



Canada Revenue
Agency

Agence du revenu
du Canada



2020–2021 ANNUAL REPORT TO PARLIAMENT

On the Administration of the Access to
Information Act

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Introduction

In keeping with section 94 of the Access to Information Act and section 20 of the Service Fees Act, each year the head of every federal government institution prepares and submits an annual report to Parliament on how their institution has administered the Access to Information Act.

The following report is tabled in Parliament under the direction of the Minister of National Revenue. The report describes how the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) administered and fulfilled its obligations under the Access to Information Act between April 1, 2020 and March 31, 2021. The report also discusses emerging trends, program delivery and areas of focus for the year ahead.

Access to Information Act

The Access to Information Act came into force on July 1, 1983 and was significantly amended on June 21, 2019, with the coming into force of Bill C-58, An Act to amend the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts.

The Act extends the present laws of Canada that provide access to information under the control of the Government of Canada and provide for the proactive publication of certain information.

The purpose of the Act is to enhance the accountability and transparency of federal institutions in order to promote an open and democratic society, as well as enable public debate on the conduct of those institutions.

The Access to Information Act is based on three main principles:

- government information should be available to the public
- exceptions to the right of access should be limited and specific
- decisions about disclosures should be reviewed independently of government

The Access to Information Act's formal processes are meant to complement, not replace other ways of getting federal government information. The CRA encourages individuals, businesses and other groups to consider getting information online at [canada.ca/en](https://www.canada.ca/en) or through the CRA's toll-free phone lines.

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About the Canada Revenue Agency

The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) promotes compliance with Canada's tax legislation and regulations and plays an important role in the economic and social well-being of Canadians. The CRA does this by administering tax programs for the Government of Canada and for most provinces and territories. It also administers various social and economic benefit and incentive programs delivered through the tax system. In addition, the CRA has the authority to partner with the provinces, territories and other government bodies to share information and it can administer enhanced services at the request of provinces and territories on a fee-for-service basis.

The **minister of national revenue** is accountable to Parliament for all of the CRA's activities, including administering and enforcing the Income Tax Act and the Excise Tax Act.

The **Board of Management**, established by the Canada Revenue Agency Act, is made up of 15 directors appointed by the Governor in Council, 11 of whom are nominated by the provinces and territories. The other four directors include: the chair; the commissioner and chief executive officer of the CRA; and two directors nominated by the Government of Canada. The board oversees the administration and management of the CRA, including the development of the corporate business plan and management of policies related to resources, services, property and personnel. In fulfilling this role, the board brings a forward-looking strategic perspective to the CRA's administration, fosters sound management practices and is committed to efficient and effective service delivery.

As the CRA's chief executive officer, the **commissioner** is responsible for the day-to-day administration and enforcement of the program legislation that falls under the minister of national revenue's delegated authority. The commissioner ensures that operations are guided by the CRA's vision to be trusted, to be helpful and to put people first. As well, the commissioner is accountable to the board for the management of the CRA, which includes supervising employees, implementing policies and managing budgets. The commissioner also assists and advises the minister regarding legislated authorities, duties, functions and Cabinet responsibilities.

The CRA is made up of 12 functional branches and four regional offices across the country:

Branches

- Appeals
- Assessment, Benefit, and Service
- Audit, Evaluation, and Risk
- Collections and Verification
- Compliance Programs
- Finance and Administration
- Human Resources
- Information Technology
- Legal Services
- Legislative Policy and Regulatory Affairs
- Public Affairs
- Service, Innovation, and Integration

Regions

- Atlantic
- Ontario
- Quebec
- Western

Access to Information and Privacy Directorate

The Access to Information and Privacy Directorate helps the CRA meet its requirements under the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act. To fulfill this mandate, the directorate:

- responds to requests and questions under the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act
- responds to consultations, complaints and informal disclosure requests
- offers advice and guidance to CRA employees on how to properly manage and protect personal information under the CRA's control
- coordinates the privacy assessment process within the CRA, including giving expert advice to CRA employees on privacy implications and how to avoid or reduce risks
- gives training and awareness sessions on access to information and privacy
- responds to and manages privacy breaches, enquiries and complaints
- communicates with the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat and the offices of the information and privacy commissioners of Canada about policy and legislative requirements, complaints and audits
- fulfills corporate planning and reporting obligations, such as the CRA's annual reports to Parliament on administering the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act

The director general of the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate has the full delegated authority of the minister of national revenue under the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act. The director general also manages and coordinates the Access to Information and Privacy Program, leads strategic planning and development initiatives and supports the assistant commissioner of the Public Affairs Branch and chief privacy officer of the CRA in the role of privacy governance.

The directorate supports two main functions: processing and program support, which includes privacy management. Directorate employees are located in Ottawa, Montréal and Vancouver. In 2020–2021, an equivalent of 185 full-time employees administered the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act.

The following chart shows the structure of the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate.



Delegating responsibilities under the Access to Information Act

As head of the CRA, the minister of national revenue is responsible for how the CRA administers and complies with the Access to Information Act, the Access to Information Regulations and related Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat policy instruments. Subsection 95(1) of the act gives the minister the authority to designate one or more officers or employees of the CRA to exercise or perform all or part of the minister's powers, duties and functions under the act.

The Minister of National Revenue signed the CRA's current delegation order for the Access to Information Act on May 15, 2020. The order identifies specific provisions of the act and its regulations that the minister delegated to various positions within the CRA.

The Access to Information and Privacy Directorate's director general, directors and assistant directors, as well as managers of the units, approve responses to requests under the act. Delegations are also extended to the commissioner, the deputy commissioner and the assistant commissioner of the Public Affairs Branch and chief privacy officer.

For the delegation order and schedule, see Appendix C.

Operational environment including the impact of COVID-19

The CRA's Access to Information and Privacy Directorate processes one of the largest volumes of access to information requests and pages of all federal institutions. According to the most recent Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat statistics, in fiscal year 2019–2020, the CRA processed the second largest volume of pages, (just under two million) of all federal institutions and received the fourth largest number of requests.

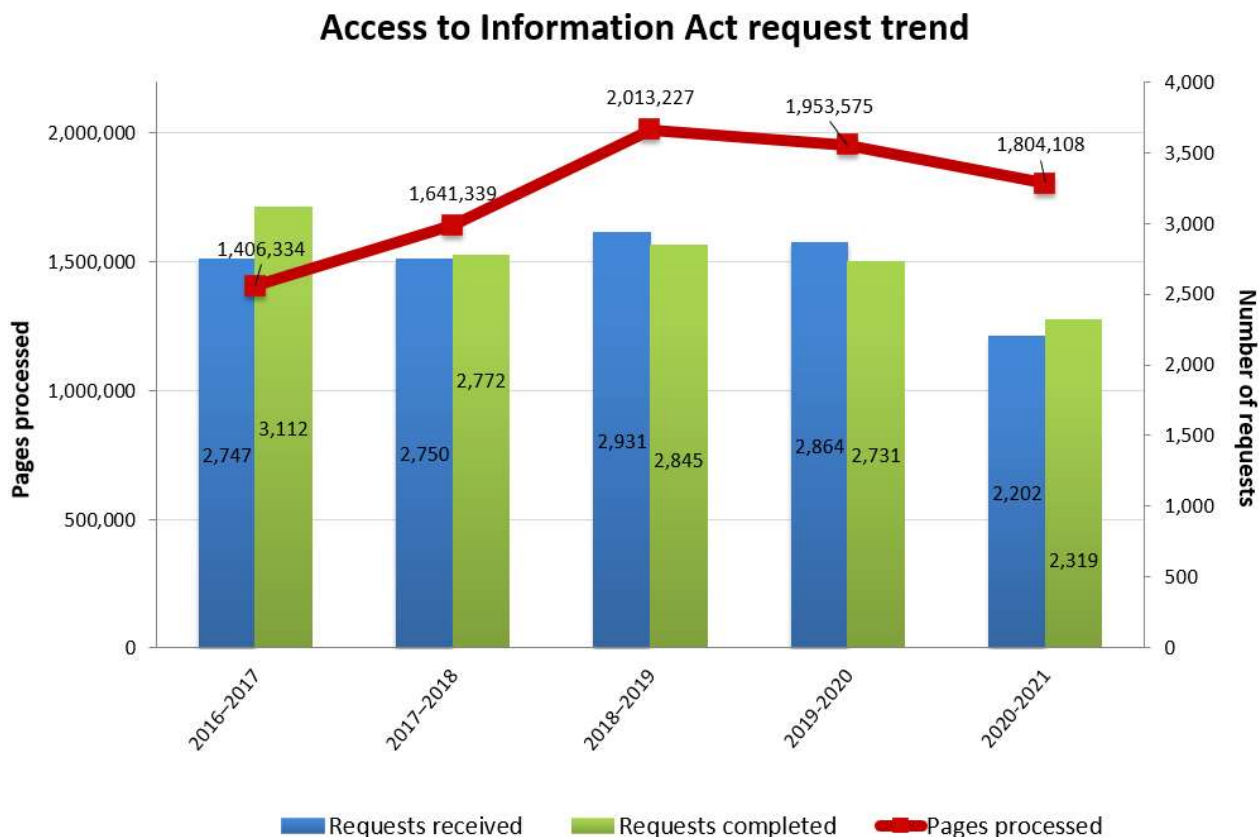
Fiscal year 2020–2021 was a year like no other. The COVID-19 pandemic had an unprecedented impact on the lives of Canadians. The CRA played a leading role in the Government of Canada's response and continues to do so. At the start of the pandemic, the CRA quickly adapted and rapidly launched new programs to help deliver the government's Economic Response Plan: building on the CRA's people-first approach to service, innovative mindsets and a solid tax and benefit administration foundation. The CRA also adapted its information technology infrastructure and deployed new technology quickly to meet this challenge. The agency's employees demonstrated their resilience and delivered the support Canadians needed.

To support critical operations at the CRA during the pandemic, the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate management mobilized to resume operations on an urgent basis. This included making sure employees had the required tools to work remotely in a secure manner and coordinating re-entry. Weekly reporting to management was also established at this time. This work continued into fiscal year 2020–2021, including expediting technological solutions as part of the ATIP Way Forward Modernization Initiative. These measures were very successful in helping to minimize the number of employees needed on-site to process requests. For more details on the technological solutions implemented, see the ATIP Way Forward Modernization Initiative.

At the onset of the pandemic, the processing of requests under the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act was suspended when the agency focused on critical services to Canadians. However, at the end of the fiscal year, both the backlog and the active inventory of existing requests were lower than what was carried over in the previous fiscal year. This is remarkable, considering the directorate could not task for records or consultations for a three-month period while the agency provided critical services. In fact, in June 2020, following the three-month pause in operations, the backlog of Access to Information Act requests was at 1,327 and at the end of the fiscal year it was reduced to 658, which represents a 50% decrease. Further, the active inventory was reduced from 1,680 requests to 1,205, a 28% decrease.

The number of requests received under the Access to Information Act in fiscal year 2020–2021, 2,202, was 23% lower than in fiscal year 2019–2020 when 2,864 requests were received. The number of requests completed, 2,319, was 15% lower than the 2,731 requests completed last fiscal year. The volume completed is impressive, given the three-month pause in tasking. For more information about the impact of COVID-19 on operations, see Appendix B.

The following chart shows the trend of requests received under the Access to information Act over the past five years.



ATIP Way Forward Modernization Initiative

The Access to Information and Privacy Way Forward Modernization Initiative developed in fiscal year 2018–2019 supports the overall improvement of the directorate's capacity to effectively and efficiently process access to information and privacy requests. To expedite that goal, in 2020–2021, through the hiring of a senior project lead and a team, a full-scale business transformation was launched using Lean improvement methodology. On an ongoing basis, the ATIP Way Forward Modernization Initiative identifies and manages the implementation of new technologies and processes to improve and modernize operational processes. To support this transformation, technology will be modernized with the goal of being paperless, that is completely digital, by fiscal year 2021–2022.

In 2020–2021, beyond organizational changes as detailed under the Organization changes section of this report, key changes made to enhance productivity and efficiency in the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate included the implementation of the following initiatives:

epost Connect™

The Access to Information and Privacy Directorate fully implemented Canada Post's epost Connect™ secure solution on November 30, 2020. This solution allows the agency to send access to information and privacy requests to the public electronically. This initiative improved the directorate's ability to respond to access to information and privacy requests due to restrictions put in place as a result of COVID-19. Adoption of epost Connect™ has been promising, since most responses are now completed electronically.

eFax®

On March 22, 2021, the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate acquired and implemented eFax®. Through this tool, faxes are digitally uploaded to searchable electronic files that are accessible through the network. The implementation of this initiative was even more significant this fiscal year, because the directorate had a reduced ability to receive information by facsimile from Canadians due to restrictions put in place as a result of COVID-19. In fiscal year 2021–2022, keeping with our Lean continuous improvement mandate, the CRA will continue to innovate by introducing methods to modernize the ability to receive documentation from requesters and to enable remote work.

Legal opinion repository

The CRA developed a legal opinion repository and implemented it on March 26, 2021. The repository provides an organized, readily searchable means to access legal opinions received by the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate since 1990. This tool supports the CRA's ability to consistently apply access to information and privacy legislation. The legal opinions in the repository do not contain any personal or tax-related information.

In 2021–2022, in support of the ATIP Way Forward Modernization Initiative, changes to enhance productivity and efficiency in the directorate include:

- continuing to entrench Lean methodology into business processes, to reduce waste, improve efficiency and introduce a culture of continuous improvement
- modernizing reporting and improving business analytics for data-driven business decisions
- implementing a modernized case management system
- digitizing operations to eliminate paper processes, reduce manual work, improve response times, reduce backlogs and enable remote work
- identifying, fast-tracking and redirecting low-complexity requests that can be resolved more quickly and at a lower cost than through the access to information and privacy process. It is expected that Lean process improvement such as this will reduce workloads significantly and it will enable the directorate to focus resources on higher complexity files

Organizational changes

In support of the ATIP Way Forward Modernization Initiative, in 2020–2021, a new organizational structure was approved. The new structure supports the workload of the directorate, increases its productivity and improves its capacity to address the expanded access to information and privacy roles within the CRA. Among other changes, two new directors report to the director general: director, Access, Operations and Analysis Division; and director, Privacy and Access Policy Division and an executive was hired on a two-year assignment to lead to the ATIP Way Forward Modernization Initiative.

During the fiscal year, to support the success of the organizational structure, the Access to Information and Privacy Strategic Plan 2021–2024 was drafted. The plan outlines the directorate's vision and purpose, strategic priorities and initiatives. The plan will be implemented in Q1, 2021–2022.

Human resources

In 2020–2021, the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate undertook many staffing actions to increase its workforce and to fill vacant and planned positions. This included launching several selection processes, including one to permanently staff the two new EX-01 positions, an SP-05¹ and three SP-06 processes, one in each of the directorate's regions. These processes provided opportunities for the entire directorate. During the fiscal year, the directorate also recruited talent through the CRA mobility bank, a new initiative launched by the agency.

The directorate also stabilized various management positions through a Public Affairs Branch staffing initiative. Moving forward, the strategy will be to continue to run selection processes to create pools at all levels to facilitate filling any position that is or becomes vacant.

To ensure cohesiveness and promote a one-office model within the directorate, managers are asked to consider all three directorate locations (the National Capital Region, Montréal and Vancouver) when planning staffing. The one-office model is supported by monthly directorate all-staff meetings, where employees receive directorate updates and participate

in special presentations that support health and wellness or those that are specific to the work of the directorate, such as the application of the access to information and privacy legislation.

¹ The abbreviation “SP” indicates the Services and Programs occupational group within the CRA, which comprises positions that are primarily involved in planning, developing, assisting with, or delivering CRA policies, programs, or services or other activities directed either to the public or to internal clients.

Modernizing the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act

On June 21, 2019, Bill C-58, An Act to amend the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts, received royal assent. This resulted in important improvements to the openness and transparency of government.

A provision in the bill requires a review of the act within a year of royal assent and every five years thereafter.

The Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat is leading the Access to Information Act review which was launched in June 2020. The goals of the review are aimed at supporting government openness and transparency and improving access to information for Canadians.

In response to the consultation process to seek input from government institutions, the CRA welcomed the opportunity to share ways to improve openness, transparency and, ultimately, the access to information regime.

During the fiscal year, the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate provided oversight to make sure program areas posted their required proactive disclosures within the legislated timeline. The directorate was also responsible for reviewing briefing note titles and tracking numbers, transition material and Question Period responses to determine if sensitive information needed to be protected according to legislation. The directorate also managed the publication of the briefing note titles and tracking numbers.

The Privacy Act is also in the process of being modernized. In summer 2020, the CRA reviewed the Department of Justice Canada draft policy proposals contained in a discussion paper on the modernization of the Privacy Act. This discussion paper was based on the department's technical engagement which occurred in summer 2019 when the CRA provided a response which outlined the agency's major concerns with the existing Privacy Act. The CRA was very pleased that its concerns were outlined within the updated discussion paper.

In 2021–2022, the CRA will continue to work closely with the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, the Department of Justice Canada and other stakeholders on the Government of Canada's commitment to modernize the acts.

Training

The Access to Information and Privacy Directorate is committed to promoting and providing access to information and privacy training to CRA employees. This training varies, depending on the needs of the employees. For instance, employees who have little or no knowledge of the subject are encouraged to take the Canada School of Public Service's Fundamentals of Access to Information and Privacy course or its Access to Information in the Government of Canada course. Subject matter experts are advised to take more specific training, such as on how to provide complete recommendations in response to requests.

The CRA's Legal Services Branch provides specialized training on the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act to advise CRA staff on how to prepare documents for release, on informal disclosure of records and the interpretation of the acts for specialized CRA employees such as auditors.

Members of the Privacy Team deliver privacy training sessions to other areas of the agency. This past fiscal year they collaborated with the Legal Services Branch to deliver training to subject matter experts at the agency.

In 2020–2021, the CRA continued to offer its suite of 10 web-based modules, which consist of specialized technical training, to directorate employees. This series of modules is the first of its kind for access to information and privacy professionals in the Public Service of Canada.

In November 2020, as part of the ATIP Way Forward Modernization Initiative, directorate employees took part in mandatory Lean White Belt training. Employees who could not attend the training and those on-boarded after it was offered will participate in the training in 2021–2022.

During the reporting period, directorate employees also participated in the International Association of Privacy Professionals' training in preparation for information privacy manager certification. This training complements and builds on the association's training taken by several employees in the previous reporting period, which prepared participants to become certified as information privacy professionals.

In 2020–2021, an agency-wide privacy and access to information training and awareness strategy was established. The strategy will be the foundation for privacy and access to information learning at the agency. Activities toward implementation of the strategy are taking place over the 2021–2022 fiscal year.

An Access Policy and Governance section will be created in 2021–2022 in support of the ATIP Way Forward Modernization Initiative. Part of the mandate of the new section will involve coordinating and providing training to directorate and CRA employees as a whole, incorporating the streamlined business processes identified through the Lean Project.

Raising awareness

Every year, about 40 countries and 60 non-government organizations celebrate Right to Know Week to raise awareness of an individual's right to access government information, while promoting freedom of information as essential to both democracy and good governance.

In 2020–2021, the CRA promoted Right to Know Week for the tenth consecutive year. The theme of the week was open government, with a focus on open data, open information and open dialogue. Open government webinars, coordinated by the Service, Innovation and Integration Branch, were promoted during this week.

The CRA also raised awareness about access to information through multiple committee meetings and in regular communication with CRA employees and senior management. Of note, Caroline Maynard, the Information Commissioner of Canada, presented to Access to Information and Privacy Directorate employees and followed up with a presentation to the CRA's commissioner-chaired, Corporate Management Committee. During the presentations, Information Commissioner Maynard spoke of the need for a fundamental reform of the access to information regime in Canada and the role of government departments in it. She also acknowledged the work done by the agency to address challenges with the access to information regime.

Collaborating with oversight bodies and other organizations

The CRA continues to work closely with the Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada, the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat and other organizations to strengthen access to information at the CRA. Notably, in 2020–2021, the CRA:

- communicated frequently with the Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada on various subjects, including the management of specific complaint files
- coordinated a meeting between the Information Commissioner of Canada and the Minister of National Revenue
- participated in the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat one-year review of the Access to Information Act, following royal assent of Bill C-58 in June 2019
- worked closely with the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat to develop draft corporate policy instruments, to identify potential request-processing software solutions for the Public Service of Canada and to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic
- collaborated with the access to information and privacy community by co-chairing the A Coordinators Working Group. Through this group, best practices are shared amongst the departments that receive a large volume of requests
- collaborated with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Canadian Heritage, Public Safety Canada, Transport Canada, National Defence, Veterans Affairs Canada, Health Canada, the Canada Border Services Agency and Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada on the implementation of epost Connect™
- met with the Canada Border Services Agency, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, Employment and Social Development Canada, Library and Archives Canada and Revenu Québec to review business processes and share best practices to support the business modernization initiative being undertaken by the CRA. Information obtained will be used to support the streamlining of directorate business practices

Policies, guidelines, and procedures

The Access to Information and Privacy Directorate dedicated significant time in 2020–2021 to the review of CRA corporate documents, including policy instruments.

The CRA continues to provide feedback to the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat on draft corporate policy instruments and promotes their compliance.

Internal procedures manual

The internal procedures manual is an Access to Information and Privacy Directorate guide for all major procedures involved in processing requests made under the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act. The purpose of the manual is to promote consistent practices across the directorate.

In 2020–2021, the directorate finalized and made available to staff an online version of the manual.

Updating Info Source

Info Source provides information about the functions, programs, activities and related information holdings of government institutions subject to the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act. Info Source also provides guidance to individuals on how to access information held by government institutions to exercise their rights under these acts.

Each institution subject to the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act must update its Info Source chapter annually by the due date set by the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, normally in June.

Because of the operational realities of the COVID-19 pandemic, many of the CRA program areas were focused on providing critical services during the fiscal year. So the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate updated the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat on the information the directorate had already reviewed during the fiscal year. The directorate also updated the list of the manuals available in the public reading room.

The CRA's Info Source chapter can be found at canada.ca/cra-info-source.

Monitoring compliance

The Access to Information and Privacy Directorate produces several monthly reports that capture key statistics about the CRA's inventory of access to information and privacy requests. Management regularly uses the reports to monitor trends, measure the directorate's performance and identify any process changes needed to improve performance. The reports are presented monthly to senior management at the commissioner-chaired Corporate Management Committee.

In 2020–2021, the Access to Information and Privacy Business Analytics Team reviewed the existing reports and introduced new reports to improve awareness of outstanding access to information and privacy requests. The reports monitor active and closed requests, the status of requests by branch and region, the carry-forward inventory, complaints and deemed refusal volumes.

In addition to the monitoring and reporting mechanisms in place, the CRA's work to develop enhanced business analytics for its access to information and privacy program continued in 2020–2021. The directorate's analytics team improved its ability to query the database by using Power Query software, and new software is being tested to boost the team's reporting capacity.

The directorate's goal is to produce reports that are directly linked to the source data, with better data visualization and using modern tools such as Microsoft's Power BI to produce more accurate, user-friendly, automated and customized reports. The directorate has invested in business analytics and will continue to make it a priority as management supports and recognizes the value of using data to make informed business decisions.

Interpretation and explanation of Appendix A – Statistical report

Appendix A provides a statistical report on the CRA's activities under the Access to Information Act for the period of April 1, 2020, to March 31, 2021. The following explains and interprets the statistical information and includes additional statistics about access to information at the CRA.

Note

Some totals may be more than 100% due to rounding.

Part 1 – Requests under the Access to Information Act

During the reporting period, the CRA received 2,202 new requests under the Access to Information Act. This is a decrease of 662 requests (23%) from last year's total of 2,864. Including the 1,322 requests carried forward from the 2019–2020 reporting period, the CRA had 3,524 active requests in its inventory. Although the number of pages processed during the fiscal year was very high, there was a decrease of 149,467 (8%).

The following table shows the number of requests the CRA received and closed, as well as the number of pages processed over the past five fiscal years. The number of requests received and pages processed decreased significantly this fiscal year, as a result of COVID-19.

Fiscal year	Requests received	Requests closed	Pages processed
2016–2017	2,747	3,112	1,406,334
2017–2018	2,750	2,772	1,641,339
2018–2019	2,931	2,845	2,013,227
2019–2020	2,864	2,731	1,953,575
2020–2021	2,202	2,319	1,804,108

The following table shows the breakdown of the sources of the 2,202 requests received during the 2020–2021 reporting period.

Source	Number of requests	Percentage
Media	50	2%
Academia	32	1%
Business (private sector)	898	41%
Organization	23	1%
Public	989	45%
Decline to identify	210	10%

Informal requests

During the fiscal year, the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate completed 380 informal requests for previously released information. Informal requests are those that are not processed under the Access to Information Act.

Other requests and workload

Beyond the 2,202 requests received under the Access to Information Act, the CRA processed a high volume of other requests. The additional volume significantly affected operations, since resources had to be diverted to manage the workload. The additional requests included external and internal consultations, general enquiries and complaints. During the fiscal year, the Intake Team of the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate responded to 4,500 emails and 820 phone enquiries received through the general enquiries mailbox and toll free phone line.

Part 2 – Decline to act on vexatious, made in bad faith, or abuse of right requests

After the coming into force of Bill C-58, An Act to amend the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts, the Access to Information Act was amended to add section 6.1, which allows government institutions to decline to act on a request for information deemed to be vexatious, made in bad faith or otherwise an abuse of the right of access. To invoke section 6.1, institutions must first get the approval of the Information Commissioner of Canada through a prescribed application process.

In fiscal year 2020–2021, the CRA did not submit any decline to act applications to the Information Commissioner of Canada.

Although frivolous, vexatious, or otherwise abusive requests are rare, dealing with them can place a strain on public resources, delay delivery of other services and have a negative impact on the rights of other requesters. Where warranted, the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate will exercise the ability to refuse to process a request where it clearly meets these grounds.

Part 3 – Requests closed during the reporting period

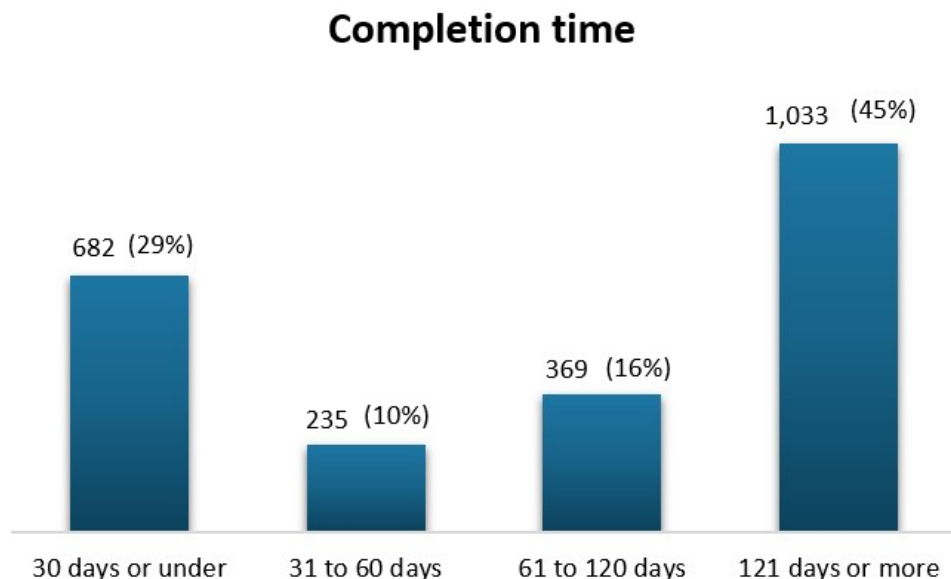
Disposition and completion time

During the reporting period, the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate closed 2,319 requests under the Access to Information Act:

- 344 were fully disclosed (15%)
- 1,039 were disclosed in part (45%)
- 7 were exempted in their entirety (0.03%)
- 166 resulted in no existing records (7%)
- 116 were transferred to another institution (5%)
- 646 were abandoned by requesters (28%)
- 1 was neither confirmed nor denied (0.04%)

For more details, see table 3.1 of Appendix A.

The following chart shows the completion time for the 2,319 requests closed in 2020–2021.



Exemptions

The Access to Information Act allows an institution to refuse access to specific information when necessary. For example, information about an individual other than the requester cannot be disclosed if the individual has not given their consent. For detailed information on each of the exemptions that may be applied, see section 13 of the Access to Information Act.

In 2020–2021, the CRA applied the following exemptions, in full or in part, for requests closed during the reporting period:

- section 13 – Information obtained in confidence (76 times)
- section 14 – Federal-provincial affairs (4 times)
- section 15 – International affairs and defence (13 times)
- section 16 – Law enforcement and investigation and security (951 times)
- section 17 – Safety of individuals (3 times)
- section 18 – Economic interests of Canada (5 times)
- section 19 – Personal information (722 times)
- section 20 – Third-party information (56 times)
- section 21 – Operations of government (209 times)
- section 22 – Testing procedures, tests and audits (8 times)
- section 23 – Solicitor-client privilege (145 times)
- section 24 – Statutory prohibitions (900 times)

Exclusions

The Access to Information Act does not apply to information that is publicly available, such as information in government publications, libraries, and museums. Also, the act does not apply to Cabinet confidences.

In 2020–2021, the CRA applied exclusions 33 times: 28 times for information that was publicly available and 5 times for Cabinet confidences.

Format of information released

Requesters can choose to receive their response package in paper or electronically. Persons with disabilities may request information in alternative formats, such as braille, although no such requests were received this fiscal year. Providing documents electronically is more efficient, because it significantly reduces manual processes and it is environmentally friendly and secure.

In 2020–2021, of the 1,383 requests for which information was disclosed in full or in part, 1,167 requests (84%) were released in electronic format.

Complexity

The Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat uses two criteria to define complexity: the number of pages to process and the nature and sensitivity of the subject matter. Based on these criteria, the CRA handles a large number of complex requests.

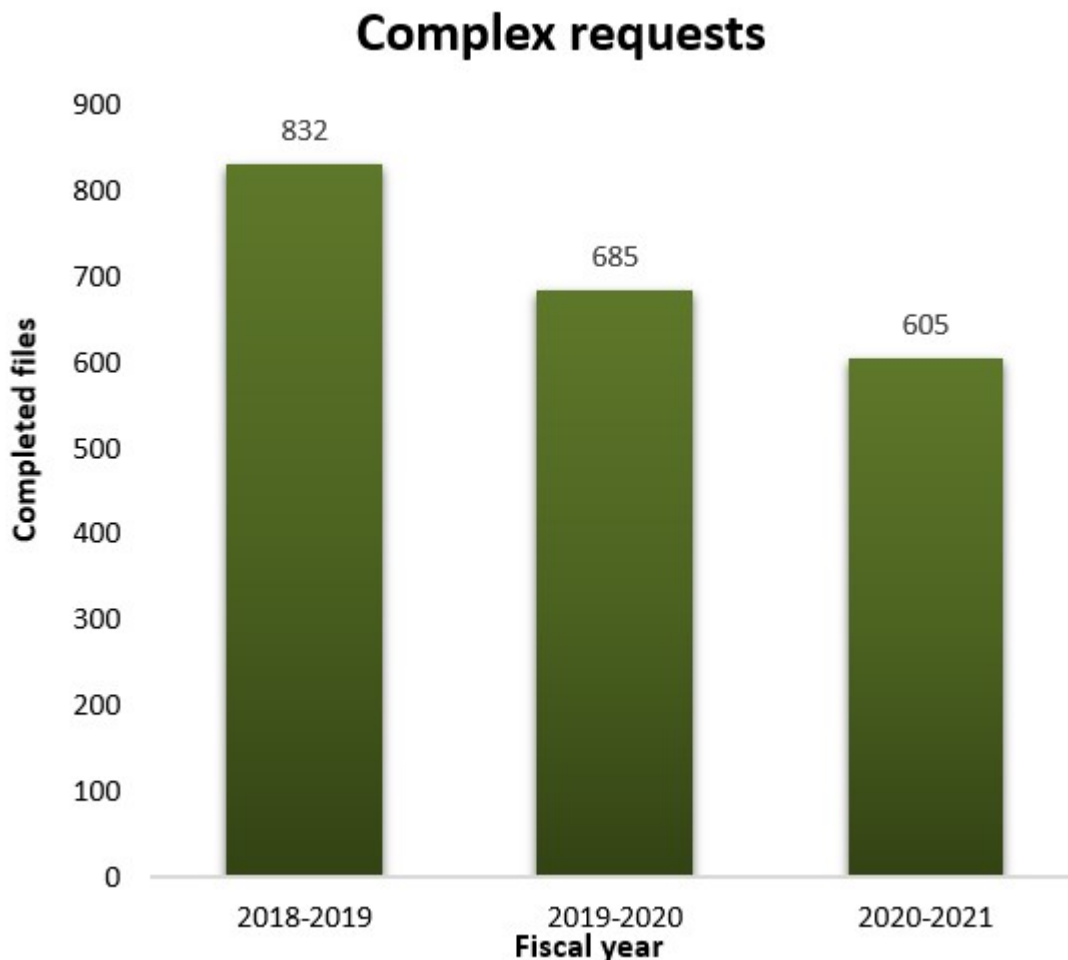
In 2020–2021, the directorate processed an average of 886 pages per request.

For example, to process the 2,037 requests closed during the fiscal year (excluding the dispositions of no records exist and request transferred), the CRA processed 1,804,108 pages. A significant number of requests involved a large volume of pages: 832 (41%) requests required the processing of more than 100 pages. Of these requests, 53 involved the processing of more than 5,000 pages including one request that required the review of 104,508 pages. For more details, see table 3.5.2 of Appendix A.

In addition to requests with a large volume of pages, the CRA processed many sensitive requests, such as those involving tax litigation and consultation with third parties, including provincial, federal and international bodies. Other requests were considered complex because of the nature and sensitivity of the subject matter being processed. For more details, see table 3.5.3 of Appendix A.

In 2020–2021, the CRA processed 80 fewer complex requests compared to the previous reporting period. This represents a 12% decrease.

The following chart shows the volume of complex files processed over the past three years.



Closed requests

The Access to Information and Privacy Directorate closed 1,120 (48%) requests within the timelines required by law. This means that responses were provided within 30 calendar days or within an extended deadline.

Deemed refusals

A deemed refusal is a request that was closed after the deadline of 30 calendar days or if a time extension was taken, after the extended deadline.

Of the 2,319 requests closed during the reporting period, 1,199 were closed after the deadline, resulting in a deemed refusal rate of 52%. This is a result of the temporary pause in the tasking of requests from April 1, 2020, to June 16, 2020, while the agency provided critical services to Canadians as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Requests closed beyond legislated timelines (including any extension taken)

The Access to Information Act sets the timelines for responding to access to information requests and allows time extensions when there is a large volume of records to be processed or a need to complete consultations (for example, with a government institution or third party).

Of the 2,319 requests closed during the reporting period, 621 requests were closed past the legislated timeline when no extension was taken. A further 578 cases were closed after the legislated timeline when an extension was taken.

Requests for translation

Records are normally released in the language in which they exist. However, records may be translated to an official language when requested and when the institution considers it in the public interest to do so.

The CRA did not receive any requests to translate records in response to access to information requests in 2020–2021.

Part 4 – Extensions

Of the 2,319 requests closed in 2020–2021, the CRA applied extensions for 1,037 (45%) of them. Extensions were applied 98% of the time because of workload and meeting the original 30-day time limit would have resulted in unreasonable interference with CRA operations. The remaining 2% of the time was for consulting with third parties or other government institutions, as well as converting records into other formats.

Part 5 – Fees and the Service Fees Act

The Service Fees Act requires a responsible authority to report annually to Parliament on the fees collected by the institution.

With respect to the fees collected under the Access to Information Act, the information below is reported in accordance with the requirements of section 20 of the Service Fees Act:

- Enabling authority: Access to Information Act.
- Fee amount: There is a \$5 fee for requests under the Access to Information Act.
- Total revenue: A total of \$10,605 in fees was collected during the reporting period.

- Fees waived: In accordance with the Interim Directive on the Administration of the Access to Information Act, issued on May 5, 2016, and the changes to the Access to Information Act that came into force on June 21, 2019, the CRA waives all fees prescribed by the Act and Regulations other than the \$5 application fee set out in paragraph 7(1)(a) of the Regulations. In the 2020–2021 fiscal period, the CRA waived a total of \$350 for 70 requests.
- Cost of operating the program: \$6,195,045.

Part 6 – Consultations received from other institutions and organizations

In 2020–2021, the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate received 87 consultation requests from other Government of Canada institutions and organizations.

During the fiscal year, the directorate completed 79 consultation requests from other Government of Canada institutions and organizations. For more details on external consultations, including disposition and completion times, see section 6.2 and 6.3 of Appendix A.

The total number of external access consultation requests received has decreased 37% since the last fiscal year.

Beyond external consultations, the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate received 7 consultation requests from CRA branches and regions in 2020–2021. These requests are informal reviews that comply with the CRA's informal disclosure prerequisites and do not fall under the Access to Information Act. During the fiscal year, 7 internal consultation requests were completed.

Part 7 – Completion time of consultations on Cabinet confidences

Although Cabinet confidences are not included in the application of the Access to Information Act (section 69), the policies of the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat require agencies and departments to consult their legal services to determine if requested information should not be included. If there is any doubt or if the records contain discussion papers, legal counsel must consult the Office of the Counsel to the Clerk of the Privy Council Office.

In 2020–2021, the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate did not need to consult the Legal Services Branch at the CRA or the Privy Council Office regarding Cabinet confidence exclusions.

Part 8 – Complaints and investigations

The total number of complaints received from the Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada decreased during the reporting period, from 193 in 2019–2020, to 119 this fiscal year, representing a 38% decrease. The complaints received were related to the following issues:

- time delay (38)
- miscellaneous (1)
- non-disclosure (23)
- refusal due to exemption (22)
- refusal due to general reasons (26)
- time extensions (9)

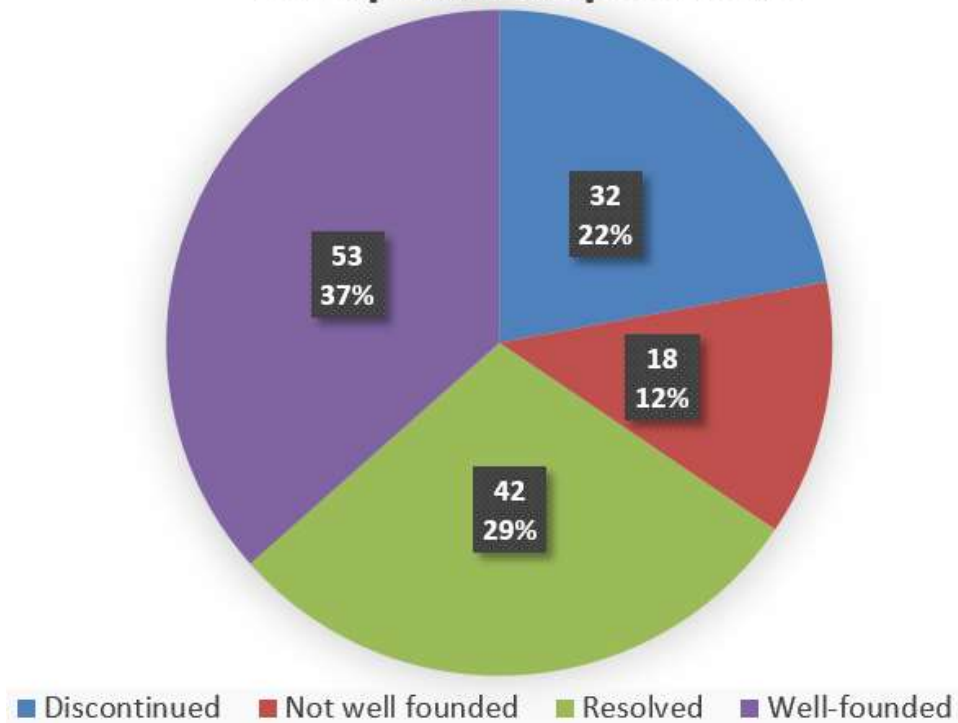
During the fiscal year, 145 complaints were closed. At the end of the fiscal year there were 554 active complaints.

The following chart shows the number of complaints received and closed since 2018–2019.



The following chart shows the disposition of the complaints closed during the fiscal year.

Complaint dispositions



For definitions of the complaint disposition categories, go to: oic-ci.gc.ca/en/complaint-disposition-categories.

Part 9 – Court action

In fiscal year 2020–2021, there were no complaints pursued to the Federal Court.

Part 10 – Resources related to the Access to Information Act

Costs

In 2020–2021, the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate's direct cost to administer the Access to Information Act was \$6,195, 045. This does not include significant support and resources from the branches and regions. For more details, see section 10.1 of Appendix A.

Human resources

In 2020–2021, the equivalent of 57 full-time employees was dedicated to administering the Access to Information Act in addition to 6 part-time and casual employees, 7 consultants and agency personnel and 1 student.

Interpretation and explanation of Appendix B – Supplemental statistical report

New data on requests affected by COVID-19 measures

In 2020–2021, the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat included a requirement for institutions to demonstrate the capacity to receive and process requests as a result of COVID-19 measures.

The following is a brief overview of the tables included in Appendix B:

- The CRA received and processed requests for 44 of the 52 weeks in 2020–2021. Requests could not be received or processed during the eight-week period of April 1, 2020, to May 27, 2020, because the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate's intake team was not equipped to process requests remotely.
- The CRA had partial capacity to process electronic records for 27 weeks and it had full capacity for 17 weeks due to the full implementation of epost Connect™ on November 30, 2020.

Conclusion

The CRA is committed to improving the access to information regime in Canada.

In 2020–2021, despite the challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic, the CRA continued to make significant progress in addressing challenges and providing greater access to information by:

- advancing the ATIP Way Forward Modernization Initiative, including implementing technological solutions and Lean methodology
- implementing a new organizational structure
- addressing the significant backlog of requests received under the Access to Information Act
- collaborating with the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat and other federal agencies and departments

In 2021–2022, the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate will continue its work to enhance access to information at the agency and to make operations more efficient by focussing on the priorities in its strategic plan. These priorities include implementing business transformation and technology initiatives, with a focus on digital enhancements, as well as collaborating with stakeholders, oversight bodies and the access to information and privacy community at large.

Appendix A – Statistical report

Statistical report on the Access to Information Act

Name of institution: Canada Revenue Agency

Reporting period: April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021

Part 1 – Requests under the Access to Information Act

1.1 Number of requests

	Number of requests
Received during reporting period	2,202
Outstanding from previous reporting period	1,322
Total	3,524
Closed during reporting period	2,319
Carried over to next reporting period	1,205

1.2 Sources of requests

Source	Number of requests
Media	50
Academia	32
Business (Private sector)	898
Organization	23
Public	989
Decline to identify	210
Total	2,202

1.3 Informal requests

Completion time (days)							
1 to 15	16 to 30	31 to 60	61 to 120	121 to 180	181 to 365	More than 365	Total
16	19	59	101	6	178	1	380

Part 2 – Decline to act on vexatious, made in bad faith, or abuse of right requests

	Number of requests
Outstanding from previous reporting period	0
Sent during reporting period	0
Total	0
Approved by the Information Commissioner during reporting period	0
Declined by the Information Commissioner during reporting period	0
Carried over to next reporting period	0

Part 3 – Requests closed during the reporting period

3.1 Disposition and completion time

Disposition of requests	Completion time (days)							Total
	1 to 15	16 to 30	31 to 60	61 to 120	121 to 180	181 to 365	More than 365	
All disclosed	19	64	81	57	67	53	3	344
Disclosed in part	6	38	112	163	149	356	215	1,039
All exempted	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	7
All excluded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No records exist	4	28	20	83	9	20	2	166
Request transferred	69	30	5	6	6	0	0	116
Request abandoned	386	38	16	58	54	48	46	646
Neither confirmed nor denied	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Declined to act with the approval of the Information Commissioner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	484	198	235	369	287	480	266	2,319

3.2 Exemptions

Section	Number of requests	Section	Number of requests	Section	Number of requests	Section	Number of requests
13(1)(a)	16	16(2)	5	16.6	0	20(1)(d)	2
13(1)(b)	3	16(2)(a)	0	17	3	20.1	0
13(1)(c)	53	16(2)(b)	0	18(a)	1	20.2	0
13(1)(d)	4	16(2)(c)	168	18(b)	1	20.4	0
13(1)(e)	0	16(3)	0	18(c)	0	21(1)(a)	62
14	0	16.1(1)(a)	0	18(d)	3	21(1)(b)	140
14(a)	4	16.1(1)(b)	0	18.1(1)(a)	0	21(1)(c)	2
14(b)	0	16.1(1)(c)	0	18.1(1)(b)	0	21(1)(d)	5
15(1)	3	16.1(1)(d)	0	18.1(1)(c)	0	22	8
15(1) - I.A.*	9	16.2(1)	0	18.1(1)(d)	0	22.1(1)	0
15(1) - Def.*	1	16.3	0	19(1)	722	23	145
15(1) - S.A.*	0	16.31	0	20(1)(a)	1	23(1)	0
16(1)(a)(i)	6	16.4(1)(a)	0	20(1)(b)	33	24(1)	900
16(1)(a)(ii)	13	16.4(1)(b)	0	20(1)(b.1)	0	26	0
16(1)(a)(iii)	0	16.5	0	20(1)(c)	20		
16(1)(b)	230	* I.A.: International Affairs Def.: Defence of Canada S.A.: Subversive Activities					
16(1)(c)	529						
16(1)(d)	0						

3.3 Exclusions

Section	Number of requests	Section	Number of requests	Section	Number of requests
68(a)	28	69(1)(a)	1	69(1)(g) re (b)	0
68(b)	0	69(1)(b)	0	69(1)(g) re (c)	0
68(c)	0	69(1)(c)	0	69(1)(g) re (d)	0
68.1	0	69(1)(d)	0	69(1)(g) re (e)	0
68.2(a)	0	69(1)(e)	1	69(1)(g) re (f)	0
68.2(b)	0	69(1)(f)	0	69.1(1)	0
69(1)	0	69(1)(g) re (a)	3		

3.4 Format of information released

Paper	Electronic	Other formats
216	1,167	0

3.5 Complexity

3.5.1 Relevant pages processed and disclosed

Number of pages processed	Number of pages disclosed	Number of requests
1,804,108	1,381,282	2,037

3.5.2 Relevant pages processed and disclosed by size of requests

Disposition of requests	Less than 100 pages		101-500 pages		501-1000 pages		1001 -5000 pages		More than 5000 pages	
	Number of requests	Number of pages disclosed	Number of requests	Number of pages disclosed	Number of requests	Number of pages disclosed	Number of requests	Number of pages disclosed	Number of requests	Number of pages disclosed
All disclosed	301	8,528	41	7,968	1	542	0	0	1	45,000
Disclosed in part	266	12,070	301	77,140	168	119,465	255	548,668	49	518,211
All exempted	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All excluded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Request abandoned	630	72	8	1,529	0	0	5	10,727	3	31,362
Neither confirmed nor denied	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Declined to act with the approval of the Information Commissioner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,205	20,670	350	86,637	169	120,007	260	559,395	53	594,573

3.5.3 Other complexities

Disposition of requests	Consultation required	Assessment of fees	Legal advice sought	Other	Total
All disclosed	0	0	0	18	18
Disclosed in part	0	0	3	42	45
All exempted	0	0	0	1	1
All excluded	0	0	0	0	0
Request abandoned	0	0	0	126	126
Neither confirmed nor denied	0	0	1	0	1
Declined to act with the approval of the Information Commissioner	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	4	187	191

3.6 Closed requests

3.6.1 Number of requests closed within legislated timelines

	Requests closed within legislated timelines
Number of requests closed within legislated timelines	1,120
Percentage of requests closed within legislated timelines	48.3%

3.7 Deemed refusals

3.7.1 Reasons for not meeting legislated timelines

Number of requests closed past legislated timelines	Principal reason			
	Interference with operations / workload	External consultation	Internal consultation	Other
1,199	739	6	5	449

3.7.2 Requests closed beyond legislated timelines (including any extension taken)

Number of days past legislated timelines	Number of requests past legislated timeline where no extension was taken	Number of requests past legislated timeline where an extension was taken	Total
1 to 15	37	54	91
16 to 30	21	28	49
31 to 60	33	41	74
61 to 120	171	129	300
121 to 180	187	71	258
181 to 365	156	109	265
More than 365	16	146	162
Total	621	578	1,199

3.8 Requests for translation

Translation requests	Accepted	Refused	Total
English to French	0	0	0
French to English	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

Part 4 - Extensions

4.1 Reasons for extensions and disposition of requests²

Disposition of requests where an extension was taken	9(1)(a) Interference with operations	9(1)(b) Consultation		9(1)(c) Third party notice
		Section 69	Other	
All disclosed	129	0	3	0
Disclosed in part	735	0	7	2
All exempted	4	0	1	0
All excluded	0	0	0	0
No records exist	95	0	0	0
Request abandoned	58	1	1	0
Declined to act with the approval of the Information Commissioner	0	0	0	0
Total	1,021	1	12	2

4.2 Length of extensions

Length of extensions	9(1)(a) Interference with operations	9(1)(b) Consultation		9(1)(c) Third party notice
		Section 69	Other	
30 days or less	244	0	1	0
31 to 60 days	216	0	5	1
61 to 120 days	377	1	5	1
121 to 180 days	84	0	1	0
181 to 365 days	74	0	0	0
365 days or more	27	0	0	0
Total	1,022	1	12	2

² Note that the CRA has one request that has not been accounted for in section 4.1 as this section of the report does not include a disposition for requests that were neither confirmed nor denied. The request was extended for 15 days under paragraph 9(1)a).

Part 5 - Fees

Fee type	Fee collected		Fee waived or refunded	
	Number of requests	Amount	Number of requests	Amount
Application	2,121	\$10,605	70	\$350
Other fees	0	0	0	0
Total	2,121	\$10,605	70	\$350

Part 6 - Consultations received from other institutions and organizations

6.1 Consultations received from other Government of Canada institutions and organizations

Consultations	Other Government of Canada institutions	Number of pages to review	Other organizations	Number of pages to review
Received during the reporting period	83	7,770	4	94
Outstanding from the previous reporting period	10	603	1	315
Total	93	8,373	5	409
Closed during the reporting period	75	4,328	4	94
Carried over to next reporting period	18	4,045	1	315

6.2 Recommendations and completion time for consultations received from other Government of Canada institutions

Recommendation	Number of days required to complete consultation requests							Total
	1 to 15	16 to 30	31 to 60	61 to 120	121 to 180	181 to 365	More than 365	
Disclose entirely	13	33	8	4	2	0	0	60
Disclose in part	0	3	6	1	2	0	0	12
Exempt entirely	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exclude entirely	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consult other institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Total	14	36	14	7	4	0	0	75

6.3 Recommendations and completion time for consultations received from other organizations

Recommendation	Number of days required to complete consultation requests							Total
	1 to 15	16 to 30	31 to 60	61 to 120	121 to 180	181 to 365	More than 365	
Disclose entirely	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Disclose in part	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Exempt entirely	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exclude entirely	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consult other institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	4

Part 7 - Completion time of consultations on Cabinet confidences

7.1 Requests with Legal Services

Number of days	Less than 100 pages processed		101 to 500 pages processed		501 to 1000 pages processed		1001 to 5000 pages processed		More than 5000 pages processed	
	Number of requests	Number of pages disclosed	Number of requests	Number of pages disclosed	Number of requests	Number of pages disclosed	Number of requests	Number of pages disclosed	Number of requests	Number of pages disclosed
1 to 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 to 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 to 60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61 to 120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
121 to 180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
181 to 365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
More than 365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7.2 Requests with Privy Council Office

Number of days	Less than 100 pages processed		101-500 pages processed		501-1000 pages processed		1001-5000 pages processed		More than 5000 pages processed	
	Number of requests	Number of pages disclosed	Number of requests	Number of pages disclosed	Number of requests	Number of pages disclosed	Number of requests	Number of pages disclosed	Number of requests	Number of pages disclosed
1 to 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 to 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 to 60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61 to 120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
121 to 180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
181 to 365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
More than 365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Part 8: Complaints and investigations

Section 32 – Notice of intention to investigate	Section 30(5) – Ceased to investigate	Section 35 – Formal representations	Section 37 – Reports of finding received	Section 37 – Reports of finding containing recommendations issued by the Information Commissioner	Section 37 – Reports of finding containing orders issued by the Information Commissioner
119	32	0	145	0	0

Part 9: Court action

9.1 Court actions on complaints received before June 21, 2019 and ongoing

Section 41 (before June 21, 2019)	Section 42	Section 44
0	0	0

9.2 Court actions on complaints received after June 21, 2019

Section 41 (after June 21, 2019)				
Complainant	Institution	Third party	Privacy Commissioner	Total
0	0	0	0	0

Part 10: Resources related to the Access to Information Act

10.1 Costs

Expenditures		Amount
Salaries		\$ 5,225,846
Overtime		\$ 202,258
Goods and Services		\$ 766,941
- Professional services contracts	\$ 578,848	
- Other	\$ 188,093	
Total		\$ 6,195,045

10.2 Human Resources

Resources	Person years dedicated to access to information activities
Full-time employees	57
Part-time and casual employees	6
Regional staff	0
Consultants and agency personnel	7
Students	1
Total	71

Appendix B – Supplemental statistical report

In 2020–2021, the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat included a requirement for institutions to demonstrate the capacity to receive and process requests as a result of COVID-19 measures.

Table 1 – Capacity to receive requests

The following table reports the total number of weeks the CRA was able to receive Access to Information and Privacy requests through different channels.

	Number of weeks
Able to receive requests by mail	44
Able to receive requests by email	44
Able to receive requests through the digital request service	44

Table 2.1

The following table reports the total number of weeks the CRA was able to process paper records in different classification levels.

	No capacity	Partial capacity	Full capacity	Total
Unclassified paper records	8	44	0	52
Protected B paper records	8	44	0	52
Secret and top secret paper records	8	44	0	52

Table 2.2

The following table reports the total number of weeks the CRA was able to process electronic records in different classification levels.

	No capacity	Partial capacity	Full capacity	Total
Unclassified paper records	8	27	17	52
Protected B paper records	8	27	17	52
Secret and top secret paper records	8	27	17	52

Appendix C – Delegation order

Minister
of National Revenue



Ministre
du Revenu national

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0A6

Access to Information Act Delegation Order

I, Diane Lebouthillier, Minister of National Revenue, do hereby designate, pursuant to section 95(1) of the *Access to Information Act*, the officers or employees of the Canada Revenue Agency who hold the positions set out in the attached Schedule to exercise or perform the powers, duties, or functions that have been given to me as head of a government institution under the provisions of the *Access to Information Act* as set out in the Schedule.

This designation replaces all previous delegation orders.

Arrêté sur la délégation en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

Je, Diane Lebouthillier, ministre du Revenu national, délègue par les présentes, en vertu de paragraphe 95(1) de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*, aux cadres ou employés de l'Agence du revenu du Canada détenteurs des postes mentionnés dans l'annexe ci-jointe les attributions dont je suis, en qualité de responsable d'une institution fédérale, investie par les dispositions de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information* qui sont mentionnées dans l'annexe.

Le présent document remplace et annule tout arrêté antérieur.

La ministre du revenu national

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Diane Lebouthillier'.

Diane Lebouthillier
Minister of National
Revenue

Signed in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada this 15th day of May, 2020
Signé à Ottawa, Ontario, Canada le 15^e jour de mai 2020

The CRA positions that are authorized to perform the powers, duties, and functions given to the Minister of National Revenue under the provisions of the Access to Information Act and its Regulations are:

Commissioner

- Full authority

Deputy Commissioner

- Full authority

Assistant Commissioner, Public Affairs Branch, and Chief Privacy Officer

- Full authority

Director General, Access to Information and Privacy Directorate, Public Affairs Branch

- Full authority

Director, Access to Information and Privacy Directorate, Public Affairs Branch

- Full authority

Assistant directors, Managers, Technical Reviewers / Advisors, Access to Information and Privacy Directorate, Public Affairs Branch

- Full authority