

2026 Annual Report under the *Fighting  
Against Forced Labour and Child  
Labour in Supply Chains Act*

Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21

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# 1. Submission Information

## 1.1. Contact Information

Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21  
1055 Marginal Road  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 4P7

T: 902-425-7770

F: 902-423-4045

Toll Free: 1-855-526-4721

[www.pier21.ca](http://www.pier21.ca)

[info@pier21.ca](mailto:info@pier21.ca)

## 1.2. 2026 Reporting Period

This report covers activity from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026.

## 1.3. Version Information

Version 1.

## 1.4. Alternate Formats

To request this document in another format, such as in large print, audio, braille, and electronic text, please contact Ashley MacPherson, Vice-President, Operations at [accessibility@pier21.ca](mailto:accessibility@pier21.ca) or call 1-902-425-7770 extension 295.

## 2. Annual Report

### 2.1. Background

The Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21 (the Museum) is a parent Crown corporation wholly owned by the Government of Canada. As set out in the *Museums Act*, its purpose is *to explore the theme of immigration to Canada in order to enhance public understanding of the experiences of immigrants as they arrived in Canada, of the vital role immigration has played in the building of Canada and of the contributions of immigrants to Canada's culture, economy and way of life*. The Museum is located Mi'kma'ki, the ancestral, unceded and contemporary home of the Mi'kmaw people with a business address of 201-1099 Marginal Road, Halifax, NS B3H 4P7.

### 2.2. CMI's Structure, Activities and Supply Chains

As a parent Crown corporation and a member of the Canadian Heritage Portfolio, the Museum also helps the federal government achieve its broad policy objectives and complies with applicable acts including the *Fighting Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act* (the Act).

Under the *Museums Act*, the Museum is a distinct legal entity, wholly-owned by the Crown. It operates at arm's length from the Government in its day-to-day operations and in its activities and programming.

The Museum buys goods and services from inside and outside of Canada. The things it buys most often include:

- Labour Training or development (GSIN R199);
- Office Supplies and Devices (GSIN 7500);
- Toiletries Paper Products (GSIN 8540);
- Print and Binding Services (GSIN T014U);
- Cleaning Equipment and Supplies (GSIN 7900); and
- Miscellaneous Goods (GSIN 9900).

Some goods and services that are only purchased a few times a year, include:

- Heating and cooling and air conditioning HVAC construction and maintenance services (GSIN 5161);
- Graphic Design Services (GSIN T005A);
- Audio Visual Production Services (GSIN T009A); and
- Addressing, Distribution and Mailing (GSIN T014U).

This year, we also purchased goods and services to construct a new passenger elevator (GSIN5169).

These goods and services are almost always bought in Canada.

The Museum distributes goods inside and outside of Canada. Most of these goods are bought in Canada. The Museum buys and resells goods in its Gift Shop, and sells records in its family history centre, including:

- Sugar Confectionary and Nuts (GSIN 8925);
- Musical Instruments and Games and Toys and Arts and Crafts and Educational Equipment and Materials and Accessories and Supplies (GSIN N7820);
- Apparel and Luggage and Personal Care Products (GSIN N8315);
- Black and white copy or collating services (GSIN T015); and
- Miscellaneous Goods (GSIN 9900).

The Museum awarded \$1.06 million dollars in contracts within the previous financial year. Of the contracts awarded, approximately 13% were for companies outside of Canada for specialized goods and services. Where specialized goods and services are not available in Canada (such as Reference and Periodical subscriptions, Software as a Service subscriptions, and specialized museum hardware), the Museum purchased according to its Procurement Policy.

The Museum's revenues come from:

- Appropriations;
- Philanthropy;
- Facility rentals;
- Ticket sales;
- Gift shop;
- Scotiabank Family History Center; and
- Interest revenues and endowment.

Revenues are recognized in the year in which the goods are delivered or services are provided.

### 2.3. Steps Taken to Prevent and Reduce the Risk of Forced Labour and/or Child Labour

The Museum follows guidance from Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC). Since November 2021, PSPC has implemented anti-forced labour clauses in all goods contracts. Since November 20, 2023, all PSPC Standing Offers and Supply Arrangements for goods and services that have been issued, amended, or refreshed to include anti-forced labour clauses. Where applicable, the Museum uses the following PSPC tools:

- Standing Offers;
- Supply Arrangements;
- Standard Procurement Templates; and
- Code of Conduct for Procurement.

All Museum goods or service contracts that use these tools include clauses related to forced labour. These clauses set out, among other things, human rights and labour rights requirements. The Museum uses PSPC's updated General Conditions and processes for goods and services contracts and PSPC's Code of Conduct for Procurement in its purchasing activities to prevent and reduce the risk of forced labour or child labour. The Museum also includes anti-harassment clauses in all contracts.

The Museum continued to require that Office Supplies and Devices suppliers have policies and procedures in place for identifying and prohibiting the use of forced labour and/or child labour. Suppliers who demonstrate responsible and ethical supply chain management are included in everyday purchasing opportunities.

Other tools that the Museum uses to identify and assess risks in supply chains include:

- Regular interdepartmental meetings;
- Responsible supply chain management contractor listings; and
- The requirement for demonstration of responsible supply chains in procurement documents.

## 2.4. Policies and Due Diligence

The Museum continues to use the Code of Conduct for Procurement (the Code) in its procurements. Museum procurements and Museum-awarded contracts in this reporting period included the Code through the General Conditions for the goods or services.

The Code requires that vendors (and their sub-contractors) providing goods and services to the Government of Canada comply with all applicable laws and regulations. In addition, the Code requires vendors and their sub-contractors to comply with Canada's prohibition on the importation of goods produced, in whole or in part, by forced or compulsory labour. This includes forced or compulsory child labour and applies to all goods, regardless of their country of origin.

## 2.5. Risk Identification

A risk analysis of PSPC's supply chains was completed in May 2021 by Rights Lab, of the University of Nottingham (UK) to determine which goods were at the highest risk of exposure to human trafficking, forced labour, and child labour. The analysis, and subsequent report, elaborated key strategies for PSPC to leverage public spending power to raise awareness about forced labour in supply chains.

The Museum reviewed the risk assessment provided by PSPC from 2021, and continues to monitor related follow-action, including the development of a Policy on Ethical Procurement.

The Museum continues its process for identifying risks of forced and/or child labour in its supply chains. The Administration, Exhibitions and Gift Shop departments work with vendors to understand supply chains in retail trade, accommodation and food services. The Museum has identified that locations of factories or distribution centers carry some

forced labour or child labour risks and does not purchase from these locations. The Museum is focusing on tier one suppliers to ensure they are in compliance with the Act. All Museum procurement documents include a Supplier Statement section whereby suppliers must attest that they abide by the Act and do not employ forced or child labour.

## 2.6. Remediation

The Museum has not taken any remediation measures during this reporting period. The Museum does not purchase goods or services from locations identified as areas of forced labour or child labour risks and so the question of remediation is not applicable.

## 2.7. Loss of Income

The Museum has not identified any loss of income to vulnerable families resulting from measures taken to eliminate the use of forced labour or child labour in our activities and/or supply chains. As such, no measures have been taken to remediate the loss of income for the most vulnerable families.

## 2.8. Training

The Museum does not yet provide training on forced labour and child labour.

The Museum is aware that PSPC released one webinar on the risks of forced labour in electronic supply chains in spring 2024, and one webinar on forced and child labour risks in Canadian supply chains in February 2026. The Museum has received access to these materials and will add the webinars to the training requirements of Museum staff members involved in procurement for the 2026-2027 fiscal year. The Museum will continue to monitor the development of these materials and will leverage resources when they are published.

## 2.9. Effectiveness

The Museum does not yet assess the effectiveness of ensuring that forced labour and child labour are not being used in its activities and supply chains.