

rotational service, i.e. who work only in Canada. It also provided services to the Passport Office, which had 372 employees located in the national capital region and in 16 regional offices throughout Canada. In addition, the Department had 3 621 locally engaged employees working at posts abroad for whom the Branch had over-all administrative responsibility.

It also arranged some 1 000 transfers of foreign service personnel posted to and from Canada with their families and household possessions each year.

In May 1983, the government presented its response to the Report of the Royal Commission on Conditions of Foreign Service. Many of the Commission's recommendations were renewed and action was undertaken during the year to respond to them. A number of recommendations, because of their complexity, required further review and follow-up.

Budget

Departmental financial expenditures for the fiscal year 1983-84 totalled \$630.1 million. This included operating and capital expenditures as well as grants and contributions.

Operating and maintenance expenditures were used for the management and co-ordination of operations at home and abroad, including salaries, wages and other personnel costs, rental properties abroad, travel and communications and costs for the conduct of foreign operations. Capital expenditures were for the long-range capital program to increase Crown ownership of office and living accommodation abroad as an economical alternative to escalating rental costs. Capital funds also were necessary replacement of vehicles and of security, communications and other equipment abroad.

Expenditures for grants and contributions were non-discretionary for the most part. They arose from Canada's membership in international organizations such as the UN, NATO, OECD, the Commonwealth, the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation and the like.

Physical resources

The Physical Resources Bureau had responsibility for providing all owned accommodation, through purchase or design and construction, all Crown-leased official residences and chanceries and certain leased staff quarters, as well as supporting materiel assets for the Department's overseas operations. It also continued to have responsibility for the Department's Long-Range Capital Program, the object of which is to stabilize rental costs through increased Crown ownership of office and living accommodation abroad. The estimated value of the Department's real property inventory was some \$600 million.

In 1983-84 construction of a new chancery in Belgrade progressed and construction of a new embassy complex in Riyadh began. Extensive renovations to the future official residence in Rome and the residential part of MacDonald House in London continued. Studies were initiated for new embassy construction projects in Algiers, Georgetown and Kinshasa as well as for expansion of existing buildings in New Delhi and Canberra.

The Bureau completed provision of office and residential properties for new posts in Conakry and Munich and began activity for opening of a post in Abu Dhabi. Purchases included offices for the Paris OECD mission, and official residences in

Berne, Cleveland and San José, and a total of ten staff quarters in Lima, Harare, Copenhagen, Seattle, Kingston and Birmingham. Thirteen leased chanceries and official residences were replaced or upgraded.

Major budget expenditures

Operations	(\$ millions)
Relations with foreign govts.	82.1
International trade	83.2
Immigration and aid	25.1
Consular services to Canadians abroad	13.4
Information and cultural relations	34.7
General administration	41.1
Support services abroad	151.9
Contributions to employee benefit plans	20.6
TOTAL	452.1
Capital	
Construction and acquisition of real property	25.1
Replacement of equipment	23.5
TOTAL	48.6
Grants and contributions	
International organizations	91.4
International trade development	31.1
Information and cultural relations	6.9
TOTAL	129.4