

Federal-Provincial Relations

The following table outlines the 1975 distribution of posts and program personnel abroad by geographical region:

Geographical region	Number of Canadian Posts/Missions/offices	Number of Countries and Institutions Involved	Number of Program Personnel in FY 1975/76
Africa and the Middle East	25	61	205
—English-speaking Africa	9	23	69
—French-speaking Africa	10	21	68
—Middle East	6	17	68
Asia and the Pacific	17	26	253
—East Asia	3	8	51
—Pacific	10	12	147
—South Asia	4	6	55
Europe	37	36	605
—Eastern Europe	5	8	62
—Northwestern Europe	10	8	323
—Western Europe	22	20	311
Western Hemisphere	34	36	517
—Caribbean	4	9	58
—Latin America	11	21	133
—United States of America	19	6	326
International institutions	8	17	65
TOTAL:	121	176	1,645

(1) Countries with which Canada has diplomatic or consular relations and major international institutions (e.g. the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, the regional development banks, the UN regional economic commissions).

(2) These figures include all employees abroad of all federal departments and agencies except: those working for or on loan to international institutions; Canadian Armed Forces personnel on operational duty in NATO and with United Nations peacekeeping operations; and personnel overseas from Crown Corporations and other government commercial or proprietary agencies (e.g. AECL, Air Canada, NFB, CCC, CBC).

The program staff abroad devoted their time to the various foreign programs as follows:

Program	Percentage distribution of program staff in FY 1975/76
Consular	5%
Customs and excise administration	1%
Defence relations*	6%
General relations	15%
International development assistance	6%
Manpower and immigration	17%
Police liaison	2%
Public affairs	9%
Science, technology and environment	1%
Tourism	5%
Trade and industrial development	23%
Transport, communications and energy	1%
Other	9%
TOTAL:	100%

*Excludes Canadian Armed Forces personnel engaged in operational activities, such as Canada's contingent in NATO and Canadian forces with UN peacekeeping operations.

The Department's Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division was established a decade ago to strengthen and expand the capacity of the Canadian Government to encompass the growing international dimension of federal-provincial relations and to facilitate the legitimate international activities of the provinces.

The division seeks to co-ordinate the activities of other departmental divisions, of Canadian posts abroad, and of other federal departments and agencies, to ensure that Canada's international policies fully reflect its federal character. The division tries also to maintain close, regular liaison with provincial officials in order to keep itself informed of provincial aims, aspirations and policies relating to the international questions that concern provincial governments. It seeks as well to develop more effective means for increasing consultation with the provinces on the many aspects of international activities that concern both them and the Federal Government. To ensure liaison, its officers travel regularly to provincial capitals to exchange views with local government officials.

The Department provides a wide range of services to the provinces. It makes available to them its telecommunications network, as well as the facilities and services of Canadian posts abroad. It also maintains a system for the regular distribution to the provinces of general information and documentation on the international aspects of questions of provincial concern. The Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division ensures that all provincial documents on international matters are forwarded to the responsible authorities in Ottawa. It facilitates provincial contacts with foreign governments on matters lying within the internal responsibility of the provinces and ensures provincial representation on Canadian delegations to international conferences.

In 1975, the division expanded the Information Flow and Consultation System to Alberta and Saskatchewan. This system was instituted in response to the increasing requirement of the provinces for a better "information base", both qualitatively and quantitatively, in order to keep abreast of developments in the United States that have "interface" significance in areas of importance to the provinces. It conveys information and