

# Government organizations and related agencies

## Appendix 1

The following is a list of government departments, commissions, corporations, boards and other agencies as of May 1980, with the orders-in-council by which they were established or citations from the Statutes of Canada (SC) or the Revised Statutes of Canada (RSC). Organizational functions and the responsible ministers are also included. Legal titles are used to identify the organizations with some titles of the federal identity program included in brackets.

**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. The act was amended in July 1975 to provide for a revised list of named commodities and to update the formula used to calculate the prescribed prices at which support is provided under the act. 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.

**Agriculture, Department of (Agriculture Canada).** This department was established in 1867 and now operates under the authority of some 40 acts of Parliament. It undertakes work on all phases of agriculture. Research and experimentation are carried out by the research branch and by the animal pathology division of the food production and inspection branch. Research on the quality of cereal grains and oilseeds is done by the grain research laboratory of the Canadian Grain Commission. The commission also administers the Canada Grain Act, as it pertains to the inspection, weighing, storage and transportation of grain. Inspection and a wide variety of other services to maintain product standards and promote agricultural production are provided by the food production and inspection branch. The food and agricultural marketing branch promotes and expands domestic and foreign markets for Canadian agricultural products. The policy, planning and economics branch provides advisory services in the development of policies and programs. Programs concerning farm income security and price stability are provided under the Crop Insurance Act, the Canadian Dairy Commission Act, the Agricultural Stabilization Act and the Agricultural Products Board Act. The Agricultural Stabilization Board, Agricultural Products Board, Farm Credit Corporation, Canadian Dairy Commission, Canadian Grain Commission, Canadian Livestock Feed Board and National Farm Products Marketing Council report 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, 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 (Anti-dumping Tribunal Canada).** 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. 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.