

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 be candidates in federal, provincial or territorial elections.

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 Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is responsible for meeting statutory obligations to Indians registered under the Indian Act and for programs approved specifically for them.

Canada's 28,000 Inuit, most of whom live in Northwest Territories, Quebec and Labrador, are also 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 the federal government is generally conducted by departments, branches of departments, departmental corporations, corporations owned or controlled by the Government of Canada and special boards, commissions and advisory bodies.

Departments and departmental corporations perform work of a governmental nature that entails administrative, research, supervisory, advisory or regulatory functions, while Crown corporations often operate in a competitive or commercial environment.

Examples of organizations which have departmental status are the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Finance. These departments are listed in Schedule I of the Financial Administration Act (FAA). Departmental

corporations such as the National Research Council are listed in Schedule II.

Federal Crown corporations are listed in Schedule III of the FAA. The corporations are wholly owned by the Crown. Amendments to the FAA, which were promulgated on September 1, 1984, established, through Part X of that Act, a comprehensive control and accountability framework for Crown corporations. Part X of the FAA makes Crown corporations accountable to Parliament, through a Minister, and provides a system of accountability and control. In addition to Part X of the FAA, many Crown corporations are subject to the provisions of their own enabling legislation.

There are eight Crown corporations which are exempted from the control and accountability framework of Part X because of the need for those corporations to operate with greater autonomy. (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 private sector organizations. (These include 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,