



Canadian Heritage

Performance Report

For the period ending
March 31, 2002

Canada

The Estimates Documents

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament.

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

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

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

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of funds.

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Foreword

In the spring of 2000, the President of the Treasury Board tabled in Parliament the document “Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada”. This document sets a clear agenda for improving and modernising management practices in federal departments and agencies.

Four key management commitments form the basis for this vision of how the Government will deliver their services and benefits to Canadians in the new millennium. In this vision, departments and agencies recognise that they exist to serve Canadians and that a “citizen focus” shapes all activities, programs and services. This vision commits the Government of Canada to manage its business by the highest public service values. Responsible spending means spending wisely on the things that matter to Canadians. And finally, this vision sets a clear focus on results – the impact and effects of programs.

Departmental performance reports play a key role in the cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting of results through ministers to Parliament and citizens. Departments and agencies are encouraged to prepare their reports following certain principles. Based on these principles, an effective report provides a coherent and balanced picture of performance that is brief and to the point. It focuses on outcomes - benefits to Canadians and Canadian society - and describes the contribution the organisation has made toward those outcomes. It sets the department’s performance in context and discusses risks and challenges faced by the organisation in delivering its commitments. The report also associates performance with earlier commitments as well as achievements realised in partnership with other governmental and non-governmental organisations. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it links resources to results. Finally, the report is credible because it substantiates the performance information with appropriate methodologies and relevant data.

In performance reports, departments and agencies strive to respond to the ongoing and evolving information needs of parliamentarians and Canadians. The input of parliamentarians and other readers can do much to improve these reports over time. The reader is encouraged to assess the performance of the organisation according to the principles outlined above, and provide comments to the department or agency that will help it in the next cycle of planning and reporting.

This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Internet site:
<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dpre.asp>

Comments or questions can be directed to:

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Canadian Heritage
Departmental
Performance Report
For the Period Ending March 31, 2002

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Minister of Canadian Heritage

Canada

Minister
of Canadian Heritage



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Canadian Heritage is helping to build a strong, vibrant and diverse Canadian identity.

Our Canadian identity is rooted in our acceptance and celebration of diversity; it has allowed us to evolve and flourish in a rapidly changing world. Building a country does not end when its physical infrastructure — railroads, buildings and telecommunications networks — are in place. It is the responsibility of Canadian Heritage to continue the formative process. Through its collaborations with a myriad of federal agencies, the Department of Canadian Heritage strives to nurture and promote Canadian culture. Just as it took many hands and a collective vision to build a trans-continental railroad, this Department relies on the daily efforts of thousands across the nation.

In many countries, a shared national identity is based on ethnic, linguistic, or community kinship. Canada is built on multiple backgrounds, linguistic duality and our regional and cultural diversity. In recognition of this reality, the mission of Canadian Heritage is to build connections among Canadians, and to contribute to a cohesive and creative Canada where everyone has opportunities to participate in the country's cultural and civic life.

Canadian Heritage is driven by the four key objectives that are outlined in this report: Canadian content; cultural participation and engagement; connections; and, active civic participation.

This year's Departmental Performance Report highlights just some of the ways Canadian Heritage contributes to a stronger Canada. While we cannot possibly include the collective testimony of all those who have been touched directly and indirectly by our many activities, myself, my staff, and all those who work everyday to bring Heritage programs to Canadians have been touched by such personal accounts heard across the country. I hope this report will serve as a glimpse of what we are doing here at Canadian Heritage: building a nation for and of its people.

Sheila Copps

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Section I: The Department

The Department of Canadian Heritage provides services from its headquarters and offices in five regions, with 26 points of service (see Other Information section), plus five Canada Places and a comprehensive Internet site: www.canadianheritage.gc.ca

In 2001-02, the Department had 1,834 full-time equivalent employees and spent a total of \$1.1 billion. Of that total, grants and contributions represented \$849.7 million, or 78 percent. Operating costs were \$241.7 million or 22 percent. Aggregate financial information is provided in the Financial Performance section including grant and contribution expenditures by program. In the body of the report, the amounts of grants and contributions provided by programs in 2001-02 are presented in parenthesis.

The Minister's Portfolio consists of:

- the Department of Canadian Heritage, the subject of this report, which includes the Canadian Conservation Institute, the Canadian Heritage Information Network and the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board;
- seven agencies: the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, the National Archives of Canada, the National Battlefields Commission, the National Film Board of Canada, the National Library of Canada, Parks Canada, and Status of Women Canada;
- ten Crown corporations: the Canada Council for the Arts, the Canada Science and Technology Museum, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Canadian Film Development Corporation (Telefilm Canada), the Canadian Museum of Civilization, the Canadian Museum of Nature, the Canadian Race Relations Foundation, the National Arts Centre, the National Capital Commission, and the National Gallery of Canada; and
- the Public Service Commission, which reports to Parliament through the Minister of Canadian Heritage.

The Minister is responsible to Parliament for the resources allocated to the Portfolio and for ensuring that the major orientations of Portfolio agencies support the Government's goals and priorities. The Department works closely with Portfolio agencies and Crown corporations, other federal departments and agencies, the provinces and territories, the private sector and hundreds of voluntary organizations across the country.

Consistent with its February 2001 Federal-Provincial/Territorial Strategic Framework, the Department has been working cooperatively with provincial and territorial governments in areas of mutual interest when developing new policy initiatives.

Recently, the Department of Canadian Heritage has worked with foreign counterparts toward an agreement on the importance of cultural diversity in the face of increasing globalization. One goal is to develop a new international instrument on cultural diversity with clear guidelines for maintaining policies that promote culture, respect the rules of international trade and ensure markets for cultural exports. The new instrument would also recognize the importance of cultural diversity issues to international social and economic development.

In 2001-02, the Department supported the Minister, the Secretary of State (Amateur Sport) and the Secretary of State (Multiculturalism) (Status of Women) in appearances before various committees of Parliament and in the legislative process. Officials from the Department appeared before a number of House of Commons and Senate committees to discuss issues such as the status of Aboriginal youth, Canadian broadcasting and human rights. In addition, the Department welcomed the passage of private members' bills naming days in honour of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Another private member's bill recognized the "Canadian Horse" as the country's national horse.



Section II: Departmental Context

Canada is constantly in a state of inventing itself. Shaping such a work in progress — participating in the life of such a country — is an exciting venture. Along with this opportunity come risks. Canada is not immune from the uncertainties that rule life in the 21st century — a time when rapid change is a given — and some risks, like the aging of our society, globalization and economic competition, pose great challenges.

For artists, the challenge might be to find an audience in a market saturated with work from other countries, particularly our American neighbours. For cultural entrepreneurs, it might be finding a way to participate in the new economy. For minority communities, re-defining themselves within the framework of the Canadian reality, the challenge might be finding a voice.

The work of Canadian Heritage is defined by those challenges. In developing and administering programs aimed at ensuring that Canadians have access to their culture and means of sharing it, the Department works to address those challenges and risks through a number of approaches.

We harness modern technologies, following Canada's history of innovation, by putting the resources of our cultural institutions online in digital format.

We seek out cooperative initiatives and partnerships that make connections between programs, people and organizations. Often, our staff serve as knowledge brokers or links, providing critical information, contacts and encouragement.

In many cases, we are able to provide financial assistance to help our citizens, groups, institutions and communities tell their stories, preserve their heritage, participate more fully in society and promote our culture and identity. It is these people and organizations who transform risks into opportunities.



Section III: Performance Reporting

This report portrays some of the activities, accomplishments and outcomes of Canadian Heritage during 2001-02. It explains how the Department works toward building a rich, vibrant and lasting Canadian identity that reflects all of the country's citizens. Above all, it is meant to give the Canadians we serve a sense of our goals, and the strategies we use to help fulfill our mission. We invite readers to look beyond this report to discover in greater detail how many Canadians are helping to shape the Canada of the future. Our Internet site can serve as a starting point.

Canadian Content

As Canadians, we have our own distinctive stories to tell and our own unique voices with which to tell them — in words, objects, images and performances. Canadian stories enrich not only us and our children but also the world. The Department of Canadian Heritage works to ensure that our national voices are heard by promoting the creation, dissemination and preservation of diverse Canadian cultural work. This role has taken on greater importance in the Information Age because of increased access to cultural products from around the world.

The **Canadian Culture Online Program (CCOP)** (\$13.0 million in 2001-02) ensures the availability of Canadian digital cultural content on the Internet. About half of the funds available are dedicated to the development of French-language content. The content includes material about the events and people that have contributed to our national and military history, including our Aboriginal traditions. The program engages diverse partners in the creation and delivery of online cultural content, including cultural and heritage organizations, new media producers, e-learning developers, independent artists and creators, and communities across the country, ensuring that the works, ideas and voices of Canadians are well represented on the Internet. In 2001-02, contributors from the private, public and not-for-profit sectors were involved in several of the projects and provided several million dollars of support.

Examples of CCOP-funded content made available online by partners such as the National Archives of Canada, the National Library of Canada, the National Arts Centre, and the Historica Foundation of Canada, include:

- *Tracing the History of New France* (www.archives.ca/05/0517_e.html), a collection about the French colonial period in North America;
- *Featuring Gratien Gélinas* (www.archives.ca/05/0519_e.html), a multimedia portrait of this well-known Quebec pioneer of modern Canadian theater and film;
- *The Canadian West* (www.archives.ca/05/0529_e.html), a collection that explores several aspects of European settlement in western Canada in the early part of the 19th century;
- *Canadian Confederation* (www.nlc-bnc.ca/confederation), the story of how Canada came to be, from the original four provinces in 1867 to the present;
- *The Encyclopedia of Music in Canada* (www.nlc-bnc.ca/music/17/), the electronic edition of this work presents Canada's musical heritage and culture;

- *Celebrating Women’s Achievements... Canadian Women in Science* (www.nlc-bnc.ca/women/h12-400-e.html), a collection of 16 biographies of Canadian women who have made a notable contribution to science;
- *ArtsAlive.ca* (www.artsalive.ca), a Web site designed to teach young audiences about music and other performing arts; and
- *The Canadian Encyclopedia* (www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com), which features the complete text of this important Canadian work of reference.

Developed in close partnership with Canadian heritage institutions, the **Virtual Museum of Canada** features a wealth of resources: 70 virtual exhibits, games, educational materials, more than 250,000 images, records of museum treasures, and information on almost 2,500 Canadian heritage attractions. This unique portal offers free access, in both official languages, to Canadian heritage content online. In its first year, the content available at www.virtualmuseum.ca received more than three million visits, as well as numerous awards.

“I’m a great fan of your site. It’s wonderful to see such high quality content to promote Canadian culture.” (User comment)

In addition to the Virtual Museum of Canada, the **Canadian Heritage Information Network** has recently launched an improved web site for heritage professionals with new content and easy access (www.chin.gc.ca). The objective is to build the capacity of the heritage community for the creation, presentation and management of digital content. As a result of these web sites and other initiatives such as conferences and publications, the membership of the Canadian Heritage Information Network has grown to over 700 heritage institutions.

Museums have long played a key role in preserving and presenting our diverse heritage in all its expressions. By their nature, museums tend to be static institutions, and in Canada they face the challenge of keeping pace with the rapidly changing dynamic of Canadian society and reflecting our rich, multi-ethnic diversity. In Vancouver, the University of British Columbia’s Museum of Anthropology developed an effective approach to opening the world of Islam to its visitors. The museum worked with the Lower Mainland Muslim community to create an exhibit called, *The Spirit of Islam: Experiencing Islam Through Calligraphy*. Designed to introduce Islamic aesthetics, spirituality and educational principles, the exhibit received \$62,000 from the **Museums Assistance Program**. Overall, the Program supported 236 innovative programs submitted by museums from across the country.

Each generation is a link between the past and the future. In order for our children to know who they are, we need to ensure that the heritage objects of our ancestors are preserved and made accessible. Through the work of the **Canadian Conservation**

Institute, the Department increased our country's ability to preserve our heritage by treating objects, conducting research, providing advice, disseminating information, transporting exhibitions and by training professionals in the field of conservation. Sometimes, the need for preservation efforts are sudden and dramatic. In the aftermath of September 11, the Samaj Hindu Temple in Hamilton was destroyed by arson. The Institute's team removed 3,000 volumes from the Temple's library and arranged to have the collection freeze-dried. As a result of the Institute's intervention, more than 90 percent of the Temple's library material was saved.

The Canadian Conservation Institute also played a key role in the authentication of a portrait that is allegedly of William Shakespeare. The examination of the Sanders *Portrait of William Shakespeare* attracted considerable Canadian and international media attention. The Art Gallery of Ontario, in co-operation with the Institute, organized an exhibition of the portrait to present it and the results of the examination.

In 2001, under the provisions of the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*, the Department provided \$1.1 million in grants to assist Canadian heritage institutions to purchase cultural property threatened with permanent export or repatriated from outside the country. In addition, more than \$128 million worth of cultural property donated to Canadian museums, galleries, libraries, archives and heritage institutions was certified for income tax purposes by the **Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board**.

Along with a vision for creativity and access is the need to keep Canada's arts sector sound and viable. The Government's objective is to secure the long-term vitality of the country's cultural organizations by helping them to help themselves. The **Canadian Arts and Heritage Sustainability Program** (\$3.2 million in 2001-02) assists arts and heritage organizations to improve their management and develop greater financial stability. The Program does this through funding for building capacity and encouraging Canadians to make private donations to arts organizations' endowment funds.

The stabilization component of the Sustainability Program is building on six pilot projects across Canada to enable arts and heritage organizations to revitalize themselves by reaching new audiences, improving their governance structures and management capacity, and diversifying revenue sources. Program support is provided in partnership with other levels of government and the private

Twenty-three agreements were concluded under the endowment incentives component of the Canadian Arts and Heritage Sustainability Program.

sector. Successful participants in the Alberta Performing Arts Stabilization Fund and the Vancouver Arts Stabilization Team are already achieving positive results in improving management, fund-raising and outreach. Mentoring from established organizations has helped four newer stabilization projects in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, as well as emerging projects in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

The Government continues to support the Canadian Feature film industry. Launched in October 2000, the *Canadian Feature Film Policy* aims to increase the quality, diversity and accessibility of Canadian films. The objective is to increase the domestic box office share from two to five percent over five years. Key to the new policy is the **Canada Feature Film Fund**, administered by Telefilm Canada. The Fund provides assistance for screenwriting, production, marketing and promotion. The new approach to funding, which rewards performance at the box office, encourages producers and distributors to reach Canadian audiences. In 2001-02, the first year of the new fund, it supported the creation of 146 scripts, 95 in English and 51 in French. The Fund also invested in 37 production projects, 23 in English and 14 in French.

Men With Brooms generated nearly \$4 million in box office receipts in Canada and *La Mystérieuse mademoiselle C*, more than \$1 million.

Festivals and other complementary activities have also generated a great deal of promotion for Canadian films. In 2001, Zacharias Kunuk won the Caméra d'or at the Cannes Film Festival for *Atanarjuat: The Fast Runner*, the first feature film shot in Inuktitut.

The **Canadian Television Fund (CTF)** (\$99.5 million in 2001-02) increases the broadcast presence of high-quality Canadian television programs during prime-time viewing in all regions and assists in the production of distinctly Canadian programming in the under-represented categories of drama, variety, children's shows, documentaries and performing arts in English, French and Aboriginal broadcast markets. In 2001-02 the Department's contribution, added to those from Telefilm Canada and the private sector, supported about 580 projects, representing close to 2,800 hours of programming, a 20 percent increase in hours over the previous year. Recent examples of television programs supported by the Fund include: *DaVinci's Inquest*; *Degrassi: The Next Generation*; *Trudeau, Life and Times*; *The Red Green Show*; *Un gars, Une fille*; *Le monde de Charlotte*; *Biographie*; and *Km/h*. In the first five years of the CTF, from 1996 to 2000, the number of channels available to Canadians expanded rapidly. Despite this increased fragmentation, both the availability of prime-time Canadian programs, and their viewing by Canadians, increased significantly. Using BBM autumn audience rating data, the share of Canadian content available during prime time rose from 34.7 percent in 1995 to 39.8 percent in 2000. Canadians devoted 41.4 percent of their viewing hours to watching Canadian shows in 2000, up from 34.9 percent in 1995.

Canadian artists — from Alanis Morissette, to La Bottine Souriante, to Isabelle Boulay, to Nickelback — continue to play a prominent role in shaping musical tastes around the world. The new **Canada Music Fund (CMF)** (\$15.6 million in 2001-02) absorbs the Sound Recording Development Program and introduces an integrated range of programs to support diversity, capacity, access and excellence in the sound recording industry. Through the CMF, artists and entrepreneurs will be given opportunities, skills and the means to succeed in an increasingly global and digital economy. As well, Canadians will

be able to access a wider range of diverse Canadian music. A new body, the Canada Music Council, was established to advise the Minister on the evolution of the CMF.

Canadians value Canadian magazines. Statistics Canada reports that 57 percent of Canadians read at least one magazine each week (General Social Survey, 1998). The prospects for the Canadian magazine industry are good. A balanced mix of regulatory protection and targeted assistance is enabling Canadian magazines to reach their full potential and overcome the obstacles posed by Canada's enormous size, low population density and strong competition from foreign publications. Today, over 1,500 Canadian magazines are available, containing on average over 90 percent Canadian-authored material.

Since its founding in 2000, crucial content and development support has been provided through the **Canada Magazine Fund** (\$31.9 million in 2001-02). Equally important is the **Publications Assistance Program** (\$44.1 million in 2001-02) which uses postal subsidies to ensure that the unique Canadian content in Canadian magazines can be distributed to Canadians in all regions. In 2001-02, these programs helped in the creation of over 130,000 pages of Canadian editorial content and the distribution of over 215 million copies of Canadian periodicals.

“The Canada Magazine Fund has proven an effective investment in the increased visibility and viability of B.C. magazines. The important role of connecting Canadian communities with Canadian magazines is at last recognized.”

Johanne Provencal,
Executive Director of the British
Columbia Association of Magazine
Publishers

Canadian copyright policy and legislation is designed to ensure that the economic and moral rights of creators and other rights holders are recognized and protected, while also meeting user needs. In June 2001, *A Framework for Copyright Reform* outlined the process that the Department of Canadian Heritage, in conjunction with Industry Canada, will undertake to address a number of key copyright issues over the next few years. Following a year-long dialogue with stakeholders, two consultation papers were published and comments were invited. More than 700 submissions were received. This was followed by a cross-country consultation. On December 12, 2001, Bill C-48, proposing amendments to Section 31 of the *Copyright Act* dealing with re-transmission, was tabled in the House of Commons. It has since been passed by the House of Commons and is now before the Senate.

Cultural Participation and Engagement

Canada is a country of immense geography, a short history and relatively small population concentrated along the border we share with an economic and cultural giant. Our culture faces many challenges. Involvement in the cultural life of the country — whether through visiting a museum or cheering on an athlete representing Canada on the world stage — builds citizenship, nurtures our view of ourselves, strengthens our communities and enhances our quality of life. Often, it is these events that serve as “the ties that bind” and help create the Canadian identity. The Department of Canadian Heritage promotes these activities by fostering access to, and participation in, Canada’s cultural life, in all its many forms.

In 2001-02, the Department committed to a strategy to provide Canadians with cultural choices that reflect the diversity of the Canadian experience and embraced the priority of promoting an inclusive society and a shared sense of citizenship. These commitments led to the Prime Minister’s announcement of the **Tomorrow Starts Today** initiative in May 2001 — the most important commitment in 50 years to the development of Canadian arts and culture. The initiative will promote excellence, diversity, access and sustainability in the performing and literary arts, new media, films and heritage, among many other areas. Supporting culture is an investment in a stronger and more robust Canada and is essential to continue the process of building our cohesive, distinctive country.

Two new initiatives — **Arts Presentation Canada (APC)** and **Cultural Spaces Canada** — were launched in 2001-02 to help improve access to the arts sector. APC will give Canadians more access to live professional performances, outreach activities and other artistic experiences. In its first year, APC (\$2.0 million) provided support to more than 100 projects. For example, a contribution of \$75,000 was provided to La maison québécoise du théâtre pour l’enfance et la jeunesse, a world-renowned institution specializing in theatre for youth, to sensitize over 6,000 young Canadians to theatre, thus contributing to the development of the audience of the future.

In Manitoba, a contribution of \$10,500 to the St. Norbert Arts Centre allowed it to undertake the *DepARTures-Patterns From Snow Project*, an outreach initiative targeting disenfranchised youth consisting of presentation activities and interpretative workshops. In total, six schools participated in the project, of which four were located in the inner-city of Winnipeg and two in Northern First Nations communities (Tadoulie Lake and Garden Hill). Sixty students took part in the outreach components while more than 200 children and adults attended the public performances held at the University of Winnipeg Eckhardt Gramatte Hall.

In Ontario, the Department of Canadian Heritage diversified its client base to serve rural, Francophone, Aboriginal and culturally diverse communities better. Among the projects funded were the Niagara Folk Arts Festival in St. Catharines, the ImagineNative Media Arts Festival in Toronto and Hearst's Festival national de l'humour.

Cultural Spaces Canada was created to improve access to the performing, visual and media arts and museum collections, as well as to improve artistic creation conditions through the establishment, upgrading and transformation of cultural facilities. This initiative should also lead to increased revenues through higher attendance and greater usage for these improved facilities. In 2001-02, Cultural Spaces Canada contributed \$14.5 million to over 60 projects in more than 40 communities. The Program provided \$1.5 million to transform a building into a cultural centre in Caraquet, New Brunswick. The announcement of this contribution confirmed the role of the local artistic community as an instrument for social and economic development and reinforced Caraquet as a major cultural centre for Canadian francophones outside Quebec.

In collaboration with the Canadian Heritage Portfolio organizations and other federal departments, the Department launched **www.CultureCanada.gc.ca** in March 2002. This Internet site provides one-stop Internet access to government resources on the subjects of culture, heritage and recreation. The goal of the site is to provide links to a wide range of resources from all levels of government in Canada, as well as non-governmental organizations, major cultural associations and others, providing access to on-line Canadian content and cultural life.

In December 2001, a fully functional prototype of the Department's **cultural portal** was released for evaluation. The portal is a showcase for Canadian digital content and cultural resources held in museums, galleries, archives, film and video vaults, and cultural organizations. It contains features on contemporary Canadians, places and events that represent how our culture is expressed today in arts, sports and creative ventures. It also provides tools and technologies to allow Canadians to meet on-line to discuss and collaborate on cultural developments. Response to the portal prototype was overwhelmingly positive, with 70 percent of Anglophones and 80 percent of Francophones polled saying they would return to the site.

The portal's meeting place for on-line discussion forums attracted groups of artists, teachers building lesson plans, genealogists, high school students collaborating on projects and groups of persons with disabilities. The portal also provided the platform for an exciting pilot project where students from four universities entered into a dialogue as equals with representatives of government. As one participant put it, "I like the idea of interacting without job titles and status." All those involved with this experiment in e-dialogue suggested that it should continue.

The **Canadian Cultural Observatory** is being built to create a specialized information service that will monitor developments, disseminate information, and provide networking opportunities for professionals engaged in Canadian culture at the national, provincial and municipal levels. It will develop and maintain a comprehensive on-line information service, scheduled to be launched in 2003, for cultural professionals who require information to make better decisions. The Observatory will collect, organize and disseminate useful content on the various Canadian arts and cultural sectors. The information to be provided will include sector profiles, statistics, research, and analysis of interest to Canadian and international cultural development communities.

Sport is an important cultural activity. More than eight million Canadians actively participate in sport, and many more watch or volunteer their time (Sport Canada, *Sport Participation in Canada*, 1998 Report). In fact, sport involves more volunteers than any other secular activity. **Sport Canada** (\$102.9 million in 2001-02) contributed to Canadian high-performance athletes, national sport organizations and the major activities described below.

Canada had its best-ever performance at the **2002 Olympic Winter and Paralympic Games** in Salt Lake City. Team Canada helped build pride in Canada and promoted sport participation. Canadian Olympic athletes won 17 medals, including gold medals in women's and men's hockey, and the paralympians captured 15 medals. Clara Hughes became the first Canadian, and the fourth person ever, to win medals at both Winter and Summer Olympics. Marc Gagnon became the first Canadian to win five Winter Olympic medals. In addition to winning two gold medals and a bronze at the Paralympic Games, Lauren Woolstencroft was also the recipient of the Whang Youn Dai Overcome Prize as the female athlete best demonstrating the spirit of overcoming adversity throughout the Games.



Catriona Le May Doan



Sledge Hockey



Clara Hughes



Marc Gagnon

Hosting international sporting events can strengthen connections among citizens, increase participation in society and promote a nation's values and aspirations domestically and internationally. After Beijing was chosen to host the 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Games, the Government shifted its efforts from the Toronto 2008 Bid to the **Vancouver Bid for the 2010 Olympic Winter and Paralympic Games**. Lessons learned from Toronto 2008 will strengthen Vancouver's Bid.

In 2001-02, Canadian Heritage provided \$6.6 million to the Vancouver 2010 Bid Corporation to assist in planning for and promoting Canada's Bid for the 2010 Olympic Winter and Paralympic Games.

In 2001, Canada was host to the world's third-largest sporting event, the **2001 World Athletics Championships**, in Edmonton in July. The Department established the federal coordination office. Canada also hosted the fourth **Jeux de la Francophonie** in Ottawa-Hull in which there was record participation of more than 300 Canadian athletes. These athletes won 46 medals, the largest number ever for Canada. Canadian Heritage provided support for both these events that helped to promote the benefits of sport as a cultural focal point.

The Government was a co-funder of the **18th Canada Games** in London, Ontario, in August 2001. The country's largest multi-sport event, the Games give young Canadian athletes a chance to compete against the best from across the country and may help many attain international podium performances.

The **2002 Arctic Winter Games** — a celebration of sport, cultural exhibition and social interchange — were co-hosted by Iqaluit, Nunavut and Nuuk, Greenland in March 2002. The Department provided funding for sports and cultural programming and for the construction of an arena in Iqaluit. These investments resulted in benefits to the local economy and to social, youth and regional development. The Games contributed to the preservation and promotion of traditional northern sports and cultural values.

The Arctic Winter Games brought more than 6,000 athletes, cultural performers, coaches, officials and special guests from across the circumpolar region to Iqaluit.

Recognizing the leadership role Canada has taken in the world campaign against doping in sport, Montreal was selected by the **World Anti-Doping Agency** in the Summer of 2001 as the site of its world headquarters.

The April 2001 federal paper, *Towards a Canadian Sport Policy*, was the basis for discussion at the highly successful National Summit on Sport held that same month. At the associated Meeting of Federal-Provincial/Territorial Ministers Responsible for Sport, the Ministers agreed to a process that led to a new **Canadian Sport Policy** and Federal-Provincial/Territorial Action Plan in April 2002.

Connections

Creating cohesion and strength out of diversity is a challenge that Canada has faced since its earliest days. As a nation that has traditionally been shaped by people from many areas and ethnic lineages, Canada's identity is diverse and multi-faceted. Unlike other countries with a more homogeneous cultural identity, Canada must be proactive about building the connections among citizens, transmitting our stories and promoting our values. The Department's citizenship and heritage programs work to promote a greater understanding of who we are as Canadians.

Social cohesion — defined as the willingness of people to cooperate in efforts to survive and prosper — has been a policy research priority of the Government since 1996. Starting in 1999, the Department has developed indicators of community strength and social cohesion. These indicators identify key economic and social fault lines, and help policy-makers understand how to strengthen the social fabric of our communities. The **Social Cohesion Indicators Project** — a combined effort of Canadian Heritage, Justice Canada and the Canadian Council on Social Development — has identified two categories of indicators: conditions favourable for social cohesion and elements of socially cohesive activity. In 2001-02, two preliminary indexes were created to measure social cohesion in Canada. The results indicated that Canadians' faith in institutions and respect for diversity had increased slightly since 1997, while their sense of belonging to family, community, province and country remains high.

For information on social cohesion indicators visit the Canadian Council on Social Development site: www.ccsd.ca

The Department promotes the visibility of the country's two **official languages**, aiming at two results: enhancing the appreciation of linguistic duality and encouraging the development of strong minority communities supported by many partners.

In 2001-02, for linguistic duality, the Department supported second-language instruction which resulted in approximately 2.6 million students learning French or English as a second language. The Department also offered 10,000 young people the opportunity to experience linguistic duality through exchange programs and supported approximately 100 voluntary sector agencies wishing to offer their services in both official languages.

To promote strong official language minority communities, the Department, in co-operation with provinces and territories, enabled about 250,000 students in official language minority situations to study in their own language at about 1,000 schools. As other examples of the Department's support for official language minority communities, the **Interdepartmental Partnership with the Official-Language Communities** resulted in \$13.4 million in federal investments in the communities. Consequently, many projects

were carried out in various sectors such as the creation of a virtual historical village on heritage for francophone teachers and students in Ontario and a health project for francophone mothers in the Yukon.

In March 2002, the **Agreement** between the Government of Canada and the Fédération culturelle canadienne-française **for the Development of Francophone Arts and Culture in Canada**, was renewed for five years (2002-03 to 2006-07). The evaluation of the first agreement, the Multipartite Cooperation Agreement on Culture, signed in 1998 and extended for one year (2001-02) demonstrated that this collaborative framework established a real partnership between the federal cultural organizations and the Francophone and Acadian communities and produced concrete results for official-language communities. As examples of the results of the first agreement, a promotional bureau was established to enhance, in Quebec, the visibility of French-Canadian artists, producers and distributors from minority communities outside Quebec. In addition, about a dozen French-Canadian theatrical companies took part in each of the two editions of the Festival du théâtre des régions, held in Ottawa in 1999 and 2001. As well, 272 Francophone artists from outside Quebec were able to perform in 10 cities in Francophone minority communities.

In 2001-02, the Department of Canadian Heritage signed a four-year memorandum of understanding with the Canada Council for the Arts. Through this agreement, the Department has provided complementary funding of \$300,000 in 2001-02 and will provide up to \$500,000 in each of the subsequent three years for activities directed at the English-speaking minority community of Quebec. This agreement includes support for information provision, professional development for individual artists, support for arts organizations, and dissemination.

A \$10 million endowment fund was established in March 2002 to support the creation of the **Canadian Institute for Research on Linguistic Minorities** for which the main objectives will be to undertake, encourage and share multi-disciplinary research. This contributes to a better understanding of key factors that affect the development of French-speaking and English-speaking minority communities. The creation of the institute will allow the federal government and community leaders to better understand the impact of language policies and to measure their effectiveness.

As part of the Government-wide Service Canada Initiative, Canadian Heritage took the lead role in forming an innovative partnership with the Manitoba Federal Council, the Province of Manitoba, the Société franco-manitobaine and the Manitoba Association of Bilingual Municipalities. These organizations aim to establish **bilingual service centres** to improve French-language service delivery in French-speaking communities. The first access centre has opened in St. Boniface, serving as a single window for the local community. Another centre, in Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes, is providing bilingual information on federal programs and services, and working toward integration of federal, provincial and municipal services.

The first **Atlantic Symposium on Official Languages** with the theme “To build a future on linguistic, cultural and regional diversity” was held in October 2001 in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Some 150 federal public servants responsible for Official Languages programs in the four Atlantic provinces participated. The Symposium led to a renewed commitment to achieve concrete and lasting results in the application of the *Official Languages Act* in federal institutions. A follow-up plan will be the basis of the annual work plans of the official languages sub-committees of the federal councils in each province.

Bringing youth together from across the country — whether through group reciprocal homestay exchanges, youth forums, Katimavik or other initiatives — is an effective means of promoting connections. In 2001-02, **Exchanges Canada** created opportunities for more than 15,000 Canadian youth to meet face-to-face, establish connections with one another and gain a better appreciation of the Canadian experience. Exchanges Canada is part of the Government’s 2001 Speech from the Throne commitment to support 100,000 youth exchanges each year. Well on the way to meeting its commitment, the Government created a total of 50,000 exchanges in 2001-02. A special emphasis has been placed on under-represented groups including youth from low-income households, Aboriginal youth, those with disabilities and those from rural or remote areas. In 2001-02, Exchanges Canada surpassed targets set for each of these groups.

“I will never forget my experience. It made me realize how important it is to be oneself and that diversity is an amazing thing. I learned important things that will help me for the rest of my life.”

Exchanges Canada
participant from New
Brunswick

To expand global markets, the Government launched **Trade Routes** (\$0.1 million in 2001-02), an innovative and market-driven initiative to facilitate the international business needs of Canada’s multi-sectoral arts and cultural exporters. The program supports projects that contribute to the sector becoming more export-ready and to develop capacity to increase trade in cultural products and services. It focuses on small- and medium-sized enterprises, including Aboriginal, women and young exporters.

In collaboration with the Department Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, National Defence and the Millennium Bureau of Canada, Canadian Heritage produced *A Diary Between Friends*, a book commemorating the response of Canadians to the terrorist acts of September 11. The book was created in conjunction with a television documentary of the same name that was produced by Alliance Atlantis Communications for broadcast in Canada and the United States. Profits from sales of the McLelland and Stewart book and the documentary go to CARE Canada/CARE Afghanistan to provide primary education in community-managed schools. The book has sold more than 10,000 copies and approximately 500,000 Canadians have viewed the documentary. PBS plans to air the documentary in September 2002.

Active Citizenship and Civic Participation

Canada is built upon linguistic duality and cultural diversity — a reality that makes us distinct, especially in the North American context. Maintaining, respecting and celebrating our individual roots result in a stronger and more interesting country, and our uniquely diverse nature has helped make Canada the country-of-choice for millions of people who seek to migrate from the countries of their birth. Through a variety of approaches — including support for volunteerism, anti-racism projects, Aboriginal programs and regional celebrations of Canada Day — the Department of Canadian Heritage works to reinforce the understanding of and appreciation for both our differences and common traits by generating opportunities for Canadians to participate in the life of their country.

In 2001, the **Community Partnerships Program** played a key role in Canada's activities in support of the International Year of Volunteers (IYV). The Department's investment of more than \$5 million funded such activities as a National Youth Summit on Volunteerism, a social marketing campaign, and a recognition ceremony for federal volunteers featuring a visit by the Prince of Wales. On April 26, 2001, during National Volunteer Week, the Prime Minister announced the Community Leader Scholarship in honour of the Prince of Wales' visit. The one-time award recognized one young Canadian student from each province and territory. All recipients demonstrated a strong sense of social responsibility, a willingness to take positive action to address community needs and a significant contribution to their community. Canada is one of seven countries whose IYV activities will be highlighted in the final IYV report to be submitted to the United Nations General Assembly in December 2002.

“My volunteering has reassured me that if I put my mind to it, I will be able to succeed.”
Aaron Chan,
Richmond, B.C.,
recipient of the
2001 Prince of
Wales Community
Leader
Scholarship

Volunteerism is central to the vibrancy of our communities. However, the *2000 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating* shows that the number of volunteers in Canada declined by 13 percent between 1997 and 2000. On December 5, 2001, the Prime Minister announced funding for the Canada Volunteerism Initiative (CVI), the legacy of IYV. With funding of \$43 million for five years, the CVI is the first ongoing program to come out of the Government's Voluntary Sector Initiative. Through the overall program and policy management of the Community Partnerships Program, it will encourage Canadians to participate in voluntary organizations; improve the capacity of organizations to benefit from the contributions of volunteers; and enhance the experience of volunteering. As well, funding has been provided for enhanced data collection, analysis, and dissemination to improve our understanding of the impact of volunteerism on Canada's social and economic well-being.

The **Canadian Studies Program** contributes to making Canada more cohesive and creative by fostering a greater sense of Canadian identity and attachment to the country. In October 2001, the Program helped sponsor a conference entitled “Giving the Future a Past: Teaching, Learning and Communicating the History of Canada”, which examined how history is most effectively taught, as well as the presence and relevance of history to our daily lives. About 800 scholars and researchers met with front-line educators to grapple with these challenges.

The year 2002 marked the 20th anniversary of the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. In April 2002, historians, legal scholars, judges, public policy specialists and human rights activists met in Ottawa to discuss the birth of the Charter, its effect on Canadian society, and the Charter’s role as a global phenomenon and a force in the development of Canadian democracy. The Department helped to plan the Charter anniversary celebrations and was a conference sponsor.

Canadian Heritage supports a range of **Aboriginal programs** including associations, women’s groups, communications societies and friendship centres. In 2001-02, the total for these grants and contributions expenditures was \$63.8 million.

As part of *Gathering Strength - Canada’s Aboriginal Action Plan*, the Department continued to support the establishment across Canada of **Urban Multipurpose Aboriginal Youth Centres** (UMAYC) that address the needs of urban Aboriginal youth. New Aboriginal Youth Advisory Committees have been established to engage young people in the review and selection of projects. UMAC gives Aboriginal youth the opportunity to make decisions about projects in their community, develop their leadership skills, and ensure that projects supported are culturally relevant and address their issues.

In addition, the Department supports the Aboriginal Languages Initiative to help revitalize and maintain Aboriginal languages for future generations of Aboriginal peoples. The Department renewed a **Canada-Nunavut Cooperation Agreement on the Development and Enhancement of the Inuit Language**, which provides funding for the preservation, development and enhancement of the Inuit Language in Nunavut. The funding has helped the Government of Nunavut deliver programs and services that promote the use of the Inuit language as a living and working language.

The Department supported activities of organizations in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories to ensure circulation of artists and artistic achievements. Funding for these projects has resulted in increased promotion and celebration of the arts in the North and increased capacity of the arts community. In May 2001, Canadian Heritage established a district office in Iqaluit to respond better to the needs of the people of Nunavut.

Canada's Multiculturalism Policy was 30 years old in 2001. During this time, multiculturalism has become a fundamental Canadian value, a key element of our shared citizenship. The **Multiculturalism Program** (\$7.5 million in 2001-02) worked to build connections across diverse communities and bridge differences so they do not become fault lines. This included initiatives to help develop strategies to eliminate barriers to full participation in Canadian society and foster institutional change to make public institutions more representative and accessible to ethnic and visible minorities. As an example, the Program provided \$55,000 to the Hate Crime & Bias Activity Steering Committee of London, Ontario, to study the nature, frequency, severity and impact of hate-motivated crime. As a result of the project, public opinion surveys have revealed an increased awareness of hate activities in London, and the municipality has provided funding for an office to implement the report's recommendations.

Another project supported by the Department was the Week of Action Against Racism held in Montreal during March 2002 with the theme "The Power of Art". More than 20,000 people participated in a variety of activities and not only learned of the harmful impacts of racism but were exposed to the great cultural and artistic richness of a diverse society. Canadian Heritage provided almost \$100,000 for this successful project that was undertaken jointly by four organizations.

In 2001, the Department led the domestic preparations for the **United Nations World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance** in Durban, South Africa. With support from the Multiculturalism Program, a number of community organizations from across Canada developed positive strategies to counter racism. For example, in Saskatchewan Street Culture Kidz in Regina, the YWCA in Prince Albert and the Ukrainian-Canadian Congress of Saskatchewan — were brought together to establish the Saskatchewan Youth Network Against Racism. The network is the foundation for training youth leaders on the principles of community development and for the introduction of a community economic development fund for youth. The network has begun connecting with youth across Canada, starting with Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Alberta.

In conjunction with the National Council of Visible Minorities and the Public Service Commission, the Department launched **Manitoba Embracing Change**, designed to recruit visible minorities from Manitoba to work in the federal public service. Thirteen outreach events were held, and more than 100 public service managers from 12 departments were given diversity training and leadership development courses.

The celebration of Canada Day is growing both in terms of the numbers of activities and the numbers of participants. In 2001-02, the **Celebrate Canada Program** allocated seed grants to 1,755 communities and organizations across Canada to celebrate during the 11-day period from National Aboriginal Day to Canada Day. In 2001, more than 19,000 students from across Canada participated in the **Canada Day Poster Challenge**. Winner Tiffany Fallwell of Lethbridge, Alberta, and 12 other finalists were flown to Ottawa for a three-day visit to the nation's capital.

More than five million people participated in activities funded by the Celebrate Canada Program in 2001.



Canada Day



2001 Winning Poster



Canada Day

For generations of Canadians, Maurice (Rocket) Richard embodies hockey excellence and Canadian values such as compassion, determination and respect. On June 27, 2001, a statue of The Rocket was unveiled in Gatineau's Jacques Cartier Park with funding from Canadian Identity Programs.



Other Initiatives

Efficient service delivery and program accountability are essential items in the Department's determination to contribute to a cohesive and creative country. Throughout 2001-02, the Department worked to fine-tune its processes and organization, sharpening its focus to serve Canadians. To better support its four key objectives, the Department reorganized its resources to take advantage of existing strengths. The result was a realignment into five sectors: cultural affairs; citizenship and heritage; public affairs and communications; international and intergovernmental affairs; and planning and corporate affairs.

The Department made significant progress in strengthening its relationships with the other **portfolio organizations**. The Department initiated a policy development process with the Canadian Heritage Portfolio organizations to develop an integrated Portfolio perspective on the arts, audio-visual and heritage/history sectors and in international and outreach activities. It developed and distributed to all Governor-in-Council appointees a publication to guide them in understanding their role and responsibilities, and the complex relationship between the institution they represent and the broader Government context.

In keeping with the commitment to excellence and performance, the Human Resources and Workplace Management Branch developed a **human resources strategy** founded on three pillars: building, developing and supporting the workforce. A key initiative in the implementation of the new strategy was the introduction of an improved performance management program, using interactive technology, based on providing continuous feedback to employees as well as learning plans that include activities well beyond the traditional boundaries of training.

Also in 2001-02, following an evaluation by the Canadian Human Rights Commission, the Department of Canadian Heritage was found to be in full compliance with the ***Employment Equity Act***. This success was achieved through a variety of innovative measures relating to recruitment and retention, and the establishment of a Senior Advisory Committee on Employment Equity and Diversity.

The Department began implementing the Government's **modern management/ comptrollership** agenda by establishing the Office of Modern Management. Work began on the four management priorities identified by a capacity assessment undertaken in the previous year: integrated planning and reporting; integrated risk management; values and ethics; and modern managers' practices and competencies. An action plan has been developed that integrates these priorities with steps to achieve excellence in grants and contributions management.

Transparency is a priority. The Department is determined to be a leader in making **audit and evaluation reports** — including management responses — accessible to the public. The Department translates and posts on its Internet site all its audit and evaluation reports, as well as annual audit and evaluation plans. Annual plans are now developed as part of a multi-year planning process that takes into consideration the risk environment within which the Department operates.

Providing electronic access to information, programs and services is a priority of the federal Government, and as progress continues toward the goal of making all services available in both official languages by 2005. Canadian Heritage's **Government On-Line** team is working to define the Department's specific needs, challenges and opportunities.

In December 2001, the **Canadian Heritage Pathfinder Project** was launched to create access to Government grants and contributions programs through the Internet. Clients of two programs — Official Languages and Canadian Culture Online — were selected to participate in a pilot project to submit their requests for grants and contributions on-line. The clients are from across the country and range from small volunteer groups with limited technology capabilities to large organizations that are using technology for the delivery of their programs. Clients who participated in the project emphasized their support for this approach.



Section IV: Consolidated Reporting

Sustainable Development

In keeping with the goals and objectives defined in its second Sustainable Development Strategy, the Department of Canadian Heritage has pursued its overarching commitment to minimize the biophysical impacts associated with departmental policies, programs and operations. In the wake of the recent evolution to the departmental structure and strategic framework, investments made in developing a better understanding of the social and cultural dimensions of sustainable development will acquire a new meaning in the coming year, especially in the context of the work surrounding the development of the Department's third Sustainable Development Strategy due in December 2003.

The Department continues to follow environmentally-friendly practices. For example, each year it trains several hundred staff on low-value procurement procedures that stress "green procurement" practices. Wherever possible, the Department buys environmentally-friendly products such as eco-paper, energy efficient printers and copiers that print on both sides of paper.

Materiel Management

Having completed its implementation of the Financial Information System in 2000-01, the Department concentrated on progress relating to the life-cycle management of moveable assets (estimated value \$13.0 million). This included the development of an in-house Asset Tracking System. The next step was to introduce bar-coding technology which significantly improved the ability to carry out a department-wide physical verification. With the verification completed, the tracking system was populated with current data. Procedures were also developed and training was delivered to key stakeholders in each Responsibility Centre and Region. As a final phase, the Department implemented a network version of the tracking system which was released early in 2002.

Procurement and Contracting

The Department of Canadian Heritage had a business volume in 2001-02 of approximately \$110 million. The Department continued to improve its procurement and contracting by establishing a “due diligence” regime. This regime is based on ensuring that managers exercise their challenge role; that procurement and contract files are complete; and that results are achieved in accordance with sound contracting and value-for-money principles.

Preliminary work was also done on a comprehensive contracting strategy aimed at enhancing awareness of best practices among managers; developing tools to assist in the identification and assessment of risks associated with contracting; and to provide training throughout the Department for all levels of management.



Section V: Financial Performance

A. Financial Performance Overview

In 2001-2002, the planned spending amount for the Department of Canadian Heritage was \$952,271,960. Throughout the year, additional funding was received bringing the Total Authorities to \$1,099,704,004. These additional resources were allocated to the following major initiatives:

(in millions \$)

Canadian Internet Cultural Content Strategy	28.3
Cultural Infrastructure	25.8
Amateur Sport Initiatives	14.6
Additional Identity and Multiculturalism programming	13.4
Canadian Research Institute on Linguistic Minorities	10.0
Cultural Trade Opportunities	6.8
Operating budget carried forward from the previous year	6.1
Contributions for Katimavik Program	3.0
Government On-line Initiatives	2.2

Authorities not used in 2001-2002 will be reprofiled to subsequent years as follows:

Operating budget will be carried forward according to Treasury Board policy	5.7
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B. Financial Summary Tables

1. Summary of Voted Appropriations
2. Comparison of Total Planned to Actual Spending
3. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending
4. Revenue
5. Statutory Payments
6. Transfer Payments Summary
7. Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line
8. Loans, Investments and Advances
9. Contingent Liabilities
10. Detailed Grants and Contributions

Table 1. Summary of Voted Appropriations

Financial Requirements by Authority (\$ millions)

Vote	2001-2002		
	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
1 Operating Expenditures	147.2	227.4	220.8
5 Grants and Contributions	787.2	853.6	849.0
(S) Salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors	0.9	1.0	1.0
(S) Payments under the <i>Lieutenant-Governors Superannuation Act</i>	0.5	0.6	0.6
(S) Supplementary Retirement Benefits - Former Lieutenant-Governors	0.2	0.1	0.1
(S) Contributions to Employee Benefit Plans	16.2	16.9	16.9
(S) Minister of Canadian Heritage - Salary and Motor Car Allowance	0.05	0.05	0.05
(S) Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	--	0.01	0.01
(S) Adjustment to the Accounts of Canada pursuant to section 64(2) of the <i>Financial Administration Act</i>	--	--	--
(S) Refunds of amounts credited to revenues in previous years	--	--	--
Total Budgetary	952.3	1,099.7	1,088.5
L15 Loans to Institutions and Public Authorities under the <i>Cultural Property Export and Import Act</i>	0.01	0.01	--
Total Department	952.3	1,099.7	1,088.5

Table 2. Comparison of Total Planned to Actual Spending

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

Business Lines	FTEs	Operating	Capital	Voted Grants and Contributions	Subtotal: Gross Voted Expenditures	Statutory Grants and Contributions	Total Gross Expenditures	Less: Respendable Revenues	Total Net Expenditures
Cultural Development and Heritage	477	52.6	--	309.1	361.7	--	361.7	4.5	357.2
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	477	72.5	--	337.3	409.8	--	409.8	4.5	405.3
(Actuals)	527	70.7	--	333.0	403.7	--	403.7	4.0	399.7
Canadian Identity	432	57.0	--	478.8	535.8	0.9	536.7	--	536.7
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	432	73.2	--	517.0	590.2	1.0	591.2	--	591.2
(Actuals)	474	71.9	--	516.7	588.6	1.0	589.6	--	589.6
Corporate Management	662	58.4	--	--	58.4	--	58.4	--	58.4
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	662	103.2	--	--	103.2	--	103.2	--	103.2
(Actuals)	833	99.1	--	--	99.1	--	99.1	--	99.1
Total Department - Budgetary	1,571	168.0	--	787.9	955.9	0.9	956.8	4.5	952.3
<i>(Total authorities)</i>	1,571	248.9	--	854.3	1,103.2	1.0	1,104.2	4.5	1,099.7
(Actuals)	1,834	241.7	--	849.7	1,091.4	1.0	1,092.4	4.0	1,088.5
Non-Budgetary									0.01
<i>(Total authorities)</i>									0.01
(Actuals)									--
Total Department									952.3
<i>(Total authorities-Department)</i>									1,099.7
(Actuals)									1,088.5
OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES									
Non-Respendable Revenues									54.0
<i>(Total authorities)</i>									68.8
(Actuals)									68.8
Cost of Services Provided by Other Departments									17.1
<i>(Total authorities)</i>									20.3
(Actuals)									20.2
Net Cost of the Program									915.4
<i>(Total authorities)</i>									1,051.2
(Actuals)									1,039.9

Note Numbers in normal text denote Planned Spending (2001-2002 Report on Plans and Priorities). Numbers in italics denote Total Authorities for 2001-2002 (Main and Supplementary Estimates and other authorities). **Bolded numbers** denote actual expenditures/revenues in 2001-2002 (shown in the Public Accounts). Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

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

Historical Comparison of Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (\$ millions)

Business Lines	2001-2002				
	Actual 1999-00	Actual 2000-01	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Cultural Development and Heritage	299.9	339.2	361.6	409.8	403.7
Canadian Identity	493.9	535.4	536.8	591.2	589.6
Corporate Management	95.5	106.4	58.4	103.2	99.1
Total - Gross Expenditures	889.4	981.0	956.8	1,104.2	1,092.4
Less: Respendable Revenues	3.4	3.2	4.5	4.5	4.0
Total - Net Expenditures	886.0	977.9	952.3	1,099.7	1,088.5
Non Budgetary	--	--	0.01	0.01	--
Total Department	886.0	977.9	952.3	1,099.7	1,088.5

Table 4. Revenue

Revenues by Business Line (\$ millions)

Responsible Revenues

Business Lines	Actual 1999-00	Actual 2000-01	2001-2002		Actual
			Planned Revenues	Total Authorities	
Cultural Development and Heritage					
Museum and Heritage Services	1.8	1.5	2.5	2.5	1.5
Canadian Audio-visual Certification Office	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.5
Total - Responsible Revenues	3.4	3.2	4.5	4.5	4.0
Non-Responsible Revenues					
Canadian Identity					
Federal-Provincial Lottery Agreement	53.7	55.2	54.0	56.8	56.8
Corporate Management					
Other Revenue	5.9	1.5	--	12.0	12.0
Total - Non-Responsible Revenues	59.6	56.7	54.0	68.8	68.8
Total Revenues	62.9	59.9	58.5	73.3	72.8

Table 5. Statutory Payments**Statutory Payments by Business Line (\$ millions)**

Business Lines	Actual 1999-00	Actual 2000-01	2001-2002		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Cultural Development and Heritage	6.6	4.2	4.9	4.9	4.9
Canadian Identity	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.1
Corporate Management	6.9	7.2	6.9	7.7	7.7
Total Department	18.8	17.1	17.9	18.7	18.7

Table 6. Transfer Payments Summary**Transfer Payments by Business Line (\$ millions)**

Business Line	Actual 1999-00	Actual 2000-01	2001-2002		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
GRANTS					
Cultural Development and Heritage	50.5	56.2	56.0	54.6	54.6
Canadian Identity	65.3	47.5	91.0	48.3	48.2
Total Grants	115.7	103.7	147.0	102.9	102.8
CONTRIBUTIONS					
Cultural Development and Heritage	210.1	234.6	253.1	282.6	278.5
Canadian Identity	376.7	430.2	387.8	468.8	468.4
Total Contributions	586.8	664.8	640.9	751.4	746.9
Total Transfer Payments - Department	702.5	768.5	787.9	854.3	849.7

Table 7. Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line

Comparison of 2001-2002 (RPP) Planned Spending and Total Authorities to Actual Expenditures by Organization and Business Line (\$ millions)

Organization	Cultural Development and Heritage	Canadian Identity	Corporate Management	TOTAL
Cultural Development	301.6			301.6
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>312.3</i>			<i>312.3</i>
(Actuals)	306.6			306.6
Arts and Heritage*	55.5			55.5
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>93.0</i>			<i>93.0</i>
(Actuals)	93.1			93.1
Canadian Identity		536.8		536.8
<i>(total authorities)</i>		<i>591.2</i>		<i>591.2</i>
(Actuals)		589.6		589.6
Strategic Management			22.8	22.8
<i>(total authorities)</i>			<i>32.2</i>	<i>32.2</i>
(Actuals)			31.2	31.2
Corporate Services			35.5	35.5
<i>(total authorities)</i>			<i>71.0</i>	<i>71.0</i>
(Actuals)			67.9	67.9
TOTAL	357.1	536.8	58.4	952.3
<i>(total authorities)</i>	<i>405.3</i>	<i>591.2</i>	<i>103.2</i>	<i>1,099.7</i>
(Actuals)	399.7	589.6	99.1	1,088.5
% of TOTAL	36.7%	54.2%	9.1%	100.0%

Note Numbers in normal text denote Planned Spending (2001-2002 Report on Plans and Priorities). Numbers in italics denote Total Authorities for 2001-2002 (Main and Supplementary Estimates and other authorities). **Bolded numbers** denote actual expenditures /revenues in 2001-2002 (shown in the Public Accounts). Due to rounding figures may not add to totals shown.

* Includes Non Budgetary items.

Table 8. Loans, Investments and Advances

Loans, Investments and Advances by Business Line (\$ millions)

Business Lines	Actual 1999-00	Actual 2000-01	2001-2002		
			Planned Spending	<i>Total Authorities</i>	Actual
Cultural Development and Heritage	--	--	0.01	<i>0.01</i>	--
Canadian Identity	--	--	--	--	--
Corporate Management	--	--	--	--	--
Total Department	--	--	0.01	<i>0.01</i>	--

Table 9. Contingent Liabilities

As per 2001-02 Public Accounts, the Department of Canadian Heritage has contingent liabilities which amount to \$1.6M. This information represents action suits which have been commenced against the Government but they are not yet actual liabilities.

Table 10. Detailed Grants and Contributions

Cultural Development and Heritage	Expenditures 2001-02
Publication Assistance Program	44,097,000
Stabilization Funds	3,177,622
Arts Organizations for Endowment Purposes	0
Import/Export of Cultural Property	1,054,525
Museums Assistance Program	5,240,012
Canadian Television Fund	99,550,000
Broadcasting Distribution	11,900,000
Radio Canada International	15,520,000
Book Publishing Industry Development Program	34,372,443
Sound Recording Development Program	9,226,018
Loan Loss Reserve Fund	4,500,000
National Training Program In Film & Video Sector	2,800,000
Canada Magazine Fund	31,854,308
Creators' Assistance Program	932,996
Collective Initiatives Program	1,374,741
New Musical Works Program	4,073,640
Trade Routes: Canada's Trade Opportunities	132,880
Canadian Feature Film Policy	1,950,000
Canada-TELUS New Media Learning Fund	1,000,000
Canada New Media Fund (Multimedia Investment Fund)	6,058,223
Canadian Culture On-Line Program	430,913
Partnerships Fund	2,282,488
Electronic Copyright Fund	1,750,722
E-commerce Enablement Fund	476,343
Applied Research in Interactive Media Program	1,000,000
Cultural Initiatives Program	9,910,712
Fathers of Confederation Building Trust	1,500,000
Canadian Conference of the Arts	590,000
National Arts Training Program	11,499,875
Arts and Heritage Organizations for Capacity Building Projects	0
Canadian Cultural Communities	0
Cultural Spaces Canada	14,458,865
Arts Presentation Canada	2,012,101
Federal/Provincial Agreements	444,151
Canada-France Agreement in the areas of museums	0
Museum Public Access	6,291,504
Canadian Museums Association	314,250
Special Authorities	1,257,753
<hr/>	
Total - Cultural Development and Heritage	333,034,085
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Canadian Identity**Expenditures
2001-02**

Promotion of Official Languages	60,617,787
Official Languages in Education	222,993,548
Canadian Research Institute on Linguistic Minorities	10,000,000
Foundations in support of the Francophone Youth Build Tomorrow's Communities Initiatives	3,500,000
Grants/Contributions to non-profit organizations, Canadian institutions, individuals, the private and public sectors and other levels of government for the purpose of furthering participation in Canadian society and to celebrate Canada Day	22,688,290
Lieutenant-Governors	
Newfoundland	28,800
Prince Edward Island	19,680
Nova Scotia	21,200
New Brunswick	21,200
Quebec	28,800
Ontario	28,800
Manitoba	25,000
Saskatchewan	25,000
Alberta	25,000
British Columbia	28,800
(S) Lieutenant-Governors Superannuation Act	573,492
(S) Lieutenant-Governors Retirement Benefits	143,119
Grants/Contributions to Aboriginal associations, Aboriginal women's groups, Aboriginal community groups, Aboriginal communication societies, Aboriginal friendship centres and associations specifically representing Aboriginal friendship centres	63,765,180
Multiculturalism	7,451,281
Community Partnerships (Contributions)	5,361,929
Information & Research on Canada	4,000,000
Exchanges Canada Program	11,770,700
Athlete Assistance Program	15,117,854
Vancouver 2010 Bid Corporation	6,600,000
National Sport Organizations	43,864,090
Games' Hosting Program	37,296,460
Special Authorities	694,100

Total - Canadian Identity**516,690,110**

GRAND TOTAL OF GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS**849,724,195**



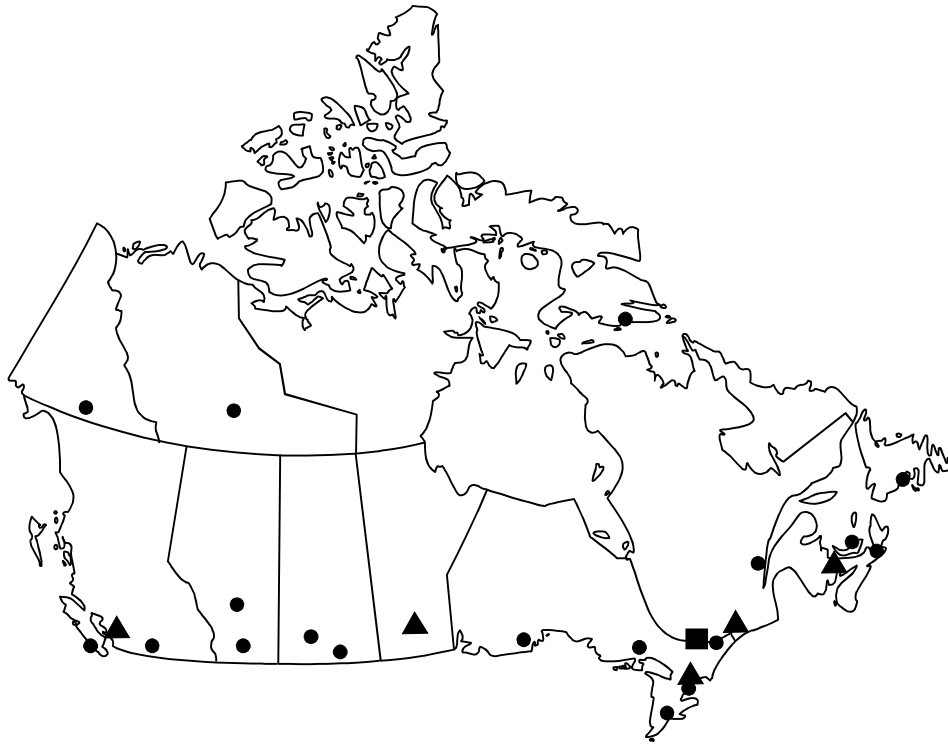
Section VI: Other Information

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

<i>Act to Incorporate the Jules et Paul-Emile Léger Foundation</i>	S.C. 1980-81-82-83, c. 85
<i>Bell Canada Act</i>	S.C., 1987, c.19
<i>Broadcasting Act</i>	S.C. 1991, c. 11
<i>Canada Council Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. C-2
<i>Canada National Parks Act</i>	S.C. 2000, c.32
<i>Canada Travelling Exhibitions Indemnification Act</i>	S.C. 1999, c. 29
<i>Canadian Film Development Corporation Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. C-16
<i>Canadian Heritage Languages Institute Act (not in force)</i>	S.C. 1991, c. 7
<i>Canadian Multiculturalism Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. 24 (4 th Supp.)
<i>Canadian Race Relations Foundation Act</i>	S.C. 1991, c. 8
<i>Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. C-22
<i>Cultural Property Export and Import Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. C-51
<i>Department of Canadian Heritage Act</i>	S.C. 1995, c. 11
<i>Department of Transport Act (Historic Canals)</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. T-18
<i>Dominion Water Power Act (Historic Canals and Parks Outside Yukon and the Northwest Territories)</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. W-4
<i>Fitness and Amateur Sport Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. F-25
<i>Foreign Publishers Advertising Services Act</i>	S.C. 1999, c. 23

<i>Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. 52 (4 th Supp.)
<i>Historic Sites and Monuments Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. H-4
<i>Holidays Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. H-5
<i>Income Tax Act (tax credits and National Arts Service Organizations)</i>	R.S.C. 1985 (5 th Supp.), as amended
<i>Investment Canada Act (Cultural Foreign Investment)</i>	R.S.C. (1985), c. 28 (1 st Supp.)
<i>Laurier House Act</i>	R.S.C. 1952, c. 163
<i>Lieutenant-Governors Superannuation Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. L-8
<i>Museums Act</i>	S.C. 1990, c. 3
<i>National Anthem Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. N-2
<i>National Archives of Canada Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, 1 (3 rd Supp.)
<i>National Arts Centre Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. N-3
<i>National Battlefields at Quebec Act</i>	S.C. 1907-08, cc. 57-58
<i>National Capital Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. N-4
<i>National Film Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. N-8
<i>National Flag of Canada Manufacturing Standards Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. N-9
<i>National Library Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. N-12
<i>National Symbol of Canada Act</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. N-17
<i>Official Languages Act (Part VII)</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. 31 (4 th Supp.)
<i>Parks Canada Agency Act</i>	S.C. 1998, c. 31
<i>Public Service Employment Act (Report to Parliament)</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. P-33
<i>Saguenay-St. Laurent Marine Park Act</i>	S.C. 1997, c. 37
<i>Salaries Act (Lieutenant-Governors)</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. S-3
<i>Status of the Artist Act (Part 1)</i>	S.C. 1992, c. 33
<i>Trade-marks Act (Use of National Symbols)</i>	R.S.C. 1985, c. T-13
<i>Waterton Glacier International Peace Park Act</i>	S.C. 1932, c. 55

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