

Government organizations and related agencies

Appendix 1

A summary organization chart of the federal government appears in Chapter 3. That chapter also explains how executive acts of the federal government are carried out, how legislature is introduced, amended, approved and proclaimed. Some titles of the federal identity program are included in brackets following the statute names of departments and agencies.

Advisory Council on the Status of Women. The council received official status by order-in-council PC 1976-781 on April 1, 1976. It advises the government and informs the public on matters pertaining to the status of women. It recommends changes in legislation and other actions to improve the position of women, and publishes research papers which are available on request.

The council consists of a president and two vice-presidents who are full-time members and 27 part-time members, appointed from each province and territory by the Governor-in-Council for three-year terms. It reports to Parliament through the minister responsible for the status of women.

Agricultural Products Board. This board was established under authority of the Emergency Powers Act by order-in-council PC 3415 in 1951 to administer contracts with other countries to buy or sell agricultural products, and to carry out other commodity operations considered necessary or desirable for 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 agriculture department 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 agriculture department. 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 maintains passenger, mail and commodity traffic services over nationwide routes and to the United States, Britain, Ireland, France, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados, the French Antilles, Cuba 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 tribunal is 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. 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 order or finding or may rehear any matter before deciding it. The Governor-in-Council may ask the tribunal to investigate and report on any matter relative to importation of goods that may cause or threaten injury to production of goods in Canada.

The tribunal has a chairman, four other members, a secretary, and research and support staff, with offices in Ottawa. The tribunal conducts public and closed hearings, personal interviews, in-house research, statistical and financial analysis, interviews with Canadian manufacturers and associations, and inspection of facilities. It 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 more members as he considers necessary to deal effectively with appeals taken to the tribunal. The principal office is at Ottawa