

Department of Justice

**1999-2000
Estimates**

A Report on Plans and Priorities

Approved

A. Anne McLellan
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section I: Messages	1
A. Minister's Message	1
B. Management Representation Statement	2
Section II: Departmental Overview	3
A. Mandate, Roles and Responsibilities	3
B. Objective	3
C. Financial Spending Plan	4
Section III: Plans, Priorities, Strategies and Expected Results	5
A. Summary	5
B. Details by Business Line	
<i>Government Client Services</i>	6
<i>Law and Policy</i>	14
<i>Administration</i>	24
C. Consolidated Reporting	27
Section IV: Supplementary Information	29

Section I: Messages

MINISTER'S MESSAGE

Our justice system is at the heart of what makes Canada one of the safest and most desirable places in the world to live. An accessible, affordable and well-functioning justice system must continue to evolve to meet the challenges of the next millennium. Therefore, it is my pleasure to present the **Department of Justice Report on Plans and Priorities for 1999-2000**.

This report provides information on the activities related to my responsibilities as Minister of Justice and Attorney General and as Chief law officer of the Crown. It outlines my Department's key objectives, priorities and the results we will achieve.

Canadians want their justice system to be built on values that are important to all of us: accountability, respect, responsibility and fairness. Canadians want to see these values reflected in justice policies and programs that are cost-effective, responsive and linked to their communities.

The priorities of Canadians are the priorities of my Department. We are taking firm action on the problem of youth crime, focusing on crime prevention and responding respectfully and compassionately to the needs of victims. The Department of Justice will continue to be an essential partner supporting federal programs that protect the well being of Canadians and make our communities strong and safe. We are making Justice policy development responsive to Canada's increasingly diverse population. We are managing the Government's legal framework so that Canadians can succeed in the global and digital economy.

As legal advisor to the Government of Canada on issues ranging from international law to domestic commerce, the Department of Justice will look for practical ways to address the growing pressures on federal legal resources. We are working to ensure that we continue to deliver quality, timely and cost-effective legal advice and services to federal departments and agencies.

The justice system is a unique and positive feature of Canada that distinguishes us from other countries. Peace and security is a defining part of our national identity. We look forward to continuing our work to strengthen public confidence in a citizen-centered, modern justice system for the 21st century.

A. Anne McLellan
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATION

Report on Plans and Priorities 1999-2000

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 1999-2000 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP) for the Department of Justice.

To the best of my knowledge, the information:

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

A. Mandate, Roles and Responsibilities

The Department of Justice was created by an Act of Parliament in 1868 to be responsible for the legal affairs of the Government as a whole and to provide legal services to individual departments and agencies. The Department's work reflects the duties of its 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. This involves providing legal advice and services to federal departments and agencies, including the regulation and conduct of litigation. 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.

The function of the Minister of Justice relates mainly to the policy considerations underlying those areas of substantive law that the Minister is directly responsible for. The Minister of Justice 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, human rights, family and youth, administrative law, aboriginal justice, access to information and privacy, official languages; and the Government's mandate for courts and judges; and for Canada's participation in the activities of international organizations working towards the development of private international law and the unification of private law. The Minister is also responsible for the implementation of policy objectives through programs; issues relating to fairness and equality in the justice system; the legal mechanisms used by departments and agencies to achieve the overall objectives of the Government; the drafting of government bills and regulations; the 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.

B. Objective

The objective of the Department of Justice is to provide the Government of Canada and federal departments and agencies with high-quality legal services, to have superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada which are not within provincial or territorial jurisdiction and to propose 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.

C. Financial Spending Plan

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 1998-99*	Planned Spending 1999-2000	Planned Spending 2000-2001	Planned Spending 2001-2002
Gross Program Spending:	655.3	629.0	600.2	591.2
<i>Less:</i> Revenue Credited to the Vote	-	-	-	-
Net Program Spending	655.3	629.0	600.2	591.2
<i>Less:</i> Revenue Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	33.6	78.4	135.9	92.7
<i>Plus:</i> Cost of Services Provided by other Departments	30.6	30.0	29.9	28.1
Net Cost of the Department	652.3	580.6	494.2	526.6

* Reflects changes included in the In-Year Update.

Section III: Plans, Priorities, Strategies and Expected Results

A. Summary

PLANS (to provide Canadians with):	STRATEGIES (to be demonstrated by):
<p>Quality, timely and cost-effective legal services to the Government of Canada and its departments and agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New and innovative legal service delivery mechanisms • Effective and efficient partnerships between the Department and client departments and agencies through the implementation of the Client Driven Services Initiative
<p>A fair, effective, affordable and well functioning justice system that responds to public concerns about safety and security, meets the needs of a modern pluralistic society and reflects the values of Canadians</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing the government’s safety and security agenda through a balanced approach to criminal justice. • Justice policies integrated with the government’s broad policy agenda in order to deal with complex issues comprehensively and systematically. • A justice system that is integrated, cost-effective, citizen-centered and linked to the community • An equitable and accessible justice system that is responsive to the needs of an evolving and diverse population • Strengthening the public confidence and trust in the justice system • Leadership on international justice issues through proactive and coherent policy and operations approaches

B. Details by Business Line

Government Client Services

Planned Spending

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-2000	Planned Spending 2000-2001	Planned Spending 2001-2002
Net Expenditures	172.2	162.5	157.1	144.7

Objective

To respond to the requirements of the Government of Canada, its departments and agencies for quality legal or legislative services, in the most effective and cost-efficient manner in compliance with the law and government policy.

Operating Environment

As in the past, the major factors influencing the Government Client Services business line remain: 1) the demand for legal services; and, 2) the resources Justice is able to devote to the provision of these services. The demand for legal services will continue to outpace the amount of resources available to the Department.

Shrinking Resources: In 1999-2000, the Department expects to spend \$162.5 million on legal advisory, litigation and legislative services. This amount is expected to decrease to \$144.7 million by 2001-2002.

Increasing Demand for Legal Services: Demand for legal services, however, has not decreased. Resources from client departments and agencies continue to form an increasing part of the Justice budget. This shared funding has meant that Justice must demonstrate greater accountability in the manner in which it use resources. More specifically, Justice will have to:

- strive to protect base funds dedicated to clients from reductions to the maximum extent possible, and define a process that administers any necessary reductions in an equitable manner; and,
- ensure those legal services for which there is no specific client funding source retain an adequate level of resourcing.

Key Plans, Strategies and Expected Results

Since 1995, the Department has been reviewing and redesigning the structure of its services, emphasizing the need for client-focused services and shared accountability for the delivery of legal services. These efforts have given rise to a number of initiatives, projects and activities aimed at achieving the goal of delivering quality and cost-effective legal services. For 1999-2000, these initiatives and their expected results are the following:

Client Driven Services (CDS) and Annual Service Plans: The Department will continue the joint planning and partnering effort with client departments, with a view to identifying legal service priorities, measuring client satisfaction, developing efficient approaches, assessing the true costs of the services provided and putting in place policies and procedures that will make the provision of legal services more cost-effective. For the next fiscal year, the Department will:

- Conclude CDS agreements and service plans with all client departments and agencies;
- Provide training on the CDS process to departmental staff and clients; and,
- Identify and analyze trends in costs of legal services.

Follow-up activities will focus on working with Legal Services Unit staff to improve the CDS negotiation process to ensure they reflect the resources available on a national basis and will include one-on-one discussions with Legal Services Unit managers. Best practices in the CDS process are to be shared across the Department, and will provide an opportunity to promote more inclusive approaches to CDS negotiation process.

Expected Results - CDS Initiative
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved CDS process (negotiation, implementation, monitoring);• Improved partnerships and joint planning arrangements;• Concordance of service delivery with service standards;• Increased understanding of the costs associated with the delivery of legal services; and,• Provision of cost effective, quality legal services to client departments and agencies.

Legal Service Policy Framework: Over the past several years, as part of Program Review and other efforts to “get government right”, the Department has examined a variety of approaches to deliver legal services to government departments and agencies without compromising its roles and responsibilities.

The Legal Services Policy Framework, a product of these efforts, clarifies the Department’s ongoing role in the delivery of legal services and defines the kind of business relationship Justice will have with client departments and agencies.

As clients pay for a greater proportion of their legal services, it is only natural that they would seek greater flexibility and choice in how these services are delivered. The Framework allows for Justice and its clients to explore innovative delivery approaches while enabling Justice to continue to lead and have overall government responsibility for the management and delivery of legal services.

In order to ensure that services provide the best value at the most appropriate cost, Justice's partnership with clients will feature a joint planning process, shared responsibility for the costs of legal services and shared accountability for performance and for the allocation and use of resources.

Expected Results - Legal Service Policy Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A better understanding of the roles and responsibilities of Justice and its clients in the delivery of legal services; and,• Flexibility and innovation in the design of service delivery mechanisms for individual clients while ensuring continued stability in the provision of legal services to government.

Dispute Resolution (DR): By expanding its use of Dispute Resolution techniques, the Department of Justice seeks to ensure disputes are managed effectively and without resorting to litigation as the only recourse. The Department will continue to provide strong leadership within government and across the country in the DR field, building upon the solid foundation it has established and continuing the strategic implementation of DR at the federal level. The Department will expand DR activity in regional offices, continue its public legal education initiative to inform Canadians about DR and to encourage the increased use of DR processes, provide advice to client departments and agencies on DR options. The Department will work with the Legislative Services Branch to screen legislative initiatives across government to identify opportunities to apply DR, increase the DR training effort for Justice employees and selected client department representatives and will work to remove systemic barriers to the non-litigious use of DR within the federal government. The Department will also:

- Work with Treasury Board to put in place guidelines to assist departments and agencies in implementing a new way of doing business in which disputes are managed effectively and without resorting to litigation as the only recourse;
- Support the further coordination of federal DR efforts across government;
- Administer the DR Fund, which makes funds available to federal organizations to design and implement DR projects and programs;

- Implement the “DR Award in Law Studies” initiative, which will recognize and support the study of DR in each of the 22 law programs in Canadian universities; and,
- In collaboration with other departments, implement a “shared mediators” program to provide high quality mediation services for instances of harassment or conflict in the workplace.

Expected Results - Dispute Resolution Program
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased understanding and use of DR processes; • Increased satisfaction with outcomes; • Increased public awareness of DR and its potential benefits; • Improved understanding of clients’ priorities and needs; and, • Improved level of service to clients. |
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Crown Agents:

a) General: Building on the success of a number of pilot projects to bring the work of agents in-house, commitments have been made to clients in several CDS agreements, to review the mix between agents and in-house counsels and identify areas where savings can be made. Over the next few years, work done by agents will continue to be monitored with a view to achieving greater savings and more efficient service delivery. Decisions to purchase services from Crown Agents will be based upon sound business principles. As part of the CDS program, training sessions will be provided to managers, consistent costing methodologies will be developed and clients will be informed of their annual agent utilization. In the next fiscal year, the Department will:

- Provide comprehensive policy, financial, managerial and administrative services in support to the Crown Agents Program;
- Implement an improved tracking system for agent work;
- Provide training in sound business practices for those managers within Legal Services Units and client departments involved in the purchasing of Crown Agents’ services; and,
- Develop and implement consistent reporting capabilities and methodologies in order to provide sound managerial and forecasting tools to managers and to provide valuable information to clients on their annual agent utilization and trends.

Expected Results - Crown Agents
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential greater savings; and, |
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- More efficient and comprehensive service delivery.

b) Drug Prosecution Fund: The Department has negotiated with Health Canada and the Treasury Board Secretariat a transfer of funds to the Department of almost \$20 million in 1996-97, \$19.5 million in 1997-98 and \$18.5 million in 1998-99. The purpose of the transfer was to improve the quality of drug prosecution services and to reduce resource needs over a three year period. Performance indicators and other approaches and tools were developed to allow Justice officials to match the forecasted demand to available resources. A key tool is the National Agents Affairs program consisting of a central coordination office, the Agents Affairs Unit and the use of dedicated agent supervision units in the regional offices. These offices are tasked with coordinating the work of legal agents providing drug prosecution services. Over the next three years, the Department will monitor more closely work volumes and resource utilization with a view to achieving efficiencies and an optimal mix of resources. The Department will also consolidate and improve its managerial and program management approaches so as to more effectively and efficiently manage the fund. Each of the agent supervision units will continue to deliver a business plan identifying their approach to reducing the cost of the services at the same time as maintaining and increasing the quality of the services provided. The Department will be providing a report to the Treasury Board as to the lessons learned vis-à-vis the first three years of the Drug Prosecution Fund.

Expected Results - Drug Prosecution Fund

- Efficiencies and optimal mix of resources for drug prosecution achieved; and
- Increased quality in drug prosecutions and other related services.

Prosecution Litigation: The National Criminal Litigation Strategy involves a restructuring of federal prosecution services to alter the focus of the criminal justice system. The aim is to aggressively prosecute serious cases, to use innovative approaches for minor offences, to clear current court backlogs, and to save time and money in administering federal prosecutions. In the next planning period the Department will:

- Continue to explore and implement innovative approaches to prosecution, most especially in the area of minor offences; and,
- Establish specialized teams of experts for prosecutions.

Expected Results - National Criminal Litigation Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Efficient administration of prosecutions;• The expeditious disposition of routine cases; and• Clearing of case backlogs.

Civil Litigation: The Department continues to maintain strong leadership in Civil Litigation within government building upon by cadre of civil litigators who are experts in procedure and litigation strategy, who have a profound understanding of public law and who have a strong sense of emerging trends, the broad governmental policy agenda and the growing complexity of government issues. In nurturing this expertise, the Department will undertake mentoring, career development and succession planning programs aimed at civil litigators.

The Department's Civil Litigation function will continue to develop as a 'national practice' interconnected between Headquarters and the regional offices, with a strong 'whole of government' approach which upholds the Department's reputation as a model litigant and safeguards the impartiality of the Attorney General.

As part of the Legal Services Policy Framework, the Department's Civil Litigation function will continue to be responsive to the interests of government across the country and across client departments through joint planning, shared funding and shared accountability.

During the course of the fiscal year, the Department will:

- re-examine its capacity to handle class action law suits and mega-cases;
- further explore the impact of the new Federal Court Rules; and,
- continue to review the legal services provided to Justice as a client.

Expected Results - Civil Litigation initiatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strong leadership in Civil Litigation within government;• A 'national practice' interconnected across the country;• A 'whole of government' approach; and• Strong partnership with clients.

Legislative and Regulatory Review: The Department, in consultation with the Privy Council Office and client departments, is in the process of reviewing legislative and regulatory processes with a view to rationalizing them and making them work more effectively and efficiently. Wherever applicable, Quebec Civil Law will be duly taken into consideration in deciding on appropriate changes resulting from the review.

Planning for the legislative and regulatory review will take into account the following objectives:

- ensure that the full range of regulatory instruments are considered when deciding how to implement policy objectives;
- improve the planning and management of legislative and regulatory projects; and
- build the capacity of government officials to support the Government in achieving its policy objectives, whether through legislation, regulations or by other means.

Another initiative, the **Legislative and Regulatory Content Review**, is aimed at reviewing the content of existing statutes and regulations with a view to updating and simplifying the processes, procedures and legal requirements involved in these documents, resulting in an eventually reduction in costs for Justice, client departments and taxpayers.

Expected Results
<p>Legislative and Regulatory Review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved process efficiencies and the identification of possible savings both for the Department of Justice and client departments; and,• More effective functioning of the legislative and regulatory processes. <p>Content Review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of an overall strategy that will identify key areas for improvement, i.e., big client users and resource requirements to implement the strategy.

Legislation Information Management System (LIMS): The Legislative Services Branch of Justice, in conjunction with the House of Commons, the Senate, Privy Council Office and Public Works and Government Services Canada, is working on the development of a new system for drafting, consolidating, managing and publishing legislation (bills, statutes and regulations) with the goals of improving the quality and timeliness of services provided by the Department while reducing its costs. Aimed at replacing the existing disparate, incompatible and outdated systems, the new modular system will clearly save costs and improve service after it is implemented.

Expected Results - Implementation of LIMS

- Publication of legislation on the Departmental Internet and intranet (I+i) sites within a few days after the legislation is made or comes into force;
- Improved searchability and access to historical versions of legislation on the Department's I+i sites;
- Improved reliability of the Department's I+i versions of legislation, enabling us to make them official;
- Improved service to government and the public, and improved access to the law;
- Improved image of the Department of Justice and the Government of Canada;
- Reduced legislation research costs for both government and the private sector; and,
- Reduced legislation processing costs, particularly for publishing on paper.

Civil Code

The Department will pursue the legislative process in order to ensure the enactment of bill C-50 *Federal Law-Civil Law Harmonization Act, No. 1*, which was tabled on June 12, 1998. This bill, as well as others that will follow, is primarily aimed at entitling all Canadians to have access to federal laws in keeping with their legal tradition; to allow the full development of Canada's two major legal traditions; and, to amend certain acts of Parliament to ensure that the version in each language takes into account both the common law and the civil law. It is planned that the Minister, during this year, will table a bill No 2, which will harmonize approximately one hundred statutes.

Expected Results - Civil Code

- Enactment of Bill no. 1; and
- Tabling of Bill no. 2.

Law and Policy

Planned Spending

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-2000	Planned Spending 2000-2001	Planned Spending 2001-2002
Net Expenditures	440.9	432.8	411.4	418.4

Objective

To ensure a responsive, fair, efficient and accessible national system of justice by managing the development, testing, promotion and implementation of justice policy in respect of criminal law, and family and youth law and to ensure 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.

Operating Environment

Changing Societal Environment: Rapid demographic, social, cultural, economic and technological change as well as globalization, are all putting pressures on Canada's justice system. Changes in technology raise new issues and bring new dimensions to old issues that continue to concern Canadians. Increasing diversity in the make-up and values of the Canadian population necessitates reform to the body of laws and the justice system itself to ensure both are reflective of the needs of a modern society and of the values of Canadians.

Globalization: Fast increasing globalization is creating a borderless world where issues previously purely domestic have to be dealt with more and more at the international level. This trend requires that Canada be a direct participant in international efforts to develop human rights instruments and to increase economic cooperation. At the same time, transnational crime -- ranging from the illicit drug trade to terrorist crimes to technology-related crime -- requires a globalized response. Canada is invited to play a leading role in this effort through increased participation in a widening circle of international forums, and in direct co-operation with other countries on a bilateral or multilateral basis.

Public Expectations: Public confidence is the cornerstone of a well functioning justice system. Today's Canadians have higher expectations of the justice system and are demanding a greater voice in policy-making. They have been expressing a growing dissatisfaction with the justice system, seeing it as fragmented, confusing, slow and expensive. The Department is responding to these challenges and is pursuing a sensible and sustainable approach to streamlining the justice system that responds to Canadians' desire

to feel more secure in their homes and communities while promoting crime prevention and restorative justice approaches, decreasing reliance on costly correctional systems, and generally targeting justice system resources to where they can be most effective. Public Legal Education Program and public consultations on law and policy reform address the need for citizens to better understand their justice system and play a meaningful role in it.

Efficiency of the Justice System: The increasingly complex environment for Canada, domestic and international, creates an impetus for new laws and programs to deal with public priorities which carry with them significant resource implications and pressures. These pressures require us to look carefully at efficiency measures, to work with provinces to streamline the administration of justice and criminal procedure, and to work on alternatives to traditional, costly court proceedings. These same pressures have also led us into new areas of cooperation through partnerships and the development of horizontal approaches and solutions to complex issues. Developments on the federal-provincial front require ongoing attention given the shared jurisdiction in this policy area. The Department of Justice acknowledges that choices must be made, policy priorities set in cooperation with its policy partners and a degree of flexibility preserved to allow the Department to respond to unexpected developments.

Key Plans, Strategies and Expected Results

The overriding objective of the Department's policy business line is to support the Minister in ensuring that Canadians have a fair, effective, affordable and well functioning justice system that responds to their concerns about safety and security, meets the needs of a modern pluralistic society and reflects their values.

In recent years, the Department has considerably strengthened its strategic and policy planning capabilities to respond to the increasing complexity of Canadian society and consistent increases in demands to amend or introduce new justice policies and programs to respond effectively to these changes. The Department has developed a policy framework for the next three years which would see the Department's policy efforts focussed on the following strategic themes:

- Introducing justice policies integrated with the government's broad policy agenda in order to deal with complex issues comprehensively and systematically;
- Implementing the government's safety and security agenda through a balanced approach to criminal justice;
- Strengthening confidence and trust in the justice system;
- Providing leadership in international justice issues through proactive and coherent policy and operations approaches;
- Working toward an integrated justice system that is cost-effective, citizen-centred and linked to the community; and
- Working toward an equitable and accessible justice system responsive to the evolving needs of a diverse population.

The following sections group key projects according to strategic themes.

1. Justice policies integrated with the government's broad policy agenda in order to deal with complex issues comprehensively and systematically.

National Children's Agenda: The Department of Justice is working closely with a number of other federal departments on the National Children's Agenda (NCA). The NCA will focus on the development of a comprehensive national strategy on broad children's issues, emphasize the development of the necessary policy framework, outline a long-term plan for achieving positive outcomes for Canadian children, and establish priorities for action. This initiative allows us to stress to key federal departments and sectors within society the need for prevention by combating conditions that can put children "at risk" including divorce, victimization of children and youth crime. It also provides a federal/provincial/territorial and multi-sectoral framework within which to move forward several Justice sector initiatives such as the promotion of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, further expansion of Unified Family Courts, youth justice reform, and the provision of services for children of divorce and child victims.

Child Support: The new federal child support reforms came into force May 1, 1997. In cooperation with the provinces and territories, the Department of Justice continues to develop, implement, monitor and communicate legislative changes to Canada's child support system, including the new guidelines which aim to establish fairer and more consistent child support payments and stronger enforcement procedures to help provincial and territorial enforcement agencies ensure that family support obligations are being met. The Department is required to report back to Parliament by 2002 on the impact of the guidelines and, in preparation for this review, a comprehensive program of research is underway. A mid-term evaluation is nearing completion. As well, the Department of Justice continues to manage the provision of financial assistance to the provinces and territories to assist them in dealing with applications to vary child support orders as a result of the legislative changes and to improve their enforcement programs.

Custody and Access: The Department of Justice will respond to the Report of the joint Parliamentary Committee on Custody and Access by May 1999, and will work with the provinces and territories to develop integrated, child-centred reforms that will focus on a more child-centred approach for determining the optimal arrangements for children after a divorce.

National Unity: The Department of Justice will continue to play a key role in providing legal and policy advice to the Clerk of the Privy Council, to the Minister of Justice and to the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs on national unity issues, on renewed federalism initiatives, and in support of federal/provincial relations.

Aboriginal Justice: The focus of the work will be the ongoing development of a policy framework for self-government negotiations, on the administration of justice, on seeking federal/provincial/territorial Aboriginal agreements, on ways to address the issue of over-

representation of Aboriginal people in Canada's prison population and on developing a non-governmental network of experts who can support and promote change in the administration of criminal justice for Aboriginal communities.

Electronic Commerce: Bill C-54, now before Parliament, contains provisions for a legal framework to enable government to do business electronically. In preparing this legislation, and plans for necessary follow-up, the Department will work with provincial authorities and international organizations to promote and set in place a uniform approach to electronic commerce legal issues.

Expected Results - Justice policies integrated with the government's broad policy agenda in order to deal with complex issues comprehensively and systematically.

- Integrated policy framework for laws and policies impacting on families, children and youth;
- Implementation of the new child support regime provisions;
- Improved responses to protect women and children;
- Improved responses to the needs of children following family breakdown;
- Integrated policy framework for the administration of justice component of the Aboriginal self-government policy;
- Implementation of community-based alternatives to formal criminal justice process and incarceration in Aboriginal communities; and
- Legal framework to secure the infrastructure for electronic commerce.

2. Implementing the government's safety and security agenda through a balanced approach to criminal justice

Youth Justice Reform: On May 12, 1998, the Minister of Justice released the government's strategy for youth justice renewal, in response to the Report of the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs. The strategy is based on three key directions which work together to better protect the community and troubled youth: prevention; meaningful consequences for youth crime including targeted measures for violent and repeat offenders; and intensified rehabilitation and reintegration. Work in this area will require continuing and focused consultations with provinces, territories and key stakeholders. Finally new legislation was tabled in the House of Commons addressing youth justice reform on March 11, 1999.

In collaboration with all elements of the youth justice system, comprehensive implementation of the new strategy will be undertaken, with a particular focus on public education and information.

Sentencing Reform: The last Speech from the Throne clearly stated the government's commitment to building safer communities. Among the measures identified in support of

this objective is the development of alternatives to incarceration for low-risk, non-violent offenders, such as sentencing reforms, community diversion programs and alternative sanctions. The Department is working closely with the Ministry of the Solicitor General and its agencies as well as provincial and territorial counterparts on the projects to fulfil this commitment. Work is also underway on restorative justice initiatives and consideration is being given to further reforms in this area.

Firearms: The firearms system went into effect December 1, 1998. Follow-up on all proclaimed sections of the Firearms Act and Regulations is now underway. The Treasury Board has granted authority to the Department of Justice to enter into the necessary operational agreements with the provinces and federal partners that will ensure long-term administration of this initiative.

Reforming Criminal Code Defences: Provocation, Self-Defence, Defence of Property: The *Criminal Code* defences in this area have been criticized for being obsolete and confusing, as well as being promoting stereotypical attitudes to certain groups and allowing violence against women to occur. These defences came under scrutiny as a result of the *Final Report of the Ratushny Self-Defence Review* and several highly publicized cases. In response, the Department of Justice has been consulting with governments and non-government organizations with a view to modernizing the law to reflect current attitudes and values and will be working to reforming the law of defences so that they will become more understandable and more sensitive to the situation of women.

Criminal Procedure Reform: The Department will continue to work closely with provinces and territories to simplify trial procedures, reform aspects of the preliminary inquiry, address the needs of victims and children as witnesses, and reclassify certain *Criminal Code* offences. These reforms, which are consistent with the wishes of the provinces, will streamline court procedures and thereby produce efficiencies. They will also increase the protection of witnesses and improve other aspects of the trial process. Legislation is expected in 1999.

Expected Results - Implementing the government's safety and security agenda through a balanced approach to criminal justice
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Youth justice reform;• Innovative partnerships and citizen involvement to develop a wide societal strategy to deal with crime and violence;• Crime prevention;• efficiency and effectiveness through criminal procedure reform measures to deal with global crime;• Reduction of the incidence of violent crime through the implementation of firearms control measures; and• Development and implementation of measures that are consistent with public safety to decrease reliance on costly correctional systems. |
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3. Strengthening confidence and trust in the justice system

Victims of Crime: One of the Department of Justice's top priorities is to do more to accommodate the interests and needs of crime victims. Building upon recent reforms that provide for victim impact statements, publication bans on the identities of victims and measures to protect the identity of young victims, the Department is examining new policy and legislative measures. The Department has been cooperating with the House of Commons Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights in its review of victims' needs. The Committee delivered its report to Parliament on October 28, 1998. The Minister of Justice tabled the government's response on December 16, 1998, entitled *Victims' Rights - A Voice Not A Veto*. Pursuant to the report and the government's response, the Department will bring forward specific measures during 1999 that will provide more equity for victims of crime and increase their access to justice.

Section 690 Criminal Code Conviction Review Process: The Minister of Justice made a commitment to review the current system of post-appellate conviction review that exists in Canada under section 690 of the Criminal Code. Accordingly, on October 26, 1998, she released a consultation paper entitled, "Addressing Miscarriages of Justice: Reform Possibilities for Section 690 of the Criminal Code" which examines possible options for reform and invites Canadians to provide written comments by February 15, 1999. Options for reform under consideration include a new legislative framework which would increase the efficiency of the conviction review process, expanding the powers of provincial courts of appeal, or creating an independent review body. The views of the provincial Attorneys General will be taken into account before a decision is taken on proposed changes resulting from the review. Any reforms receiving consideration will aim at making the process more efficient while keeping in mind the limited resources that are available.

Comprehensive Review of the Canadian Human Rights Act: The Human Rights Act was designed to provide an informal, expeditious and inexpensive mechanism for the resolution of human rights complaints. The Auditor General, the Canadian Human Rights Commission and others have requested that the government review the Act. It is a priority of the Minister of Justice that a comprehensive review of the Act will occur in 1999. The review will determine how the Act can be made more efficient while ensuring that Canadians receive adequate human rights protection.

Information Law: Reform of both the Privacy Act and Access to Information Act will be pursued to take Canadians into the next millennium and to ensure continued protection of their personal information held by the federal government and that government information is accessible when appropriate.

Grants and Contributions - Public Legal Education: The Department of Justice will continue to support one organization in each province and territory to provide public legal education and information. This network of organizations plays a valuable role in

informing Canadians, especially those who lack access to other sources of information, of their legal rights and responsibilities. The Department will also continue to support the Access to Justice Network (ACJNet) which provides law and justice information and education through the Internet. The Department's Public Legal Education and Information Program will assess its future directions with respect to electronic access to the law.

Expected Results - Strengthening public confidence and trust in the justice system

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Informed dialogue with the public about justice priorities, policies and processes;• Enhanced responses for victims; and• Recommendations to enhance the efficiency and improve human rights protection in Canada. |
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4. Leadership on international justice issues

International Criminal Justice: Canada is facing increasing demands for cooperative efforts on a wide range of cross-border crime issues. In addressing international criminal justice, the Department is responsible for legal advice, policy development, the negotiation of enabling instruments and ensuring the implementation of agreements. The Department is also contributing its expertise to a growing number of international forums, such as the Organization of American States, the United Nations Crime Commission, the Council of Europe and the Commonwealth. The resultant increasing number of international agreements, treaties and operations arrangements combating international crime will contribute to public safety and enhanced international order.

In the private international law area: The Department also continue to contribute to the establishment of harmonized legal approaches in the areas of international commercial law, judicial cooperation and enforcement of judgements, family law and child protection, as well as protection of property.

War Crimes: The Department continues to deal with War Crime cases investigated by the War Crimes Units of the Department of Justice and the RCMP. The Department is studying the prospect of amending the *Criminal Code* to address issues emanating from the *Finta* Supreme Court decision.

Illicit Firearms Trafficking: A key goal of the new firearms legislation is to combat the illicit trafficking of firearms. Countries cannot deal with this phenomenon, frequently connected with organized crime, in isolation and high levels of international cooperation are needed. To support Canada's domestic effort the Department is playing a leadership role in the development of a new firearms protocol against illicit firearms trafficking which is to be part of the UN Transnational Organized Crime Convention.

Expected Results - Leadership on international justice issues
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- Strategic framework for integration of international and domestic justice issues and for participation in international fora; and
- Consistent approaches in international legal activities.

5. Working towards an integrated justice system that is cost-effective, citizen-centred and linked to the community and an equitable and accessible justice system responsive to the evolving needs of a diverse population.

Crime Prevention: On June 2, 1998, the Minister of Justice of Canada and the Solicitor General of Canada launched Phase II of the National Strategy on Community and Crime Prevention, a program helping Canadians create safer communities, with a particular emphasis on children and youth, Aboriginal people and women's personal security. This program reflects the federal government's balanced approach to crime and it is overseen by a National Chair and a National Steering Committee.

The National Crime Prevention Centre (NCPC), located within the Department of Justice, is responsible for implementing Phase II of the Strategy, in partnership with the Department of the Solicitor General of Canada. It is tasked with administering three funding programs aimed at establishing innovative crime prevention programs in communities across the country. The NCPC will also determine strategies to promote business/voluntary sector partnerships throughout Canada and to identify strategies, and to review and recommend for approval by the Minister of Justice and the Solicitor General of Canada major crime prevention activities sponsored by national business associations. An evaluation framework is being developed to allow the program to assess its effectiveness in achieving results.

Unified Family Courts: The Unified Family Court (UFC) has been widely recognized as an effective model for delivery of child and family-centred court services, and has been most recently advocated by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Custody and Access. The most recent UFC expansion, supported by federal government resources, has extended the system to new sites in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland, with implementation to be completed in 1999. Discussions continue with other jurisdictions considering plans for additional UFC expansion.

Nunavut: Nunavut will be created April 1, 1999. In preparation for this, the Department of Justice is involved in the complex process of developing an efficient and accessible justice system for the new territory. In response to a decision made by Nunavut leaders, the Minister of Justice has introduced legislation to establish a single-level court for Nunavut. The Department of Justice is taking steps to establish a full regional office in Nunavut, based in Iqaluit, and will continue to conduct criminal prosecutions. The Department is also working closely with the Office of the Interim Commissioner for Nunavut and with

organizers such as the Nunavut Social Development Council to provide financial assistance for projects to improve delivery of justice in Inuit communities. A framework is being developed to assess the effectiveness of the single-level court.

Grants and Contributions

The Department's Grants and Contributions resources are used, in part, to inform 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 with a view to garnering 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.

a. Access to Justice Service Agreements

With the creation of Nunavut on April 1, 1999, and to ensure continuous delivery of services, officials from Justice Canada, the Nunavut Department of Justice (represented by the Interim Commissioner) and the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) have engaged in a participatory process to negotiate and develop an agreement for the new territory similar to the comprehensive access to justice agreements signed for the Northwest Territories (NWT) and the Yukon in 1998. Terms and conditions for the programs mentioned listed in the preceding paragraph are consistent with those for all other jurisdictions. The funding arrangements provide a degree of flexibility to allowing the transfer of federal funds between Nunavut and the NWT during the coming transition year.

In the case of Youth Justice, with the confirmation of the level of resources available to support the implementation of the new legislation and the overall policy objectives of the Renewal Initiative, new financial arrangements will be negotiated with the provinces and territories. These new arrangements will be designed to cover some of the incremental costs associated with the legislative reform, as well as to promote and support a wide range of services and programs that can be of greatest assistance in achieving the objectives of the Initiative. These negotiations and the resulting agreements will constitute a crucial component of a multi-year implementation phase that is to be undertaken in close cooperation with the provinces and territories.

b. Native Courtworker Program

Changes to the Program will be recommended in the coming year on the clear identification of the Program's main objectives, the formalization of the Tripartite Working Group as a forum for future Native Courtworkers (NCW) policy development, the clarification of the role of each of the tripartite partners, and the streamlining of operating procedures. These recommendations will be presented in 1999 to a meeting of the federal-provincial/territorial Deputy Ministers responsible for Justice. If and when the Deputies agree on a common approach, amendments to federal-provincial/territorial NCW cost-sharing agreements will be prepared, and the newly-established Tripartite Working Group will ensure necessary follow-up when the amendments are authorized for implementation.

Expected Results - A justice system that is integrated, cost-effective, citizen-centred and linked to the community; and an equitable and accessible justice system that is responsive to the needs of an evolving and diverse population.

- Innovative policy responses with respect to the establishment of a Nunavut justice system, youth justice and crime prevention;
- Expansion of Unified Family Courts;
- Measures to ensure greater equality for persons with disabilities; and
- Implementation of gender equality and diversity frameworks for justice policies and practices.

Administration

Planned Spending

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-2000	Planned Spending 2000-2001	Planned Spending 2001-2002
Net Expenditures	42.2	33.7	31.7	28.0

Objective

To ensure effective strategic management of the administration of justice program by establishing corporate management and administrative frameworks and services that ensure the optimal internal management of the Department and its resources.

Operating Environment

The pressures of government downsizing and challenges such as globalization and the increasing presence of new technologies have changed the size, shape and nature of the federal government. Similarly, at the Department of Justice, these pressures and challenges and the responses to them have brought about significant changes in the demand for our services. The result is that the Department now needs different skills and competencies to ensure the continuation of the Department's high standards of service.

Key Plans, Strategies and Expected Results

Human Resource Management

There is a need for increased flexibility, creativity and the ability to work effectively in a broader, horizontal context. These needs are being addressed by the government's La Relève initiative to renew and modernize the Public Service of Canada. Because the Department's workforce is relatively young compared to the rest of the Public Service, the La Relève challenge for Justice is to enhance the vibrancy and flexibility of the Department's workforce to meet current and future challenges. This will be achieved through the Department's participation in *La Relève* as outlined in its *La Relève* Plan.

The Plan outlines a comprehensive Human Resources Strategy aimed at assisting the Department to achieve its business goals and objectives. The strategy includes a series of initiatives which recognize and reward employees' contributions, recruit and retain the right kind of workforce, streamline human resources processes, ensure human resources program support to clients' needs and priorities, and eliminate inefficiencies in the current human resources programs and services. Working Groups have been established to address various aspects of the strategy.

Expected Results - Human Resource Management

- Simplified appointment processes, clear criteria for recruitment, selection and promotion.
- Improved employee mobility;
- A better and more flexible compensation system;
- Improved employee assessment and performance management;
- A simpler, more equitable classification system; and
- Training and development better aligned with individual needs and departmental objectives.

Information Management

The primary focus for information management and information technology (IM/IT) efforts in 1999-2000 will be finalizing preparations for the Year 2000. Connectivity will be the secondary theme. The Department will build on its Intranet and Extranets to address communication requirements between headquarters, the regions and the departmental legal services units, mobile workers and tele-workers. It will also complete the implementation of the new messaging system. The Department will continue to take advantage of the contract for network operations, Help Desk and on-site support initiated in 1998. The Department will further pursue opportunities to share knowledge and work products in support of its legal services and policy activities.

Expected Results - Information Management

- Preparation of the Department for the Year 2000 through completion of remedial work on systems and infrastructure early in the fiscal year;
- Further stabilization of the Department's technical infrastructure, including the development of a more robust and higher capacity electronic mail system;
- Improved communications through enhanced connectivity; and
- Improved sharing of knowledge and reuse of the work products.

Communications

The Department's external communications efforts are guided by three goals: to position justice issues within a broader context that supports the government's social and economic agenda; to increase public confidence in Canada's justice system; and to promote respect for the rule of law. The Department's Strategic Communications Plan for 1999-2000 focuses on helping Canadians understand how justice initiatives fit into the government's larger efforts to respond to the concerns and needs of Canadians, communicating the

Minister's key policy initiatives -- responding to victims, youth justice and crime prevention, and supporting greater public understanding and awareness of the Department's litigation work through better coordination of communications with client departments and communications training for its lawyers. The Department will market the skills and expertise of its lawyers to Public Service Clients. To respond to the strong interest of Canadians in justice issues and to promote increased accessibility and citizen engagement in the justice system, the Department will improve its Internet site, expand its efforts to communicate at the community level and in the regions, maintain a public enquiry line and a public correspondence unit to respond to the large volume of public enquiries addressed to the Minister, and improve its partnerships with both non-government and government organizations in communicating with Canadians.

The Department's internal communications program is intended to increase employee knowledge and participation in the Department's strategic directions and to foster a positive working environment. An Internal Communications Committee will continue to serve as a catalyst for improvements in internal communications.

Expected Results - Communications
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communication of the Minister's policy agenda;• Better coordination of communications with client departments as well as other government and non-government partners;• Improved local and regional communications;• Communications training for the Department's lawyers; and• Increased employee knowledge of and participation in the development of the Department's strategic directions.

Financial Management

The Department of Justice adopted and implemented a number of recommendations regarding the way resources are allocated to the Department's three lines of business. It will continue to fine-tune and improve the processes involved and implement the Financial Information Strategy and Comptrollership, two government-wide initiatives.

Expected Results - Financial Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Efficient resource allocation processes; and• Effective resource allocation to support departmental priorities.

C. Consolidated Reporting

Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS)

Major Initiatives	Expected Results
<p>Objective 1: Enhance Capacity of Department to give legal advice on SD to clients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Continuing Legal Education module on SD • Review clients' SDSs to anticipate legal demands • Creation of SD Intranet "Homepage" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced capacity to give legal advice on SD, including increased awareness and knowledge within the Departmental Legal Services Units
<p>Objective 2: Identify Links Between SD and the Department's Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative research on SD and law with organizations such as the Canadian Bar Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of collaborative research on the linkages between law and sustainable development
<p>Objective 3: Identify and Advise on Federal Government's Legal Obligations Related to SD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research SD obligations of client departments and of federal government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness and knowledge of SD obligations
<p>Objective 4: Support Law Reform to Promote SD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance capacity to help client departments identify potential law reforms aimed at removing existing barriers to SD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law reform to promote SD
<p>Objective 5: Ensure Consistent and High Quality Advice Related to SD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Departmental SD network • Develop guidelines for incorporating SD considerations into legal advice • Incorporation of SD in policy planning checklists • Include SD in communications • Reflect SD in standard forms for procurement and property transactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced consistency and quality of SD advice

<p>Objective 6: Improve the Department's Physical Stewardship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve performance measurement data tracking capacity and linking of reporting tools • Reduced reliance on fossil-fuel vehicles for mail distribution by using alternative methods • Reduced paper product use • Implement green procurement and contracting for services policies • provide staff with waste recycling/reduction training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved reporting capacity / provide direction to guide future initiatives (i.e. Procurements) / enable long term outcome forecasting to assist in setting short & long term targets • Reduction in carbon monoxide emissions and in mail distribution costs • Reduced operating cost and solid waste • Raise awareness / provide alternative solutions / promote green procurement / encourage suppliers to develop and promote green products • Increase staff awareness / increase waste diversion / reduced operating costs
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Year 2000

The extent of the Year 2000 situation at the Department of Justice has been assessed completely. The Department has four government-wide mission critical systems: the Family Orders Act Enforcement Application (FOAEA), Central Registry of Divorce Proceedings (CRDP), Integrated Financial and Material Systems (IFMS) and the Justice Network. Using the Treasury Board methodology, the Department is currently at 83% of its completion target. Justice does not have embedded systems and does not have an inventory of legacy systems that require replacement or upgrades.

The Department has developed a plan to address the Year 2000 problem and is monitoring the progress of the plan on a regular basis. The first two phases of the project, framework and assessment, have been completed and significant progress has been made on remedial work. The risk assessment management and related contingency plans for the government-wide mission critical systems have been completed.

In summary, the Department of Justice is not in difficulty in meeting the timeframes set out for Year 2000 compliance. The development and testing of FOAEA will be completed in early 1999 and work is progressing on other departmental mission critical systems. The Justice network infrastructure will be Year 2000 compliant prior to March 1999.

Section IV: Supplementary Information

Table 1: Spending Authorities - Ministry Summary Part II of the Estimates

Personnel Information

Table 2.1: Organisation Structure

Table 2.2: Planned Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) by Business Line

Additional Financial Information

Table 3: Summary of Standard Objects of Expenditure

Table 4: Program Resources by Business Line for the Estimates Year

Table 5: Transfer Payments by Business Line

Table 6: Revenue by Business Line

Table 7: Net Cost of Program for 1999-2000

Other Information

Table 8: Legislation Administered by the Department of Justice

Table 9: References

Table 1: Spending Authorities - Ministry Summary Part II of the Estimates

Vote	(millions of dollars)	1999-2000 Main Estimates	1998-1999 Main Estimates
Department of Justice			
1	Operating Expenditures	212.9	193.8
5	Grants and Contributions	298.8	283.7
(S)	Minister of Justice - Salary and Motor Car Allowance	-	-
(S)	Contributions to Employee Benefit Plans	28.8	26.1
Total Department		540.5	503.6

Personnel Information

Table 2.1: Organisational Structure

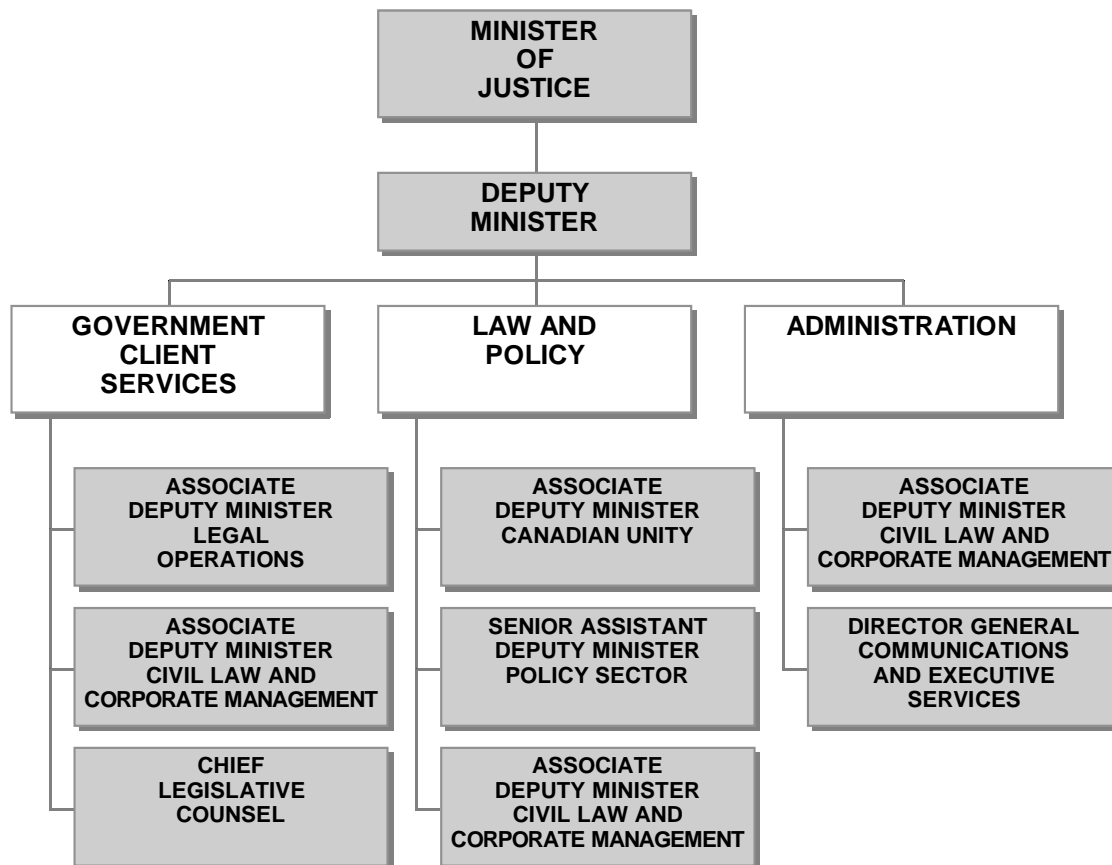


Table 2.2: Planned Full Time Equivalent (FTEs) by Business Line

	Planned 1998-99	Planned 1999-2000	Planned 2000-2001	Planned 2001-2002
Government Client Services	1,636	1,623	1,629	1,499
Law and Policy	524	474	305	251
Administration	340	340	340	340
Departmental Total	2,500	2,437	2,274	2,090

Additional Financial Information

Table 3: Summary of Standard Objects of Expenditure

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-2000	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02
Personnel				
Salaries and wages	165.3	151.1	135.4	124.0
Contributions to employee benefit plans	26.1	30.2	27.0	24.8
Minister of Justice - Salary and motor car allowance	-	-	-	-
	191.4	181.3	162.4	148.8
Goods and services				
Transportation and communications	24.3	16.9	9.3	9.7
Information	10.9	7.6	4.2	4.4
Professional and special services	109.0	76.0	41.8	43.5
Rentals	5.6	3.9	2.1	2.2
Purchased repairs and upkeep	4.2	2.9	1.6	1.7
Utilities, materials and supplies	7.9	5.6	3.1	3.2
Other subsidies and payments	-	-	-	-
Minor capital	10.9	7.6	4.2	4.3
	172.8	120.5	66.3	69.0
Total operating	364.2	301.8	228.7	217.8
Transfer payments				
Grants	11.9	23.2	23.2	22.3
Contributions	279.2	304.0	348.3	351.1
Total	655.3	629.0	600.2	591.2

Table 4: Program Resources by Business Line for the Estimates Year

(\$ millions)	Budgetary			
	FTE	Operating	Grants and Contributions	Planned Spending
Government Client Services	1,623	162.5	-	162.5
Law and Policy	474	105.6	327.2	432.8
Administration	340	33.7	-	33.7
Total	2,437	301.8	327.2	629.0

Table 5: Transfer Payments by Business Line

(\$ dollars)	Forecast Spending 1998-1999	Planned Spending 1999-2000	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02
<u>GRANTS</u>				
Law and Policy				
Uniform Law Conference of Canada - Administration Grant	18,170	18,170	18,170	18,170
L'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 (Commonwealth Legal Advisory Services - CLAS)	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	268,345	128,345	128,345	128,345
Canadian Society for 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, Canadian or International non-profit organizations, provinces and territories, regions or municipalities, universities, bands and tribal councils for policy or program development or implementation	113,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Grants to individuals, non-profit professional organizations, societies or associations, other non-profit organizations, societies or associations and, educational institutions for implementation related to child support enforcement and guidelines	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
Grants in support of the Safer Communities Initiative	11,043,700	22,293,394	22,306,728	21,455,061
Total grants	11,897,071	23,193,765	23,207,099	22,255,432

	Forecast Spending 1998-1999	Planned Spending 1999-2000	Planned Spending 2000-01	Planned Spending 2001-02
<u>CONTRIBUTIONS</u>				
Law and Policy				
Native Courtworkers Program and Other Native Projects	4,500,000	3,997,500	3,997,500	3,997,500
Contributions to the provinces and territories to assist in the operation of legal aid systems	81,913,000	79,827,507	79,827,507	79,827,507
Contributions to the provinces and territories in respect of agreements approved by the Governor in Council for the cost-sharing of juvenile justice services under the Young Offenders Act	144,750,000	151,770,000	156,660,000	161,990,000
Contributions to the provinces and territories for the Firearms Program	20,390,074	10,390,330	33,509,928	21,391,282
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	3,299,725	2,107,219	2,107,255	1,678,255
Contributions under the Aboriginal Justice Strategy Fund	3,994,000	5,449,406	5,449,406	2,900,000
Contributions under the Child Support Implementation and Enforcement Fund	17,127,138	19,884,081	10,909,000	-
Contributions for activities in support of the Family Violence Initiative	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Contributions in support of the Safer Communities Initiative	2,811,700	7,811,698	7,818,364	7,805,031
Contributions for Access to Justice Services to the Territories (being Legal Aid, Aboriginal Courtwork and Public Legal Education and Information Services)	-	3,395,993	3,395,993	3,395,993
Contributions in support of the Strategy for the Renewal of Youth Justice		19,000,000	44,250,000	67,720,000
Total contributions	279,185,637	304,033,734	348,324,953	351,105,568
Total grants and contributions	291,082,708	327,227,499	371,532,052	373,361,000

Table 6: Revenue by Business Line

Revenue Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) (\$ millions)	Forecast Revenue 1998-99	Planned Revenue 1999-2000	Planned Revenue 2000-01	Planned Revenue 2001-02
Government Client Services	-	-	-	-
Law and Policy Administration	33.6	78.4	135.9	92.7
	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue	33.6	78.4	135.9	92.7

Table 7: Net Cost of the Program for 1999-2000

(\$ millions)	Total
Gross Planned Spending	629.0
Plus:	
Services Received without Charge	
Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC)	19.9
Accounting and cheque issue services provided by PWGSC	-
Contributions covering employees' share of insurance premiums and costs paid by TBS	10.0
Employee compensation payments provided by Human Resources Canada	.1
	30.0
Total Cost of Program	659.0
Less:	
Revenue Credited to the CRF	78.4
	78.4
Net Cost of Program	580.6
1998-99 Estimated Net Program Cost	652.3
Other Information	

Table 8: 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 Offenses</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 Defense, Minister of Finance and Minister of Public Works and Government Services)
<i>Privacy</i>	R.S., c. P-21 (President of the Treasury Board)

Table 9: References

Another Way - Mediation in Divorce and Separation (JUS-P-479)

- basic information concerning mediation in divorce and separation.

How Can I Get my Child Back to Canada? (JUS-P-543)

- information regarding the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. Includes how the Convention can assist in the return of an abducted child taken from Canada, and how to initiate an application.

What the Constitution Says about Aboriginal Peoples (JUS-P-276)

Canada's System of Justice (JUS-P-645), Canada's Court System (JUS-P-703)

- intended for students and others who are interested in learning about Canada's justice system.

The 1988 Official Languages Act (JUS-P-563)

- overview of the Act and basic information on legislative and other instruments, the administration of justice, services to the public and the language of work, the participation of both language groups and advancement of official language minorities, as well as the investigation of complaints and possible court remedy.

The Secret of the Silver Horse (JUS-P-533)

- a children's book instructing children that secrets about sexual abuse should not be kept.

Abuse is wrong in any language (JUS-P-677)

- for immigrant women who are suffering from abuse in a relationship or in a family.

True or False? What the Young Offenders Act Really Says (JUS-P-697, quiz)

Justice Agenda Progress Report (2nd ed., April 1997)

Canada Firearms Safety Course (JUS-P-666, brochure)

Peace Bonds (JUS-P-696, brochure)

Protecting Canadians and their Families - Measures to Deal with High-risk Violent Offenders (brochure)

Child Support Guidelines (JUS-P-711, brochure)

Federal Child Support Guidelines (JUS-P-725, brochure)
The New Firearms Act: Here are the facts (JUS-P-700, brochure)
Canada's Proposed Firearms Regulations (brochure)
Firearms Acquisition Certificates (JUS-P-626, brochure)
Stalking is a crime called criminal harassment (JUS-P-695, brochure)
What to do when a child tells you of sexual abuse: Understanding the Law (JUS-P-536, brochure)

PUBLICATIONS ON THE WEB

The following publications are available in their entirety on the Department of Justice website at <http://canada.justice.gc.ca>:

Department of Justice Report on Plans and Priorities - 1998-99 Estimates
1997-1998 Estimates Part III
Canadian Charter of Rights Decisions (posted September 6, 1996)
Crown Counsel Policy Manual (January 1993 Edition)
Information and Education
Reports and Analysis
Safer Communities (crime prevention publication)
Child Support documents
Child Support: Public discussion paper
The financial implications of child support guidelines: research report
The financial implications of child support guidelines: executive summary
Department of Justice Conferences
Justice on the Electronic Highway
Symposium on Digital Technologies and Copyright
Report on Communications Between Justice Officials and The Courts - The Honourable Charles L. Dubin QC, LL.D (September 1996)
Working Against Discrimination - The Facts
The Amendment to the Canadian Human Rights Act (May 1996)