

government agencies. The International Trade and Finance Branch is concerned with trade policy and development, the Canadian aid program and customs' tariffs. The Fiscal Policy and Economics Analysis Branch monitors the economy, analyzes the potential impact of various alternative courses for government fiscal policy and participates on Canada's behalf in a number of international organizations, including the International Monetary Fund. The Long Range Economic Planning Branch is responsible for coordinating, planning and developing medium- and long-term economic measures and policies. The Capital Markets Division is responsible for monitoring developments in capital markets and advising on the government's debt operations. The Inspector General of Banks is an office of the department. In addition, the following agencies report to Parliament through the Minister of Finance: the Anti-dumping Tribunal, the Bank of Canada, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Industrial Development Bank, the Department of Insurance and the Tariff Board. The Minister of Finance acts as spokesman in Parliament for the Auditor General.

**Department of Fisheries and the Environment.** Established by an act of Parliament in June 1971 (SC 1970-71, c.42), the Department of the Environment, now known as the Department of Fisheries and the Environment, carries the main federal responsibility for leading the attack on pollution and ensuring the proper management and development of Canada's renewable resources. The department is organized into two principal components, each headed by a senior assistant deputy minister.

The Fisheries and Marine Service has under its jurisdiction Fisheries Management and Ocean and Aquatic Sciences. Fisheries Management includes resource management and conservation, enforcement of fisheries regulations, industrial development and fish inspection, marketing and promotion, biological and technical research on fish and other aquatic flora and fauna, fishing vessel insurance and vessel construction subsidy administration, management of small craft harbours across Canada, promotion and management of recreational fisheries, and administration of international and federal-provincial fisheries agreements.

Ocean and Aquatic Sciences is responsible for the consolidated physical and chemical oceanographic research, biological research related to the marine environment, environmental assessments of activities affecting freshwater and marine life, marine geophysical mapping, operating of a fleet of research and survey vessels, hydrographic surveying, tide and water levels measurement and production of navigational, bathymetric and other charts of Canadian coastal and inland waters.

Environmental Services comprises the Atmospheric Environment Service, the Environmental Protection Service and the Environmental Management Service.

The Atmospheric Environment Service acquires and processes data and provides climatological and meteorological information including weather forecasts. It carries out research on air quality and environmental matters.

The Environmental Protection Service develops and enforces regulations, standards, protocol and other instruments to implement federal environment legislation. It provides information for other federal departments administering legislation concerned with environmental regulations. The service develops national effluent and emission standards in consultation with the provinces and industry and is the public's point of contact with the department on problems relating to the protection of the environment.

The Environmental Management Service coordinates activities related to terrestrial renewable resources, their use, and the impact of their use on the environment. It is composed of five staff directorates — Forestry, Inland Waters, Wildlife, Lands, and Policy and Planning Development — all located in the National Capital Region. Line management operations are decentralized in five regional directorates covering all of Canada.

The Planning and Finance Service provides policy and planning direction, and coordinates the government's relationships in environmental and resources matters with the provinces and with other countries.

Advice to the minister is provided by a Canadian Environmental Advisory Council and separate Fisheries and Forestry Advisory Councils which include representatives from industry, the universities and the scientific community.

**Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.** This department was established in June 1966, superseding the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources; it now operates under authority of RSC 1970, c.1-7. In 1968 the department was reorganized, creating, in addition to departmental support services and an Engineering and Architectural Branch, three distinct program areas. The Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program is responsible for the development and implementation of programs for Canada's 285,000 registered Indians, including education, economic development, local government, social assistance and lands and membership administration. The Northern Affairs Program covers the management of all natural resources north of the 60th parallel except game, the protection of the northern environment, government activities in economic development and support of the territorial governments in providing social and other local services. Parks Canada is responsible for National Parks, National Historic Parks and Sites, and joint Federal-Provincial agreements for recreation and conservation. In 1972 the Corporate Policy Group was formed to advise the deputy minister on broad policy questions, in