



ESTIMATES

Citizenship and Immigration Canada

2000-2001
Estimates

Part III – Report on Plans and Priorities

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, which are tabled in the House of Commons by the President of the Treasury Board, consist of three parts:

Part I – The Government Expenditure Plan provides an overview of federal spending and summarizes both the relationship of the key elements of the Main Estimates to the Expenditure Plan (as set out in the Budget).

Part II – The Main Estimates directly support the *Appropriation Act*. The Main Estimates identify the spending authorities (votes) and amounts to be included in subsequent appropriation bills. Parliament will be asked to approve these votes to enable the government to proceed with its spending plans. Parts I and II of the Estimates are tabled concurrently on or before 1 March.

Part III – Departmental Expenditure Plans which is divided into two components:

- (1) **Reports on Plans and Priorities (RPPs)** are individual expenditure plans for each department and agency (excluding Crown corporations). These reports provide increased levels of detail on a business line basis and contain information on objectives, initiatives and planned results, including links to related resource requirements over a three-year period. The RPPs also provide details on human resource requirements, major capital projects, grants and contributions, and net program costs. They are tabled in Parliament by the President of the Treasury Board on behalf of the ministers who preside over the departments and agencies identified in Schedules I, I.1 and II of the *Financial Administration Act*. These documents are to be tabled on or before 31 March and referred to committees, which then report back to the House of Commons pursuant to Standing Order 81(4).
- (2) **Departmental Performance Reports (DPRs)** are individual department and agency accounts of accomplishments achieved against planned performance expectations as set out in respective RPPs. These Performance Reports, which cover the most recently completed fiscal year, are tabled in Parliament in the fall by the President of the Treasury Board on behalf of the ministers who preside over the departments and agencies identified in Schedules I, I.1 and II of the *Financial Administration Act*.

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 public funds.

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Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Report on Plans and Priorities

2000–2001



Approved by

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Elinor Caplan". The signature is fluid and cursive.

The Honourable Elinor Caplan
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration

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Section I: The Minister's Message

The 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 2000-01 to 2002-03. We enter this planning period with a clear vision for Canada's citizenship and immigration program.

On November 25, 1999, 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 may better reflect the true value of Canadian citizenship. I look forward to Parliament's review of Bill C-16 and to having a new Act in place as soon as possible.

Extensive national consultations have been conducted with provincial and territorial governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), key stakeholders and Canadians generally to hear directly their views on proposals for changes to our immigration and refugee policy and legislation. I will continue to consult broadly as I finalize proposals to change the *Immigration Act*, improve our refugee determination system in Canada and refugee selection abroad, and introduce measures to modernize and enhance client service. These changes will reflect our commitment to attract immigrants who will help to meet Canada's economic and social needs, to ensure the protection of genuine refugees through a fair and faster refugee determination process, and to maintain the integrity of the immigration and refugee systems.



CIC continues to support government-wide priorities and key horizontal issues, including the government's goal of building a stronger Canada by maximizing the social and economic benefits of immigration through the selection of newcomers to Canada. The Department's Immigration Plan for 2000 seeks to bring between 200,000 and 225,000 people as immigrants to Canada. As part of this plan, CIC will continue this country's humanitarian tradition toward refugees by accepting between 22,100 and 29,300 refugees and others in need of protection.

I remain committed to the long-term objective of immigration levels approaching one percent of our population. I intend to discuss a multi-year plan for the future with provincial and territorial governments, members of non-governmental organizations and others. This will enable us to clarify our intentions with regard to Canada's immigration program in the years to come and to examine a number

of key issues pertaining to immigration and the absorptive capacity of provinces and municipalities to welcome newcomers. It is my hope that this multi-year approach will enhance the Department's capacity to deliver on our commitments in a deliberate and effective fashion.

The Department is also renewing efforts to enhance client service, taking into account the wide variety of parties with an interest in citizenship and immigration programs. We are examining the many issues of importance to applicants for service, their sponsors, potential employers and representative organizations. We are also looking at critical issues for provinces and municipalities who welcome the benefits and assets newcomers bring, but who need to manage related public services. It is my belief that these renewed efforts will lead to the development of greater fairness and efficiencies in our service delivery as well as innovative approaches to the way we do business that reflect the changing needs of our clients and the rapidly evolving environment in which we work. I anticipate that this will result in fair and faster processing which will maintain the integrity of our programs while building a diverse yet cohesive society.

Immigrants have shaped this country and will continue to do so. The contributions they make to Canada instil in us a collective

pride in our social and economic values and heritage. As we look forward to the 21st century, CIC will continue to emphasize a collaborative approach to partnerships, both nationally and internationally. We will continue to focus on programs to invigorate the economy of Canada and our role in nation building through effective and efficient programs and processes for selecting and settling newcomers to Canada. Internationally, we will continue working with a number of organizations, such as the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations and others to address common concerns that require international solutions. We are also working bilaterally with many countries, including the United States, as migration issues are international in scope and often require international approaches.

Achieving these objectives will nevertheless present challenges to my department, our international and domestic partners, and communities across Canada. To meet these challenges while maintaining the integrity of our program, it will also be important to ensure that we have the appropriate tools and resources for the task. I look forward to meeting these challenges with the continuing support and commitment of my department in the coming year.

Management Representation
Report on Plans and Priorities
2000–2001

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the
2000-01 *Report on Plans and Priorities* (RPP) for
Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

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*;
- is comprehensive and accurate; and

- 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.

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Signed:



Name: Janice Cochrane

Date:

Title: Deputy Minister

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 the 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 (1985)* and the *Immigration Regulations, 1978*.

Roles

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 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 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.

Responsibilities

The Honourable Elinor Caplan, M.P., is the Minister responsible for Citizenship and Immigration Canada. The main responsibility for all departmental operations rests with the Deputy Minister, assisted by the Associate Deputy Minister. They are supported by three assistant deputy ministers (ADM's).

The ADM, Policy and Program Development, and the ADM, Operations, are jointly responsible for four business lines:

- Maximizing the Benefits of International Migration
- Maintaining Canada's Humanitarian Tradition
- Promoting the Integration of Newcomers
- Managing Access to Canada

These activities account for \$784.7 million and 2,983 full-time equivalents (FTEs). The ADM, Corporate Services, and the ADM, Policy and Program Development, are jointly responsible for managing the "Providing Corporate Services" business line. This business line accounts for \$94.5 million and 908 FTEs.

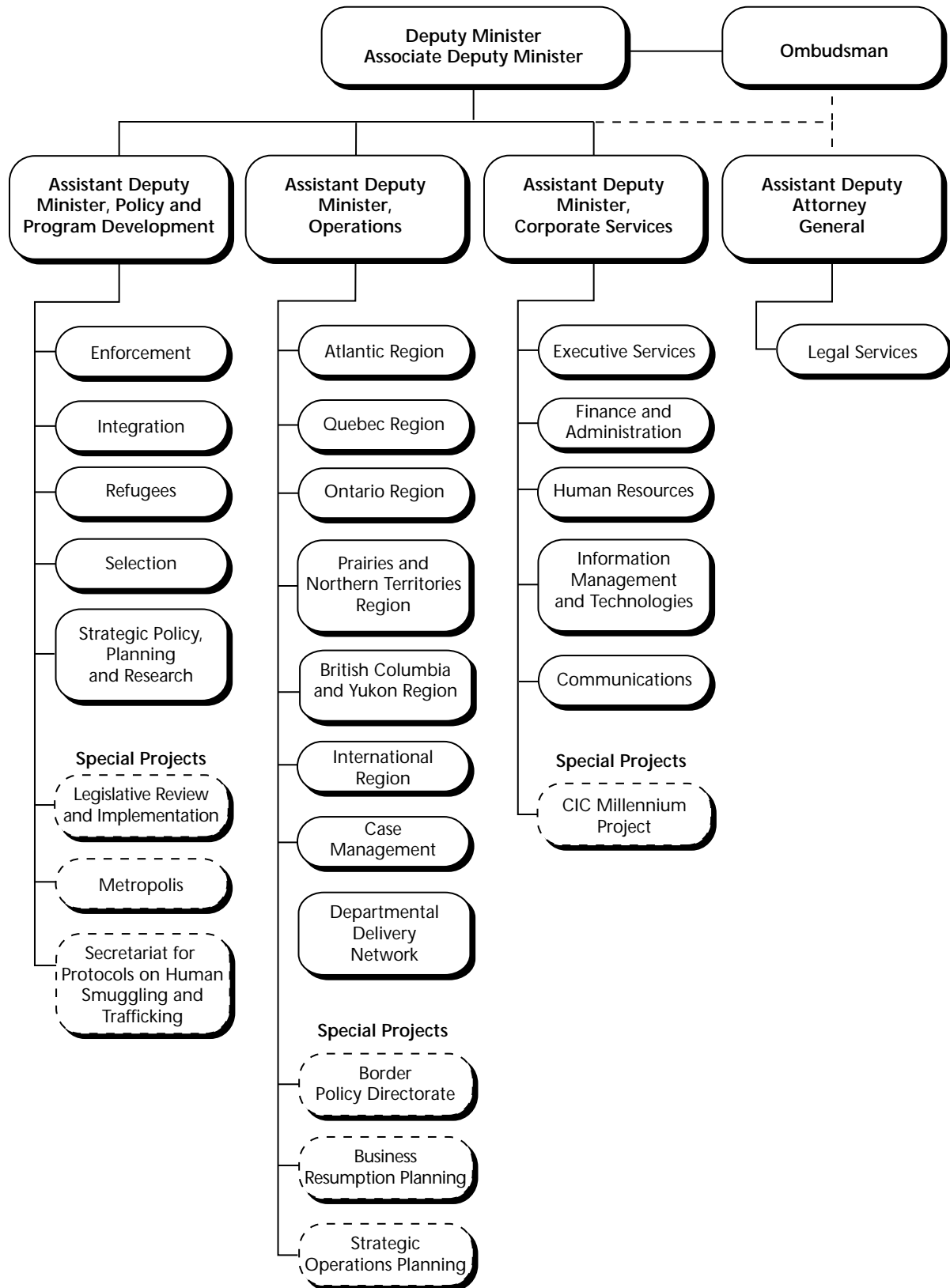
B. Departmental Objectives

The objective of the Department is to ensure that the movement of people into Canada and membership in Canadian society contribute to Canada's social and economic interests while protecting the health and safety of Canadians.

Its mission 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 supporting the settlement, adaptation and integration of newcomers; and
- managing access to Canada.

DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION CHART



C. External Factors Influencing the Department

Citizenship and Immigration Canada operates in an international environment in which worldwide population growth, market globalization and a wide variety of political, economic, social and environmental trends and events affect every aspect of our program. Because of global restructuring, enhanced transportation links, and changing trade and market forces, there are millions of people on the move worldwide and many migrants are pursuing new economic opportunities, whether on a permanent or temporary basis. This is reflected by increasing interest in Canada on the part of potential business and economic migrants, temporary workers, foreign students and visitors. CIC plays a central role in responding to the significant opportunities to participate in the expanding global trade and tourism created by these global movements. This situation also provides a potential pool of highly skilled workers who can enhance Canada's knowledge base and strategic advantage in an increasingly competitive global environment.

This global movement also includes many people who are fleeing civil war, or political or religious persecution, and who require protection. However, others are simply seeking to improve their opportunities. The growing gap between rich and poor citizens in most countries and between rich and poor countries is influencing who chooses to emigrate, legally or not. Breakdowns of social and legal structures and authority in many countries also provide impetus to those who would take advantage of particular situations for illegal gain.

Canada is assisted in addressing these concerns through increasing international cooperation in refugee protection and the prevention of migrant smuggling. With assistance from its international partners, CIC strives to meet the challenges of transnational organized crime and terrorism and the growth

of human smuggling and trafficking operations. The groups involved in these activities have increasingly strategic and sophisticated approaches in place. The International Organization for Migration estimates that the worldwide profits accruing to organized crime from the smuggling of human beings are between \$5 and \$7 billion. Canada, along with other countries, has become a target for members of international criminal organizations based in Eastern Europe, Russia, Asia and Latin America. CIC is combating organized crime and terrorism by expanding security and criminality information-sharing activities with its international partners. In particular, the Department is working on key initiatives, including the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime process, the G-8 protocol and two related protocols: one on migrant smuggling and another on trafficking in women and children. CIC is also very active in many international forums, including the Inter-Governmental Consultations Working Group based in Geneva, and in discussions with the European Union on international migration. We are also working bilaterally with the United States on a common vision for managing admission to our respective territories to ensure the safety and security of our citizens, while facilitating access for frequent travellers.

This dynamic international environment also tests our ability to manage our humanitarian efforts, in particular the refugee program, and to respond to international crises such as Kosovo. Further, the recent arrival of boats off the West Coast carrying migrants underlines the challenges of balancing humanitarian and enforcement objectives, as well as related contingency planning. These and other international crises can arise at any time and are, generally, outside of any department or government's ability to control. This emphasizes the need for the Department to be prepared at all times to respond to urgent and often unpredictable events.

Domestically, immigration and refugee policies are instrumental in supporting broader governmental objectives such as building a healthy society and economy, advancing our humanitarian commitments and securing a high quality of life for our citizens. In pursuing the opportunities provided by globalization and free trade, CIC plays an important role in facilitating the entry of workers, business people and investors who have high-level transferable skills that can enhance Canada's human and financial capital and develop a knowledge-based economy. The Department also facilitates the entry of visitors and students who build trade and cultural ties. As well, the admission of temporary workers can help meet Canada's short-term labour market needs, responding to business requirements for highly skilled workers who can assist Canada in fostering economic growth and developing a competitive advantage in the global economy. It must be recognized, however, that with these opportunities come new challenges. The process of identifying from our potential client pool those with the requisite education and skills has become more difficult, in part because many with the greatest desire to emigrate for economic opportunity often have the fewest qualifications. This is particularly challenging as we move increasingly toward source countries where there are processing complexities and concerns regarding program integrity.

In managing our immigration program and supporting related economic and trade opportunities, the Department continues to lead the North American Free Trade Agreement Temporary Entry Working Group. It is also involved in similar undertakings, for example, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum and ongoing negotiations on the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) free trade agreement. As well, CIC supports the preparations of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) for the upcoming negotiations of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) and the World Trade Organization.

The Department also supports other government-wide priorities: the need for fiscal responsibility; the increased requirements for integrated policy development across the government; the Social Union Framework Agreement; and strengthening relationships, particularly with the provinces, the voluntary sector and Canadian citizens.

In his last review of CIC, the Auditor General recommended a major review of our refugee determination process both to ensure its integrity and to improve its effectiveness and efficiency. In that regard, CIC and the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB) have entered into a strong partnership to work together on administrative and policy changes to improve the system. Through this strengthened relationship, we are better able to support the government's commitments on immigration and refugee policies and programs.

Public opinion also plays an important role in shaping the domestic environment. For the past year, media coverage of CIC's policies and programs has been high, due in large measure to Kosovo relief efforts and the boat arrivals off the coast of British Columbia last summer. Intense public and media scrutiny of future policy development and implementation will, in all likelihood, continue. Key activities, including legislative reform, a multi-year levels planning initiative, client service initiatives and the wide variety of plans spelled out in this report are designed to address these various influences. The challenge remains to ensure that CIC can continue to respond quickly and efficiently to a rapidly evolving environment without compromising program integrity.

D. Departmental Planned Spending

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

	Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Budgetary Main Estimates	677.5	878.5	650.4	650.7
Non-budgetary Main Estimates (gross)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Less Respendable Revenue (gross)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Main Estimates	677.5	878.5	650.4	650.7
Adjustments**	232.9	0.7	74.4	59.3
Net Planned Spending	910.4*	879.2	724.8	710.0
Less Non-respendable Revenue	364.1	349.1	349.1	349.1
Plus Cost of Services Received without Charge	183.8	189.3	189.3	189.3
Net Cost of Program	730.1	719.4	565.0	550.2
Full-Time Equivalents	3,934	3,891	3,815	3,815

Explanation of change. Forecast Spending for 1999-00 includes additional resources related to the Kosovo relief effort, marine arrivals in British Columbia, and the Year 2000 project. Planned Spending for 2000-01 includes resources related to the Kosovo initiative, Settlement contributions that were reprofiled from 1999-00 and additional resources related to migrant smuggling, backlog clearance and providing essential public services. Planned Spending for 2001-02 and beyond declines due to the cessation of funding related to Kosovo, migrant smuggling and War Crimes and the beginning of the Year 2000 loan repayment period.

* Reflects the best forecast of total net planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.

** Adjustments are to accommodate approvals obtained since the Annual Reference Level Update (ARLU) exercise and to include Budget initiatives.

Section III: Business Line Objectives, Strategies and Planned Results

A. Planned Spending by Business Line

3.1 Net Planned Program Spending by Business Line (\$ millions)

Business Line	Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Maximizing the Benefits of International Migration	88.3	130.2	130.2	115.2
Maintaining Canada's Humanitarian Tradition	230.5	161.7	82.7	82.7
Promoting the Integration of Newcomers	315.2	320.4	309.4	309.4
Managing Access to Canada	146.9	172.4	124.2	124.2
Providing Corporate Services	129.5	94.5	78.3	78.5
Net Planned Spending	910.4*	879.2	724.8	710.0

Explanation of change. Forecast Spending for 1999-00 includes additional resources related to the Kosovo relief effort, migrant smuggling, and the Year 2000 project. Planned Spending for 2000-01 includes resources related to the Kosovo initiative, Settlement contributions that were re-profiled from 1999-00 and additional resources related to migrant smuggling, backlog clearance and providing essential public services.

* Reflects the best forecast of total net planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.

B. Objectives, Strategies and Planned Results

This table presents the Department's strategies with respect to each of its objectives as adapted from the 1999 Annual Report to Parliament by the President of the Treasury Board.

Citizenship and Immigration Canada has a budget of \$879.2 million

CIC Objectives	Strategies	Page
To provide Canadians with:	To be demonstrated by:	
Maximum economic and social benefit from the global movement of people	• Achievement of target immigration levels	13
	• Family reunification of immigrants with Canadian sponsors	13
	• Selection of business immigrants, including investors	14
	• Selection of immigrants capable of adapting to the Canadian labour market	14
	• Admission of visitors and foreign students whose presence in Canada stimulates demand for goods and services	14
	• Admission of temporary workers whose presence in Canada fills skill gaps in the domestic labour market	14
	• Admission of temporary workers who transfer to Canadian workers in-demand occupational skills	14
Protection of refugees at home and abroad	• Achievement of the target for government-assisted and privately sponsored refugees	16
	• An effective and more responsive refugee resettlement program	16
	• Enhancement of Canada's influence on international initiatives to protect refugees	
	• Ensuring continuing effective and efficient working arrangements between the Immigration and Refugee Board and CIC	17
Support for the settlement, adaptation and integration of newcomers into Canadian society	• Successful integration of newcomers into Canadian society	18
	• Advancement of arrangements designed to improve the delivery of settlement services	19
	• According full participation in Canadian society to eligible permanent residents through the granting of citizenship	19
	• Ensuring effective promotion and understanding of citizenship and integration issues	19
Management of access to Canada with a fair and effective enforcement strategy	• Departmental activities that contribute to the protection of Canadian society	20
	• Interdiction of individuals attempting to enter Canada with improper documentation	21
	• Reports on and, if necessary, detention of individuals who have contravened the <i>Immigration Act</i>	21
	• Removal of people who are not eligible for admission to Canada, especially those who pose a threat to Canadian society	21

Maximizing the Benefits of International Migration

A. Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalent (FTEs)

Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
\$88.3M 1,216 FTEs	\$130.2M 1,216 FTEs	\$130.2M 1,216 FTEs	\$115.2M 1,216 FTEs

Explanation of change. Planned Spending for 2000-01 includes providing essential public services resources and resources related to backlog clearance. Planned Spending in 2002-03 declines due to reduced backlog-clearance funding.

B. Business Line Objective and Description

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 persons 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 sustainability of the Canadian public health system posed by potential immigrants, visitors, temporary workers and foreign students.

C. Strategies and Planned Results

The Immigration Plan

The Department's Immigration Plan for 2000 seeks to bring 200,000 to 225,000 immigrants to Canada. This includes 177,900 to 195,700 immigrants and 22,100 to 29,300 refugees.

To meet this target level, the Department will develop measures to deploy the required resources overseas and improve client services through processing efficiencies. It also proposes to develop a multi-year planning framework to ensure that annual immigration levels are planned and implemented, taking into account the broader national and international contexts. Consultations with provincial and territorial governments will be a key element in elaborating this planning process.

Family Reunification

CIC plans to facilitate family reunification by modernizing the definition of "family" to make it more relevant to contemporary society. Legislative and policy changes will be pursued in conjunction with broader federal government initiatives such as the omnibus legislation on reciprocal rights and obligations for same-sex and common-law partners, and CIC's review of the immigration legislation. Equal treatment for the entry into Canada of adopted foreign-born children through Bill C-16, the proposed new Citizenship of Canada Act, will also be pursued.

Economic Stream – Business and Skilled Worker Immigrants

CIC plans to develop new policies and procedures that will improve the economic benefits derived from business immigrants, through the process of legislative reform. CIC will make the selection of business immigrants more effective by implementing objective and verifiable definitions for this activity. It will continue to evaluate the effectiveness of selection elements, such as age, education and language, to determine their impact on economic performance in Canada. Subsequent changes to these factors will be weighed on the basis of verifiable research data. Post-landing requirements for business immigrants will be made more objective and transparent. The self-employed category will be streamlined to avoid duplication with business and skilled worker programs while maintaining a means of selecting exceptional artistic and cultural contributors, and self-employed farmers.

Provincial Nominees Program

In fiscal year 2000-01, CIC will likely complete negotiations for, and sign, provincial nominee agreements with Prince Edward Island and the Yukon Territory. As well, evaluations of program activity to date in Manitoba and Saskatchewan will be completed and made available during the year.

Admission of Foreign Students

In 2000-01, CIC will develop various policy initiatives to facilitate the entry of foreign students into Canada. Policies will also seek to facilitate the processing of permanent residence applications for students studying in Canada who meet the selection criteria.

Consultations with the Advisory Committee on International Students and Immigration (ACISI) will continue. ACISI brings together key stakeholders in international education such as public and private educational associations, as well as representatives from other government departments. CIC will also work closely with partners in other departments to improve employment-related provisions for students.

Admission of Temporary Workers

CIC and Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) will work together to complete the implementation of the redesigned Temporary Foreign Worker (TFW) Program. The TFW Program redesign responds to employers' demands for faster, more facilitative processing of employment authorizations for workers destined to fill labour shortages. Activities will centre on the implementation of the Program at the field level, program promotion and external clients.

International Agreements

CIC has the responsibility for ensuring that Canada's immigration concerns are represented within existing and potential trade agreements. These immigration concerns primarily relate to the temporary entry of business persons and the guarantee of greater transparency. Our international commitments include leading Canadian delegations in the North American Free Trade Agreement Temporary Entry Working Group and in the Canada-Chile Free Trade Agreement. CIC will also continue to support the efforts of the Canadian government and DFAIT in liberalizing trade through participation in the negotiation of new trade agreements with the EFTA, the FTAA and APEC.

Immigration Health Issues

CIC is committed to the increased protection of public health and to limiting excessive demands on Canada's publicly funded health and social services systems. At present, applicants identified with active, infectious diseases that pose a danger to public health are deemed medically inadmissible until appropriately treated. Applicants with inactive or treated diseases are permitted to enter Canada, but are placed under medical surveillance whereby they must report to the public health authority in the province or territory of destination. Applicants identified as being likely to represent excessive demands on Canadian health and social services are deemed medically inadmissible.

CIC will work with Health Canada and the provinces and territories to improve the medical surveillance system and the immigration medical examination of refugee claimants. CIC has developed an objective definition of excessive demand and is awaiting responses from the provinces and territories on this issue. Supportive new routine tests for excessive demand conditions will then be proposed. New routine tests for conditions that pose a danger to public health will be based upon evidence-based research currently being conducted by Health Canada.

Access to Trades and Professions

CIC is committed to supporting the provinces and territories in their efforts to develop an infrastructure for the assessment and recognition of foreign credentials. In this regard, CIC will continue to co-chair the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Working Group on Access to Professions and Trades. As a follow-up to a major national conference on Qualification Recognition in the 21st Century, CIC will continue to encourage the expansion of credential assessment services and work with the provinces to provide more information to clients abroad on credential assessment services and links to professional and trade associations. CIC and HRDC will develop a Web site for stakeholders to share information and best practices. It will also continue to support provincial initiatives to develop standards for quality assessment and the portability of credentials.

Planned Results

- Achievement of target immigration levels of 200,000 to 225,000 newcomers to Canada for 2000.
- Tabling in Parliament of the Immigration Plan for the year 2001 on or before November 1, 2000.
- Introduction of amendments to the Immigration Regulations to include common-law and same-sex partners in the regulatory definition of family class.
- Introduction of provisions in the new Citizenship of Canada Act to provide equal treatment for the adopted and biological children of Canadian citizens.
- The reform of legislation and policies will provide the opportunity to move forward on a number of policy initiatives. These include the strengthening of family reunification by creating a more objective and modern definition of family and streamlining the immigration process for spousal applications. Moreover, proposals aimed at increasing the integrity of the medical screening of immigrants and non-immigrants will be introduced. Finally, to increase the benefits of economic migration, simpler, more effective, and comprehensible selection criteria will be developed along with new immigration processing procedures for temporary workers in Canada.
- Development of a new model for the selection of economic stream immigrants.
- Launch of the first phase of the redesigned Temporary Foreign Worker Program.
- Development of a strategy with Health Canada, the provinces and territories, other partners and stakeholders to improve the existing medical surveillance system and compliance with early immigration medical examinations of refugee claimants.

Maintaining Canada's Humanitarian Tradition

A. Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
\$230.5M 108 FTEs	\$161.7M 108 FTEs	\$82.7M 108 FTEs	\$82.7M 108 FTEs

Explanation of change: Additional resources related to CIC's response to the Kosovo relief effort are included in both the 1999-00 Forecast and 2000-01 Planned Spending.

B. Business Line Objective and Description

The objective of this 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, including through voluntary repatriation, local integration, resettlement in another country or through regional approaches to responsibility sharing;
- develops and implements policies and programs in support of Canada's commitments and protection obligations both domestically and internationally;
- selects government 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 Resettlement Assistance Program (RAP);

- 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 through the establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between CIC and the IRB.

C. Strategies and Planned Results

Achievement of the Government-assisted Refugee Target

In 2000, CIC plans to achieve the government-assisted refugee target of 7,300 as well as achieving at least the minimum of the range of 2,800 to 4,000 privately sponsored refugees from abroad.

Refugee Resettlement Program

Decisions on achieving the overseas refugee targets have a broad impact on matters ranging from the targeting, selection and sourcing of refugees to the establishment of program initiatives and infrastructure to transport and integrate refugees in Canadian destinations. These are addressed by the Refugee Resettlement Program.

CIC is committed to making the Refugee Resettlement Program more effective and responsive. To accomplish this, the Department will continue to develop more flexible approaches to the selection of refugees.

The Department is also committed to the expeditious processing of refugees who are

in need of urgent protection. Accordingly, the Department proposes to work in cooperation with non-governmental organizations who will assist with locating, identifying and undertaking initial case preparation services relating to the processing of refugees overseas. Two pilot projects are currently under way in this regard. The Urgent Protection pilot will guide CIC's efforts to establish procedures for swifter processing through more effective arrangements between governmental and non-governmental partners. The Overseas Service Provider pilot will help assess the usefulness and role of international NGOs. The assessment of both pilots will be carried out in fiscal year 2000-01.

Refugee Determination in Canada

In supporting Canada's humanitarian protection commitment and obligations toward refugees both domestically and internationally, the Department continuously strives to improve the efficiency and integrity of the inland refugee determination system.

Building on proposed legislative and policy directions for the millennium, the Department plans to introduce new policies and procedures that will strengthen refugee protection while minimizing abuses to the system. These include consolidating decision making on protection and expanding protection grounds; streamlining the refugee determination process; tightening eligibility criteria; developing a strategy with regard to ministerial interventions; and implementing new measures to deal with undocumented arrivals.

The Department will adopt new administrative approaches to speed up the processing of all elements of the refugee determination system, from the initial filing of a refugee claim through to either landing or removal. Particular attention will be paid to accelerating processing for detained refugee claimants.

As part of the portfolio management arrangement with the IRB, the Department will conduct a review of administrative processes at the initial stages of the refugee determination system (prior to the hearing at the IRB) and determine ways to improve

the coordination of information and reduce processing delays. The Department will also work more closely with members of the community to ensure that refugee claimants are assisted in understanding the requirements and in completing the forms, where necessary.

In order to meet the Minister's ongoing commitment to reduce the waiting period for landing to three from five years for undocumented Convention refugees as defined in the Undocumented Convention Refugee in Canada Class, the regulations will be amended and the results monitored.

The *Humanitarian Designated Classes Regulations* will also be amended to conform to proposed legislation on modernizing benefits to ensure equal treatment of same-sex and common-law partners.

Planned Results

- Achievement of targeted government-assisted refugee levels of 7,300 and the minimum of the range of 2,800 to 4,000 privately sponsored refugees from abroad, as well as the landing in Canada of 10,000 to 15,000 refugees and 2,000 to 3,000 of their dependants abroad.
- The proposed update of legislation and policies will provide the impetus for achieving a number of results, including more flexible criteria to select refugees according to their need for protection and long-term settlement; swifter processing of urgent protection cases through the piloting of more effective cooperative arrangements between the government and private sponsors; new procedures to allow for the concurrent case processing of family members; testing and evaluation of the refugee resettlement model; partnerships with in-Canada and overseas NGOs to locate, identify and resettle refugees in urgent need of protection; and an Internet site to share information with all key partners.
- Development of an operational framework for the implementation of proposed legislative and regulatory changes to the refugee determination system in Canada.

- Examination of the current operating processes of the front end refugee determination system, beginning when the person claims refugee status and ending when the claim is referred to the IRB. New methods of operating will be considered in order to streamline and standardize processes.
- Monitoring the effectiveness of new regulations for the Undocumented Convention Refugee in Canada Class and related initiatives.

Promoting the Integration of Newcomers

A. Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
\$315.2M 418 FTEs	\$320.4M 418 FTEs	\$309.4M 418 FTEs	\$309.4M 418 FTEs

Explanation of change: 1999-00 Forecast Spending is lower than 2000-01 Planned Spending because of a payment under the Canada-Quebec Accord that relates to 1998-99 and the reprofiling from 1999-00 to 2000-01 of contributions related to settlement services.

B. Business Line Objectives and Description

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

This business line:

- develops policies and programs that promote integration and citizenship;
- provides basic assistance to newcomers upon arrival in Canada;
- 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*.

C. Strategies and Planned Results

Integration of Newcomers

CIC is committed to maximizing the benefits of an effective and efficient delivery of settlement programs to newcomers both overseas and across Canada. In 1999, a new settlement allocation model was developed to govern the distribution of settlement program funding. To improve the model, and to encourage comparable services in all regions, all stakeholders agreed that there was a need for more data collection. In 2000-01, the Department will develop and begin to implement a settlement accountability framework that will include performance measures, a national data collection and reporting system, and a management control component. Consultations to seek consensus on performance measures will take place through working groups comprised of representatives from CIC, provincial and territorial governments and NGOs. Service provider organizations across Canada will assist in pilot testing the framework. Provinces currently administering settlement programs and

services through federal-provincial agreements will collaborate in this endeavour.

Discussions are under way with international NGOs to expand the sites where overseas orientation is offered to refugees and immigrants. This will assist newcomers in better adapting to Canada. The Department is reviewing the Host Program whereby newcomers are matched with Canadians who help them to adjust and establish themselves in their communities. In 2000-01, CIC will seek to expand the program to match more youth with business mentors.

Advancement of Arrangements

With the successful finalization of settlement administrative agreements with British Columbia and Manitoba in 1999, CIC is now pursuing other forms of collaboration to improve the delivery of settlement services. In 2000-01, CIC will work with Alberta to finalize a co-management approach for settlement programming and will pursue discussions with Yukon.

Canadian Citizenship

The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration will seek passage of Bill C-16, the revised *Citizenship Act*, to modernize the legislative expression of what it means to be Canadian and to reinforce the integrity, effectiveness and equity of the process through which citizenship is acquired.

The Department will develop the regulations, administrative processes, policies and procedures needed to implement the new legislation. It will also develop the necessary transitional measures to preserve the integrity of program delivery. Focused consultations will continue with provinces, territories and non-governmental groups to ensure a clear understanding of the changes.

CIC is committed to maintaining public confidence in the citizenship process by reducing or eliminating fraud and the potential for fraud within the citizenship application

process. To this end, the National Quality Assurance Program will be refined. In addition, CIC will analyze data that can then be translated into profiles demonstrating that persons falling into certain categories may be more likely to withhold information about criminal activities. These profiles can then be used as tools to assist the Department in detecting risks to program integrity. Once the profiles have been developed, they will be piloted in the Ontario Region to test the validity of the methodology used. The validation of the pilot profiles is expected to take place in early 2001-02.

Promotion

To ensure effective promotion and understanding of citizenship and integration issues, CIC will initiate a "Welcome Home" campaign in March 2000 which will be directed at primary school children and which will ask them to send messages of welcome to new Canadians during 2000 and 2001. There will be thousands of citizenship and reaffirmation ceremonies and special events across the country to promote awareness of the importance of citizenship.

The Department will also launch Citizenship Week in October 2000 which will focus on the value of citizenship. In addition to holding a wide range of events across Canada, a Citizenship Week poster and activity guide will be widely distributed to help celebrate the Week.

Planned Results

- Development and implementation of the first phase of a settlement accountability framework, including performance measures, a national data collection and reporting system, and a management control module.
- Improved delivery of settlement services through closer collaboration with provinces and territories.

- Enhancement of the value and integrity of Canadian citizenship through the passage and implementation of the new Citizenship of Canada Act.
- Reduced potential for fraud and misuse of documents through the development of profiles that can help identify potential risks to program integrity in the citizenship application process and enhancements to the process of issuing citizenship certificates.
- Increased awareness of the responsibilities and obligations conferred by citizenship through promotion activities and product development.

Managing Access to Canada

A. Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalent

Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
\$146.9M 1,260 FTEs	\$172.4M 1,241 FTEs	\$124.2M 1,167 FTEs	\$124.2M 1,167 FTEs

Explanation of change: Planned Spending for 2000-01 includes additional resources to respond to migrant smuggling and additional funding related to providing essential public services. Planned Spending for 2001-02 reflects the end of the three-year funding provided for War Crimes and funding provided to respond to migrant smuggling.

B. Business Line Objectives and Description

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 Canadian society.

This business line:

- develops 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;
- contributes to the management of international migration and travel by combating illegal migration, including trafficking in people, while facilitating the movement of legitimate travellers;
- admits to Canada persons who comply with the *Immigration Act* and Regulations;
- denies admission to those who do not comply, including criminals and terrorists;
- detects abuse of the citizenship, immigration and refugee programs;
- manages Citizenship and Immigration Canada cases before IRB, Federal Court and other tribunals;
- detains persons who pose a serious risk to Canadians or who would not appear for immigration proceedings; and
- removes persons not legally entitled to remain in Canada.

C. Strategies and Planned Results

Protection of Canadian Society

The arrival of boats containing migrants off the coast of British Columbia during the summer of 1999 highlighted the need to improve CIC's ability to deal with the immediate contingencies around organized, large-scale movements of smuggled migrants.

CIC is examining a number of policy options, including increased penalties and seizure of assets, that would specifically target the criminals who perpetrate and gain from these smuggling operations and deter future incidents. On the international front, CIC continues to play a key role in negotiations related to the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (including the two protocols related to the smuggling of and trafficking in persons) and, with their successful conclusion, anticipates beginning implementation over the coming year.

The Department plans to develop a national criminal and security screening process to be applied to refugee claimants when they initially file their claims. This measure will identify individuals who are a potential threat to Canadians much earlier in the process than is currently the case. As part of its overall protection strategy, the Department intends to advance the development of a secure permanent resident identity document. Such a document will increase the level of confidence in Canadian documentation and deter the smuggling of migrants into North America with the concomitant threat of organized crime.

The Department continues work on the Border Vision initiative, 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 agreed that both countries would pursue a regional approach in developing a response to illegal migration. Under the Border Vision initiative, working groups have been set up with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (USINS) and the State Department to meet the common challenge of protecting our populations from the threats posed by transnational crime and international terrorism while enhancing the legitimate movement of nationals between the two countries.

Thus far, the Department has signed a statement of mutual understanding with the USINS and the U.S. State Department to coordinate the approach to prevent cross-border movements of members of criminal

organizations, terrorists and human smugglers. CIC plans to continue to build on this success.

Interdiction of Improperly Documented Individuals

Activities devoted to preventing illegal migrants from reaching Canada are key to any effective enforcement program in terms of cost to the taxpayer, program integrity and public safety. Prevention lies at the heart of the work that CIC is doing to improve its human and technical capacity to compile and analyze intelligence information and to work with other countries; to assist in developing a system of data collection on irregular migration; to work toward interdiction cooperation agreements with the United Kingdom and the Netherlands; to support an effective interdiction program overseas through an expanded network of foreign-based control officers; to develop innovative strategies in cooperation with the United States to deter irregular migration; and to improve proactive enforcement work at ports of entry (such as disembarkation screening of airline passengers and surveillance strategies along our land border between ports of entry in cooperation with law enforcement partners, in particular to combat people smuggling).

Detention

Detention is a key enforcement tool for maintaining public safety and ensuring compliance with the *Immigration Act*. However, CIC has an obligation to apply this tool judiciously given its costs and implications for individual rights. CIC has an effective program to intercept inadmissible travellers overseas before they reach Canada, where their detention would become an issue. However, the challenges of irregular migration continue to shift as the increase of organized people smuggling to Canada amply demonstrates. CIC's challenge is to manage the process efficiently and to ensure that tax dollars spent on detention link directly to an effective removals program. For this reason, CIC is reviewing policies and detention

practices across the country. In addition, the Department is developing performance indicators to measure the effectiveness of detention activities in supporting the business line objectives.

Modern War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity

CIC, the Department of Justice and the Solicitor General will develop approaches to continue with the government-wide initiative to deal with modern war crimes and crimes against humanity cases. This initiative has been funded for three years up to 2000-01.

Planned Results

- Enhanced methods for dealing with the mass arrivals of smuggled migrants.
- Enhancements to CIC's ability to minimize risks to Canadian society.
- Improvement of CIC's interdiction of improperly documented migrants as measured by the number of interdictions and the number of undocumented arrivals at Canadian airports.
- Development of a more secure identity document for permanent residents.

Providing Corporate Services

A. Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalent

Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
\$129.5M 932 FTEs	\$94.5M 908 FTEs	\$78.3M 906 FTEs	\$78.5M 906 FTEs

Explanation of changes: Forecast Spending for 1999-00 includes resources related to the Year 2000 project and one-time allocations of funding for the carry forward provision and workload-related pressures. Planned Spending for 2001-02 has been reduced due to the commencement of the Year 2000 loan repayment schedule extending over three years.

B. Business Line Objectives and Description

The objective of the business line, Providing Corporate Services, is to promote organizational effectiveness and to support the Department in adapting to its changing environment through the management of resources, information and partnerships.

Support for government-wide initiatives, including human resources renewal, modernized comptrollership, enhanced policy research capacity, modernized delivery of services and the Universal Classification Standard (UCS), are included in this business line.

This business line:

- coordinates Citizenship and Immigration Canada's (CIC) planning and review processes;
- manages the spending and use of public funds;
- provides administrative, financial and personnel services to the department and functional guidance to Service Line and Program Delivery Directors General;
- develops and oversees cost-recovery/revenue-generation activities;

- manages, co-ordinates 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;
- coordinates the development of citizenship and immigration policy and positions the Department within the government's socio-economic agenda;
- designs and disseminates information about CIC's goals, policies, programs and activities;
- influences the operating environment of the program to facilitate its success by promoting the contribution of newcomers to Canadian society;
- responds to case inquiries and requests for information;
- co-ordinates the department's relations with provincial governments, non-governmental organizations, international organizations and other government departments and agencies; and
- manages all aspects of recruitment, classification, promotion, training and employee relations.

Modernizing Legislation

Further to the January 1999 release of CIC's public discussion document, *Building on a Strong Foundation for the 21st Century*, the Department continues to pursue the modernization of Canada's immigration and refugee legislation and policies with a view to developing a comprehensive package of balanced reforms. Taking into account the views of Canadians, and in consultation with the provinces and territories, non-governmental organizations and key stakeholders, the Department is refining proposals on how best to implement the 10 broad directions for reform outlined in *Building on a Strong Foundation for the 21st Century*. This extensive reform package has been and will remain a key priority for the Department in the coming fiscal year.

Client Services

CIC is committed to improving the quality of all our services. No matter what type of service is sought, from telephone inquiry response to finalizing a citizenship application, timely service is a determining feature of client satisfaction. To meet levels planning and client expectations, the Department must work with partners and stakeholders to continue to improve the quality of service. The focus of the work will be more efficient processes, improved access to CIC's programs, greater fairness and transparency. In addition, CIC will take steps to meet its commitments to government-wide initiatives, including the development of common measurement tools for monitoring client satisfaction and participation in the government-on-line initiative announced in the Speech from the Throne.

Partnerships

Domestically, our relationships with other federal government departments, provincial and territorial governments, NGOs, service delivery partners and other stakeholders, such as the Canadian Bar Association, require careful stewardship. There is an increased emphasis within the government on horizontal policy development and implementation, on respecting the Social Union Framework Agreement and on developing other relationships, particularly with the voluntary sector.

Intergovernmental Relations

CIC will strengthen cooperation with provincial and territorial governments on immigration and refugee matters. The Department will continue to maintain a high level of cooperation with Quebec within the context of the 1991 Canada-Quebec Accord on immigration and with other provinces, under their respective bilateral agreements. Beyond this, we expect more intensive consultations on legislative renewal, on a multi-year levels planning framework, and on other matters consistent with existing and new bilateral agreements.

Strategic Policy

CIC will strengthen its strategic policy capacity in order to support departmental priorities and the broader government agenda. For example, CIC will build its capacity to undertake gender-based analysis and make it an integral part of policy and program development. A unit is being established that will plan and coordinate the implementation of gender-based analysis throughout the Department.

Strategic Planning

CIC will develop a performance measurement strategy to improve the measurement of policy and program outcomes, which in turn will lead to improved reporting to Parliament and more effective analysis of the immigration program. Over the next three years, this will involve the enunciation of performance indicators for each of the business lines based on improved collection, reporting and analysis of data, which will better inform resource investments and strategic planning. These efforts are dependent on further development of the Department's information technology systems and databases.

Strategic Research and Review

Research activities will place emphasis on the continued use of longitudinal and other databases to support legislative and regulatory reform initiatives. Joint research projects on horizontal labour market and other socio-economic issues will develop a common inter-departmental understanding of immigration policy and its outcomes in these areas. Work on new statistical databases will focus on the non-permanent resident population, including refugee claimants, foreign workers and students, to support analytical, policy development and reporting needs.

Corporate review activities will continue to be directed at areas of highest risk or exposure to the Department, in addition to priority policy and operational activities. These include audits and a review of the efficiency, effectiveness and integrity of departmental operations, and the development of evaluation frameworks for

new policy initiatives to support the ongoing management and monitoring of programs as well as to enhance our reporting capacity.

The Department will continue to build strong and cooperative working relations with members of both the Canadian and international research networks that the award-winning Metropolis Project has developed, engaging members of the domestic and international migration policy community on issues of common concern to policy makers.

Human Resources Renewal Agenda

CIC's renewal strategy, which reflects the considerable work done under the umbrella of the government-wide initiative to modernize human resources management, is built on strong linkages between leadership, learning, networking and communicating. The strategic goals are to expand opportunities for the sharing of best practices; to continue to use information and technology to improve services to clients; to introduce or enhance partnerships with other governmental organizations; to develop new management tools; and to address workplace concerns expressed by employees in the Public Service Employee Survey. Special emphasis remains on supporting middle managers.

CIC is committed to developing a highly skilled, flexible work force that will support the Department's evolving role and responsibilities. Based on the study of the demographics and movement patterns of the CIC work force, the Department will develop a recruitment, promotion and retention framework that will guide the implementation of headquarters and regional approaches. The organization will also focus on the development of common resourcing tools such as a selection profile based on competencies for key operational and policy positions; the expansion of the departmental succession planning process to encompass the intermediate level; and the strengthening of departmental human resources planning through the production of a planning guide for the manager.

CIC is cognizant of the critical nature of the UCS implementation phase and will manage the timely and orderly conversion of all

departmental positions, except Executives, to the UCS. Activities will include an impact analysis of UCS evaluations; the development of transitional plans and change management interventions to assist managers and employees; and the development of communications strategies to explain the department-wide and individual impacts of the UCS to staff.

Information Technology

With the transition to the year 2000 successfully completed, it is now time to focus on the need to renew CIC's core systems. In particular, CIC will build on the National Case Management System (NCMS) to provide the ability to access and manage client files in a consistent, effective and reliable manner. The intention is to support improvements to client service and program integrity and to eventually provide CIC services on-line. The NCMS was developed to address the main business requirements of the enforcement program. To date, the system has been implemented in Vancouver, with Montréal and Toronto implementations scheduled for early in April 2000, respectively. Additional sites and some functional enhancements will be added to the system in fiscal year 2000-01.

The Global Case Management System (GCMS) represents a multi-year strategy to provide CIC staff with the ability to access and manage client files globally in a consistent, effective and reliable environment. It is based on two key technological underpinnings: the use of a unique worldwide client identifier and the implementation of an integrated client master file. The GCMS will provide the foundation for improvements in client service and program integrity that will yield major benefits with respect to social cost avoidance and economic growth. The development of the GCMS will continue in the coming year to support broader legislative, policy and program initiatives.

In support of the government's Modern War Crimes initiative, CIC will complete and implement the Modern War Crimes System to facilitate the interdiction and support the removal of immigrants involved in crimes

against humanity. The project is scheduled for completion in mid-2000.

Financial Information Strategy

CIC will implement the Financial Information Strategy (FIS), a government-wide initiative approved by Treasury Board to upgrade financial and accounting management in departments and agencies. Key components of this strategy include a change to accrual accounting, the implementation of a new chart of accounts for government-wide reporting, the improvement of decision making through investment in key areas, and the modernization of central information systems. The objective of the FIS is to improve the quality and timeliness of financial information. Financial and accounting information would no longer be used for historic or control purposes but would serve as a key input into business planning and decision making. Its goal is to improve organizational decision making through the strategic use of financial information.

Communications

The Department's external communications are guided by four objectives: to present CIC issues in a manner that promotes broad public understanding of and confidence in the Department's mandate and priorities; to establish and maintain reliable and effective communications networks and feedback mechanisms between the Department and its many partners and stakeholders; to use accurate analysis of the public environment to recognize emerging communications opportunities and to target the audiences necessary to help ensure the success of the Department's programs; and to place CIC issues within the broader context of the government's priorities.

The Department's Strategic Communications Framework focuses on helping Canadians understand how citizenship and immigration initiatives reflect the Canadian values of diversity, tolerance and accommodation, and how enforcement prevents abuse of our immigration programs and protects the safety and security of all Canadians.

Communications activities are designed to support the need of Canadians to understand the Minister's policy agenda and timetable for legislative reform, as well as the key elements of the Department's mandate.

To meet the needs of Canadians for increased access to information on citizenship and immigration issues, the Department will improve its Internet site, expand its efforts to communicate at the community level, in the regions, and in the missions abroad, and to build on past successes in partnering with non-governmental and governmental organizations to communicate with Canadians.

As part of the federal government's millennium initiative, CIC will launch a number of projects to mark this historic event: the Gateway to Canada project; the Legacy Book project; and the CiviCanada 2000 project, which involves the creation of a Web site to promote communication among young Canadians aged 13 to 28.

The Department's internal communications program is intended to increase employee knowledge of and participation in the Department's strategic directions, to foster a positive working environment, and to help employees exercise appropriate choices in meeting their career and developmental needs.

Access to Information and Privacy Legislation

CIC has experienced a dramatic increase in the volume of Access to Information and Privacy (ATIP) requests. Privacy requests are estimated to have increased by more than 80% between 1997-98 and 1999-00. Access to Information requests are estimated to have increased by 200% over the same period. CIC has dramatically improved legislative compliance with respect to the timeliness of responses to requests over these two years (from 17% to 75%). CIC will continue the implementation of an integrated ATIP action plan, including expanding efforts in the areas of training, policy development and procedural enhancements.

Planned Results

- A comprehensive package comprised of legislative, administrative and policy changes agreed upon through consultations, and refinement of the broad directions of the legislative review initiative.
- Increased knowledge and awareness of government and CIC strategic issues and priorities on the part of management, and the Department's strategy for Human Resources Management (career and succession planning, recruitment, training and competency-based work forces).
- Increased awareness and identification of departmental and workplace-related problems and solutions through the sharing of best practices and information at the horizontal management level, and identification of the need for new or improved management tools, including technological advancements.
- Implementation of the Financial Information Strategy, alterations to the Integrated Financial and Materiel System, and development of new accounting policies and practices.
- Continued development of the Modern War Crimes System and the National Case Management System to support broader departmental priorities.
- Continued improvements in legislative compliance with respect to the timeliness of our responses to requests under Access to Information and privacy legislation.
- More effective federal, provincial and territorial cooperation consistent with the Social Union Framework Agreement and undertakings in bilateral agreements.
- Increased policy capacity, including the creation of a gender-based analysis unit.

- Development of a Performance Measurement Strategy to enable CIC to improve the measurement of the outcomes of departmental policies and programs that lead to improved reporting to Parliament and more effective analysis of the effects of the immigration program.
- Evidence-based policy and program development supported by CIC's research and review activities.
- Pursuit of collaborative research activities of common interest with the provinces and territories to improve the understanding of the settlement and integration process, under the auspices of the Enduring Federal Role for Research.
- Improved program efficiencies, integrity and outcomes through the implementation of audit, review and evaluation findings and recommendations.
- Better public understanding of the Department's mandate, policies and programs.
- Better coordination of communications with clients, other government departments, and governmental and non-governmental partners, at the local, regional and international levels.
- Increased knowledge of and participation in the development of the Department's strategic directions on the part of employees.

Section IV: Horizontal Issues

A. Regulatory Initiatives

This table summarizes CIC's key current and anticipated regulatory initiatives.

Legislation and Regulations	Expected Results
<p>Citizenship Act and Regulations: New citizenship legislation has been proposed. The legislative framework takes into account the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Citizenship and Immigration. Regulations will be developed to support the proposed new legislation, reduce costs and increase efficiency in the processing of citizenship applications.</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 Legislation and Regulations: New legislation to revise the existing <i>Immigration Act</i> will be proposed. This framework legislation will touch upon virtually every major element of the immigration program. It will modernize the current legislative provisions and will expedite refugee claim processing. Regulations will need to be developed to give effect to the principles set down in the legislation, to establish selection categories, processes and criteria, and to establish a cost-recovery framework.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater legislative transparency • Reinforced integrity of immigration legislation • A family immigration program that is more contemporary in its orientation and requirements • The selection of immigrants who are more capable of contributing to the Canadian economy • Faster, more effective and efficient determination of claims to refugee status • Cost-effective, efficient and consistent decision-making processes and program delivery
<p>Immigration Regulations – New Selection Criteria for Economic Stream Immigrants: Intended to begin the process of updating the skilled worker selection system to more effectively respond to present economic conditions and to contribute to the development of a knowledge-based economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The selection of immigrants who are more capable of contributing to the Canadian economy • Enhanced capacity to achieve announced immigration levels
<p>Immigration Regulations, 1978 – Undocumented Convention Refugees in Canada Class: Intended to reduce the waiting period to apply for permanent resident status from 5 years to 3 for Convention refugees who are unable to comply with the requirement to be in possession of a valid travel document.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more humanitarian response to the situation of persons whose regularization of status is unnecessarily delayed by current regulatory requirements

B. CIC's Sustainable Development Strategy: Key Targets and Results

Targets and Time Lines	Planned Results
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Environmental Management System

Contribute to the government commitment to reducing waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness, encouraging promotion and implementation of environmentally friendly practices.
Ensure lowest possible emissions and fuel consumption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy efficient practices.
Increase average annual usage per vehicle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimizing new purchase requirements and reducing the use of resources required to sustain operations.
In 2000-01, develop a procurement policy with environmental considerations and management/reporting roles/responsibilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of environmental considerations in procurement policy.
Disseminate a guide to green procurement to purchasing agents by December 2000.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement of environmental awareness.
Develop an action plan in 2000-01 to encourage materiel and facility partners to take a leadership role in incorporating environmental specifications in standing offers, leases and other dealings with materiel and facilities management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicating the importance of environmental considerations beyond departmental operations.

"Beyond Greening" / Integration of Sustainable Development Dimensions

Consult broadly with provinces, territories and interest groups on the establishment of new selection criteria for skilled worker immigrants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attracting highly skilled immigrants, including professionals in environmental fields.
Put in place a sustainable development Internet site for CIC by December 2000.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing awareness of key partners, stakeholders and newcomers with respect to sustainable development issues and objectives.
Strategic Environmental Assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memoranda to Cabinet will include assessment of environmental effects.

Planning, Reporting and Performance Measurement

Integrate SDS update and reporting processes into annual business planning and performance reporting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved management of CIC's SDS.
Refine sustainable development performance indicators and measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying CIC's contribution to sustainable development and improving performance in areas where significant progress has not been made.
Promote consultations in the spring/summer of 2000 to provide a framework for inputs from a sustainable development perspective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations that provide an opportunity for input from key partners and stakeholders, thereby contributing to the development of the Department's next sustainable development strategy.
Develop by December 2000 a three-year plan, which includes the assessment of policy impacts that will assist in identifying steps to further the social dimensions of sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing the efforts to integrate the environmental, economic and social components of the sustainable development initiative.

Section V: Financial Information

Table 5.1: Summary of Capital Spending by Business Line (\$ millions)

Business Line	Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Providing Corporate Services	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Total Planned Capital Spending	7.0*	10.0	10.0	10.0

Explanation of change: Capital replacement occurred ahead of schedule due to the Year 2000 project, resulting in lower capital spending during 1999-00.

* Reflects the best forecast of total planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.

Table 5.2: Net Cost of Program for 2000-01 (\$ millions)

	Total
Net Planned Spending	879.2
Plus: Services received without charge	
• Accommodation (Public Works and Government Services Canada)	23.2
• Contributions covering employees' share of employees' insurance premiums and expenditures paid by TBS	10.1
• Workers' Compensation costs (Human Resources Development Canada)	0.2
• Legal services (Department of Justice)	20.1
• International immigration services (Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada)	135.7
Less: Non-responsible Revenues	349.1
Net Cost of Program	719.4

Table 5.3: Summary of Transfer Payments (\$ millions)

Business Line	Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Promoting the Integration of Newcomers — Grants				
• Grant for the Canada-Quebec Accord	102.9	99.3	99.3	99.3
• Grants to provinces to respond to growing need to assist immigrants in integrating into Canada	64.3*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Grants	167.2	99.3	99.3	99.3
Promoting the Integration of Newcomers — Contributions				
• Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation	18.8	16.0	14.3	14.3
• Host Program	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.2
• Language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada	104.5	102.3	99.4	99.4
• Contributions to provinces to respond to growing need to assist immigrants in integrating into Canada	0.0	73.3*	62.3	62.3
Maintaining Canada's Humanitarian Tradition — Contributions				
• Resettlement Assistance Program	126.0	91.6	45.0	45.0
• International Organization for Migration	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total Contributions	254.6	288.0	225.2	225.2
Total Transfer Payments	421.8**	387.3	324.5	324.5

* In 2000-01 and future years, grants funding will cease; funding will then continue as contributions.

** Reflects the best forecast of total planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.

Explanation of change: Forecast spending for 1999-00 includes contributions related to the Kosovo relief effort and a payment under the Canada-Quebec Accord that relates to 1998-99. Planned Spending for 2000-01 includes contributions related to the Kosovo relief effort and a reprofile to settlement contributions from 1999-00.

Table 5.4: Source of Non-responsible Revenue (\$ millions)

Business Line	Forecast Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03
Maximizing Benefits of International Migration				
• Immigration Cost-recovery Fees	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
• Right of Landing Fees	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0
Maintaining Canada's Humanitarian Tradition				
• Immigration Cost-recovery Fees	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
• Right of Landing Fees*	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
• Interest on the Immigrant Loans Program	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Promoting the Integration of Newcomers				
• Citizenship Cost-recovery Fees	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9
• Right of Citizenship Fees	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4
Managing Access to Canada				
• Immigration Cost-recovery Fees	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
• Obligations of Transportation Companies	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Total Non-responsible Revenue	364.1**	349.1	349.1	349.1

* The Right of Landing Fee for refugees was eliminated on February 28, 2000.

**Reflects the best forecast of total non-responsible revenue to the end of the fiscal year.

Definitions: Cost Recovery

Immigration Cost-recovery Fees Cost-recovery fees are charges collected from clients to cover a portion of the cost of processing an application for a specific immigration service.

Right of Landing Fee The Right of Landing Fee is paid for the privilege of obtaining permanent resident status in Canada in recognition of the benefits associated with that status.

Interest on the Immigrant Loans Program All loans obtained by immigrants to Canada under the Immigrant Loans Program are subject to interest provisions. This amount is the interest collected on the repayment of loans.

Citizenship Cost-recovery Fees Citizenship cost-recovery fees are collected to cover a portion of the cost of processing an application for specific citizenship services in Canada.

Right of Citizenship Fee The Right of Citizenship Fee is paid for the privilege of obtaining Canadian citizenship. It was introduced to act as partial compensation for the many rights and privileges of citizenship, including the right to vote, to carry a Canadian passport, and to enter and remain in Canada, and protection by Canada while abroad.

Obligations of Transportation Companies Under the *Immigration Act*, transportation companies are obliged to ensure that the passengers they transport have documentation that will allow them to enter Canada. Obligations are fees collected from transportation companies who fail to meet this requirement.

Section VI:

Other Information

6.1 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

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

6.2 Immigration Levels Plan

Immigrant Category	2000 Announced	1999 Actuals	1999 Plan	1998 Actual	1997 Actual
Spouses, Fiancés and Children	42,000-45,000	40,744	38,000-41,000	36,687	39,747
Parents/Grandparents	15,000-16,000	14,464	15,500-17,300	14,200	20,218
Total Family	57,000-61,000	55,208	53,500-58,300	50,887	59,965
Skilled Workers*	100,500-113,300	92,415	100,200-111,200	81,208	105,562
Business	15,000-16,000	13,015	17,700-19,700	13,778	19,927
Provincial Nominees**	1,400				
Total Economic	116,900-130,700	105,430	117,900-130,900	94,986	125,489
Total Other	4,000	4,766	6,500	5,417	6,174
Total Immigrant	177,900-195,700	165,404	177,900-195,700	151,290	191,628
Refugee					
Government-assisted	7,300	7,313	7,300	7,425	7,710
Privately Sponsored	2,800-4,000	2,332	2,800-4,000	2,220	2,659
Refugees Landed in Canada	10,000-15,000	11,780	10,000-15,000	10,179	10,628
Dependants Abroad	2,000-3,000	2,805	2,000-3,000	2,962	3,222
Total Refugee	22,100-29,300	24,230	22,100-29,300	22,786	24,219
Kosovo Refugees		130			
Total	200,000-225,000	189,764	200,000-225,000	174,076	215,847

* Includes Independents (ND) and assisted relatives (AR).

** Included in the "Other" category from 1997 to 1999.

6.3 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, or through their self-employment, and who will contribute culturally or artistically to Canada.

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 of Canada, and who have, upon application, been granted permanent residence.

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.

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