmental stakeholders in the development of this legislation. In addition, CIC will participate in a range of policy development initiatives related to the government's broader socio-economic agenda.

Changes associated with the comprehensive modernization of policy and legislation are expected to be significant, with potentially extensive implications for CIC corporate services starting in 1999-00.

These would include:

- broad communication activities to prepare Canadians for the anticipated policy, legislative and administrative changes;
- important modifications to existing information technology systems; and
- significant new training requirements to prepare CIC staff for the implementation of reforms.

Federal-Provincial Relations

CIC will seek to strengthen cooperation with provincial and territorial governments on immigration matters. A major activity for the year will be managing the overall federal-provincial-territorial consultations on proposals for legislative and policy reform. The Department will continue to maintain a high level of cooperation with Quebec within the context of the 1991 *Canada-Quebec Accord on Immigration*. Negotiations of framework agreements will continue with those jurisdictions that have expressed interest, building on the significant progress achieved over the past year with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Research and Review

The Department's multi-year research framework and the requirement for research to support policy changes will guide the Department's in-house research agenda. Emphasis will continue to be placed on making use of the new longitudinal immigrant database. CIC will also conduct research to support the enduring federal role for settlement services, focusing on issues related to immigrant settlement and integration of common interest to both federal and provincial governments. Review activities will include evaluation frameworks for new policies and programs, audits related to program integrity and post-implementation reviews of new initiatives.

Metropolis

Canada will continue to take the worldwide lead in the Metropolis Project, an innovative experiment and partnership that brings policy and research communities together to

stimulate multidisciplinary research on the effects of international migration on urban centres. In 1999-00, plans will be formulated to systematically address the need for innovative research and knowledge dissemination strategies, and the need to stimulate certain types of research.

National Case Management System

In June 1999, Phase I of the National Case Management System will be implemented in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver where users, initially enforcement officers, will directly manage their cases on the system. The system will be expanded to between 15 and 20 other sites across Canada by the end of 1999-00. The system will also be used for war crimes tracking. The major benefits of the new system include improved tracking and lookouts, investigations, intelligence, document management, decision support tools and management information.

IT Development Focus

Current work focuses on improving data integrity; integrating intelligence systems; improving case management infrastructure and facilities for information management. A framework for the development and implementation of a departmental knowledge management program is about to be initiated. It is anticipated that this work will permit development support for a number of new initiatives commencing in 1999-00 including the Canada-U.S. Border Vision initiative and the overhaul of immigration and refugee legislation and policy.

In close consultation with operational experts and in support of departmental priorities, CIC will introduce new technologies such as document imaging, data communications encryption and expanded use of Web facilities. Desktop Internet access is expected to be provided in 1999-00 to domestic users to whose work it is relevant.

La Relève

Under this government-wide initiative, CIC is committed to revitalizing its work force. For instance, special steps will continue to be taken to re-engage middle managers who play a key cohesive role in any successful organization and who have been especially challenged by the profound changes of recent years.

Also, to prepare staff for the future, CIC is developing a learning framework for the Human Resources plan. This will more systematically align learning and development opportunities for staff with the skills CIC needs to deliver its programs and to remain a vital contributor to the success of the Canadian public service. Other initiatives include the introduction of a staff ombudsman who, without replacing existing recourses, will provide an alternative source of confidential advice for staff seeking solutions to work place conflicts and dilemmas. As well, management is committed to improving internal communications and ensuring that all staff are aware of departmental priorities.

Human Resources Strategy

CIC will closely examine current staff demographics and movement to determine future work force characteristics over the mid- and long terms. On the basis of this analysis, solutions will be developed to ensure that the Department's needs in human resources are met, including approaches based on generic competencies and recruitment for a junior level developmental program. Further, within the next year, a national working group will initiate a renewal process for middle manager skills and competencies.

Universal Classification Standard

CIC will have converted all its positions to the new classification standard over 1999-00. The post-conversion phase may present challenges because of the impact of the UCS on the existing level structure and reporting relationships within the organization.

Expected Results

- A comprehensive package comprised of policy, legislative and administrative changes through consultations on, and refinement of, the broad directions of legislative review announced in January 1999.
- Better informed policy and program development supported through CIC's research and review activities.
- Implementation of Phase 1 of the National Case Management System.
- Completion of testing to ensure that all IT systems are Year 2000 compliant. Contingency plans will be prepared to minimize service disruptions.
- More effective and efficient federal/provincial/territorial working arrangements as illustrated by signed agreements.
- Improved tools for the management and development of human resources initiatives following extensive human resources data collection and analysis, staff surveys and organizational health indicators.
- A learning framework to support a systematic linkage between skills available to the Department and its business objectives.
- Deeper understanding by staff at all levels of the organization of the Department's mission and priorities, and enhanced collective commitment to their realization.

C: Consolidated Reporting

The table below summarizes CIC’s key current and anticipated regulatory initiatives.

Legislation and Regulations	Expected Results
<p>Citizenship Legislation and Regulations: New citizenship legislation has been tabled (Bill C-63). The legislative framework takes into account the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Citizenship and Immigration. The regulations governing the processing of citizenship applications will need to be developed to support the new legislation and the continued reduction of costs and increased efficiency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple, transparent and effective legislation and regulations • reinforced integrity of citizenship legislation • cost-effective, efficient and consistent decision-making processes and program delivery
<p>Immigration and Refugee Policy, Legislation and Regulations: Views and practical advice will be sought to achieve the broad directions that have been set out for reforming the <i>Immigration Act</i> and <i>Regulations</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple, transparent and effective legislation and regulations • cost-effective, efficient and consistent decision-making processes and program delivery
<p>Immigration Regulations, 1978 – Immigrant Investor Program: A regulatory framework for a redesigned Immigrant Investor Program will be put into effect.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved competitive balance among the provinces in attracting investment • improvements in the ability of provinces to use investment funds according to provincial economic priorities • reduction in fraud and program abuse • fewer resources needed to administer the program • simplified processing of cases
<p>Humanitarian Designated Class (HDC) Regulations: An evaluation of the classes has indicated that more flexibility is required to deal with the changing world situation. Improvements in the Department’s capacity to manage the flow of humanitarian class applications are also needed. The HDC selection criteria need to be revised to enable officers to better evaluate the resettlement potential of special needs and other high protection cases. Regulations aimed at accomplishing these objectives will be developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more flexible response to refugee-like situations where resettlement is determined to be the best durable solution • ensure that the most deserving cases receive priority and optimize the utilization of limited resources overseas • more effective approach to the selection of humanitarian cases and more flexibility in offering resettlement to special needs and high protection cases that may have resettlement problems

Legislation and Regulations	Expected Results
<p><i>Immigration Regulations, 1978 — Overseas Selection and Management of Refugee Flows:</i> Visa officers require the means to manage the flow of refugee applications for permanent residence. Changes in the Regulations are also needed to enable officers to better evaluate the resettlement potential of refugees selected abroad. Regulations giving officers more effective tools to meet these ends will be developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure that the most deserving cases receive priority and optimizing the utilization of limited resources overseas • more effective approach to the selection of refugee cases overseas and more flexibility in offering resettlement to cases which may have resettlement problems
<p><i>Immigration Regulations, 1978 — New Selection Criteria for Economic Stream Immigrants:</i> The Regulations governing the selection of skilled workers and business immigrants need to be amended to ensure a more effective selection of economic immigrants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the selection of immigrants who are more self-sufficient, more capable of contributing to the Canadian economy and less likely to require public assistance
<p><i>Immigration Regulations, 1978 — Student Requirements:</i> The Regulations governing the admission of students need to be amended to streamline processing and eliminate inconsistencies in the assessment of students who are dependants of foreign workers temporarily in Canada.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a more streamlined administration will result in faster case processing • easier, more transparent administrative processes
<p><i>Immigration Regulations, 1978 – Temporary Workers:</i> The Regulations governing the admission of temporary workers must be amended to reflect the upcoming redesign of the program.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a program that better serves the needs of Canadian employers while continuing to protect the interests of Canadian workers and job seekers

CIC's Sustainable Development Strategy: Key Targets and Results

The following chart sets out CIC's sustainable development targets and builds upon our Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) tabled in Parliament in December 1997.

Policy and Program Development

Targets and Time Lines	Expected Results
<p>In accordance with the <i>Immigration Act</i>, recommend to the Minister annual immigration and refugee levels after consultations with the provinces, territories and other persons and organizations as the Minister deems appropriate. Promote consultations, which provide a framework for inputs from a sustainable development perspective.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consultations that provide an opportunity for input from key partners and stakeholders that will also include a sustainable development perspective • levels that take into consideration social, economic and environmental factors
<p>Develop and implement on an ongoing basis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) policies and programs that consider broad horizontal policy issues and are consistent with Canada's social, economic and environmental well-being; b) evaluation frameworks that assess the economic, social and cultural impact of CIC's programs, and identify the possible interactions with the environment; c) policies and programs to prevent abuse of Canada's citizenship, immigration and refugee programs and to protect the health and safety of Canadians and the security of Canada. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adoption and implementation of policies and programs that integrate analysis of socio-economic and environmental effects, as appropriate • adoption and implementation of policies and programs that minimize the risk of abuse of Canada's citizenship, immigration and refugee programs, encourage potential immigrants and visitors to comply with Canadian requirements concerning entry, and protect the health, safety and security of Canadians
<p>Develop new content in citizenship and immigration educational material on sustainable development by July 31, 1999.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhanced environmental awareness of newcomers to Canada

Communications

Targets and Time Lines	Expected Results
Put in place by early 1999 a sustainable development Intranet and Internet site for CIC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> greater awareness of SDS objectives (e.g., green procurement) among departmental employees and stakeholders

Environmental Management Systems

Provide a framework by the end of 1999 for environmental initiatives with a focus on fleet management, procurement and facilities (including waste reduction, energy efficiency and water conservation).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> incorporate environmental considerations into CIC's day-to-day operations through an Environmental Management System
--	--

Year 2000 Initiatives

Citizenship and Immigration Canada established its Year 2000 project as a priority for 1998-99. All government-wide mission critical systems and departmental mission critical systems will be Year 2000 compliant by March 31, 1999. Currently all technical

infrastructure and computer programs are on target to meet this completion date. Contingency plans and any remaining system repairs will be addressed during fiscal year 1999-00.

32

Actions	Results
Make IT assets Year 2000 compliant.	All governmental and departmental mission critical systems were repaired in fiscal year 1998-99. Any remaining departmental systems will be repaired and tested during fiscal year 1999-00.
Develop Business Resumption Plans	Contingency plans to ensure that control of borders and other entry points to Canada can continue to be safely managed.

Section IV:

Supplementary Information

Table 1: Spending Authorities Financial Requirements, by Authority

Vote (\$ thousands)	1999-00 Main Estimates	1998-99 Main Estimates
Citizenship and Immigration Program		
1 Operating expenditures	304,572	291,654
5 Capital expenditures	10,627	5,000
10 Grants and contributions	328,193	315,135
(S) Salary and motor car allowance	49	49
(S) Contributions to employee benefit plans	34,016	34,001
Total Financial Requirements	677,457	645,839

Explanation of changes

The 1999-00 Main Estimates include a reprofile of \$13M in grants to the provinces from 1998-99 and additional funding for the war crimes initiative and the Year 2000 project.

33

Table 2: Planned Full-time Equivalents (FTEs), by Business Line

Business Line	Forecast 1998-99	Planned 1999-00	Planned 2000-01	Planned 2001-02
Maximizing Benefits of International Migration	1,216	1,216	1,216	1,216
Maintaining Canada's Humanitarian Tradition	108	108	108	108
Promoting the Integration of Newcomers	418	418	418	418
Managing Access to Canada*	1,222	1,260	1,241	1,167
Providing Corporate Services	908	908	908	906
Total FTEs	3,872	3,910	3,891	3,815

*Funding for the war crimes initiative is provided to 2000-01.

Table 2.1 Organizational Chart

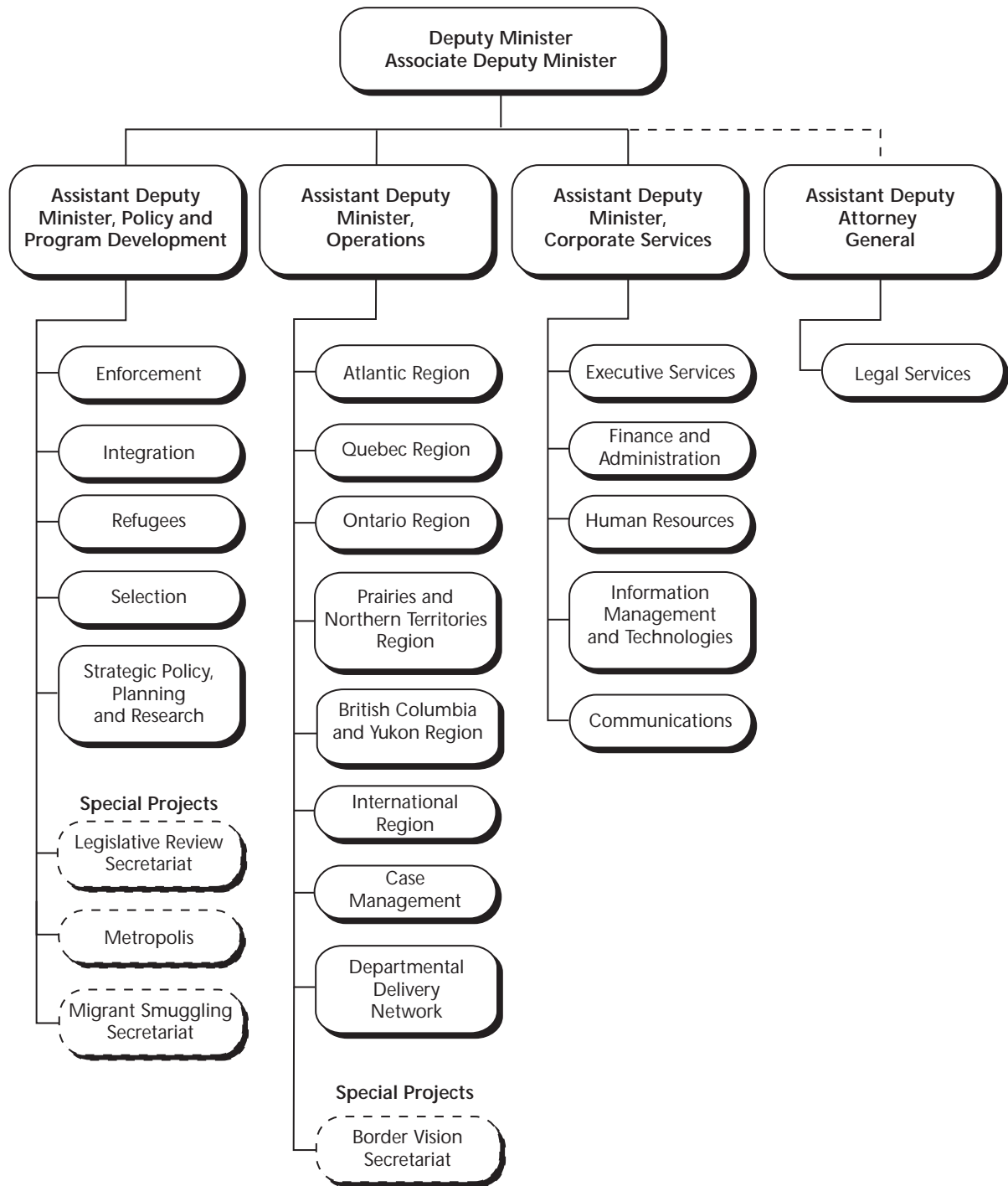


Table 3: Planned Capital Spending, by Business Line (\$ millions)

Business Line	Forecast Spending 1998-99*	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02
Providing Corporate Services	13.6	10.6	10.0	10.0
Total Planned Capital Spending	13.6	10.6	10.0	10.0

*Spending for 1998-99 and 1999-00 includes Year 2000 project resources.

Table 4: Capital Projects (\$ millions)*

	Current Estimated Total Cost	Forecast Spending to March 31, 1999	Planned Spending 1999-00	Future Years' Spending Requirement
CIC Systems Modernization**	89.6	89.6	—	—
Total Capital Projects	89.6	89.6	—	—

* This schedule includes all operating and capital resources.

**Previous systems development projects have been amalgamated into the CIC Systems Modernization initiative, which will use new investments to modernize departmental information systems. Definitions relate to the classes and approval levels that apply to Capital Projects (i.e., Substantive Estimate — Effective Project Approval and Treasury Board Authority).

Table 5: Summary of Planned Spending, by Standard Object (\$ millions)

Standard Object	Forecast Spending 1998-99*	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02
Personnel				
Salaries and wages	181.3	170.2	168.0	163.9
Contributions to employee benefit plans	34.0	34.0	33.6	32.8
Subtotal Personnel	215.3	204.2	201.6	196.7
Goods and Services				
Transportation and communications	40.6	31.6	30.0	26.7
Information	9.1	7.1	6.7	5.9
Professional and special services	107.0	83.3	79.0	69.8
Rentals	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.7
Purchased repair and maintenance	4.4	3.4	3.2	2.9
Utilities, materials and supplies	8.2	6.3	6.0	5.4
Other subsidies and payments	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Minor capital	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2
Subtotal Goods and Services	172.8	134.5	127.6	112.8
Controlled Capital	13.6	10.6	10.0	10.0
Transfer Payments	307.0	333.9	320.9	320.9
Total Planned Spending	708.7	683.2	660.1	640.4

*Forecast of total planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.

Explanation of changes:

Funding for the Year 2000 project ceases in 1999-00 and repayment of the loan begins in 2001-02. War crimes funding is provided until the end of 2000-01.

Table 6: Program Resources for 1999-00, by Business Line (\$ millions)

Business Line	FTEs	Operating*	Capital	Transfer Payments	Total
Maximizing Benefits of International Migration	1,216	79.2	—	—	79.2
Maintaining Canada's Humanitarian Tradition	108	34.2	—	47.0	81.2
Promoting the Integration of Newcomers	418	30.9	—	286.9	317.8
Managing Access to Canada	1,260	105.9	—	—	105.9
Providing Corporate Services	908	88.5	10.6	—	99.1
Total	3,910	338.7	10.6	333.9	683.2
Plus: Estimated cost of services from other government departments					164.6
Less: Revenue credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund					(363.6)
Net Cost of the Program					484.2

*Operating includes contributions to employee benefit plans and Minister's allowances.

Table 7: Details of Planned Transfer Payments, by Business Line (\$ millions)

Business Line	Forecast Spending 1998-99*	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02
Promoting the Integration of Newcomers — Grants				
Grant for the Canada-Quebec Accord on immigration	101.4	95.7	95.7	95.7
Grants to provinces to respond to growing need to assist immigrants in integrating	44.5	75.3	—	—
Total Grants	145.9	171.0	95.7	95.7
Promoting the Integration of Newcomers — Contributions				
Immigrant settlement and adaptation	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Host program	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Language instruction for newcomers to Canada	97.6	99.4	99.4	99.4
Contributions to provinces to assist immigrants in integrating into Canada	—	—	62.3	62.3
Maintaining Canada's Humanitarian Tradition — Contributions				
Refugee Assistance Program	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
International Organization for Migration	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total Contributions	161.1	162.9	225.2	225.2
Total Transfer Payments	307.0	333.9	320.9	320.9

*Forecast of total planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.

Explanation of changes

Grant for the *Canada-Quebec Accord* – The escalation clause of the *Canada-Quebec Accord* applied in 1997-98, an additional amount of \$11.4M (\$5.7M annually) was paid to cover 1997-98 and 1998-99. Future years' payments remain at \$95.7M.

Grants to Provinces – In 1998-99, forecasted spending (\$44.5M) is lower due to a 1998-99 planned payment of \$22.4M that was made in 1997-98 and the reprofiling of \$13M from 1998-99 to 1999-00, increasing that year's planned spending to \$75.3M. In 2000-01 and future years, grant funding will cease and funding will continue as an annual contribution of \$62.3M.

Table 8: Details of Revenue Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund
by Business Line (\$ millions)

Business Line	Forecast Revenue 1998-99	Anticipated Revenue 1999-00	Anticipated Revenue 2000-01	Anticipated Revenue 2001-02
Maximizing Benefits of International Migration				
Immigration Cost-recovery Fees	181.0	181.0	181.0	181.0
Right of Landing Fees	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.5
Maintaining Canada's Humanitarian Tradition				
Immigration Cost-recovery Fees	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Right of Landing Fees	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
Interest on the Immigrant Loans Program	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Promoting the Integration of Newcomers				
Citizenship Cost-recovery Fees	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3
Right of Citizenship Fees	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Managing Access to Canada				
Immigration Cost-recovery Fees	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Obligations of Transportation Companies	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Total Revenue Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	363.6	363.6	363.6	363.6

39

Table 9: Net Program Cost, 1999-00 (\$ millions)

	Total
Gross Planned Spending	683.2
Services received without charge from other departments	
Accommodation (Public Works and Government Services Canada)	24.2
Employer's share of employee benefits covering insurance premiums and costs (Treasury Board Secretariat)	9.4
Workers' Compensation costs (Human Resources Development Canada)	0.1
Legal services (Department of Justice)	1.4
International immigration services (Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada)	129.5
Total Cost of Program	847.8
Less: Revenues credited directly to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	363.6
Estimated Net Program Cost, 1999-00	484.2

Table 10: Listing of Statutes and Regulations

A. Statutes

1. *Citizenship Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-29, as amended.
2. *Department of Citizenship and Immigration Act*, S.C. 1994, c. 31.
3. *Immigration Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. I-2, as amended.

B. Regulations

1. *Adjudication Division Rules*, SOR/93-47.
2. *Alejandra Flores Velasquez Immigration Exemption Regulations*, SOR/91-693.
3. *Citizenship Regulations, 1993*, SOR/93-246, as amended.
4. *Convention Refugee Determination Division Rules*, SOR/93-45.
5. *Federal Court Immigration Rules, 1993*, SOR/93-22, as amended.
6. *Foreign Ownership of Land Regulations*, SOR/79-416, as amended.
7. *Humanitarian Designated Classes Regulations*, SOR/97-183, as amended.
8. *Immigration Act Fees Regulations*, SOR/97-22, as amended.
9. *Immigration Appeal Division Rules*, SOR/93-46, as amended.
10. *Immigration Regulations, 1978*, SOR/78-172, as amended.
11. *Order designating the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration as Minister for Purposes of the Act (Citizenship Act)* SI/94-86.
12. *Order designating the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration as Minister for Purposes of the Act (Immigration Act)* SI/94-85.
13. *Refugee Claimants Designated Class Regulations*, SOR/90-40, as amended.

Table 11: The Immigration Plan

Immigrant Category	1999 Announced	1998 Actual	1997 Actual	1996 Actual
Spouses, Fiancés and Children	38,000 – 41,000	36,391	39,746	43,722
Parents/Grandparents	15,500 – 17,300	14,101	20,219	24,621
Total Family	53,500 – 58,300	50,492	59,965	68,343
Skilled Workers	100,200 – 111,200	80,704	105,562	97,824
Business Immigrants	17,700 – 19,700	13,648	19,927	22,461
Total Economic	117,900 – 130,900	94,352	125,489	120,285
Total Other	6,500	5,382	6,172	8,854
Total Immigrants	177,900 – 195,700	150,226	191,626	197,482
Refugees				
Government-assisted	7,300	7,424	7,710	7,870
Privately Sponsored	2,800 – 4,000	2,212	2,659	3,067
Refugees Landed in Canada	10,000 – 15,000	10,158	10,624	13,457
Dependants Abroad	2,000 – 3,000	2,942	3,223	3,956
Total Refugees	22,100 – 29,300	22,736	24,216	28,350
Total Immigration Plan	200,000 – 225,000	172,962	215,842	225,832

Definitions: Categories of Immigrants

Spouses, Fiancés and Children: Spouses, fiancés and dependent children sponsored by a permanent resident or citizen of Canada who is at least 19 years of age.

Parents and Grandparents: Sponsored by a child at least 19 years of age who is a permanent resident or citizen of Canada.

Skilled Workers: Immigrants selected for their suitability for the Canadian labour force, with their spouses and children.

Business Immigrants: Entrepreneurs, investors and self-employed persons who will make a significant economic contribution by establishing, purchasing or investing in a business or commercial venture in Canada, with their spouses and children.

Other: Members of the Live-in Caregiver Class, Deferred Removal Orders Class, Post-Determination Refugee Claimants in Canada Class, provincial and territorial nominees, and those landed on humanitarian and compassionate grounds.

Government-assisted Refugees: People who are selected for resettlement as Convention refugees under the *Immigration Act* or as members of a class designated pursuant to section 6.3 of the Act, whose settlement will be assisted by the federal government.

Privately Sponsored Refugees: Assisted refugees and designated classes receiving aid from private sources.

Refugees Landed in Canada: People who have been determined to be Convention refugees by the Immigration and Refugee Board in Canada, and who have been granted permanent residence as a result.

Dependants Abroad: Dependants, living abroad, of a Convention refugee applying for landing in Canada; their applications for permanent residence are considered concurrently with that of the principal applicant in Canada.

Topical Index

Adoptions	14, 20	Legislative Review	2, 9, 12, 16, 17, 26, 28, 29
Annual Immigration Plan	2, 6, 10, 12, 13, 15, 41	Maintaining Canada's Humanitarian Tradition	11, 16, 33, 37, 39
Bill C-63	2, 20, 29	Managing Access to Canada	11, 22, 33, 37, 39
Border Vision	23, 27	Maximizing Benefits of International Migration	11, 12, 33, 37, 39
<i>Building on a Strong Foundation for the 21st Century</i>	7, 9	Medical Inadmissibility	14, 15
<i>Canada-Quebec Accord</i>	19, 26, 38	Metropolis Project	26
Citizenship of Canada Act	2, 19, 20, 21	Migrant Smuggling	7, 22, 24
<i>Citizenship Act of 1977</i>	2, 5, 19	National Case Management System – Phase 1	24, 27, 28
<i>Citizenship Regulations</i>	5, 29, 40	New Selection Criteria (Economic Stream)	13, 30
Client Services Project	15	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	17
Consultations	2, 7, 13, 26, 28	Promoting the Integration of Newcomers	11, 19, 33, 37, 38, 39
Enduring Federal Role	20, 21, 26	Providing Corporate Services	11, 25, 33, 35, 37
Family Sponsorship	14	Refugee Determination	16, 18
Federal-Provincial Agreements	26, 28	Refugee Target	2, 18, 41
Federal-Provincial Working Group on Access to Professions and Trades	15	Research	25, 26, 28
Grants to Provinces	11, 19, 38	Settlement Allocation Formula	20
Human Resources Strategy	27	Sustainable Development Strategy	3, 31
Humanitarian Designated Classes (HDC)	29, 40	Trades and Professions Access	15
<i>Immigration Act</i>	2, 5, 6, 9, 26, 31, 40	Universal Classification Standard (UCS)	25, 27
<i>Immigration Act Fees Regulations</i>	5, 40	<i>United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees</i>	16
Immigrant Investor Program	13, 15, 29	United Nations Convention on Transnational Crime	7, 23
Immigration Consultants	14, 15	United States Immigration and Naturalization Service	23
<i>Immigration Regulations</i>	5, 29, 30, 40	War Crimes	6, 22, 24, 27, 33, 36
Interim Federal Health Program (IFHP)	16	Year 2000	8, 11, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 35, 36
International Enforcement Strategy	23		
Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB)	2, 16, 18, 22		
La Relève	25, 27		