

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Eldorado Nuclear Limited, Eldorado Aviation Limited, the Atomic Energy Control Board, the National Energy Board, and the Interprovincial Boundary Commissions report to Parliament through the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Operationally the International Boundary Commission reports through the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources; in dealing with its counterpart in the United States, it is responsible to the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Department of the Environment. Established by Act of Parliament in June 1971 (SC 1970-71, c.42), this Department carries the main federal responsibility for leading the attack on all forms of pollution and ensuring the proper management and development of Canada's natural resources.

Elements within the federal government previously involved in work related to the environment and renewable resources have been integrated into the Department which has two principal components: Fisheries and Marine Service, and Environmental Services. Each is headed by a Senior Assistant Deputy Minister. Fisheries and Marine Service is responsible for fisheries research, fisheries development and fishing operations on both coasts and in inland waters, ocean-oriented activities which include oceanography and hydrography, as well as the administration of small craft harbours. Environmental Services comprise: Atmospheric Environment Service; Environmental Management Service (including Canadian Forestry Service, Inland Waters Branch, Canadian Wildlife Service, and Lands Directorate); Environmental Protection Service; and Planning and Finance Service.

An Environmental Advisory Council, made up of representatives from industry, the universities and the scientific community, reviews departmental programs and provides advice to the Minister on matters related to environmental protection and resource development. A Forestry Advisory Council and a Fisheries Advisory Council have been established to cover major renewable resources.

The Minister of the Environment, who also carries the title of Minister of Fisheries, reports to Parliament on behalf of the Fisheries Prices Support Board, the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, the Canadian Saltfish Corporation and the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board.

Department of External Affairs. The main function of the Department of External Affairs, established in 1909 (RSC 1970, c.E-20), is the protection and advancement of Canadian interests abroad. The Minister responsible for the Department is the Secretary of State for External Affairs. The senior permanent officer (Deputy Minister) of the Department, the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, is assisted by an Associate Under-Secretary and by five Assistant Under-Secretaries and is advised by officers in charge of bureaus, offices and divisions. The directors-general or directors of these units are each responsible for a part of the Department's work and are assisted by foreign service officers, administrative services officers and specialists in various occupational groups, as well as by an administrative staff. Officers serving abroad are formally designated as High Commissioners, Ambassadors, Ministers, Counsellors, First Secretaries, Second Secretaries, Third Secretaries and Attachés at diplomatic posts and Consuls General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls at consular posts. Canada maintains approximately 171 diplomatic, consular and other missions, 58 of which are non-resident.

In Ottawa the work of the Department is conducted by four regional, seven functional and three administrative bureaus, in addition to a number of operational units performing staff or special functions. The four regional bureaus administer 12 geographical divisions, each of which is responsible for the countries that make up the region administered by the bureau to which it belongs: the European Affairs Bureau includes three divisions – Western Europe, Eastern Europe and Northwestern Europe including Britain; the Bureau of Asian and Pacific Affairs includes the East Asia, Pacific and South Asia divisions; the Bureau of African and Middle Eastern Affairs, the African Affairs I, African Affairs II and Middle Eastern divisions; and the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, the Caribbean (Commonwealth), Latin American and United States of America divisions. The seven functional bureaus include 20 divisions: the Bureau of Economic and Scientific Affairs comprises the Aid and Development, Commercial Policy, Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems, and Transport, Communications and Energy divisions; the Bureau of Legal Affairs includes the Legal Advisory and Legal Operations divisions; the Bureau of Consular Affairs, the Consular Operations, and Consular Policy and Research divisions; the Bureau of Defence and Arms Control Affairs, the Arms Control and Disarmament, and Defence Relations divisions; the Bureau of Public Affairs, the Academic Relations Service, Cultural Affairs, Historical, Information and World Exhibitions Program divisions; the Bureau of Coordination, the Commonwealth Institutions, Federal-Provincial Coordination and Francophone Institutions divisions; and the Bureau of United Nations Affairs, the United Nations Economic and Social Affairs and United Nations Political and Institutional Affairs divisions. The four administrative bureaus are responsible respectively for Personnel, Finance and Administration, Communications and General Services, and Security and Intelligence Liaison. In addition, there is an Inspection Service, a Policy Analysis Group, an Operations Centre, a Central Staff, an Interdepartmental Committee on External Relations, and a Special Adviser on Foreign Service appointments and related policies.

The International Joint Commission reports to the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada as well as to the Secretary of State of the United States. The Secretary of State for External Affairs reports to Parliament for the Canadian International Development Agency.