

national energy strategies and policy development, negotiating strategies and agreements with coastal provinces, and a broad mandate by the Office of Environmental Affairs to oversee EMR conformity with the EARP. COGLA maintains a close relationship with the Northern Affairs Program as well as with the concerned branches in EMR in order to ensure consistency in the application of legislation, policies and regulatory processes.

Policy advice to COGLA is provided by the COGLA Policy Review Committee (PRC), which includes senior personnel from both EMR and DIAND. The PRC ensures that COGLA policy decisions are consistent with the requirements of energy policy and northern policy.

Major policy questions concerning northern development that go beyond matters related specifically to the *Canada Oil and Gas Act* are the responsibility of the Senior Policy Committee on Northern Resource Development Projects, which since its formation in 1981 has been designated as the vehicle for interdepartmental discussion of those matters. It is chaired by the Assistant Deputy Minister, Northern Affairs who brings to the attention of the COGLA Policy Review Committee any conclusions reached by the Senior Policy Committee that may impact on COGLA decisions.

... the oil industry wants COGLA to be a one-window approach. We hear this all the time ... That may be the ideal situation, but COGLA is not so.
(Mr. M. Taschereau, COGLA, Issue 35:16, 14-9-1982)

Despite the fact that agencies such as the CEIC and the OIRB provide an advisory function to COGLA, the evidence of these agencies before the Committee demonstrated that they still have operational contact with industry. This is also true of such departments as the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) and the Department of Environment (DOE) which have responsibilities in the North.

Part of the problem is the ever-increasing stringency of requirements placed on companies operating in the territories. The new oil and gas regime of which COGLA is a part imposes additional obligations on companies that wish to explore and develop oil and gas resources in the North. The imposition of plans for employment, industrial and social benefits, and environmental protection is in addition to, not in place of, programs that already exist. While COGLA, in order to fulfill its co-ordinating role, has an organizational structure which covers such matters as land management, resource evaluation and environmental protection, the tendency is for each department having responsibility in an area to maintain a group of its own (for example, in land management, environmental protection and so on). Thus the new system seems to impose an additional level of regulation on companies rather than replacing the old. It is difficult to see, therefore, how taking responsibilities from two departments and assigning them to a new agency will accomplish the government's objective of simplifying the regulatory regime.

2. Transportation

Transportation aspects of energy projects continue to come under National Energy Board jurisdiction as they have since 1959 when this statutory agency was established. The board has the authority to license oil and gas exports and to certificate interprovincial and international pipelines; it may attach conditions to its approvals. The board follows a quasi-