

Eldorado Aviation Limited, a subsidiary of the Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, was incorporated as a private company pursuant to the provisions of Part I of the Companies Act on Apr. 23, 1953, and was subsequently added to Schedule D as a proprietary corporation by the Governor in Council pursuant to Sect. 76 of the Financial Administration Act. The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority (*see* Appendix) is also a proprietary corporation.

Departmental corporations are governed by the provisions of the Financial Administration Act that are applicable to departments generally. Agency and proprietary corporations, however, are subject to the provisions of the Crown corporations Part of the Act, although, if there is any inconsistency between the provisions of that Part and those of any other Act applicable to a corporation, the Act provides that the latter prevail. There is provision in the Part for the control and regulation of such matters as corporation budgets and bank accounts, the turning over to the Receiver General of surplus money, limited loans for working-capital purposes, the awarding of contracts and the establishment of reserves, the keeping and auditing of accounts, and the preparation of financial statements and reports and their submission to Parliament through the appropriate Minister.

A further form of control is exercised by Parliament through the power to vote financial assistance. This may take different forms. For some corporations, capital may be provided by parliamentary grants, loans or advances that may subsequently be converted into capital stock or bonds; for others it may be by the issue of capital stock to be subscribed and paid for by the Government; or by the sale of bonds either to the Government or the public. In a few instances, corporations have financed all or a portion of their requirements from their own resources or earnings. A special financing arrangement recently adopted has been the allocation of the 15-p.c. excise tax charged on radio and television sets and their parts and accessories to the revenue of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Prior to 1952, Crown corporations did not pay corporate income taxes. However, the Income Tax Act was later amended so that, in respect of financial years commencing after Jan. 1, 1952, proprietary Crown corporations pay such taxes on income earned in the same manner as any privately owned corporation. One desirable result of this amendment is that the financial statements of these Crown companies are now more comparable with those of private industry, with which in some instances they are in competition, and thus it is easier to assess the relative efficiency of their operations.

The functions of the various Crown corporations are given briefly in the following paragraphs. In a number of cases, further details are included in the Chapters dealing with the subjects concerned (*see* Index).

**Agricultural Prices Support Board.**—The Board was established in 1944 to assist in stabilizing the prices of agricultural products. The Board reports to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture.

**Atomic Energy Control Board.**—In December 1946, by Act of Parliament, all matters concerning atomic energy in Canada were placed under the Atomic Energy Control Board. From Feb. 1, 1947, to Apr. 1, 1952, the National Research Council operated the Chalk River project as an agent of the Board. The Board reports to Parliament through the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

**Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.**—This Crown Company was incorporated in February 1952 under the Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946, to take over from the National Research Council on Apr. 1, 1952, the operation of the Chalk River project on behalf of the Atomic Energy Control Board. The main functions of the Company are the operation of atomic reactors, research into many aspects of atomic energy and the extraction, processing and marketing of the by-products of the reactors. The Board reports to Parliament through the Minister of Trade and Commerce.