

Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Donald Campbell Jamieson
 President of the Treasury Board, Hon. Robert Knight Andras
 Minister of Transport, Hon. Otto Emil Lang
 Minister of Supply and Services, Hon. Jean-Pierre Goyer
 Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Hon. Alastair William Gillespie
 Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Eugene Francis Whelan
 Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Hon. W. Warren Allmand
 Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Hon. James Hugh Faulkner
 Minister of State for Urban Affairs, Hon. André Ouellet
 Minister of Veterans Affairs, Hon. Daniel Joseph MacDonald
 Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations, Hon. Marc Lalonde
 Minister of Communications, Hon. Jeanne Sauvé
 Leader of the Government in the Senate, Hon. Raymond Joseph Perrault
 Minister of National Defence, Hon. Barnett Jerome Danson
 Minister of Public Works and Minister of State for Science and Technology, Hon. J. Judd Buchanan
 Minister of Fisheries and the Environment, Hon. Roméo LeBlanc
 Minister of Regional Economic Expansion, Hon. Marcel Lessard
 Minister of Employment and Immigration, Hon. Jack Sydney George Cullen
 Minister of State (Environment), Hon. Leonard Stephen Marchand
 Secretary of State of Canada, Hon. John Roberts
 Minister of National Health and Welfare, Hon. Monique Bégin
 Solicitor General, Hon. Jean-Jacques Blais
 Minister of State (Small Business), Hon. Anthony Chisholm Abbott
 Minister of State (Fitness and Amateur Sport), Hon. Iona Campagnolo
 Minister of National Revenue, Hon. Joseph-Philippe Guay
 Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Hon. Jack Henry Horner
 Minister of State (Multiculturalism), Hon. Norman A. Cafik
 Postmaster General, Hon. J. Gilles Lamontagne.

Each Cabinet minister usually assumes responsibility for one of the departments of government, although a minister may hold more than one portfolio at the same time or he may hold one or more portfolios and one or more acting portfolios. A minister without portfolio may be invited to join the Cabinet because the prime minister wishes to have him or her in the Cabinet without the heavy duties of running a department, or to provide a suitable balance of regional representation, or for any other reason that the prime minister sees fit. Because of Canada's cultural and geographical diversity, the prime minister must see that his Cabinet is representative.

With the enactment of the Ministries and Ministers of State Act (Government Organization Act, 1970), five categories of ministers of the Crown may be identified: departmental ministers, ministers with special parliamentary responsibilities, ministers without portfolio, and two types of ministers of state. Ministers of state for designated purposes may head a ministry of state created by proclamation. They are charged with developing new and comprehensive policies in areas of particular urgency and importance and have a mandate determined by the Governor-in-Council. They may have powers, duties and functions and exercise supervision and control of elements of the public service, and may seek parliamentary appropriations independently of any minister to cover the cost of their staff and operations. Other ministers of state, usually undesignated, may be appointed to assist a departmental minister with his responsibilities. They may have statutory powers, duties and functions and are limited in number by the appropriations that Parliament is willing to pass. They receive the same salary as a minister without portfolio, as provided for in the estimates of the minister with whom they are associated. All ministers are appointed on the advice of the prime minister by commissions of office issued by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada, to serve and to be accountable to Parliament as members of the government and for any responsibility that might be assigned to them by law or otherwise.

In Canada, almost all executive acts of the government are carried out in the name of the Governor-in-Council. The Privy Council committee makes submissions to the Governor General for his approval, and he is bound by the constitution in nearly all circumstances to accept them. About 3,326 such orders-in-council were enacted in 1976 compared with 3,417 in 1975. Although some were routine and required little discussion