



Department of Justice Canada

2002-2003
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 tabled in the spring 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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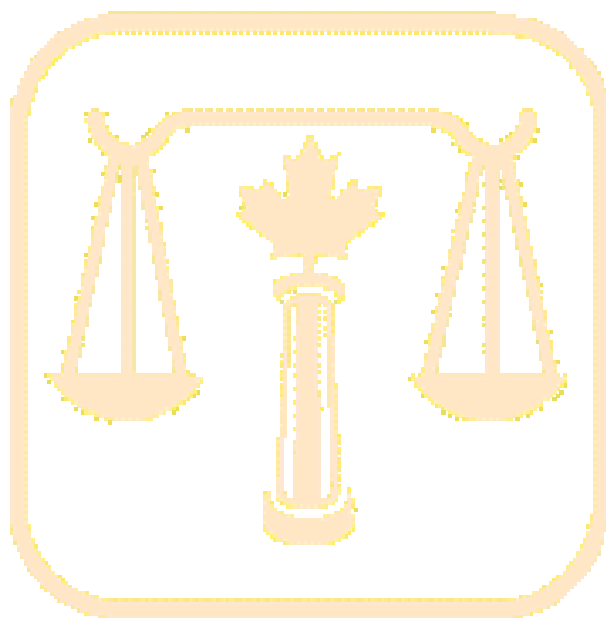
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Department of Justice



2002-2003
Estimates

A Report on Plans and Priorities

Approved

Martin Cauchon
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of
Canada

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Section I: Messages

Minister's Message

As Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, my priority is to see that the justice system continues to merit the confidence of Canadians and to meet the challenges brought on by a constantly changing environment here at home and around the world. I am very pleased to present the Department of Justice Report on Plans and Priorities for the 2002-2003 Estimates, which provides Canadians with a concise overview of what the Department of Justice is doing to address this priority.

The report sets out the progress we are making to realize three overall goals. First, the Department understands and is enhancing its role in providing stewardship to the justice system so that it remains fair, accessible and aligned with the values of all those living in Canada. Second, we continue to take steps to more effectively address unprecedented change and innovation, both in Canada and globally, in our work as we continue to deliver quality, timely and cost-effective legal advice and services to the Government of Canada. Third, the Department of Justice continues to develop and promote the strengths that make it a unique organization among legal service providers. This includes integrating our law and policy dimensions, using our presence across Canada and in all departments and agencies to provide strategic and relevant advice to the government, and supporting a work environment that encourages information sharing and effective knowledge management for the employees of the Department.

With this report, I am pleased to provide ample evidence that the Department of Justice is well positioned to safeguard the future of our justice system, as well as the security and quality of life enjoyed by Canadians.

Martin Cauchon
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

Management Representation

MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATION

Report on Plans and Priorities 2002-2003

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 2002-2003 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP) for the Department of Justice.

To the best of my knowledge, the information:

- Accurately portrays the Department's mandate, priorities, strategies and planned results of the organization.
- Is consistent with the disclosure principles contained in the *Guidelines for Preparing a Report on Plans and Priorities*.
- Is comprehensive and accurate.
- Is based on sound underlying departmental information and management systems.

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

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

Morris Rosenberg
Deputy Minister

Date:

Section II: Departmental Overview

2.1 Who We Are and What We Do

The aim of the Department of Justice is to:

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

The duties and responsibilities of the Department are set out in the *Department of Justice Act*. The Department provides a full range of legal services to the Government of Canada: provision of legal advice, preparation of legal documents, drafting of legislation and regulation or conduct of litigation. The Department ensures that the administration of public affairs is carried out in accordance with the law. The Department also has the lead responsibility in the planning, development and implementation of government policies, related to the administration of justice, as well as other areas, assigned by the Governor in Council.

The Department is also involved in the administration of the *Canadian Bill of Rights*, *Statutory Instruments Act* and *Statute Revision Act*. The *Canadian Bill of Rights* and the *Department of Justice Act* authorize the Department to examine all bills introduced by Ministers in Parliament, as well as all regulations submitted to the Clerk of the Privy Council for registration, to ensure that the provisions of these submissions are consistent with the purposes and provisions of the *Canadian Bill of Rights* and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. In both cases, the Minister is required to report any inconsistency to Parliament. The *Statutory Instruments Act* requires that regulations be examined on the basis of the criteria set out in that Act. The *Statute Revision Act* provides for the periodic revision and consolidation of public statutes of Canada and any related regulations.

The Department's work reflects the *Minister's dual role as Attorney General of Canada and as Minister of Justice*.

The **Attorney General** protects the interests of the Crown within the framework of existing legislation. The Attorney General also prosecutes for violations of all federal legislation other than the *Criminal Code* in the provinces and for violations of all federal legislation, including the *Criminal Code*, in the territories. A considerable portion of efforts is directed at suppressing and prosecuting criminals involved in drug trafficking.

The function of the **Minister of Justice** deals with policy considerations in those areas of law that the Minister is directly responsible for. The Minister has general responsibility for federal policies related to the administration of justice, except for policing, corrections and parole.

The **Minister** has lead or shared responsibility for policy in the area of:

- Criminal justice;
- Family and youth law;
- Administrative law;
- Aboriginal justice,
- Access to information and privacy and human rights;
- Official languages;
- Government's mandate for courts and judges; and for
- Canada's participation in the development and unification of private international law.

The **Minister** is also responsible for:

- Implementation of policy objectives through programs and services;
- Issues relating to accessibility, fairness and equality in the justice system;
- Legal mechanisms used by departments and agencies to achieve the overall objectives of the Government;
- Drafting of government bills and regulations;
- Examination of regulations; and for
- Ensuring that the government's legislation and regulations comply with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and with other government policy and legislation.

2.2 What is Affecting Our Work?

Recent events, raising concerns about safety and security

The recent international terrorist actions have re-emphasized the need to strengthen our capability to deal with security threats, both at home and outside our borders. The Department is focusing on ensuring greater safety for Canadians. We will support initiatives to detect early any illicit activities that may represent threats to our citizens. The Department will also continue to collaborate closely with other countries' legal systems to address international security issues.

Public Expectations

The need continues to increase public confidence in our justice system. Canadians want to have a more active role and participate in any changes or introduction of new legislation to ensure that it is more responsive to their needs. The Department is focusing its efforts on educating the public on the workings of the justice system, on encouraging more and more involvement by communities and other government and non-government organizations in the reform of existing legislation and in the administration of programs designed to ensure a more secure environment for Canadians in their homes and communities, increase access to justice and improve the justice system.

Demand for High Quality and Prompt Legal Services/Advice

As a result of many new issues in our society and the world generally, the pressure is also growing to provide more legal services. The Department's role in the administration of justice is expanding, as are the government's responsibilities in general. The number of

cases that are handled through the justice system is growing quickly and the cases are becoming increasingly complex. In addition, the expansion of international crime, and increased attention to high-profile societal issues, have both contributed to increasing demand and workloads.

Need for accessible, fair and equitable justice system

The Department continues to be committed to creating an accessible, fair, and efficient justice system in Canada. This is being done in partnership with other federal departments, with provincial, municipal, international and non-governmental partners, including non-profit and volunteer organizations. The aim is to streamline the administration of justice and criminal procedures, and to work on alternatives to traditional, costly court proceedings, as well as to make the justice system more accessible and fair for all Canadians. The Department is continuously improving its operations to contribute to the maintenance of and enhancements to Canada's justice system.

Changes within Canada

Rapid demographic, social, cultural, economic and technological changes are increasing the pressure on Canada's justice system. Continuing changes in information technology and scientific advances concern Canadians and need to be addressed with more modern and proactive policies and legislation. The cultural diversity and values that make Canada one of the best democracies in the world need to be protected by laws that respect the needs and values of all segments of our society.

Changes in the World

Globalization is quickly reaching into all aspects of our lives. With borders opening between countries, many issues are now dealt with through collaboration between several states. The Department of Justice plays an active and important role in international justice and legal matters. We have ongoing dialogue with many international partners; we participate in international forums; we contribute to international legal system and participate in implementation of enactments/conventions with other countries on a bilateral or multilateral basis.

2.3 Strategic Directions

To address these pressures and in response to the Treasury Board guidelines to focus on longer-term commitments and to concentrate on long-term benefits for Canadians the Department has developed and is following a five-year Strategic Plan. The Department of Justice is working on development of solid performance measures to monitor its success in achieving these results. These measures and the enhanced Reports on Plans & Priorities structure will be reflected in the Planning, Reporting & Accountability Structure (PRAS), which is also being revised in a coordinated effort led by the Treasury Board Secretariat.

The pillars of the strategic plan are three strategic directions, which drive all of the Department's activities:

Serving Canadians

We will strive to make justice system relevant, accessible and responsive to the needs of Canadians and we will provide effective stewardship of that system.

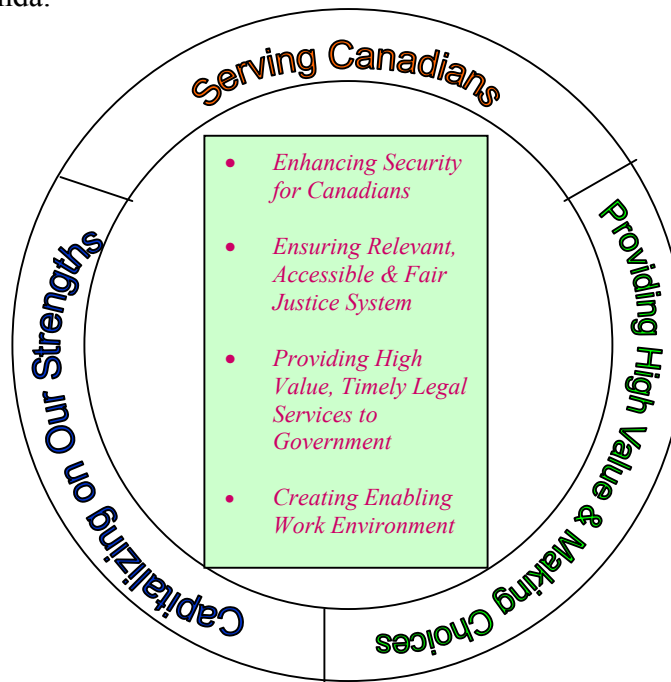
Providing High Value and Making Choices

In an environment where our workload is increasing and the needs of the government and our clients are changing, we will focus on efficiently and effectively delivering cutting edge leadership and excellence in those areas of law and policy that are integral to the role of government or that are focused on emerging government priorities.

Capitalizing on Our Strengths

We will integrate the law and policy dimensions of our work to better meet the needs of government. We will use our presence across Canada and in all departments to generate timely and strategic advice for the government. We will work together, share information and knowledge, and create an enabling work environment.

To improve its efficiency and to concentrate further on its service to the government and to Canadians, the Department is undergoing a substantial organizational change. A new senior management structure has been created to improve accountability and to provide new focus to efficient decision-making process. The Department's presence in regions across Canada is also being strengthened to bring some of the programs and services closer to the client government organizations and to Canadians in communities in all provinces and territories. The Department's regional offices will also become more involved in the justice policy agenda.



Strategic Directions → Strategic Outcomes

Serving Canadians



Enhancing Security for Canadians

Anti-terrorism & International Law
Firearms program
Crime Prevention & Community Safety

Ensuring Relevant, Accessible & Fair Justice System

Federal Prosecution Service
Legal Aid Program
Aboriginal Justice Strategy
Youth Justice Renewal
Support for Crime Victims
Access to Information and Privacy
Public Legal Education & Information Program

Providing High Value and Making Choices



Providing High Value, Timely Legal Services to Government

Legal Services to Client Departments
Legal Risk Management
Legislation Drafting

Capitalizing on Our Strengths



Creating Enabling Work Environment

Information Technology Modernization
Communications Program
Human Resource Management
Financial & Administrative Management

Section III: Plans, Priorities, Strategic Outcomes

3.1 Serving Canadians

The Department of Justice is dedicated to making the justice system relevant, accessible to all Canadians, and responsive to the needs of the diverse parts of our society. Resources are being directed at helping Canadians to better understand their justice system and giving them more opportunities to participate directly in the justice policy-making. Efforts are also being dedicated to giving all Canadians better access to the justice system and to make the system fair for all who depend on it. The Department will also have a key role in ensuring greater safety and security for Canadians.

3.1.1 Enhancing Security for Canadians

Recent terrorist events in the United States re-emphasized the need for enhanced safety and security measures, both within Canada and internationally. The Department plays a central role in the Government's anti-terrorism strategy. As one of the first responses to the events of September 11, the Department has developed a major set of legislative measures to address a range of terrorist activities. It is further undertaking a number of initiatives to support Canadian government in enhancing protection of our citizens and to support the suppression of terrorist activities to our best abilities in partnership with other democracies of the world.

Anti-terrorism and International Law

	2002 -03	2003-04	2004-05
Planned Spending	\$12.5 million	\$15.0 million	\$16.8 million

The latest Federal Budget puts emphasis on building personal and economic security for Canadians. Apart from being instrumental in passing the legislation on anti-terrorism, the Department of Justice will remain one of the key organizations in the government-wide efforts to find, investigate and prosecute suspected terrorists and/or their organizations. We will accomplish this in close collaboration with government and non-government partners, within and outside Canada, to safeguard our rights and freedoms, including best efforts to make ours a secure and peaceful society.

Long-Term Benefits	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer travel, safer communities. • Better capacity to investigate and to detect early possible terrorist activities. • Greater international co-operation in investigating and pursuing suspected terrorists. 	<p><i>Measures of Success: decrease in situations endangering safety of Canadians; implementation of new investigative & monitoring tools to detect/prevent terrorist activity; successful illicit activity detection by partner organizations</i></p>
Strategy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review/amend legislation governing safety/security, support amendments to other related legislation. • Support Canadian government and non-government sectors with high quality legal services and advice on matters related to safety and security. 	
Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance legal advice to client departments and information sharing with clients and partners. • Seek additional resources to address increased workloads within the Department (legal services, federal prosecutions, legal aid). • Enhance information technology systems to provide better information to support our partners in their efforts to protect our citizens. 	

Firearms Control Program

	2002 -03	2003-04	2004-05
Planned Spending	\$113.5 million	\$95.0 million	\$80.0 million

The objective of Canada's Firearms Program is to implement a practical approach to gun safety that works to keep firearms from those who should not have them while encouraging safe and responsible gun use by legitimate firearm owners. This program is a multifaceted approach that addresses both deterrence and prevention of firearm crime and injury in Canada. Combined, the screening of gun owners, tracking of firearms and minimum sentencing helps deter, prevent and prosecute firearm crime. Registration links a firearm to its rightful owner. It works to enhance accountability for one's firearms, for example by encouraging safe storage, which helps reduce gun theft and accidents. Efforts are being invested in making registration more convenient and user-friendly. Focus next year will be on completing registration and continuing to emphasize the public safety benefits of the program. The Department has waived firearm registration fees, which will encourage gun registration and is expected to be the key factor in the implementation of this program before the legislated deadline of January 1, 2003. While waiving of the fees has reduced potential revenues to the government, it is also expected to avoid considerable costs that would have occurred if the majority of firearm owners chose to register late in the process, creating large backlogs of registration applications, and other costs associated with the collection of the registration fees.

Long-Term Benefits	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Firearm owners are licensed and continually screened to ensure there is no risk to public safety.</i> • <i>Firearms are registered and linked to rightful owners; this enhanced accountability encourages safe storage to reduce gun theft and accidents.</i> • <i>Registration information facilitates prohibition order enforcement and allows police to take preventative actions</i> • <i>Firearms licensing/registration provide police with critical information to investigate, trace firearms to their source, and to identify any illegal operations</i> • <i>Combined screening, tracking and minimum sentencing helps to deter, prevent and prosecute firearm crime</i> 	<p><i>Measures of success: number of suspended/refused licenses; % of firearm owners complying with registration; ease of registration process; # of registered firearms; % of public support for program; documented reduction in firearm accidents (long-term result).</i></p>
Strategy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Restructure Canadian Firearms Centre (CFC) Program to make it more efficient, cost-effective and client-oriented, including simplifying compliance requirements and streamlining administrative and systems processes.</i> 	
Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Amendments to the program to make it easier to comply with the law and to further protect privacy of individuals who are registering their firearms.</i> • <i>Registration forms distribution, creating ability to scan completed forms and file registration applications on-line.</i> • <i>Stagger firearms license renewals over 5 years.</i> • <i>Introduce temporary licensing for non-residents coming to Canada with firearms.</i> • <i>CFC will work with Aboriginal groups to facilitate safety training and assist in weapon registration.</i> 	

Crime Prevention and Community Safety

	2002 -03	2003-04	2004-05
Planned Spending	\$64.6 million	\$73.6 million	\$73.6 million

The aim of the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention is to promote joint action of key governmental and non-governmental partners to reduce crime and victimization. The strategy is developing and implementing community-based solutions to problems that contribute to crime and victimization, particularly as they affect children, youth, women, girls, and Aboriginal persons. The strategy also focuses on increasing public awareness and support for effective approaches to crime prevention. Canadians support the social development approach to crime prevention as a cost-effective means to reduce crime and victimization.

Long-Term Benefits	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness of balanced approach to crime prevention. • Increased community capacity to respond to crime and victimization. • Ongoing investment in crime prevention by partners. • Enhanced coordination between federal departments/ levels of government, private and non-profit sector partners. • Reduction in crime, victimization, and ultimately, the fear of crime. 	<p><i>Measures of success: increased awareness of the root causes of crime, of “what works” and “best practices” in community safety and crime prevention; common understanding of what is meant by crime prevention; effectiveness of interventions; quality review of funded projects; documented lessons learned; level of support for and ownership of crime prevention at the community level; increased knowledge of effective crime prevention strategies; effective partnerships with other government organizations and private sector involvement; sustained involvement in crime prevention</i></p>
Strategy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer Canadians a balanced approach to dealing with crime and victimization. • Recognize the limits of enforcement, courts and corrections to prevent crime. • Deal with the root causes of criminal activity. • Equip Canadians with knowledge/ skills/ resources to advance crime prevention in their communities. 	
Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand outreach activities to support high-risk communities and to encourage citizen engagement. • Develop and implement tools to guide coordination of the strategy and the ongoing monitoring of crime prevention-related activities. • Provide guidance/direction to justice-related, community and social development policy groups. • Provide funds, support development/implementation of community-based crime prevention projects. • Community Mobilization Program to support community-based efforts to deal with crime and victimization, to increase public awareness and support for crime prevention. • Crime Prevention Investment Fund to identify, implement and evaluate new approaches to crime prevention; identify crime risk factors with focus on high-need, low-resource communities and address major gaps in crime prevention knowledge. • Crime Prevention Partnership Program to encourage non-government organizations to develop information, tools and resources for community involvement in all phases of crime prevention. • Business Action Program on Crime Prevention to encourage private sector’s involvement in crime prevention in their communities. • Promotion and Public Education Program to increase knowledge about crime and victimization and the responses to them, encouraging Canadians to be active in creating a safer environment. 	

3.1.2 Ensuring Relevant, Accessible and Fair Justice System

More and more, Canadians want to understand their justice system, to access its services easily and to play an active role in the decision-making process in the justice system. The Department is undertaking several initiatives to respond to citizens' needs. In addition to making information on the justice system easily accessible through Internet, information will also be written in a more straightforward language. Regular consultations with Canadian public will be held when major policy decisions are being made. The Department is also expanding its partnerships with other levels of government and communities across Canada to bring the justice system closer to citizens and make it more relevant to their particular needs.

Federal Prosecution Service

	2002 -03	2003-04	2004-05
Planned Spending	\$62.0 million	\$57.2 million	\$57.8 million

Federal prosecution service plays an essential role in making the justice system relevant, accessible and responsive. To enhance this role, the Department has undertaken an extensive review of the service. A number of priorities were identified, which will be focused on over the next several years:

- Enhance cooperative approaches with provincial and territorial governments to avoid duplication of efforts and to profit from joint expertise, training and policy development to address complex cases;
- Strengthen working relationships within the Department, with other government organizations and with law enforcement agencies to provide more integrated service;
- Develop a more focused capacity to serve the Northern region of Canada, recognizing its unique needs and the Department's unique prosecution role in that area;
- Develop and implement alternatives to prosecution (such as diversion and administrative sanctions) in collaboration with partners; and
- Develop a stronger capacity to manage very large and complex cases.

Long-Term Benefits	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Enhanced/cooperative approach with provincial/territorial governments.</i> • <i>More integrated service to public.</i> • <i>More focused service to the Northern region.</i> • <i>Alternatives to prosecutions are in place.</i> 	<p><i>Measures of Success: reduced delays in case resolution; better record of case resolution (accurate convictions, fewer appeals); client satisfaction; more effective partnerships; demonstrated greater confidence in justice system; improved law processes, especially on large, complex cases; improved measurement and alignment of prosecutions' supply and demand; evaluation of alternate approaches to prosecutions.</i></p>
Strategy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Expand partnerships within Department, with other departments, provinces and communities.</i> • <i>Find and implement alternate ways to deal with prosecution cases.</i> • <i>Concentrate on the management of mega prosecution cases.</i> 	
Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Establish drug treatment courts (already established in Toronto, Vancouver).</i> • <i>Research, analysis, testing of alternatives to prosecution (diversion, deferred prosecution, civil/administrative penalties).</i> • <i>Examination of all aspects of "mega case" management, in collaboration with National Judicial Institute to develop effective court system.</i> • <i>Develop strategies to respond to staff wellness and security concerns, including creation of an intervention team.</i> 	

Legal Aid Program

	2002 -03	2003-04	2004-05
Planned Spending	\$105.8 million	\$81.9 million	\$81.9 million

This program is aimed at providing legal aid services to economically disadvantaged Canadians. There has been increasing pressure for support to this program, which is vital to the integrity of the justice system in Canada. A joint research project on the needs for legal aid and related issues is under way by the Department and the provincial and territorial governments to clarify where efforts should be invested to provide the most effective legal aid services to all Canadians who need them.

Long-Term Benefits	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canadians have equal access to legal assistance, regardless of their financial capabilities. • Canadian justice system is responsive to the needs of individual Canadians and the diverse cultures in Canada. 	<p><i>Measures of success: positive response from provinces/territories/ citizens on research and any resulting recommendations; reduced complaints from clients about unavailability of services; client satisfaction</i></p>
Strategy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide legal aid and access to justice services support to provinces and territories • Address long-term legal aid issues/needs. 	
Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual funding to provinces/territories. • Joint research with provinces/territories to address long-term criminal and civil legal aid issues, to identify the level of unmet need and to examine major cost drivers in the area of legal aid. • Examining the needs of specific groups within Canadian society (aboriginal people, immigrants, refugees, visible minorities). • Conduct pilot projects to test innovative/alternative service delivery methods in the areas of criminal and civil legal aid. 	

Youth Justice

	2002 -03	2003-04	2004-05
Planned Spending	\$235.7 million	\$228.7 million	\$215.1 million

The Department will continue to invest in the broad, comprehensive Youth Justice Renewal Initiative in partnership with other government and non-government organizations. The resulting new legislation will lead to a fairer and more effective youth justice system. The Department is involving key partners, such as: provincial and territorial government representatives, police, defense bar as well as parties that are not traditionally involved in youth justice matters (school officials, medical experts, etc.), to provide a more integrated approach to youth justice renewal.

Long-Term Benefits	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fair and effective youth justice system.</i> • <i>Young persons in conflict with law are rehabilitated and reintegrated into society.</i> • <i>Reduced reliance on youth court system and the use of custody and detention.</i> 	<p><i>Measures of success: proportionate and fair response to youth crime; fewer young people in the youth justice system; reduced youth conviction rates; higher rates of sentences aimed at repairing harm and encouraging pro-social conduct; reintegration plans and programs in place for youth in custody; fewer repeat offenders</i></p>
Strategy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Provide funding to provinces and territories and other groups/stakeholders involved in youth justice to prepare for and implement the Youth Justice Renewal Initiative and new youth justice legislation.</i> • <i>Support implementation of the legislation to renew youth justice.</i> 	
Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Support and monitor implementation activities in provinces/territories.</i> • <i>Expand/solidify partnerships/approaches to achieve policy objectives for renewal of youth justice</i> • <i>Work with sectors not traditionally involved in youth justice (education, arts and recreation, child advocates, mental health professionals) and with other organizations to support them in taking on new roles in helping young Canadians in conflict with the law.</i> 	

Aboriginal Justice Strategy

	2002 -03	2003-04	2004-05
Planned Spending	\$9.0 million	\$5.0 million	\$5.0 million

The Aboriginal Justice Strategy (AJS) seeks to address the over-representation of Aboriginal people in contact with the criminal justice system by increasing Aboriginal community participation and reflecting Aboriginal values in the mainstream justice system. Over the long-term, along with other justice programs, this approach will contribute to a decrease in the rates of victimization, crime and incarceration among Aboriginal people in communities operating AJS programs.

The disproportionate number of Aboriginal persons in conflict with the law has been recognized for some time. It is evident in the offender population and the victim population. Based on the latest available statistics, the Aboriginal portion of the federal offender population rose from 11% in 1991/92 to 17% in 1998/99. This number is expected to rise dramatically in the next decade due to the high rate of Aboriginal youth population growth.

Long-Term Benefits	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Reduced crime and victimization rates among aboriginal Canadians.</i> • <i>Aboriginal communities have greater responsibility in the administration of justice.</i> • <i>Justice system more sensitive to the unique needs of Aboriginal people.</i> • <i>Fair and equitable justice system.</i> 	<p><i>Measures of success: community capacity to effectively deal with local justice administration; coordination/collaboration amongst community, provincial/ territorial/ federal stakeholders; trained/ informed justice system that is more responsive to the needs of Aboriginal people; public awareness of Aboriginal justice issues</i></p>
Strategy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Continue to fund community-based programs that provide for increased local responsibility of administration of justice activities to improve social cohesion which will, in turn, contribute to a reduction in the crime and victimization rates in the communities operating community justice programs.</i> • <i>Increase co-ordination and collaboration with local Aboriginal community justice administrations to make the mainstream justice system more responsive and better reflecting Aboriginal values.</i> • <i>Follow the principles of the Social Union Framework Agreement.</i> • <i>Support the federal response to social problems in the aboriginal communities.</i> • <i>Align the strategy with other major initiatives (Crime Prevention & Community Safety, Youth Justice).</i> 	
Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Provide direct community justice program funding and support to Aboriginal communities through cost-shared arrangements with provinces and territories.</i> • <i>Negotiate memoranda of understanding with provincial/territorial jurisdictions to address Aboriginal justice issues.</i> • <i>Provide funding to support funding policies, procedures & agreements for training, communication events/tools towards a national network of trained / informed stakeholders as well as raised public awareness of Aboriginal justice issues</i> 	

3.2 Providing High Value and Making Choices

Legal Services to Client Departments & Legal Risk Management

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Planned Spending	\$159.5 million	\$157.3 million	\$157.3 million

With a steadily increasing workload and the expanding roles of the federal government in the administration of legal justice, the Department of Justice is focusing on providing high quality and timely legal services to the government and to its client departments. We are ensuring that the Department's resources are used most effectively in providing services where they are needed most. Efforts will be focused on providing leadership and achieving excellence in areas, such as: *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* issues, administrative law, human rights, public safety and security. The Department has created and is managing a Strategic Investment Fund to support these efforts.

The Department is also engaged in a joint project with the Treasury Board Secretariat to address legal risk management. With growing volume and complexity of legal issues and limited resources to address them, the government's ability to provide effective litigation and prosecution services is at risk. The project is responding to concerns about the government's exposure to legal risk. It will develop a systematic approach to legal risks across government to identify risks early, to avoid /minimize them where possible and to manage their resolution as strategically and efficiently as possible. A series of initiatives is planned to address legal risk management and Federal Prosecution Service.

Long-Term Benefits	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Government is more effective in managing Canada's justice system, with focus on complex, large, high-risk cases.</i> • <i>Increased public confidence and confidence of client departments and other organizations in the Department's services.</i> • <i>Greater consistency across government in managing legal issues.</i> • <i>Capacity to react quickly to emerging issues.</i> • <i>Improved Federal Prosecution Services.</i> 	<p><i>Measures of Success: reduced workload in the Department and in client departments; client satisfaction; monitoring of national consistency in applying legal services to the government organizations; Joint Resource Level Reviews with Treasury Board; monitor overall cost expenditures for cost savings; litigation avoidance measures; litigation management measures</i></p>
Strategy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Improve ability to anticipate and react to emerging legal issues.</i> • <i>Capitalize on Department's unique expertise to provide best services to government.</i> • <i>Improve capacity to bring national, government-wide perspective to legal services.</i> • <i>Examine and analyze legal risks facing the federal government.</i> • <i>Avoid or minimize legal risks in the government.</i> • <i>Manage litigation strategically and efficiently.</i> 	
Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Develop government-wide scanning system to identify risks early and prepare responses, particularly to any significant risks.</i> • <i>Assist other departments in setting up legal risk management committees.</i> • <i>Work with partner organizations to develop tools and capacity to avoid legal risks and to choose mechanisms other than legislation to resolve legal issues.</i> • <i>Creation of new Northern Regional office.</i> 	

Legislation Drafting Services

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Planned Spending	\$15.2 million	\$15.3 million	\$15.5 million

The Department of Justice provides support to all federal government organizations in the drafting, preparation and publishing of legislation (both bills and regulations). As administrators of the *Canadian Bill of Rights*, *Statutory Instruments Act* and *Statute Revision Act*, the Department also examines all bills introduced by federal departments in Parliament, and all regulations submitted to the Clerk of the Privy Council for registration. This is done to ensure that the provisions of these submissions are consistent with the provisions of the *Canadian Bill of Rights* and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

Long-Term Benefits	
<i>Federal law is well crafted, consistent, reflective of a bilingual society based on two systems of law, and presented in easily readable language for the benefit of all Canadians.</i>	<i>Measures of success: client feedback (client satisfaction, informal correspondence), consultation with legal community on specific topics; feedback on Internet accessibility to the collection of federal laws</i>
Strategy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate professional development for drafters. • Expand existing knowledge base on readability of legislation and bijural terminology. • Increase client understanding of issues surrounding instrument choice and the legislative process. • Modernization of technology to facilitate further access to federal laws on the Internet. 	
Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training and mentoring arrangements to continuously expand expertise in legislative drafting. • Develop and implement policies on bijural terminology and readability of legislative texts. • Develop and implement policies and provide information to clients regarding the legislative process and instrument choice. 	

3.3 Capitalizing on Our Strengths

Communications Program

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Planned Spending	\$3.6 million	\$3.6 million	\$3.6 million

The Department has built a solid, long-term communication strategy to improve communications within and outside the Department. A number of initiatives are planned and some already under way to ensure that all information available at the Department of Justice on the Canadian justice system is provided in an easily accessible, user-friendly and easily understandable format.

Long-Term Benefits	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened communications within the Department, increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of all organizational units. • Improved communications with government/ non-government partners and Canadian public. • Useful and easily accessible information on Canada's legal system. • Increased public awareness of the roles of the Department, increased participation of Canadians in the policy-making process in Canada. 	<p><i>Measures of success: client satisfaction; more frequent use of Department's web sites; frequent and more informed inquiries; ; better trained staff and management; work improvements as a result of daily media analysis; assessment of the Department's participation at public events; monitoring of effectiveness of plain language efforts; increased employee awareness of departmental goals</i></p>
Strategy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce better strategic communications planning. • Expand departmental management and staff training on communications. • Strengthen the Department's capability to better anticipate changes that affect its work and Canadians' need for justice support and their safety and security. • Improve communications support for high-profile litigation & legislation. 	
Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide media training to departmental spokespersons and litigators. • Develop and deliver training courses/materials on internal communications for managers and staff. • Launch daily media summary to provide up-to-date information on relevant events to employees. • Conduct client satisfaction surveys. • Track and document communications' best practices. • Enhance the Department's Intranet (internal) and Internet (external) web sites, including a web site for parliamentarians, increasing the amount and quality of available on-line information. • Promote the Department's services to Canadians and other government departments. • Promote Department as workplace of choice, encourage highly skilled professionals to join Department. • Establish innovative partnerships to increase Department's visibility at high-profile public events. 	

Human Resource Management

	2002 -03	2003-04	2004-05
Planned Spending	\$6.0 million	\$6.0 million	\$6.0 million

The Department has developed and is implementing a four-year Human Resources Plan to improve its capacity to anticipate human resource needs over a longer period of time, to realign staff in the Department to ensure we have the right people in the right jobs, and to improve the overall management of human resources in the Department.

Long-Term Benefits	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>More effective recruitment methods and better retention of employees in the Department.</i> • <i>Better trained and informed staff.</i> • <i>Employment equity achieved throughout the organization.</i> • <i>Alternate work arrangements for employees, making the organization more effective and reducing administration costs.</i> • <i>More stable organization, providing better service to its clients.</i> 	<p><i>Measures of success: resources realigned – greater efficiency achieved; improved HR planning and resourcing; improved staff retention; growth in total number of persons staffed from outside Department; better trained staff; employee satisfaction; monitor compliance with Employment Equity Act; increased usage of alternate work arrangements; monitor success in employees taking 5 days/year for professional development; reduction in harassment complaints; changes in employee tenure (more indeterminate staff)</i></p>
Strategy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Improve capacity to better predict resource needs.</i> • <i>Ensure proper resource mix in the Department to increase organizational efficiency.</i> • <i>Rebuild HR management function (better technology, improved HR tools).</i> • <i>Stabilize organization (reduce reliance on term employment).</i> • <i>Improve training and development programs.</i> • <i>Foster harassment-free workplace.</i> 	
Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Assist managers in preparing HR Plans to meet their resource needs.</i> • <i>Develop/implement strategic hiring plan, legal excellence program and Employment Equity Action Plan.</i> • <i>Implement Unified Classification Standard in the Department in line with Treasury Board direction.</i> • <i>Enhance training and continuous learning for staff/managers.</i> 	

Information Technology Modernization

	2002 -03	2003-04	2004-05
Planned Spending	\$16.1 million	\$16.1 million	\$16.1 million

In an effort to maintain and improve the way we do business and in support of the Government On-Line initiative, the Department is planning to invest \$48 million over the next three years in modernizing its systems. The aim is to improve access to available information and systems, to build new and more useful knowledge bases for our policy makers, for our partner organizations and for Canadians, to provide assistance on Canada's justice system, as needed. This will include support to addressing terrorism issues, by providing new tools to analyze information that can be used by the Department and its partners in managing anti-terrorist activities. Other initiatives will improve knowledge sharing with various interested communities, enhance litigation support by organizing electronic information for quick and easy access and better management of the entire litigation process. These initiatives will be taking place in an environment of constant improvements to the ongoing operations, including enhancements to the Department of Justice Internet site, stabilizing the information technology structure in the Department, and upgrades to the essential management systems.

Long-Term Benefits	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees are connected to their organization, to clients and partners, can provide better service. • More knowledge is stored in common databases and shared by different parts of the organization. • Canadians have easier, faster access to information on the justice system & federal laws. • Better management information is available for decision-making. • Modern information technology ensures effective/productive links to other organizations. • Expanded electronic access to knowledge, information, services and resources for the public, clients, partners, stakeholders and employees. 	<p><i>Measures of success: internal and external client satisfaction; job satisfaction; transaction throughput times; speed and accuracy of service to clients; frequency of public access to the Department's web site</i></p>
Strategy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Develop tools/processes to arrange access to justice information for all interested users</i> • <i>Enhance information-sharing; promote knowledge-sharing in the Department, with external partners</i> 	
Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Enhance Legal Opinions and Precedents Retrieval System.</i> • <i>Increase access to Legal Services Units in all government departments/agencies.</i> • <i>Upgrade information technology infrastructure to enable the necessary secure connections.</i> • <i>Establish connectivity office & conduct pilots, increase awareness, engage external partners.</i> • <i>Support management of large complex litigation cases – conduct pilots to organize and store relevant information and make it available to all parties involved.</i> • <i>Work with communities of interest through public consultations and an Internet site, where partners can communicate and share information, including Internet access to an up-to-date database of federal laws.</i> 	

Financial and Administrative Management

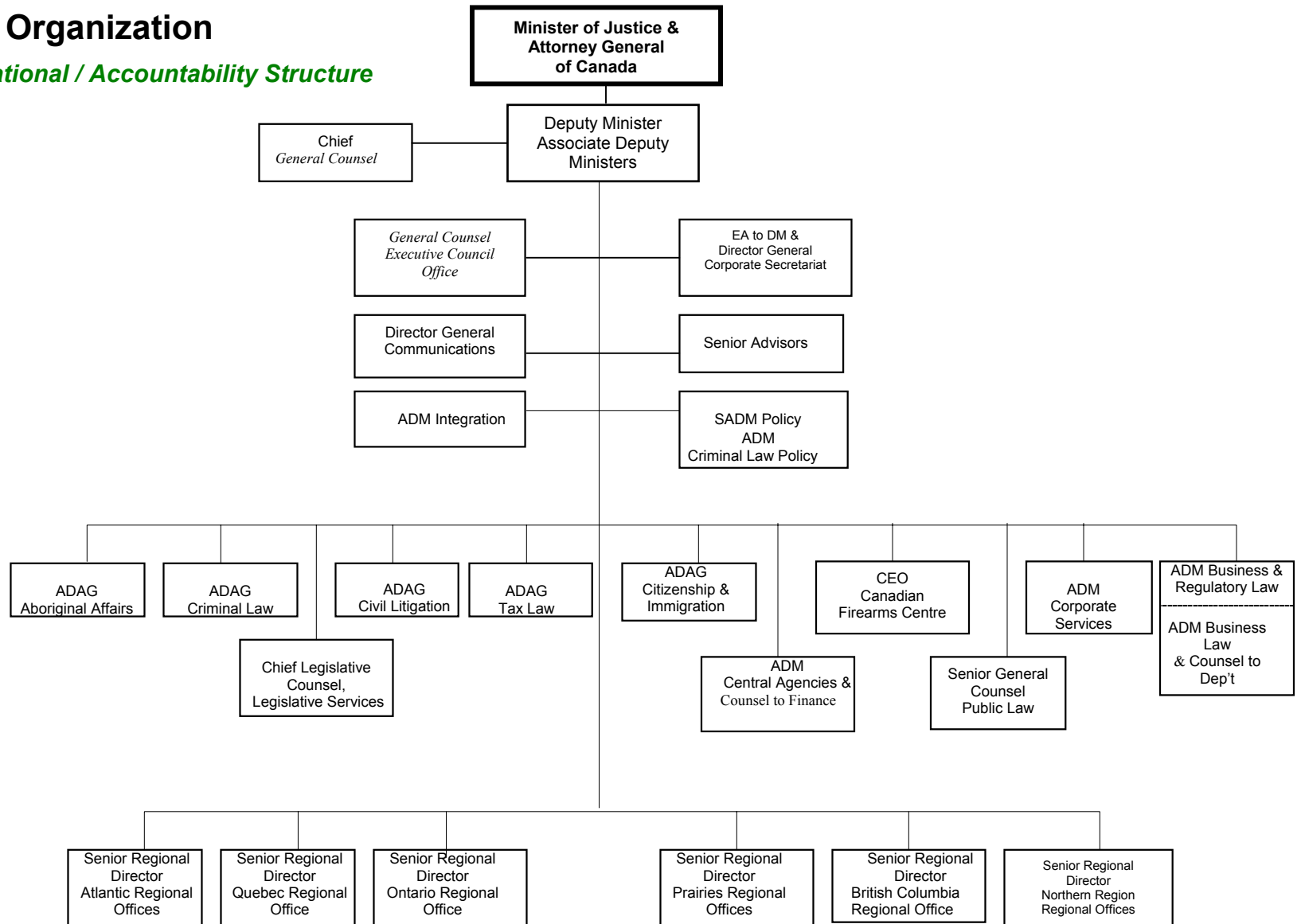
	2002 –03	2003-04	2004-05
Planned Spending	\$11.1 million	\$11.1 million	\$11.1 million

The Department is implementing a new financial management framework to enhance its financial planning, budgetary control and accountability regime. We have implemented the government-wide Financial Information Strategy initiative and Modern Comptrollership in the Department. New policies and procedures are in place to reflect the new financial management practices, including the management of the Department's accommodations, contracts and materiel services. The Department is continuing to refine its policies and practices and will concentrate more efforts on increasing accountability for financial management decisions at all levels of the organization.

Long-Term Benefits	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater accountability for decisions made. • More responsible management of public funds. 	<i>Measures of success: positive financial audit reports; greater control over financial resources</i>
Strategy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to refine financial policies/practices. • Promote decision-making & increase individual accountability. 	
Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase II of the Financial Framework project. • Strengthening of Modern Comptrollership in the Department. 	

Section IV: Organization

4.1 Organizational / Accountability Structure



4.2 Total Planned Spending: 2002-03

Business Line	Net Planned Spending (2002-03) (\$ millions)			2002-03 (FTE)
	Operating Budget	Grants & Contributions	Business Line Total	
Government Client Services	245.7	-	245.7	2,998
Law and Policy	171.2	440.2	611.4	385
Administration	65.9	-	65.9	611
Total	482.8	440.2	923.0	3,994

4.3 Three-Year Spending Plan

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 2001-2002	Planned Spending 2002-2003	Planned Spending 2003-2004	Planned Spending 2004-2005
Budgetary Main Estimates (gross)	717.1	764.5	755.4	743.2
Non-Budgetary Main Estimates (gross)	-	-	-	-
Less: Respendable revenue	-	-	-	-
Total Main Estimates	717.1	764.5	755.4	743.2
Adjustments**	243.4	158.5	76.4	62.7
Net Planned Spending	960.5	923.0	831.8	805.9
Less: Non-respendable revenue	23.9	14.5	37.5	37.5
Plus: Cost of services received without charge	50.5	48.9	47.1	47.0
Net cost of Program	987.1	957.4	841.4	815.4
Full Time Equivalents***	3,972	3,994	3,919	3,856

* Reflects, as of January 31, 2002, the best forecast of total net planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.

** Adjustments are to accommodate approvals obtained since the Main Estimates and include Budget initiatives, Supplementary Estimates, etc.

*** Excludes FTEs funded by other departments.

Annexes: Financial Information & Horizontal Initiatives

5.1 Summary of Transfer Payments

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 2001-2002	Planned Spending 2002-2003	Planned Spending 2003-04	Planned Spending 2004-05
Grants				
Law and Policy	41.7	44.5	50.4	49.7
Total Grants	41.7	44.5	50.4	49.7
Contributions				
Law and Policy	399.8	395.7	330.4	324.5
Total Contributions	399.8	395.7	330.4	324.5
Total Grants and Contributions	441.5	440.2	380.8	374.2

Objective

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

Planned Results

The Department's Grants and Contributions resources are used, in part, to form timely strategic policy and legislative responses and to support policy and legislative implementation. In addition, these funds promote the development of experimental projects and research in areas of interest to the Department to garner significant information and experience linked to current and future departmental and governmental policy priorities.

Grants and Contributions-supported projects act as strategic levers to better inform and otherwise assist the Department in responding to an ever-changing environment. The Department is working on ensuring that there is enhanced alignment between project funding decisions and departmental policy priorities, as well as working to ensure a more systematic engagement of NGOs (non-government organizations) and the public in developing innovative projects.

Table 5.1.1: Transfer Payments by Business Line

(\$ dollars)	Forecast Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-2003	Planned Spending 2003-04	Planned Spending 2004-05
<u>GRANTS</u>				
Law and Policy				
Uniform Law Conference of Canada - Administration Grant	18,170	18,170	18,170	18,170
Institut international de droit d'expression française (IDEF)	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140
Legal Studies for Aboriginal People Program	210,631	210,631	210,631	210,631
Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police for the Law Amendments Committee	12,274	12,274	12,274	12,274
British Institute of International and Comparative Law	7,220	7,220	7,220	7,220
Hague Academy of International Law	8,620	8,620	8,620	8,620
Canadian Human Rights Foundation	26,600	26,600	26,600	26,600
National Judicial Institute	128,345	128,345	128,345	128,345
Canadian Society of Forensic Science	38,600	38,600	38,600	38,600
Canadian Association of Provincial Court Judges	48,771	48,771	48,771	48,771
Grants to individuals,, non-profit professional organizations, societies or associations, other non- profit organizations, and educational institutions for policy, program development or training with respect to Child-Centred Family Law	50,000	50,000		
Grants to individuals, Canadian or International non-profit organizations, provinces and territories, regions or municipalities, universities, bands and tribal councils for policy or program development or implementation	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Grants to individuals, non-profit organizations, societies or associations, other non-profit organizations and institutions for activities in support of the Victims of Crime Initiative	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Grants in support of the Youth Justice Renewal Fund	8,516,253	5,511,441	2,968,657	2,210,900
Grants in Support of Legal Aid research	200,000	300,000		
Grants in support of the Safer Communities Initiative	31,655,061	37,332,561	46,168,061	46,168,061
Total grants	41,721,685	44,494,373	50,437,089	49,679,332

	Forecast Spending 2001-02	Planned Spending 2002-2003	Planned Spending 2003-04	Planned Spending 2004-05
<u>CONTRIBUTIONS</u>				
Law and Policy				
Native Courtworkers Program and other Native Projects	3,997,500	4,997,500	3,997,500	3,997,500
Contributions to the provinces to assist in the operation of legal aid systems	99,327,507	99,327,507	79,827,507	79,827,507
Contributions to the provinces and territories in support of the youth justice services	194,118,550	199,640,059	205,077,596	202,852,100
Contributions to provinces/territories for the Canadian Firearms Program	33,739,121	10,390,330	10,390,330	10,390,330
Contributions to individuals, Canadian or International non-profit organizations, provinces and territories, regions or municipalities, universities, bands, and tribal councils for policy and program development or implementation	3,256,320	2,712,297	2,721,491	2,721,244
Contributions under the Aboriginal Justice Strategy Fund	6,400,000	6,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000
Contributions under the Child-Centred Family Justice Fund	17,917,906	17,442,586	-	-
Contributions for activities in support of the Family Violence Initiative	400,000	400,000	-	-
Contributions in support of the Safer Communities Initiative	10,580,031	12,769,392	10,567,531	10,567,531
Contributions for Access to Justice Services to the Territories (being Legal Aid, Aboriginal Courtwork and Public Legal Education and Information Services)	3,770,456	3,770,456	3,270,456	3,270,456
Contributions in support of the Youth Justice Renewal Fund	15,827,000	19,745,500	10,216,500	6,597,000
Contributions for the Victims of Crime Initiative	1,425,000	1,425,000	1,425,000	1,425,000
Contributions to the province of British Columbia for the Air India Trial	8,238,070	15,311,117		
Contributions in support of legal aid research	800,000	900,000		
Total contributions	399,797,461	395,731,744	330,393,911	324,548,668
Total grants and contributions	441,519,146	440,226,117	380,831,000	374,228,000

5.2 Source of Respendable and Non-respendable Revenue

Non-respendable Revenue

(\$ millions)	Forecast Revenue 2001-2002	Planned Revenue 2002-2003	Planned Revenue 2003-2004	Planned Revenue 2004-2005
Administration Business Line				
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Registry of Divorce Proceedings	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Law and Policy Business Line				
<input type="checkbox"/> Firearms Program	21.7	12.3	35.2	35.2
<input type="checkbox"/> Family Order and Agreements Enforcement Assistance Program	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Total Non-respendable Revenue	23.9	14.5	37.5	37.5

5.3 Net Cost of Program for the Estimates Year (2002-03)

(\$ millions)	Total
Net Planned Spending (Gross Budgetary and Non-budgetary Main Estimates plus Adjustments)	923.0
<i>Plus: Services Received without Charge</i>	
Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC)	37.9
Contributions covering employees' share of insurance premiums and expenditures paid by Treasury Board Secretariat	10.9
Workman's compensation coverage provided by Human Resources Canada	0.1
	48.9
<i>Less: Non-respendable Revenue</i>	14.5
2002-2003 Net cost of program	957.4

5.4 Horizontal Initiatives

INITIATIVE	GOAL	JUSTICE LEAD	PARTNERS	PLANNED RESULTS
<i>Crime prevention</i>	Reduce crime and increase safety for Canadians and their communities	✓	RCMP, Solicitor General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint action of key governmental/non-governmental partners to reduce crime and victimization. • Community-based solutions in place to address problems, which contribute to crime and victimization, particularly as they affect children, youth, personal security of women and girls, and Aboriginal persons. • Increased public awareness and support for effective approaches to crime prevention.
<i>Anti-Terrorism</i>	Build personal & economic safety for Canadians		RCMP, Health, Transport, Solicitor General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation to deal with suspected terrorist activities • Implementation of investigative & monitoring tools to detect/prevent terrorist activities
<i>Youth Justice</i>	Enhanced support for young Canadians in conflict with the law	✓	RCMP, HRDC, Solicitor General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued investment in broad, comprehensive Youth Justice Renewal Initiative in partnership with other government and non-government organizations. • New legislation, supporting a fairer, more effective youth justice system. • Greater engagement of parties traditionally not involved in youth justice matters (school officials, medical experts, etc.).
<i>Firearms Program</i>		✓	RCMP, HRDC, CCRA, Solicitor General, National Parole Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better control of firearms, fewer accidents and crimes related to firearms use
<i>Government On Line</i>	Deliver government services on-line by year 2005.		All departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2002-03, develop framework, set-up project team, prepare detailed implementation plan. • In the following two years, implement tools to provide on-line information. • Expand electronic access to knowledge, information, services and resources to employees, other organizations, and to Canadians.
<i>Law Cluster</i>	Create a library of legal services for entire Government	✓	All departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a Justice/Law subject cluster site for use by citizens. • Maintain up-to-date access to the Statutes/Regulations of Canada, to Department of Justice program information/services, information/services of partner departments, and provincial and other law-related sources of information.
<i>Modern Comptrollership</i>	Fully Implement Modern Comptrollership in the Department		All departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better management • Greater accountability • More responsible management of public funds

INITIATIVE	GOAL	JUSTICE LEAD	PARTNERS	PLANNED RESULTS
<i>Workplace of Choice</i>	Make Justice a department of choice for new and established employees		All departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement initiatives to make Justice a progressive workplace • Improved HR processes • Provide opportunities for employee career development

5.5 Sustainable Development Strategy

Following a recommendation of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development, the Department of Justice has revised its sustainable development strategy with more focused goals and targets included to measure its success. The amended strategy concentrates on the areas where the Department can make the most difference and has been updated to involve all offices of the Department across Canada. The strategy has been effective in several areas: the Department is using more dispute resolution, reducing litigation costs and providing Canadians with alternatives to the court system; a new Northern Region has been established to provide a full range of services to respond to the special needs of the largely Aboriginal population and to enhance capacity to reach out to First Nations governments and Aboriginal and other non-governmental organizations; the Department has implemented a legal risk framework, which will help to identify major legal risks early and allow the Department to be more proactive and efficient in resolving them; we have achieved an 80% rate of paper and other solid waste recycling in two of the National Headquarters offices of the Department.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY		
OBJECTIVE	INITIATIVE	PLANNED RESULTS
<i>Support Sustainable Development across government through the delivery of high-quality legal services and the development of legal infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop of continuing legal education on Sustainable Development • Enhance capacity to help client departments remove existing barriers to Sustainable Development • Develop new/enhanced legal instruments • Continue to develop capacity to deliver high quality legal services • Enhance legal training for clients • Promote dispute resolution and more efficient litigation • Enhance capacity to serve Canadians in the regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent legal support to client departments for major sustainable development initiatives • Better legal instruments used across government in support of sustainable development • Client departments' legal services staff fully trained on impact and benefits of sustainable development • Greater use of dispute resolution to reduce litigation costs, free resources for programs that benefit Canadians
<i>Explore the implications of social and cultural factors for sustainable development in the context of the justice policy mandate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable development principles through the sustainable communities initiatives • Pursue Aboriginal Justice Strategy in accordance with the principles of sustainable development • Pursue crime prevention activity to further sustainable development principles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support development of sustainable communities that are directly involved in the administration of justice • Aboriginal Justice Strategy implemented, ongoing support • Better community awareness and involvement in crime prevention and community safety
<i>Reduce the direct environmental impact of the Department of Justice's physical environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilize the level of paper consumption & decrease solid waste • Increase green procurement • Increase environmental awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced paper and solid waste • Greater awareness of staff of the need to protect our environment

Section VI: Other Information

Table 6.1: Legislation Administered by the Department of Justice

The Minister has sole responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:

<i>Annulment of Marriages (Ontario)</i>	R.S.C. 1970, c. A-14
<i>Canada Evidence</i>	R.S., c. C-5
<i>Canada-United Kingdom Civil and Commercial Judgments Convention</i>	R.S., c. C-30
<i>Canadian Bill of Rights</i>	1960, c. 44
<i>Commercial Arbitration</i>	R.S., c. 17 (2nd Supp.)
<i>Contraventions</i>	1992, c. 47
<i>Crown Liability and Proceedings</i>	R.S., c. C-50
<i>Divorce</i>	R.S., c. 3 (2nd Supp.)
<i>Escheats</i>	R.S., c. E-13
<i>Extradition</i>	R.S., c. E-23
<i>Family Orders and Agreements Enforcement Assistance</i>	R.S., c. 4 (2nd Supp.)
<i>Federal Court</i>	R.S., c. F-7
<i>Firearms</i>	1995, c. 39
<i>Foreign Enlistment</i>	R.S., c. F-28
<i>Foreign Extraterritorial Measures</i>	R.S., c. F-29
<i>Fugitive Offenders</i>	R.S., c. F-32
<i>Human Rights, Canadian</i>	R.S., c. H-6
<i>Identification of Criminals</i>	R.S., c. I-1
<i>International Sale of Goods Contracts Convention</i>	1991, c. 13
<i>Interpretation</i>	R.S., c. I-21
<i>Judges</i>	R.S., c. J-1
<i>Justice, Department of</i>	R.S., c. J-2
<i>Law Commission of Canada</i>	1996, c. 9
<i>Marriage (Prohibited Degrees)</i>	1990, c. 46
<i>Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters</i>	R.S., c. 30 (4th Supp.)
<i>Official Languages</i>	R.S., c. 31 (4th Supp.)
<i>Official Secrets</i>	R.S., c. O-5
<i>Postal Services Interruption Relief</i>	R.S., c. P-16
<i>Prize, Canada</i>	R.S.C. 1970, c. P-24
<i>Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985</i>	R.S., c. 40 (3rd Supp.)
<i>Security Offences</i>	R.S., c. S-7
<i>State Immunity</i>	R.S., c. S-18
<i>Statute Revision</i>	R.S., c. S-20
<i>Statutory Instruments</i>	R.S., c. S-22
<i>Supreme Court</i>	R.S., c. S-26
<i>Tax Court of Canada</i>	R.S., c. T-2
<i>United Nations Foreign Arbitral Awards Convention</i>	R.S., c. 16 (2nd Supp.)
<i>Young Offenders</i>	R.S., c. Y-1

The Minister shares responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:

<i>Access to Information</i>	R.S., c. A-1 (President of the Treasury Board)
<i>Bills of Lading</i>	R.S., c. B-5 (Minister of Transport)
<i>Criminal Code</i>	R.S., c. C-46 (Solicitor General of Canada and Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food)
<i>Garnishment, Attachment and Pension Diversion</i>	R.S., c. G-2 (Minister of National Defence, Minister of Finance and Minister of Public Works and Government Services)
<i>Privacy</i>	R.S., c. P-21 (President of the Treasury Board)