

Northern Canada Power Commission  
 Royal Canadian Mint  
 Uranium Canada Limited.

**Proprietary corporations.** A proprietary corporation is defined as a corporation that is responsible for the management of lending or financial operations, or for the management of commercial or industrial operations involving the production of or dealing in goods and the supplying of services to the public, and is ordinarily required to conduct its operations without parliamentary appropriations. The following corporations are classified as proprietary corporations in Schedule D to the act:

Air Canada  
 Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation  
 Canadian Broadcasting Corporation  
 Cape Breton Development Corporation  
 Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation  
 Eldorado Aviation Limited  
 Eldorado Nuclear Limited  
 Export Development Corporation  
 Farm Credit Corporation  
 Federal Business Development Bank  
 Federal Mortgage Exchange Corporation (inactive)  
 Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation  
 National Railways, as defined in the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act  
 Northern Transportation Company Limited  
 Petro-Canada  
 Pilotage Authorities  
   Atlantic Pilotage Authority  
   Great Lakes Pilotage Authority  
   Laurentian Pilotage Authority  
   Pacific Pilotage Authority  
 St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
 Seaway International Bridge Corporation Limited (formerly Cornwall International Bridge Company Limited)  
 Teleglobe Canada.

Departmental corporations are governed by the provisions of the Financial Administration Act that apply to departments generally. Agency and proprietary corporations are subject only to the provisions of Part VIII of the act; if there is any inconsistency between its provisions and those of any other act applicable to a corporation, the latter prevail. The same part provides for the regulation and process of approval of corporation budgets and the control of bank accounts, turning over surplus money to the receiver general, providing loans for limited working-capital purposes, awarding contracts and establishing reserves, keeping and auditing accounts, and preparing financial statements and reports for submission to Parliament through the appropriate minister.

A further form of control is exercised by Parliament through the power to vote financial assistance to a corporation, which may secure financing through parliamentary grants, loans or advances, by the issue of capital stock to the government, or by borrowings from the capital markets, often with a government guarantee. Most corporations in Schedule D endeavour to finance themselves through government-held equity, repayable loans, and charges for goods and services.

**Unclassified corporations.** The following government-owned corporations are not listed in schedules to the Financial Administration Act but are governed by their own special act, letters patent or articles of incorporation: the Bank of Canada, the Canada Council, the Canadian National Railways Securities Trust, the Canadian Wheat Board, and the National Arts Centre Corporation. The only provision of the Financial Administration Act to which they are subject is that governing the appointment of auditors, although the Governor-in-Council has the power in some instances to add an unclassified corporation to one of the schedules to the Financial Administration Act.