

The Commission establishes boards to decide on appeals against appointments made within the public service and against release or demotion for incompetence or incapacity and to make recommendations in the revocation of appointments improperly made under delegated authority. It is also responsible for investigating allegations of irregularities in staffing and matters of personal harassment in the workplace. It investigates allegations of political activity by public servants and approves employees' requests for leave to participate in political activity.

In order that departments may serve the public in accordance with the Official Languages Act, the Commission ensures that employees appointed are qualified to meet the linguistic requirements of positions and, in situations where they do not qualify, that incumbents or winners of competitions for bilingual positions receive training in their second official language. Part-time language training is also available to other public servants.

The Commission also operates staff development and training programs and assists public service departments and agencies in implementing training and development plans.

Native peoples. The federal Indian affairs and northern development department is responsible for meeting statutory obligations to Indians registered under the Indian Act and for programs approved specifically for them.

Canada's 22,300 Inuit, most of whom live in Northwest Territories, Quebec and Labrador, are the concern of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, the government of Northwest Territories and provincial governments.

See Appendix E, the Constitution Act, 1982, for additional information.

19.5.2 Departments, boards, commissions and corporations

In Canada the work of government is conducted by federal departments, special boards, commissions and corporations owned or controlled by the Government of Canada, as well as several corporations in which the government holds a minority interest.

Crown corporations have evolved as a popular choice with both federal and provincial governments for delivery of public services which require a combination of business enterprise and public accountability.

At the federal level, amendments to the Financial Administration Act (FAA), which were promulgated in on September 1, 1984, established, through Part XII of that Act, a comprehensive control and accountability framework for Crown

corporations. Part XII of the FAA makes Crown corporations accountable ultimately to Parliament, through the appropriate Minister, and exercises control primarily through the parent companies. In addition to Part XII of the FAA, Crown corporations are also subject to the provisions of any enabling legislation or special acts.

There are eight Crown corporations which are exempted from the control and accountability framework of Part XII because of the need for those corporations to operate with greater autonomy, for reasons which are unique to each corporation. (These include the Bank of Canada, Canadian Wheat Board, Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, International Development Research Centre, and cultural corporations such as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.)

Other corporate interests of Canada include joint and mixed enterprises. These are companies in which the federal government owns share capital in partnership with other governments and/or organizations. (These include Canada Development Corporation, Telesat Canada and Canarctic Shipping Company Limited.) The government's ability to direct and influence the activities of those corporations in which it has less than 100% ownership is limited because the rights of other shareholders must be respected. Where such investments are held by Crown corporations, however, the FAA requires those Crown corporations be held accountable for their investments.

In addition, there are other entities — entities without share capital for which the Government of Canada has a right to appoint members to the board of directors. (These include harbour commissions, Hockey Canada Inc. and the Canada Grains Council.) The government's ability to direct and influence the activities of these entities is dictated by whatever agreements governed their establishment.

Appendix A of this edition provides descriptions of departments, Crown corporations, boards, commissions, offices and agencies of the federal government.

19.5.3 Applied titles

The use of applied titles in place of the legal titles of government organizations, for example, Labour Canada, is prescribed by the Federal Identity Program (FIP) which requires the use of such titles in conjunction with symbols to ensure a consistent visual identity throughout the Government of Canada. The titles are used on all applications of the program, for example, signs, vehicles, stationery and advertising but are not to