

Government organizations and related agencies

Appendix 1

A summary organization chart of the federal government appears in Chapter 3.

Advisory Council on the Status of Women. The council received official status by Order in Council PC 1976-781 on April 1, 1976. As a federal advisory council it advises the government and at the same time informs the public on matters pertaining to the status of women. It also makes recommendations for changes in legislation and for other actions to improve the position of women.

The council consists of a chairman and two vice-chairmen who are full-time members and 27 part-time members, appointed from each province and territory by the Governor in Council for a three-year term.

The council is located in Ottawa and reports to Parliament through the minister "responsible for the status of women".

Agricultural Products Board. The Agricultural Products Board was established under authority of the Emergency Powers Act by Order in Council PC 3415 of July 31, 1951, to administer contracts with other countries to buy, or sell, agricultural products, and to carry out other commodity operations as considered necessary or desirable as determined by Canada's needs and requirements. The board was re-established under the Agricultural Products Board Act in 1952 and operates now under RSC 1970, c.A-5. Under the act the minister may require any staff of the Department of Agriculture to provide services for the board.

Agricultural Stabilization Board. Established in 1958 as a Crown corporation under the Agricultural Stabilization Act (RSC 1970, c.A-9), the board is empowered to stabilize prices of agricultural products both to assist the industry in realizing fair returns for labour and investment and to maintain a fair relationship between the prices received by farmers and the costs of goods and services that they buy. Programs under the act are administered by board staff with assistance from the Canada Department of Agriculture. The board reports to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture.

Air Canada. Formerly Trans-Canada Air Lines, Air Canada was incorporated by an act of Parliament in 1937 (RSC 1970, c.A-11) to provide a publicly owned air transportation service, with powers to carry on its business throughout Canada and outside Canada. The corporation now maintains passenger, mail and commodity traffic services over nation-wide routes as well as services to the United States, Britain, Ireland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Denmark, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados, the French Antilles and Trinidad. Air Canada is responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

Anti-dumping Tribunal. Under the Anti-dumping Act (RSC 1970, c.A-15, as amended by SC 1970-71, c.3), the Anti-dumping Tribunal is declared to be a court of record and makes formal inquiry into the impact of dumping on production in Canada. Within 90 days of a preliminary determination of dumping by the Deputy Minister of National Revenue for Customs and Excise, the tribunal must make an order or finding on the question of material injury, threat of material injury or retardation to production in Canada of like goods. Also, the tribunal may at any time after the date of an order or a finding made by it review, rescind, change, alter or vary the said order or finding or may rehear any matter before deciding it. In addition, the Governor in Council may request the tribunal to investigate and report on any matter relative to the importation of goods into Canada that may cause or threaten injury to the production of any goods in this country.

The tribunal consists of a chairman, four other members, a secretary, and research and support staff. Its offices are in Ottawa. The tribunal carries out its responsibilities by holding public and in camera hearings, personal interviews, in-house research, statistical and financial analysis, interviews with Canadian manufacturers and associations, and inspection of facilities. The tribunal reports to Parliament through the Minister of Finance.

Anti-Inflation Appeal Tribunal. The tribunal was established by the Anti-Inflation Act, SC 1974-75-76, c.75; amended by SC 1974-75-76, c.98 to hear appeals resulting from orders issued by the administrator under the Anti-Inflation Act. The act provides for the chairman of the Tax Review Board to be appointed chairman of the Anti-Inflation Appeal Tribunal and for members of the Tax Review Board to hold office as members of the Anti-Inflation Appeal Tribunal. The Governor in Council may appoint such numbers of members as he considers necessary to deal effectively with appeals taken to the tribunal. The principal office is at Ottawa and the tribunal sits at such times and places as are considered necessary by the chairman