

(RSC 1970, c.E-6). It is organized into three sectors. The energy sector has responsibilities relating to the development of plans and policies for all forms of energy, including renewable energy sources and energy conservation, the development of programs, legislation and agreements to implement those policies, the direction of studies relating to energy sources and requirements, provision of in-depth economic analysis, and the co-ordination of policy advice. A major responsibility of the sector is research on and formulation of a national energy policy. The mineral policy sector gathers economic data on non-renewable resources for use by government, industry and the public. It develops policy proposals for the government and the mineral industry to ensure a dependable flow of minerals to meet the country's needs at reasonable cost. The science and technology sector includes a geological survey of Canada, a Canada centre for mineral and energy technology (CANMET), a surveys and mapping branch, an earth physics branch, a Canada centre for remote sensing and the polar continental shelf project, all engaged in research and the provision of information; an office of energy research and development which co-ordinates federal R&D related to energy policies; an explosives branch which controls, under provisions of the Explosives Act, the production and handling of explosives; and the Canada centre for geoscience data.

Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., Eldorado Nuclear Ltd., Eldorado Aviation Ltd., the Atomic Energy Control Board, the National Energy Board, Uranium Canada Ltd., Petro-Canada, the Energy Supplies Allocation Board and the interprovincial boundary commissions report to Parliament through the minister of energy, mines and resources. Administrative support for the International Boundary Commission is provided by the department; in reporting to Parliament and dealing with its counterpart in the United States the commission is responsible to the secretary of state for external affairs.

**Environment, Department of the** (Environment Canada). Established by an act of Parliament in 1979, the environment department carries the main federal responsibility of combating pollution and ensuring proper management and development of Canada's renewable resources.

An atmospheric environment service (AES) acquires, processes and provides information on climatological, meteorological and ice data. AES maintains a national communications system to provide current and forecast weather and ice information to the general public, aviation, marine, agriculture and other special users. It also carries out research into atmospheric conditions and processes, air quality, and in support of weather observing and forecast systems. AES represents Canada in the international meteorological community.

An environmental protection service (EPS) ensures that the federal government's responsibilities for environmental protection are carried out and, where necessary, enforced under appropriate legislation. EPS is the focal point for contact and liaison with provincial agencies and with industry on environmental protection. It is also a point of contact with other federal departments and agencies and the public. EPS develops environmental regulations, codes,

protocol, and other protection and control instruments to implement governmental legislation. The service is concerned with air and water pollution, waste management including resource recovery, environmental contaminants, environmental impact assessment and control and environmental emergencies.

Responsibility for environmental control is shared by federal, provincial and municipal governments. EPS co-operates with provincial and territorial governments to which in some instances responsibilities are delegated.

An environmental conservation service (ECS) conserves and enhances Canada's renewable resources of water, wildlife, lands and their related ecosystems and promotes their use in a sustainable manner for the economic and social benefit of present and future generations. The ECS contributes to research on renewable resource management, flood damage reduction, land-use monitoring, migratory bird conservation, measuring toxic chemicals entering the environment, identifying the impacts of the long range transport of airborne pollutants, and environmental assessments and baseline studies in support of the federal environmental assessment and review process.

The Canadian Forestry Service provides scientific and technological leadership in the forest industry through six regional centres and two national institutes, encourages economic development of Canada's forests on sound environmental principles, co-operates in federal-provincial research and renewal projects, and maintains links with forestry organizations in other countries.

The department co-ordinates the government's relationships in environmental and resources matters with the provinces and with other countries. Advice to the minister is provided by an environmental advisory council and a separate forestry advisory council which includes representatives from industry, universities and the scientific community.

**Export Development Corp.** EDC operates under authority of the Export Development Act (RSC 1970, c.E-18, as amended). A Crown corporation, it provides a wide range of insurance and bank guarantee services to Canadian exporters and arranges credit for foreign buyers to facilitate and develop export trade. EDC reports to Parliament through the minister for international trade, as delegated by the minister of external affairs. Its affairs are administered by a 15-member board of directors chaired by the corporation's president. The board consists of senior representatives of the public and private sectors. Principal services are: export credits insurance, to insure Canadian exporters of goods and services against non-payment by foreign buyers due to credit or political events over which neither buyer nor seller has any control; a package for performance-related insurance which protects exporters against wrongful calls of bid and performance bonds; foreign investment insurance which protects investors against expropriation, inability to repatriate earnings, and war and revolution; and export financing, which provides buyers of Canadian capital goods with medium- or long-term financing. EDC may also guarantee financial institutions against loss when they provide supplier or buyer credits, or performance-related securities, in support of an export transaction. Regional offices are in Vancouver, Toronto, Montréal and Halifax.