



Citizenship and Immigration Canada

2001-2002
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

2001–2002



Approved by

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Elinor Caplan". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

The Honourable Elinor Caplan
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration

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Section I: Messages

Minister's Message



I am pleased to submit Citizenship and Immigration Canada's (CIC) *Report on Plans and Priorities* for 2001–02 to 2003–04. The report expands upon our mandate to contribute to a stronger and more inclusive Canada. We enter this planning period with a clear vision for Canada's citizenship and immigration programs.

Immigration has contributed to making Canada one of the best places in the world in which to live, as recognized by the United Nations for the past six years. To ensure that Canada remains a destination of choice for newcomers, I tabled Bill C-11—the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act—in the House of Commons on February 21. With this bill, the Government of Canada is simplifying the Act, enhancing the safety and security of Canadians and Canada's borders, and

ensuring faster but fair decisions for immigrants and refugee claimants across the system. The bill is the result of an extensive review of legislation and policy that began in 1997. In the weeks ahead, we will seek to modernize our citizenship legislation by establishing clear, fair and objective criteria for Canadian citizenship and emphasizing the values of Canadian society that contribute to our shared sense of citizenship.

The Government of Canada is committed to building a world-class economy driven by innovation, ideas and talent. Citizenship and immigration programs play a key role in facilitating the entry of skilled workers, business people, students and tourists, reuniting families and helping all newcomers to become productive members of our society. Immigrants not only add to our diversity and cultural richness, they also invest in businesses, create jobs, and contribute their skills and talents to Canada's labour force. Immigration has proven to be a factor in the successful economic, social and cultural strategy for Canada, and the Government of Canada is committed to ensuring that all our citizens can contribute to building our nation. Through our citizenship program, CIC enriches Canada's diversity and multicultural heritage, promotes the development of shared values and enables the equitable and full participation of all members of Canadian society.

The Government of Canada has made clear its long-term goal of reaching annual immigration levels of approximately one percent of Canada's population. This will be accomplished in a measured and responsible manner that takes account of our

capacity to welcome and integrate these newcomers. To move ahead on that commitment, I tabled Canada's immigration levels in the House of Commons on February 8. I have established a new Multi-year Planning Process to provide a more flexible, yet comprehensive, approach to managing various elements of the immigration program. I also intend to reinforce consultations with provincial and territorial governments, members of non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders on levels planning. This will enable us to define clearly the challenges and opportunities of Canada's immigration program in the years to come and to consider how we can better work together to remove barriers to the integration of newcomers within our economy and society. Last year, we fully met our immigration levels commitments with the arrival of 226,837 new permanent residents. Under the plan I tabled, we foresee between 200,000 and 225,000 immigrants and refugees arriving in Canada this year, and we have proposed a range of 210,000 to 235,000 for 2002. As part of the plan, CIC will maintain this country's humanitarian tradition by offering protection to between 22,100 and 29,300 refugees and others in need of protection this year, and between 23,000 and 30,400 in 2002.

In addition, we are improving client service by reducing processing times and initiating pilot projects to explore new innovations in service delivery. Last year, I launched a major information technology project, the Global Case Management System, which will help the Department deliver better service and provide the technological base for our efforts to reach out to clients through e-government. We are also

building on our successful programs for students, temporary workers and visitors as they continue to grow in significance for the Department and the country as a whole. All of these efforts will assist in attracting people with the kind of skills and talents Canada needs.

As we look ahead, CIC will continue to emphasize collaboration and partnerships, both nationally and internationally. We will work with other government departments, the provinces and territories, non-governmental organizations and others with a role to play in managing various elements of our program to provide effective and efficient programs and processes for selecting and settling newcomers to Canada.

Migration challenges are truly international in scope; consequently, they require international approaches and solutions. Internationally, we will continue working with organizations such as the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration, among others, to address common concerns that require international solutions. We are also working bilaterally with many countries, including the United States, the members of the European Union and others in international forums on immigration.

On a personal level, I plan to continue our dialogue with interested parties in Canada and abroad and to work with the dedicated employees of CIC to fulfil our ambitious agenda. I look forward to meeting these challenges with the continuing support and commitment of my department. Together, we will be pleased and proud to do so because we know that we are bringing to our country its future citizens.

Management Representation
Report on Plans and Priorities
2001–2002

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the
2001–2002 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP)
for Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

To the best of my knowledge, the infor-
mation:

- 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 depart-
mental 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.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Name: Janice Cochrane
Title: Deputy Minister

Telephone: (613) 954-3501

Section II: Departmental Overview

2.1 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). 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, denying admission to or 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, MP, 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 (ADMs).

The ADM, Policy and Program Development, the ADM, Operations, and the ADM, Corporate Services, 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 \$687.6 million and 3,367 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 \$135.8 million and 1,027 FTEs. Further changes will be developed in the coming year as part of an organizational review and in light of significant workload pressures.

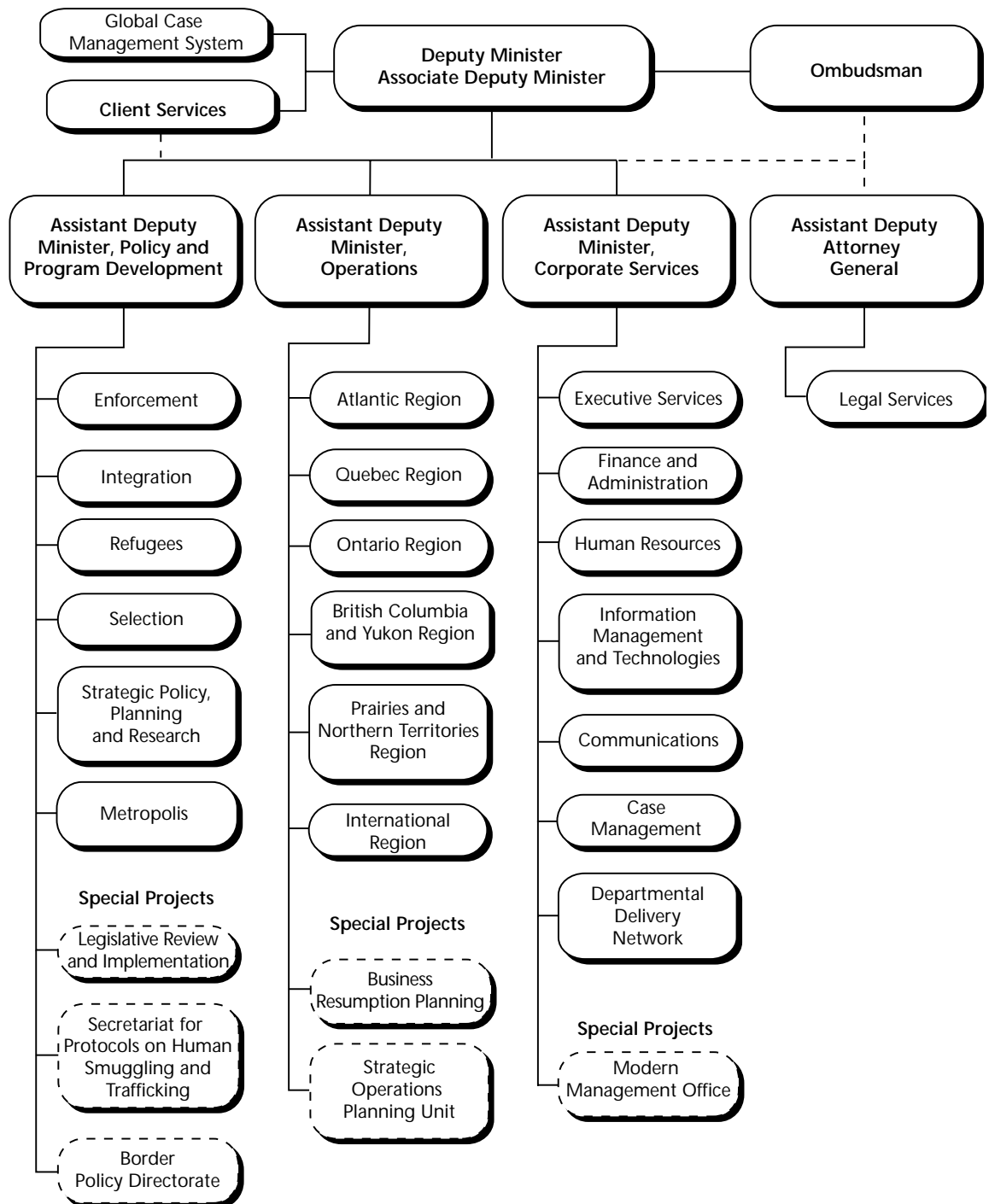
2.2 Departmental Objectives

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 and others in need of resettlement;**
- **defining membership in Canadian society and supporting the settlement, adaptation and integration of newcomers; and**
- **managing access to Canada.**

CIC ORGANIZATIONAL CHART (as of March 1, 2001)



2.3 Planning Context

Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) 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 its programs. Because of increased globalization, enhanced transportation and technology links, and changing trade and market forces, there are hundreds of 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 can position Canada's response to the potential created by the expanding global trade and tourism resulting from these global movements and by a pool of highly skilled workers who can enhance Canada's knowledge base and strategic advantage in an increasingly competitive global environment.

Global migration also poses challenges. Many people are fleeing civil war, or political or religious persecution, and require protection. Others are simply seeking to improve their opportunities. The growing gap between rich and poor citizens and between rich and poor countries is influencing who chooses to emigrate. Breakdowns of social and legal structures and authority in many countries create the circumstances that lead to fraud, malfeasance, and human smuggling and trafficking.

Canada is assisted in addressing these concerns through increasing international cooperation in refugee protection and the prevention of migrant smuggling. In cooperation with 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 contributes to efforts to combat organized crime and terrorism by expanding security and criminality information-sharing activities with its international partners. In particular, the Department has played a key role in negotiating the recently signed United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and two related protocols: one on migrant smuggling and another on trafficking in women and children. CIC is also 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. CIC is 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. Further, the ongoing concern over migrant smuggling and human trafficking underlines the challenges of balancing humanitarian and enforcement objectives. International crises can arise at any time and, generally, are outside 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 such as the

Kosovo crisis and the arrival of migrant smuggling boats off the West Coast in 1999.

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 maintaining 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 admission of temporary workers also helps meet Canada's short-term labour market needs and responds to business requirements for highly skilled workers who can assist Canada in fostering economic growth and developing a competitive advantage in the global economy. The Department also facilitates the entry of visitors and students who build trade and cultural ties.

It must be recognized, however, that with these opportunities come new challenges. Applicants for immigration include both people who qualify to emigrate to Canada and people who do not. As CIC receives increasing numbers of applications where fraud and misrepresentation are evident or where reliable documentation in support of applications is not readily available, the task of identifying people who qualify becomes increasingly complex. Similarly, the diverse backgrounds and range of needs of newcomers make it increasingly complex to deliver settlement programs and promote citizenship values. The absorptive capacity of larger urban centres, access to the Canadian labour market and the promotion of a culture of diversity are strong factors influencing the development of settlement policies and programs.

CIC programs make an important contribution to government-wide priorities such as creating a stronger, more inclusive society; building a world-leading economy driven by innovation, ideas and talent; enhancing Canada's voice in the world and our shared sense of citizenship; integrating policy development across the government; implementing the Social Union Framework Agreement; and strengthening relationships, particularly with other levels of government, the voluntary sector and Canadian citizens.

Public opinion also plays an important role in shaping the domestic environment. Media coverage of citizenship and immigration policies and programs is extensive and, in all likelihood, intense public and media scrutiny of future policy development and implementation will continue. Communication with the public and stakeholders remains important to ensure understanding of the Department's activities and maintain support for citizenship and immigration programs.

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 position CIC to respond quickly and efficiently to a rapidly evolving domestic and international environment without compromising program integrity.

2.4 Departmental Planned Spending

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

	Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Budgetary Main Estimates	878.5	817.1	775.6	773.0
Non-budgetary Main Estimates	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Less Respendable Revenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Main Estimates	878.5	817.1	775.6	773.0
Adjustments to Planned Spending*	35.9	6.3	6.2	6.2
Net Planned Spending	914.4**	823.4	781.8	779.2
Less Non-respendable Revenue	374.7	374.7	374.7	374.7
Plus Cost of Services Received				
Without Charge	189.3	214.3	214.3	214.3
Net Cost of Program	729.0	663.0	621.4	618.8
Full-time Equivalents	4,433	4,394	4,398	4,385

* Adjustments reflect Supplementary Estimates for 2000-01 and future year approvals obtained since the Annual Reference Level Update exercise.

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

Explanation of change: Forecast Spending for 2000-01 includes additional resources related to the Kosovo relief effort, marine arrivals in British Columbia and the Interim Federal Health Program. Planned Spending for 2001-02 declines owing to the cessation of War Crimes funding, the beginning of the Year 2000 five-year loan repayment period, and reduced resources related to the Kosovo initiative and marine arrivals. Planned Spending for 2002-03 and beyond declines due to a decrease in funding for the clearance of application backlogs and the conclusion of funding related to marine arrivals and the Kosovo relief effort.

Section III: Business Line Objectives, Resources, Strategies and Planned Results

3.1 Planned Spending by Business Line

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

Business Line	Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Maximizing the Benefits of International Migration	140.3	115.0	99.6	99.6
Maintaining Canada's Humanitarian Tradition	146.0	118.2	91.8	92.6
Promoting the Integration of Newcomers	326.6	312.2	312.2	312.2
Managing Access to Canada	171.5	142.2	129.6	130.7
Providing Corporate Services	130.0	135.8	148.6	144.1
Net Planned Spending	914.4*	823.4	781.8	779.2

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

Explanation of change: Forecast Spending for 2000-01 includes additional resources related to the Kosovo relief effort, marine arrivals in British Columbia and the Interim Federal Health Program. Planned Spending for 2001-02 declines due to the cessation of War Crimes funding, the beginning of the Year 2000 five-year loan repayment period, and reduced resources related to the Kosovo initiative and marine arrivals.

3.2 Objectives, Strategies and Planned Results

This table presents the Department's key results commitments with respect to each of its objectives as adapted from the 2000 Annual Report to Parliament by the President of the Treasury Board.

Citizenship and Immigration Canada has a budget of \$823.4 million.

CIC Objectives	Key Results Commitments	Page
To provide Canadians with:	To be demonstrated by:	
maximum economic and social benefit from the global movement of people;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achievement of target immigration levels; • family reunification of immigrants with Canadian sponsors; • selection of business immigrants, including investors; • selection of immigrants capable of adapting to the Canadian labour market; • admission of visitors and foreign students whose presence in Canada stimulates demand for goods and services; • admission of temporary workers whose presence in Canada fills skill gaps in the domestic labour market; and • admission of temporary workers who transfer to Canadian workers occupational skills that are in demand. 	13 to 17
protection of refugees and others in need of resettlement;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achievement of the target for government-assisted and privately sponsored refugees; • provision of an effective and more responsive refugee resettlement program; • enhancement of Canada's influence in international initiatives to protect refugees; and • development of effective, efficient working arrangements between the Immigration and Refugee Board and CIC. 	18 to 21
support for the settlement, adaptation and integration of newcomers into Canadian society;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • successful integration of newcomers into Canadian society; • advancement of accountability to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of settlement programs; • accordance of full participation in Canadian society to eligible permanent residents through the granting of citizenship; and • effective promotion and deeper understanding of citizenship and integration issues. 	22 to 24
management of access to Canada with a fair and effective enforcement strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • departmental activities that contribute to the protection of Canadian society; • interdiction of individuals attempting to enter Canada with improper documentation; • reports on and, if necessary, detention of individuals who have contravened the <i>Immigration Act</i>; and • removal of people who are not eligible for admission to Canada, especially those who pose a threat to Canadian society. 	25 to 27

Maximizing the Benefits of International Migration

A. Business Line Objective and Description

The objective of Maximizing the 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.

B. Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
\$140.3M 1,399 FTEs	\$115.0M 1,338 FTEs	\$99.6M 1,310 FTEs	\$99.6M 1,310 FTEs

Explanation of change: Forecast Spending for 2000-01 includes increased resources for providing essential public services and resources related to the clearance of application backlogs. Planned Spending in 2002-03 and beyond declines due to reduced funding for the clearance of application backlogs.

C. Strategies and Planned Results

On February 21, 2001, the Government of Canada tabled Bill C-11, the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, in Parliament. Without prejudging the outcome of parliamentary consideration of this bill, many of the plans described in this report are contingent upon the establishment of the required legislative and regulatory authority which the bill will provide.

The Immigration Plan

The Department's Immigration Plan for 2001 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. This Plan also establishes an estimated range for planning purposes for 2002 of 187,000 to 204,600 immigrants and 23,000 to 30,400 refugees.

Establishing Immigration Levels Targets

Immigration levels are affected by constantly shifting domestic and global environments, legislative and policy changes, and CIC operational capacities. Given this complex set of factors, CIC has launched the comprehensive and flexible Multi-year Planning Process (MYPP) that will consider the many elements that influence immigration levels and establish levels ranges for the next two years. The process will be undertaken in consultation with federal partners and other levels of government. Each year's plan will establish a target range for the upcoming year, and an estimated range for planning purposes for the following year. The second year's range will signal an intended longer-term direction, but will be subject to change as circumstances warrant.

The overall goal of the MYPP is to integrate levels planning into the broader context of immigration policies and programs to:

- prepare a multi-year forecast targeting yearly immigration levels that will best serve Canada, based on current global and domestic environments; and
- respond to selection and integration program challenges with policies and programs that enhance the qualitative outcomes of immigration.

CIC is in the process of completing a framework for the MYPP. In the next year, the Department will establish objectives and strategies for the process and the means for undertaking its most vital elements: research, analysis and consultations.

Application Backlogs

In 2000-01, CIC received additional resources to reduce application inventories and has directed all missions to finalize about 37,000 economic class applications filed prior to June 1999. Over the course of 2001, special processing teams will be

assigned to deal with these older cases in Damascus, New Delhi, Hong Kong, Islamabad and Manila. As an initial target, these teams will conduct some 15,000 selection interviews over and above the normal overseas processing capacity. The overseas network plans to finalize 132,150 cases in 2001.

Client Service Initiative

CIC has accepted the Treasury Board Secretariat's invitation to become a lead department under its Service Improvement Initiative. The main emphasis in 2001-02 will be to develop and implement departmental frameworks and tools pertaining to service standards, quality assurance and client satisfaction measurement. Implementation will be phased in over the next two years for identified priorities. These efforts will assist in managing clients' expectations and will allow their direct input into service improvement strategies. The Department will also conduct an assessment of the potential benefits of centralizing elements of the overseas immigrant selection system. A pilot project, initiated in December 2000, established an international call centre to handle immigration enquiries from the United States. This will be evaluated in 2001-02.

Skilled Worker Immigrants

In an era of increased globalization, reports of critical skill gaps in the labour market and concern over demographic trends, the selection of skilled worker immigrants who can be effective economic agents in Canada is vital for the long-term economic development of the country. In conjunction with the broader legislative review agenda, CIC has been developing a new approach for the selection of economic stream immigrants to move to a selection model based on human capital attributes. The new model will increase the focus on language and education skills and eliminate specific

occupational classifications as criteria for selection. This will allow for more flexible assessment and will be more directly relevant to the economic success of immigrants upon their arrival in Canada.

Provincial Nominee Program

In January 2001, the Governor in Council authorized the Minister of CIC to enter into provincial nominee agreements with Prince Edward Island and Yukon. In 2001–02, the Department will work closely with the two governments to achieve the formal signing of the agreements and to assist in making their respective programs operational.

These two agreements will add to the agreements already entered into with British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Newfoundland and bring to seven the total number of provinces and territories with provincial nominee agreements. All the participating provinces have expressed satisfaction with the program to date, and Saskatchewan has received authority from its Cabinet to extend the period of its agreement by an additional year. Some provinces have indicated their intention to increase the scope of their agreement to encompass the recruitment of entrepreneur immigrants in 2001–02. As well, provinces whose agreements have been in effect for some time will begin to submit evaluation reports on their activities to date.

Entry of Temporary Workers

In 2001–02, CIC will begin to provide officers in missions abroad direct access to Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) validation decisions through linkages between departmental systems. As well, HRDC will complete the creation of a single foreign worker data system that will be linked to all CIC systems. This new system will allow real-time access to HRDC validation decisions for all immigration

officers, eliminating inconvenient processing delays due to transmission difficulties.

Also in 2001–02, the Department will complete the redrafting of the *Immigration Regulations* that support the Temporary Foreign Worker Program. These new regulations will introduce a new basis for the HRDC validation decision (“net economic benefit”) and allow the implementation of work tools (such as employer agreements and sectoral agreements) that will allow the departments to work toward a more efficient and client-friendly authorization process. The full implementation of these changes will depend on the availability of additional resources.

Admission of Foreign Students and Visitors

The importance of foreign students in enhancing Canada's interaction with the world and in contributing to the cultural richness of Canadian campuses is recognized. The presence of both foreign students and visitors stimulates the economy and boosts Canada's international reputation.

In recent years, streamlined departmental processing has resulted in steep increases in the number of student authorizations issued. Between 1998 and 2000, there has been an increase of almost 63 percent in the number of authorizations issued overseas. To ensure that Canada continues to benefit from this movement, the Department will continue to consult with the Advisory Committee on International Students and Immigration in 2001–02 on ways to facilitate the movement of foreign students into Canada. Currently, no student authorizations are required for English- or French-as-a-second-language studies that do not exceed three months. However, the Department is engaged in consultations with the provinces to increase this period to six months, and to extend the field of study to all fields.

Family Reunification

In support of family reunification in Canada, CIC will continue to recognize common-law and same-sex partners. Regulations that expand the family class and sponsorship eligibility (both for sponsors and the people being sponsored) will be developed. Measures to enhance the integrity of the sponsorship program are also being developed. Within the context of adoptions, there are outstanding child protection and equal treatment issues that need to be resolved.

While the vast majority of sponsors live up to their sponsorship obligations and support their family members, CIC will continue to work with other levels of government when sponsors fail to meet this obligation to provide for the essential needs of their relatives, who then have to resort to provincial welfare programs. Consultations on Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) for the exchange of information to assist in deterring sponsorship breakdown will take place with other interested levels of government. CIC will use this information on the relatively small percentage of defaulting sponsors to determine eligibility to sponsor, and other levels of government will use the same information to recover funds from defaulting sponsors and to administer other aspects of provincial social benefits legislation.

Self-regulation of Immigrant Consultants

In 2001–02, CIC will collaborate with immigration consultant organizations to provide assistance and support as required in their development of mechanisms for the monitoring and regulation of immigration consultants, including the development of professional standards. A measured approach is required in this area, which is constitutionally regulated by the provinces.

Selection of Business Immigrants

The selection of business immigrants includes entrepreneurs, investors and self-employed individuals whose admission will contribute to the development of the Canadian economy. New criteria are required to more effectively recruit and select individuals with entrepreneurial skills and abilities. In 2001–02, new selection criteria will be developed. Stronger collaboration with other levels of government will be promoted to respond to increased demands for entrepreneurial talent from modern economies.

The visibility of the business immigrant program will be improved by developing and nurturing new relationships with strategic partners such as banks, investment brokers, provincial agencies and metropolitan authorities. CIC will also continue to explore mechanisms that will offer and promote market-based incentives under the Immigrant Investor Program to increase the proportion of immigrant investors destined for the federal program.

Planned Results

The following results will depend on regulatory and legislative outcomes.

- development of a new selection system for skilled worker immigrants;
- increase in the age of dependent children from under 19 to under 22 years;
- recognition of common-law and same-sex partners under the family class;
- creation of an in-Canada class for spouses, including common-law and same-sex partners;
- exemption of sponsored spouses, common-law partners and their dependants from the excessive demand inadmissibility prohibition;
- reduction of the age of sponsorship from 19 to 18 years;

- reduction of the length of sponsorship of spouses from 10 to 3 years (this would also apply to common-law partners);
- introduction of a sponsorship fee remission for sponsors who cannot meet sponsorship requirements at the outset;
- introduction of sponsorship bars for people in default of court-ordered spousal or child support payments, convicted of a crime related to domestic violence, or in receipt of social assistance for reasons other than disability;
- improvement in the method of recovering the costs of social assistance in cases of sponsorship default;
- suspension of sponsorship processing where the sponsor's Canadian citizenship is in the process of being revoked;
- increase in the duration of sponsorship of children from 10 years, to 10 years or age 22, whichever is longer; and
- development of new eligibility requirements for business immigrants.

The results that are expected from the other strategies include the following:

- achievement of planned immigration target levels of 200,000 to 225,000 newcomers to Canada for 2001;
- tabling in Parliament of the Multi-year Immigration Plan for 2002–03 presenting a projected target range for year 2002 and estimated ranges for planning purposes for year 2003;
- initiation of a strategic consultation process with other levels of government to maximize the capacity of all partners to address challenges related to increasing the number of immigrants and refugees;
- improved service delivery to clients;
- more efficient processing of student authorizations issued to foreign students to enhance Canada's international competitiveness in attracting foreign students; and
- improvement of the marketability and attractiveness of the federal Immigrant Investor Program.

Maintaining Canada's Humanitarian Tradition

A. Business Line Objective and Description

The objective of 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) in arriving 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.

B. Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalent

Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
\$146.0M 150 FTEs	\$118.2M 137 FTEs	\$91.8M 138 FTEs	\$92.6M 145 FTEs

Explanation of change: Forecast Spending for 2000-01 includes resources related to CIC's response to the Kosovo relief effort and additional funding for the Interim Federal Health Program. Planned Spending for 2001-02 includes funding for the Kosovo relief effort reprofiled from the previous year. Planned Spending in subsequent years declines owing to the cessation of this funding.

C. Strategies and Planned Results

On February 21, 2001, the Government of Canada tabled Bill C-11, the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, in Parliament. Without prejudging the outcome of parliamentary consideration of this bill, many of the plans described in this report are contingent upon the establishment of the required legislative and regulatory authority which the bill will provide.

Refugee Resettlement Program

Legislative, regulatory and policy changes anticipated in 2001–02 are based upon four principles:

- greater emphasis on protection;
- refugee family reunion;
- expedited processing of urgent cases; and
- relationship building with existing and new resettlement partners.

The Department will continue to pilot new resettlement concepts such as the In-Canada Service Provider Pilot Project, which has been designed to provide assistance and support to private sponsors and the Overseas Service Provider Pilot Project. The latter will see credible international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) doing a variety of work to prepare and process refugee case files. The Department will also fully implement those concepts that have already been tested, such as the expedited processing of urgent cases. In addition, the Department is undertaking to streamline operational processes with key partners such as the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to incorporate greater efficiencies in program delivery.

New regulations will provide for greater flexibility with respect to program eligibility and assessment of settlement potential, allow the subsequent processing of dependants left abroad and provide for a greater range of possibilities for private sponsorship.

To ensure program effectiveness, another priority is the development and implementation of program monitoring and evaluation tools such as the Resettlement Assistance Program (RAP) evaluation framework and the development of plans for the audit of service provider organizations.

Within this context of program enhancement, the development and maintenance of relationships with government (both federal and other levels) and non-government partners remain key components of the program's success. This is highlighted by Canada's participation in the UNHCR steering and executive committees for the planning and implementation of the first international conference on reception and integration of resettled refugees, to be held in Sweden in April 2001. A further example is the Department's ongoing cooperation with other federal departments (Department of Finance, HRDC) to remove barriers to the resettlement of refugees.

Discussions have also been initiated with other levels of government with respect to these issues. In addition, efforts are being made to revitalize the private sponsorship program through the development and promotion of new concepts such as blended sponsorship initiatives. This would allow for more flexible partnerships between the Department and private sponsors, and would mean that more refugees could benefit from both government and private assistance.

Refugee Determination in Canada

In support of Canada's humanitarian commitment and international obligations toward refugees, the Department continuously strives to improve the efficiency and enhance the integrity of the inland refugee determination system.

The recently introduced Immigration and Refugee Protection Bill (Bill C-11) contains a number of initiatives that seek to enhance the integrity and efficiency of the refugee determination process. The first is the introduction of a consolidated protection definition that assigns the consideration of grounds for protection to a single body, the IRB. It is anticipated that, through the use of a consolidated definition, delays in decision making, as well as the several consecutive layers of decision making, will be minimized.

Bill C-11 also introduces a Pre-removal Risk Assessment (PRRA) during which new facts or evidence that clearly demonstrate that a person is now at risk of persecution, torture or cruel and unusual treatment, or that there is a risk to his or her life, may come to light. PRRAs will be conducted as close to removals as possible, taking into account removal priorities. This will lead to greater efficiency at the back end of the refugee process and, it is anticipated, a more effective removals program.

The issue of repeat claimants in the refugee determination process has also been addressed in Bill C-11. The Department is introducing a permanent bar against the current ability of individuals to claim protection every 90 days. Rather, failed refugee claimants who leave Canada may return six months after their departure and apply for a PRRA. It is anticipated that, through this legislative provision, CIC will circumvent the revolving-door phenomenon whereby some claimants make new claims after being outside the country for 90 days.

Implementing these legislative provisions as well as others is a major priority for the next fiscal year.

The Department will work toward standardizing the front-end process for refugee claimants. The process will involve the collection of information to assist officers in making admissibility and eligibility decisions, and to assist the IRB in making refugee determinations. The process will also include medical, security and criminality screening.

Contributing to the Department's priority to enhance program integrity, a strategic intervention program will be developed to further promote the integrity of the refugee determination system.

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

The Department is committed to building strong relationships with partners such as the IRB, other levels of government and NGOs.

Planned Results

The results that are expected from these strategies include the following:

- achievement of targeted government-assisted refugee levels of 7,300 and between 2,800 and 4,000 for privately sponsored refugees from abroad;
- global implementation of the expedited processing of urgent protection cases;
- greater involvement of NGOs in the resettlement process through the implementation of the In-Canada Service Provider Pilot Project and, in Bogota and Ankara, the Overseas Service Provider Pilot Project;

- development of regulations that will provide for greater flexibility with respect to program eligibility and assessment of settlement potential, allow the subsequent processing of dependants left abroad and provide for a greater range of possibilities for private sponsorship;
- implementation of the RAP Evaluation Framework and development of plans for the audit of service provider organizations;
- identification and removal of barriers to programs and services to be achieved in cooperation with other federal departments and central agencies;
- development of an operational framework for the implementation of a streamlined front-end processing system resulting in refugee claims being referred to the IRB within three working days;
- formalization of a strategic national intervention policy regarding inland refugee determination; and
- regulatory change to reduce the waiting period for landing from five to three years for undocumented Convention refugees.

Promoting the Integration of Newcomers

A. Business Line Objectives and Description

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

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 on the rights and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship;
- promotes the value of Canadian citizenship to newcomers; and
- administers and interprets the *Citizenship Act*.

B. Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalent

Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
\$326.6M 418 FTEs	\$312.2M 453 FTEs	\$312.2M 453 FTEs	\$312.2M 453 FTEs

Explanation of change: Forecast Spending for 2000-01 includes contributions related to settlement services that were reprofiled from 1999-00 and a payment under the Canada-Quebec Accord that relates to 1999-00.

C. Strategies and Planned Results

On February 21, 2001, the Government of Canada tabled Bill C-11, the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, in Parliament. Without prejudging the outcome of parliamentary consideration of this bill, many of the plans described in this report are contingent upon the establishment of the required legislative and regulatory authority which the bill will provide.

Performance Measurement Initiatives

In its commitment to ensuring the effective and efficient delivery of settlement programs to newcomers, CIC will ensure a solid partnership with service provider organizations in the development of a contribution accountability framework. The Contribution Accountability Framework will serve to guide the performance measurement activities for four settlement contribution programs: Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program, Language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada program, Host Program, and RAP. This framework reflects CIC's vision for a collaborative approach to performance measurement that will involve stakeholders in the settlement and refugee sector.

In 2000, the Department developed its Performance Measurement and Evaluation Framework for Services to Immigrants and Refugees. This framework represents the first two of five key components in the CIC Contribution Accountability Framework, launched in December 1999. A systems requirements document is to be produced by early 2001, and the system is to be pilot tested in the fall of 2001. By the spring of 2002, the system will be fully tested and should be able to collect national performance data for all settlement programs.

The National Quality Assurance Program for citizenship, introduced in 1997, reflects CIC's commitment to the quality of

citizenship decision making and reliability of client information. To ensure that quality control is conducted in a consistent and relevant manner, CIC will develop a user guide in 2001-02.

To ensure program integrity for citizenship, CIC also initiated a risk management project in 2000-01. During 2001-02, CIC will develop a mechanism with stakeholders to identify risks to citizenship program integrity. The tools to be developed will help local offices to identify such risks. A linkage to existing national quality assurance programs and initiatives will be established.

To improve program delivery, CIC will undertake a pilot project for its Client Service Initiative in 2001-02. The pilot project will develop measurements of client satisfaction with respect to the granting of citizenship process.

Partnerships

Developing partnerships with the voluntary sector and with other government departments is key to increasing the sector's capacity and improving CIC's policies, programs and services to Canadians. The CIC Voluntary Sector Initiative will promote the involvement of the settlement sector, including service provider organizations and federal, provincial and territorial governments, in meaningful dialogue on joint policy development through national conferences and working groups.

To establish a common vision of settlement and a national framework for policy discussions, CIC will facilitate a three-day national settlement conference in the summer of 2001. The conference will bring together service provider organizations, settlement practitioners and other stakeholders to discuss key policy issues regarding settlement and integration. A series of national working groups will take place during the year following the conference.

CIC is committed to working with other government departments to improve labour market readiness for newcomers to Canada. In 2001–02, CIC will continue discussions with other government departments, especially Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC), to explore options to enhance access to employment and youth programming.

In its efforts to meet the needs of youth, and young newcomers in particular, CIC is involved in the Interdepartmental Working Group on Youth at Risk, led by HRDC. In 2001–02, CIC will continue discussions with other government departments, such as HRDC, to explore development options to enhance youth programming. As well, in 2001–02, CIC will work more closely with Canadian Heritage to focus on discrimination and to prepare for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination Xenophobia and Related Intolerance to be held in South Africa in 2001.

Collaboration with our provincial partners will continue through the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Working Group for Settlement and Integration. The group currently involves all provinces and territories in the sharing of concerns and best practices.

Promotion

In the spirit of the International Year of the Volunteer, CIC will promote the importance of volunteerism as a Canadian value and will highlight the contribution of individuals and organizations through citations for citizenship awarded during Citizenship Week. Learning material will be widely distributed to youth and youth leaders to promote the importance of citizenship and to help newcomers make Canada their new home. Special campaigns will promote the Host Program. New volunteers will be

actively sought. In 2000–01, a “Canada: We All Belong” initiative was launched. Throughout 2001–02, CIC will continue to promote belonging through promotional materials and activity guides. This effort reaches out to schools and NGOs across Canada.

Planned Results

The results that are expected from these strategies include the following:

- improved delivery of settlement programs to newcomers through the implementation and continued development of a measurement and evaluation framework;
- improved monitoring of service providers’ active offer of service in minority official languages as appropriate;
- a process of dialogue on policy and program capacity through voluntary sector involvement;
- improved labour market readiness for new immigrants and youth programming through collaboration with other government departments;
- improved measurement and evaluation of citizenship program delivery; and
- increased awareness and involvement in citizenship and integration issues through the promotion of volunteerism as a Canadian value.

Managing Access to Canada

A. Business Line Objectives and Description

The objectives of 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 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 the IRB, the 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.

B. Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalents

Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
\$171.5M 1,425 FTEs	\$142.2M 1,439 FTEs	\$129.6M 1,434 FTEs	\$130.7M 1,437 FTEs

Explanation of change: Forecast Spending for 2000-01 includes resources to respond to marine arrivals in British Columbia. Planned Spending for 2001-02 reflects decreased funding for marine arrivals and the cessation of War Crimes funding. Planned Spending in future years reflects the conclusion of funding to respond to migrant smuggling.

C. Strategies and Planned Results

On February 21, 2001, the Government of Canada tabled Bill C-11, the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, in Parliament. Without prejudging the outcome of parliamentary consideration of this bill, many of the plans described in this report are contingent upon the establishment of the required legislative and regulatory authority which the bill will provide.

Modern War Crimes

CIC's efforts to deal with modern-day war criminals have made considerable progress toward achieving the government's policy objective that Canada not be a safe haven for war criminals. The success of the program is indicated in *Canada's War Crimes Program—3rd Annual Report 1999–2000* (<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/pub/war2000e.html>). The program has been extended one year to March 31, 2002. An evaluation of the initial three-year period of the war crimes program will be conducted in 2001–02.

Protection of Canadian Society

There is an ongoing need to improve CIC's ability to deal with organized, large-scale movements of smuggled migrants. CIC will develop its human and technical capacity to more effectively compile and analyze intelligence information and to work with domestic and foreign partners to address people smuggling and trafficking. The Department is becoming increasingly active within the domestic and international intelligence communities in developing its capacity to conduct non-forensic analysis of suspect documentation, and in providing additional support to the immigration control network and other officers abroad. Contingency planning for unanticipated mass arrivals of irregular migrants will also continue to be developed and refined.

Removals

The prompt removal of criminals and failed refugee claimants remains a high priority. CIC will expedite removals from Canada while ensuring that all the legal rights accorded to persons being removed are observed and that their removal is conducted safely, effectively and humanely. During the coming year, efforts will focus on encouraging cooperation from those foreign governments that refuse to meet their international obligations by accepting the return of their nationals.

Internationally, CIC will continue to work with its partners to combat irregular migration and prevent the smuggling and trafficking of persons. CIC will further work with its partners to ensure the successful implementation of protocols on the smuggling of migrants and the trafficking in persons. In addition, CIC will expand its network of information-sharing agreements to combat illegal immigration by beginning negotiations with The Netherlands and Germany. As well, the Department will work to conclude cooperation agreements to combat illegal immigration with countries strategically selected in accordance with Canadian interests.

Permanent Resident Card

One of the government's objectives in the administration of the immigration program is to facilitate access for those who have a right to enter the country while ensuring that those who do not have the right are not allowed entry. Irregular migration to Canada continues to be a major issue, and the Department is committed to developing policies and programs to combat the problem. CIC is developing a technologically advanced, fraud-resistant card that would be issued to every new immigrant and, eventually, to all existing permanent residents in Canada. This card will provide easier access to Canada to those individuals who have the right of entry as permanent

residents while helping to ensure that those who attempt to enter the country illegally are prevented from doing so. The card, in its final design, will contain state-of-the-art security features that will make it impossible to duplicate. Progress has been made on internal preparations, including systems development, the design of an application processing centre, and the development of application kits, as well as on the drafting of procedures to address implementation. The timing of the implementation will depend on the availability of adequate funding.

Detention

Detention is an effective tool for maintaining public safety and ensuring compliance with the *Immigration Act*. Hence detention remains an integral part of the overall enforcement strategy. At the same time, it is important to ensure that persons who are detained are subject to humane treatment. In line with the legislative reform process, CIC will review and, if necessary, revise its detention policy and detention practices across the country and its performance measures to achieve consistent and cost-conscious decisions concerning the use of detentions. Work will continue on the development of the Greater Toronto Enforcement Centre, a consolidated administration and detention facility, to meet the Department's policy objectives in a cost-conscious and humane manner.

Border Vision

Since 1997, the Department has been working with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and State Department to establish a regional approach to control illegal migration through the Border Vision initiative—a key component of a broader border modernization process. This initiative, made possible through the development of a Statement of Mutual Understanding, facilitates the exchange of information between agencies on terrorism,

organized crime and war criminals, among other things. This work, along with ongoing operational analysis, provides the analytical basis for discussions on how to better manage the border, where and what controls are needed to enhance security, and what options are available to maintain the facilitative character of the shared border. The border agencies are developing a strategy to facilitate and control internal and external trade and transportation. In the long term, these controls will facilitate the movement of business and other travellers between the two countries, which is vital to their respective economies.

Planned Results

The results that are expected from these strategies include the following:

- completion of the evaluation of the war crimes program;
- development with the United States of innovative strategies to address continental migration concerns;
- continued development with regard to the introduction of a more secure identity document for permanent residents, contingent upon the availability of sufficient funding;
- enhancements to CIC's ability to minimize risk to the Canadian public through completion of the review and revision of the detention policy; and
- improved international cooperation with like-minded countries to deal with war criminals, terrorists and organized crime, particularly with respect to information sharing.

Providing Corporate Services

A. Business Line Objectives and Description

The objectives of Providing Corporate Services are 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, is 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, coordinates and maintains the information technology infrastructure to support decision making and performance measurement, and to improve service delivery;
- conducts and disseminates research on citizenship and immigration issues;
- coordinates the development of citizenship and immigration policy and positions the Department within the government's socioeconomic agenda;
- designs and disseminates information on 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;
- coordinates 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.

B. Planned Spending and Full-time Equivalent

Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
\$130.0M 1,041 FTEs	\$135.8M 1,027 FTEs	\$148.6M 1,063 FTEs	\$144.1M 1,040 FTEs

Explanation of changes: Planned Spending for 2000-01 includes increased resources for the Global Case Management System (GCMS) partially offset by the beginning of the five-year repayment period for the Year 2000 project loan. The increased level of GCMS funding is also reflected in higher Planned Spending for 2002-03 and 2003-04.

C. Strategies and Planned Results

Legislative Reform—Immigration and Refugee Protection

Pursuing immigration reforms of a legislative and policy nature will continue to be a cornerstone of the Department's activities. CIC is committed to modernizing immigration legislation in order to respond to the opportunities and challenges of the 21st century. To this end, a new and improved Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (Bill C-11) was tabled on February 21, 2001. Without prejudging the outcome of parliamentary consideration of new legislation, CIC will also undertake the necessary planning to prepare for implementation of the new act, including:

- the drafting of regulations;
- detailed operational planning; and
- the development work necessary for various Corporate Services deliverables (encompassing anticipated changes to information technology systems, human resources classifications and staffing, manuals, training and communication products).

Subject to the timing of the passage of the new bill, it may also be necessary to proceed with interim regulatory amendments under the existing *Immigration Act* to effect some changes that could not await new legislation. This will be necessary, for example, to maintain the existing provisions governing the Humanitarian Designated Classes that are due to expire, under a sunset clause, on June 30, 2001. Similarly, the *Immigration Regulations* and *Immigration Act Fees Regulations* may have to be amended to conform to the principle of equal rights and entitlements under the *Modernization of Benefits and Obligations Act*.

It should also be noted that the reform package, first announced at the tabling of

C-31 in April 2000 and reconfirmed at the tabling of C-11, included a number of policy and administrative initiatives that are not dependent on legislation for implementation.

Legislative Reform—Citizenship

In 2000–01, the Minister of CIC sought passage of Bill C-16, the revised *Citizenship Act*, as an expression of CIC's commitment to the development of modernized legislation. Subject to the parliamentary agenda, the Minister will table a citizenship bill in 2001–02 based largely on Bill C-16. The new bill would also be amended to be consistent with recent new legislation, including the *Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes Act* and the *Modernization of Benefits and Obligations Act*. Regulatory changes to new citizenship legislation reflecting the *Modernization of Benefits and Obligations Act* will also be required. Once the bill is tabled, CIC will be able to draw on the extensive planning for the implementation of Bill C-16, much of which will be applicable to the new citizenship legislation.

Building Strategic Policy Capacity

CIC continues to reinvest in building its strategic policy capacity. CIC will strengthen linkages between its policies and programs and the broader government agenda. Efforts will be made to facilitate direct linkages to the broader policy research community that will enhance the Department's policy planning process. With key partners, a particular focus will be on developing strategies to support strategic policy objectives such as reducing barriers to social and economic integration.

Gender-based Analysis

CIC is building the capacity to conduct gender-based analysis of policy, programs and legislation across the Department. To that end, a gender-based analysis (GBA) unit has been established as a focal point for

information and assistance on conducting GBA and to support the various service lines in conducting GBA. In the coming year, the Department will develop training and reference materials, conduct training and awareness workshops, develop an internal Web site and maintain linkages with other departments involved in GBA initiatives by continuing to participate in the interdepartmental committee on GBA chaired by Status of Women Canada. Through the GBA unit, the Department has also been building strategic partnerships with stakeholders such as the Canadian Council for Refugees and the National Association of Women and the Law, who have a particular interest in and expertise on gender issues.

Performance Measurement

In 2001–02, CIC will build on the performance measurement strategy developed in 2000–01 by conducting a review of current performance initiatives throughout the Department, providing a harmonized framework to rationalize these initiatives and identifying critical data and analytical issues for the implementation of a performance measurement framework. During the following years, the Department will begin implementation of that framework through the development of integrated performance indicators and the ongoing monitoring and analysis of the information derived.

Strategic Research and Review

Research activities will emphasize the continued use of longitudinal and other databases to support legislative and regulatory reform initiatives. Joint research projects on horizontal labour market and other socioeconomic issues will develop a common interdepartmental understanding of immigration policy and its outcomes in these areas. New analyses of recently developed statistical databases, particularly

for non-permanent residents, will support policy development and reporting needs. Strategic investments are being made to augment new data sources to include the foreign-born. The annual research plan will be developed in the context of a new multi-year research framework. The framework, developed through consultation, sets out the major policy areas for research.

Significant resources continue to be focused on projects that meet provincial and territorial needs for research on immigration and settlement. This will support better policies and planning on immigration levels and integration.

In addition, relationships with Canadian and international research networks, developed through the work of the award-winning Metropolis Project, its Centres of Excellence and annual conferences, will allow the Department to engage members of the domestic and international migration policy community on issues of common concern to policy makers.

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 the development of evaluation frameworks for new policy initiatives to support the ongoing management and monitoring of programs and the enhancement of our reporting capacity. Significant planned reviews include completion of the Department's security audit, a review of medical screening procedures abroad, along with other reviews and audits identified in the annual Corporate Review Plan.

Intergovernmental Relations

CIC will build on the strong cooperative relationships that have been developed with provincial and territorial governments on immigration and refugee matters. The Department will 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. The Department will continue to engage its partners in other levels of government in the dialogue on legislative reform and anticipates more intensive consultations on the multi-year levels planning process and new federal-provincial-territorial agreements.

At the request of the provinces and territories, the Department will be implementing a joint planning table on immigration levels. When implemented, this table will provide a focal point for joint consultation, planning and research on the multi-year levels plan.

Human Resources Renewal

CIC is keenly aware of the need to engage in human resources renewal to ensure that succession needs are met. The Department is equally focused on ensuring that diversity and employment equity principles are reflected in recruitment, promotion and retention strategies.

CIC's renewal strategy is off to a good start, judging by the levels of strategic leadership, operational networks and communications that have been put in place to provide the Department with a modern management framework.

A key element of this framework is the Department's continued efforts in 2001-02 to establish innovative and forward-thinking recruitment and retention practices that will strengthen CIC's capability to address the ageing of its work force and to respect the diversity of Canadian society. In fact, over the next five years, CIC faces the challenge of replacing about 20 percent of its permanent active work force, in addition to managing an annual attrition rate of 4-5 percent. Furthermore, the potential replacement of more than half the current executive team over the next five years will challenge the organization's ability to ensure the continuous presence of senior leadership. In the coming year, the Department will

complete its analysis of these demographic challenges and, with a particular focus on specific occupational group profiles and replacement forecasts in key areas, will develop recruitment and retention strategies to address them.

Planned activities for 2001-02 include a more strategic use of existing career development programs for employees, including specific diversity initiatives; the development and implementation of a resourcing strategy that will focus on identifying and securing new potential sources of external recruitment, including marketing approaches with targeted academic institutions to attract appropriate candidates who are representative of the Canadian society; the development of new competency-based tools to support resourcing activities; and the adoption of a cyclical approach to competitions based on increased managerial delegated authorities supported by appropriate training.

Efforts to eliminate harassment and discrimination in the workplace, the implementation of flexible work arrangements to help employees find a better balance between their work responsibilities and their family obligations, and the development of a new framework for employer-employee relations based on the concept of co-development will help create a positive work environment.

The retention of a highly competent and multiskilled work force will be ensured by a succession planning process, supported by a learning continuum and a career management and planning strategy. The learning framework will focus on leadership (for all management levels), communications, client service orientation and ongoing efforts to maintain employees' understanding of the environment and context in which they work.

CIC will continue with its preparatory work on the reform to the Universal Classification Standard (UCS) and, in particular, on the positions associated with the proposed

Programs and Administrative Services (PA) group. While revising and evaluating the position functions under the new standard, CIC will examine the implementation of the UCS and its impact on the regional and headquarters organizations and will work with other departments to ensure relativity. Change management strategies will be developed and applied in order to ensure a smooth transition. A particular focus will be on ensuring that managers and employees develop a better understanding of the impact of the new standard on the work carried out within CIC.

In line with this modern management framework, and with the guidance of an ADM Champion, the Department will foster partnership and information-sharing arrangements between members of the managers' community, including other federal government departments, the Secretariat for the Managers' Community and the Leadership Network. CIC will develop management tools that will assist leaders in understanding and influencing the culture of the organization, including managing a diverse work force.

Emphasis will be placed on the use of technology such as virtual networks and Web sites to further strengthen networking, professional development and learning opportunities for employees at various levels of the organization.

Global Case Management System (GCMS)

The introduction of the GCMS will enable CIC to manage globally accessible data using a worldwide client identifier and a master integrated client file. CIC's current technology infrastructure was inherited from three different departments and is seriously out of date and poorly integrated. GCMS is a five-year replacement program and will be implemented as a suite of products assembled from the set of common, shared components to support specific

business processes. It is aimed at improving CIC's overall program efficiency and integrity while at the same time improving client service.

The development of a modern, high performance and robust case management system will integrate client and case data from around the world. It will provide dramatic improvements in data integrity and accessibility for selection, application processing, ports of entry and enforcement processes and will provide the Department's front-line workers with the tools and information they need.

The GCMS project is comprised of eight products, the top priority being the replacement of CIC's international systems. CIC will complete the design of the first GCMS international product in 2001-02 and continue the development of the other products in 2002-03. Full implementation of the GCMS international product, and completion and implementation of several other products, is planned for 2003-04 and 2004-05.

Government On-Line

The Government of Canada is committed to being the government most connected to its citizens, providing access to all government information and services on-line by 2004. The Government On-Line (GOL) initiative presents the Department with a unique opportunity to fundamentally rethink how it delivers services to its clients. CIC is using a client-oriented approach to the development of its GOL initiative. The objectives of CIC's GOL initiative are to improve client service, maintain or increase program integrity, improve public perception and partner relations, and improve program efficiency to reflect this client-oriented approach. The scope of GOL includes all departmental program delivery operations including the interfaces CIC has with its numerous program delivery partners.

Within the “Non-Canadians” Internet portal, which is led by Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, CIC has the lead responsibility for the “Going to Canada” cluster. It will provide international clients planning to visit, study, seek employment, conduct business or immigrate to Canada with immediate and easy access to information on policies and processes. A first iteration of the portal and cluster has been launched on the Internet

(<http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/menu-e.asp>), with progressive refinement expected to take place over the coming fiscal years. Other CIC achievements to date include application forms that can be downloaded and printed, a basic search capability, and an e-mail change of address service for domestic clients.

Over the 2001–02 to 2004–05 period, CIC will implement further improvements, including client service delivery improvements, through Internet-based client services and enhanced information services provided through the CIC Web sites. Services will include on-line enquiries via e-mail, on-line application status information and on-line payment.

Results for Canadians

Citizenship and Immigration is a pilot department in the government-wide Modernization of Comptrollership initiative (http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/Pubs_pol/partners/rirp_e.html). The Modern Management Office was created in August 2000 with a mandate to support CIC in its management practices by providing leadership in instilling fundamental principles of modern comptrollership within the Department. In 2001–02, CIC will complete the baseline assessment of its readiness to implement modern comptrollership practices internally. Building on changes already under way in the Department, a strategy addressing key areas will be developed and implemented over the coming years.

An integrated risk management framework is one of several elements of modern comptrollership. As part of its modern management agenda, CIC will develop a departmental risk management framework that will support strategic decisions that contribute to the achievement of expected results for Canadians and the continuous and systematic process of understanding, managing and communicating risks.

Values and Ethics

The importance of values and ethics was recognized in the *Report of the Independent Review Panel on Modernization of Comptrollership in the Government of Canada* as the key underpinning of management responsibilities. CIC has shown strong commitment to supporting the government-wide dialogue on values and ethics through the efforts of the Deputy Minister in her role as Public Service cochampion. As well, CIC has brought internal focus on values and ethics through the creation of an ombudsman position, the publication of the Ethical Compass (<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/pub/values-e.html>) and the nomination of a Department champion. In 2001–02, the Department will continue to promote its internal dialogue on values and ethics by creating a speaker’s bureau, maintaining an internal values and ethics Web site and initiating a series of internal armchair discussions. These discussions will provide excellent opportunities for dialogue on values, training and leadership, and for understanding their importance to CIC policies and operations.

Communications

The recognition of the contributions of immigrants and refugees will be a key element of CIC’s external communications strategy. The reinforcement of this message and its communication to a wide audience in Canada and abroad will be supported by an active policy and program agenda that will

highlight the importance of immigration to our country.

More specifically, legislative initiatives on both the citizenship and immigration fronts will be accorded high priority and will call on various media to inform our key audiences. Increased visibility for the Department at info-fairs and exhibitions will also be a useful tool, as will activities to support Canada Day and Citizenship Week. Through these, CIC can communicate positive messages about the contribution of immigrants as future citizens. Proactive and ongoing relationships with the media will continue to be the primary means through which CIC delivers its messages and reaches the Canadian public.

Significant internal matters will need to be communicated to staff in such a way as to highlight the role of the manager in delivering corporate messages—especially with regard to the human resources agenda. Moreover, various communications activities will be undertaken to support CIC's recruitment efforts, and internal and external communications on the Government On-Line initiative will be linked to communications that support the GCMS.

Planned Results

The results that are expected from these strategies include the following:

- evidence-based policy and program development supported by CIC's research and review activities;
 - improved program efficiencies, integrity and outcomes through the implementation of audit, review and evaluation findings and recommendations;
 - completion of CIC's modern comptrollership capacity check; and
 - timely availability of a range of communications tools to deliver information to internal and external audiences and to measure public attitudes on CIC issues.
- proposals for modernized citizenship legislation;
 - establishment of an interdepartmental policy network on barriers to integration;
 - development and approval of a departmental policy framework, training tools and handbook on gender-based analysis;
 - development of an implementation framework and indicators for performance measurement;

Section IV: Joint Initiatives

4.1 Horizontal Initiatives

A. Regulatory Initiatives

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

Legislation and Regulations	Expected Results
<p>Immigration and Refugee Legislation and Regulations: Legislation reforming the existing <i>Immigration Act</i> was reintroduced on February 21, 2001. 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 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; • more effective measures to deal with people smugglers and traffickers; • a family class immigration program that is more contemporary in its orientation and requirements; • selection of immigrants who bring new skills, thereby contributing to the development of the Canadian economy; • faster, more effective and efficient determination of claims to refugee status; and • cost-effective, efficient and consistent decision-making processes and program delivery.
<p>Citizenship Act and Regulations: New citizenship legislation will be pursued. The legislative framework takes into account the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Citizenship and Immigration. Regulations will be developed to support the new legislation and to 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; and • cost-effective, efficient and consistent decision-making processes and program delivery.
<p>Humanitarian Designated Classes Regulations: The regulations will have to be extended prior to June 30, 2001, or they will cease to be in effect on that date. The Source Country List will be reviewed to ensure that it reflects current international conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flexibility to deal with the differing circumstances of each crisis as they emerge; and • continued ability to deal promptly with refugee crises.

B. Sustainable Development Strategy:
Key Targets and Results

Sustainable development (<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/about/policy/sds/index.html>) and its application within the CIC mandate is an evolving process. The Department is improving its understanding of sustainable development and the linkages between it and CIC's policies and programs. As such, CIC has undertaken the challenge of balancing environmental considerations against its broader social and economic goals. This approach is reflected in our objectives, which are to:

- **minimize the negative environmental impact of departmental operations** through the development of an environmental management system that addresses fleet, procurement and facilities management issues;
- **promote awareness of sustainable development principles and objectives** among departmental staff, clients and stakeholders through the development of a communications strategy, by providing meaningful access to information on sustainable development, and by advocating sustainable development as a value of Canadian citizenship;

- **better integrate environmental considerations into the policy development and decision-making process** by enhancing the Department's knowledge base, applying an environmental perspective to planning, policy and implementation processes, and implementing strategic environmental assessments in the Memoranda to Cabinet process; and
- **promote accountability and ensure compliance** by assessing the impact of CIC programs on sustainable development, creating an intradepartmental working group, and developing and implementing performance measurements to assess progress.

The activities incorporated within these objectives reflect CIC's commitment to pursue the goals identified in its first strategy, to refine the commitments that are relevant to current policies and programs, and to develop new approaches to assist in furthering CIC's long-term objective of integrated decision making.

4.2 Collective Initiatives

Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partners	Money Allocated by Partners (\$ thousands)	Planned Results
Border Vision	<p>Departmental activities that contribute to the protection of Canadian society</p> <p>Interdiction of individuals attempting to enter Canada with improper documentation</p>	<p>Leader: CIC</p> <p>United States Immigration and Naturalization Service</p>	<p>\$200 in 2001–02</p> <p>Unknown</p>	<p>Develop a joint vision for border management.</p> <p>Develop a long-term United States-Canada border strategy.</p> <p>Increase information sharing.</p> <p>Conduct joint overseas interdiction activities.</p> <p>Increase visa convergence.</p> <p>Facilitate the movement of business and other travellers.</p>
Shared Border Accord	<p>Departmental activities that contribute to the protection of Canadian society</p> <p>Interdiction of individuals attempting to enter Canada with improper documentation</p>	<p>Co-partner: CIC</p> <p>Canada Customs and Revenue Agency</p> <p>United States Customs Agency</p> <p>United States Immigration and Naturalization Service</p> <p>United States State Department</p>	<p>\$200 in 2001–02</p> <p>Unknown</p> <p>Unknown</p> <p>Unknown</p> <p>Unknown</p>	<p>Build joint United States-Canada border facilities.</p> <p>Increase cooperation between United States and Canada on asylum seekers.</p> <p>Implement expedited clearance programs for low-risk, pre-approved travellers.</p>
Expedited Passenger Processing System	<p>Departmental activities that contribute to the protection of Canadian society</p> <p>Interdiction of individuals attempting to enter Canada with improper documentation</p>	<p>Leader: Canada Customs and Revenue Agency</p> <p>CIC</p> <p>Passport Office</p> <p>EPPS Inc.—Canadian Airports Council</p>	<p>\$6,878 over the 2001–02 to 2004–05 period</p> <p>\$5,953 over the 2001–02 to 2004–05 period</p> <p>Unknown</p> <p>Unknown</p>	<p>Integrate automated border inspection and other commercial applications into a new system that allows pre-approved travellers entry to Canada using biometrics identification at automated kiosks.</p>
Advanced Passenger Information System	<p>Departmental activities that contribute to the protection of Canadian society</p> <p>Interdiction of individuals attempting to enter Canada with improper documentation</p>	<p>Leader: Canada Customs and Revenue Agency</p> <p>CIC</p>	<p>\$2,726 over 2000–01 and 2001–02</p> <p>\$1,443 over 2000–01 and 2001–02</p>	<p>Relieve the growing stress on traditional port of entry inspection processes by allowing elements of that process to be conducted in advance of the traveller's arrival in Canada.</p>

Collective Initiative	Key Result Commitment	List of Partners	Money Allocated by Partners (\$ thousands)	Planned Results
<p>National Settlement Conference in June 2001, followed by a series of policy development working groups</p>	<p>Successful integration of newcomers into Canadian society</p> <p>Effective promotion and understanding of integration issues</p>	<p>Privy Council Office/ Voluntary Sector Initiative</p> <p>CIC (lead)</p> <p>Provincial governments, other federal departments, charitable foundations, private sector</p> <p>CIC-funded service provider organizations</p>	<p>Not confirmed at this time</p> <p>\$200 in 2001-02</p> <p>Not identified at this time</p> <p>In kind</p>	<p>Promote meaningful dialogue on priority policy issues.</p> <p>Strengthen the settlement sector and its capacity to deliver services.</p> <p>Facilitate learning within the sector through this national forum.</p>
<p>Centre for Canadian Language Benchmarks</p>	<p>Successful integration of newcomers into Canadian society</p>	<p>Leader: CIC</p> <p>Provincial and territorial governments</p>	<p>\$170 in 2001-02</p> <p>\$350 in 2001-02</p>	<p>Increase the cohesiveness and effectiveness of language instruction for newcomers to Canada.</p> <p>Develop and promote the Canadian language benchmarks, introduce the benchmarks to second-language practitioners and encourage alignment of curriculum and program structure with the Canadian language benchmarks categories.</p> <p>Establish and manage a comprehensive national Canadian language benchmarks assessment system.</p> <p>Streamline the placement test.</p>

Section V: Financial Information

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

Business Line	Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Providing Corporate Services	12.6	27.9	27.5	21.9
Total Planned Capital Spending	12.6*	27.9	27.5	21.9

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

Explanation of change: Planned Spending for 2000-01 and future years includes additional resources for the Global Case Management System (GCMS).

Table 5.2: Net Cost of Program for 2001-02 (\$ millions)

	Total
Net Planned Spending	823.4
<i>Plus: Services received without charge</i>	
• Accommodation (Public Works and Government Services Canada)	25.2
• Employer's share of employee benefits covering insurance premiums and expenditures paid by TBS	15.7
• Workers' Compensation costs (Human Resources Development Canada)	0.2
• Legal services (Department of Justice)	23.7
• International immigration services (Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada)	149.5
<i>Less: Non-responsible Revenues</i>	374.7
Net Cost of Program	663.0

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

Business Line	Forecast Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-03	Planned Spending 2003-04
Promoting the Integration of Newcomers—Grants				
• Grant for the Canada-Quebec Accord	104.1	101.7	101.7	101.7
Total Grants	104.1	101.7	101.7	101.7
Promoting the Integration of Newcomers—Contributions				
• Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program	16.0	18.1	18.1	18.1
• Host Program	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6
• Language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada	99.7	106.2	106.2	106.2
• Contributions to provinces to respond to growing need to assist immigrants in integrating into Canada	73.3	47.8	47.8	47.8
Maintaining Canada's Humanitarian Tradition—Contributions				
• Resettlement Assistance Program	74.6	58.1	45.0	45.0
• International Organization for Migration	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total Contributions	268.4	234.8	221.7	221.7
Total Transfer Payments	372.5*	336.5	323.4	323.4

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

Explanation of change: Forecast Spending for 2000-01 includes contributions related to the Kosovo relief effort, settlement contributions reprofiled from 1999-00, and a payment under the Canada-Quebec Accord that relates to 1999-00. Planned Spending for 2001-02 includes contributions related to the Kosovo relief effort that were reprofiled from 2000-01.

Table 5.4: Details of Transfer Payments Programs

Business Line: Maintaining Canada's Humanitarian Tradition

Objective	Planned Results	Milestones
Resettlement Assistance Program		
To provide income support and a range of immediate essential services to refugees and humanitarian cases accepted for resettlement in Canada who require financial assistance or who have other special needs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees who demonstrate a lack of sufficient income are in a position to receive benefits to cover the basic needs of life for up to 12 months or until they become self-sufficient, whichever comes first. 2. Refugees with special needs are in a position to receive benefits to cover the basic needs of life for up to 24 months. 3. Service-provider organizations deliver a range of immediate essential services to government-assisted refugees effectively and efficiently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the benefits provided under this program to ensure that they are consistent with the National Child Benefit Program. • In 2001–02, implement the Department's Contribution Accountability Framework. • In 2001–02, implement the National Service Provider Organization Audit Framework.

Business Line: Promoting the Integration of Newcomers

Objective	Planned Results	Milestones
Language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada		
To promote integration through the provision of basic language training to adult immigrants in one of Canada's official languages.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Newcomers acquire language skills up to a basic threshold level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2001–02, implement the Department's Contribution Accountability Framework. • From 2001–02 to 2004–05, under the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, gather information on the adjustment process for newcomers in such areas as employment, language, health, socialization and housing.
Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program		
To provide services to newcomers including referral services, community information and orientation, interpretation and translation, para-professional counselling and employment services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Newcomers are connected to downstream social services and their community as required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2001–02, implement the Department's Contribution Accountability Framework. • From 2001–02 to 2004–05, under the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, gather information on the adjustment process for newcomers in such areas as employment, language, health, socialization and housing.

Table 5.4: Details of Transfer Payments Programs (continued)

Business Line: Promoting the Integration of Newcomers		
Objective	Planned Results	Milestones
Host Program		
To recruit, train, match and coordinate volunteers who help newcomers to adapt, settle and integrate into Canadian life.	1. Newcomers are assisted in their transition into Canadian society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2001–02, implement the Department's Contribution Accountability Framework. From 2001–02 to 2004–05, under the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, gather information on the adjustment process for newcomers in such areas as employment, language, health, socialization and housing.
Contributions to provinces to respond to growing need to assist immigrants in integrating into Canada		
To provide settlement and integration services to newcomers in the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia.	1. Settlement and integration services provided to newcomers by the province involved are delivered effectively and efficiently.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Province involved provides the annual service plan and annual report.
Grant for the Canada-Quebec Accord		
To preserve Quebec's demographic importance within Canada and to integrate immigrants within that province in a manner that respects the distinct identity of Quebec.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reception and linguistic and cultural integration services provided by Quebec, when considered in their entirety, correspond to the services offered by Canada in the rest of the country. Services provided by Quebec are offered without discrimination to any permanent resident of Quebec, whether or not that permanent resident has been selected by Quebec. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the Accord, a joint committee of federal and provincial officials has been established and is mandated to periodically study reception and integration services provided by Canada and Quebec.

Table 5.5: Source of Non-responsible Revenue (\$ millions)

Business Line	Forecast Revenue 2000-01	Planned Revenue 2001-02	Planned Revenue 2002-03	Planned Revenue 2003-04
Maximizing Benefits of International Migration				
• Immigration Cost-recovery Fees	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2
• 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
• Interest on the Immigrant Loans Program	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
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	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Total Non-responsible Revenue	374.7*	374.7	374.7	374.7

* 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, carry a Canadian passport, and enter and remain in Canada, and to 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 List 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	2001 Target	2000 Actual	2000 Plan	1999 Actual	1998 Actual
Spouses, Fiancés and Children	42,000-45,000	42,702	42,000-45,000	40,794	36,689
Parents/ Grandparents	15,000-16,000	17,724	15,000-16,000	14,475	14,200
Total Family	57,000-61,000	60,426	57,000-61,000	55,269	50,889
Skilled Workers*	100,500-113,300	118,307	100,500-113,300	92,480	81,209
Business	15,000-16,000	13,645	15,000-16,000	13,016	13,778
Provincial Nominees	1,400	1,249	1,400	477	**
Total Economic	116,900-130,700	133,201	116,900-130,700	105,973	94,987
Total Other	4,000	3,244	4,000	4,292	5,417
Total Immigrants	177,900-195,700	196,871	177,900-195,700	165,534	151,293
Refugees					
Government-assisted	7,300	7,367	7,300	7,317	7,425
Privately Sponsored	2,800-4,000	2,905	2,800-4,000	2,332	2,220
Refugees Landed in Canada	10,000-15,000	12,955	10,000-15,000	11,792	10,180
Dependants Abroad	2,000-3,000	3,481	2,000-3,000	2,808	2,962
Total Refugees	22,100-29,300	26,708	22,100-29,300	24,249	22,787
Kosovo Refugees		3,258		131	
Total	200,000-225,000	226,837	200,000-225,000	189,914	174,080

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

** Included in the "Other" category in 1998.

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: 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.

Provincial Nominees: Immigrants nominated by provinces and territories for fulfilling a particular need consistent with provincial and territorial policies on immigration and economic or industrial development.

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, and those landed on humanitarian or compassionate grounds.

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

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

Refugees Landed in Canada: People who have been determined to be Convention refugees by the Immigration and Refugee Board in Canada, and who have, 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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