

Questionnaire information

Minister responsible:	Steven Guilbeault
Deputy head:	Michelle Chawla
Person responsible for official languages (Parts IV, V and VI of the Official Languages Act):	Sadaf Payman
National coordinator responsible for the implementation of section 41 (Part VII):	Stephanie Azoulay
Regional contact person(s) for section 41 of the OLA (if applicable) (if applicable):	

Governance

Question 1

The institution has incorporated specific objectives into a corporate planning instrument or had an action plan in place to ensure compliance with its obligations under all parts of the Official Languages Act (OLA) for which it is responsible. id# 1

📌 MANDATORY CLARIFICATION- If Yes, attach a PDF copy. If No, provide mandatory explanation.

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

PDF copy of corporate planning instrument or of Official Languages Action Plan

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 1

The Canada Council uses it's Communications Policy as its corporate planning instrument. See attached document.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 1

Le Conseil des arts du Canada utilise sa Politique de communication comme instrument de planification organisationnelle. Voir le document ci-joint.

Question 2

Obligations stemming from Parts IV, V, VI and VII of the OLA were on the agenda of the institution Senior Management Committee. id# 3

- ☒ Regularly
☐ Sometimes
☐ Almost never
☐ Never
☐ N/A

Question 3

The champion (and/or co-champion) and the person or persons responsible for Parts IV, V, VI and VII of the OLA met to discuss the official languages file. id# 4

- ☒ Regularly
☐ Sometimes
☐ Almost never
☐ Never
☐ The champion and the person responsible for official languages (PROL) are the same person
☐ N/A

Question 4

An official languages committee, network or working group made up of representatives from different sectors or regions of your institution held meetings to deal horizontally with questions related to Parts IV, V, VI and VII of the OLA. id# 5

- ☒ Regularly
☐ Sometimes
☐ Almost never
☐ There is no such committee
☐ N/A

Question 5

The institution used different methods to meet its official language obligations and requirements. id# 6

📌 Refer to the following questions (Method to respect OL). If N/A, explain.

- ☒ Regularly
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 6

Si S/O, précisez.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 6

Si S/O, précisez.

Question 6

Method to respect OL: Official Languages Act and related Regulations id# 7

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 7

Methods to respect OL: Treasury Board policy instruments id# 9

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 8

Methods to respect OL: Canadian Heritage's Action Plan for Official Languages id# 11

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 9

Methods to respect OL: Your institution's policy instruments id# 12

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 10

Methods to respect OL: Guides and tools on official languages provided by a central agency or a common services organization id# 13

📌 Refer to the Instruction Sheet for more details.

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 11

Methods to respect OL: Guides and tools of the Council of the Network of Official Languages Champions id# 14

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Question 12

Methods to respect OL: Legal decisions id# 15

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Question 13

Methods to respect OL: Tools, studies and reports by the Commissioner of Official Languages id# 16

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Question 14

Methods to respect OL: Official Languages Maturity Model (Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages) id# 17

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Question 15

Methods to respect OL: Reports of central agencies and common services organizations id# 18

📌 Refer to the Instruction Sheet for more details.

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Question 16

Methods to respect OL: Public Service Employees Survey results id# 19

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Question 17

Methods to respect OL: Data on official languages from Statistics Canada (for example, census, statistics on the first official language spoken, statistics on official languages minority communities) id# 20

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Question 18

Methods to respect OL: Official languages complaints id# 21

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Question 19

Methods to respect OL: Other id# 22

📌 Refer to the Instruction Sheet for more details. If Yes, explain (Mandatory).

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Monitoring of Official Languages

Question 1

Measures were taken regularly to ensure that employees were aware of the institution's obligations in accordance with the Official Languages Act (OLA). id# 23

📌 Refer to the Instruction Sheet for more details. If N/A, explain.

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ N/A

Question 2

Internal monitoring activities were carried out during the fiscal year to measure both the availability and the quality of the services provided to the public, in both official languages (Part IV of the OLA). id# 24

📌 Refer to the Instruction Sheet for more details, as well as to the questions below: Part IV - Type of activity. If N/A, explain.

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☐ N/A

Question 3

In regions designated bilingual for language-of-work purposes (Part V of the OLA), internal monitoring activities were carried out periodically to measure whether employees were able to use the official language of their choice in the workplace. id# 31

📌 Refer to the Instruction Sheet for more details, as well as to the questions below: Part V - Type of activity. If N/A, explain.

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ N/A

Question 4

Part V - Type of activity: Identification of the employees' preferred official language id# 32

📌 If Yes, attach evidence in PDF

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Evidence in PDF (Part V) - Identification of the employees' preferred official language

Question 5

Part V - Type of activity: Employee Survey id# 33

📌 If Yes, attach evidence in PDF.

☐ Yes

☒ No

Evidence in PDF (Part V) - Employee Survey

Question 6

Part V - Type of activity: Compliance Monitoring id# 34

📌 If Yes, attach evidence in PDF.

☐ Yes

☒ No

Evidence in PDF (Part V) - Compliance Monitoring

Question 7

Part V - Type of activity: Informal Assessment id# 35

📌 If Yes, attach evidence in PDF.

☐ Yes

☒ No

Evidence in PDF (Part V) - Informal Assessment

Question 8

Part V - Type of activity: Spot Checks by Supervisors id# 36

📌 If Yes, attach evidence in PDF.

☐ Yes

☒ No

Evidence in PDF (Part V) - Spot Checks by Supervisors

Question 9

Part V - Type of activity: Other id# 37

📌 If Yes, explain (Mandatory).

☐ Yes

☒ No

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 37

The Canada Council does conduct an employee survey, but not on a annual basis. The next survey will be conducted in the spring of 2025.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 37

Le Conseil des arts du Canada administre un sondage auprès de ses employés, mais pas sur une base annuelle. Le prochain sondage aura lieu au printemps 2025.

Question 10

The Deputy Head was informed of the results of monitoring activities. id# 38

🔔 This term is equivalent to "deputy minister", "chief executive officer" and other titles denoting this level of responsibility. If N/A, explain.

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ N/A

Question 11

Mechanisms were in place to determine and document the impact of the institution's decisions on the implementation of Parts IV, V, VI and VII of the OLA (as applicable). id# 40

🔔 Refer to the Instruction Sheet for more details. If N/A, explain.

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ N/A

Question 12

Audit or evaluation activities were undertaken, either by the internal audit unit or by other units, to evaluate to what extent official languages requirements are being implemented. id# 41

🔔 If N/A, explain.

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ N/A

Question 13

When the institution's monitoring activities or mechanisms revealed shortcomings or deficiencies, steps were taken and documented to quickly improve or rectify the situation. id# 42

🔔 If N/A, explain.

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ N/A

Question 14

The institution took official languages requirements into account when acquiring or developing regularly and widely used technological tools and applications. id# 43

🔔 If N/A, explain.

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ N/A

Question 15

The institution had monitoring mechanisms in place to ensure that information published using technology (for example, web tools and mobile applications) was available simultaneously in both official languages and was of equal quality. id# 44

🔔 If N/A, explain.

- ☒ Yes

- ☐ No
☐ N/A

Question 16

The institution had monitoring mechanisms in place to determine whether offices designated as bilingual for the purposes of communications with and services to the public (Part IV of the OLA) were actively offering services in both official languages. id# 45

📌 Refer to the Instruction Sheet for more details. If yes, attach evidence in PDF or explain. If N/A, explain.

- ☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ N/A

Evidence in PDF (Part IV) - Bilingual active offer of services

Question 17

The institution had monitoring mechanisms in place to ensure that contracts and agreements with third parties that provided services to the public on behalf of the institution contained language clauses when required. id# 46

📌 If N/A, explain

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ N/A

Communications with and Services to the Public in Both Official Languages

Question 1

The institution's oral communications (for example, public speeches, public announcements, public consultations, seminars, conferences, booths) were in both official languages or in the official language chosen by the targeted audience when the office was designated as bilingual. id# 47

📌 MANDATORY CLARIFICATION - Attach evidence in PDF or explain.

- ☒ Always
☐ Nearly always
☐ Very often
☐ Often
☐ Sometimes
☐ Almost never
☐ Never
☐ N/A

Evidence in PDF - The institution's oral communications

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 47

Yes, in line with the Canada Council's internal communications policy, the institution's oral communications were provided in both official languages or in the language chosen by the targeted audience at all times.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 47

Oui, conformément à la politique interne de communications du Conseil des arts du Canada, les communications orales de l'institution ont toujours été offertes dans les deux langues officielles ou dans la langue choisie par le public cible.

Question 2

The institution's written communications (for example, official correspondence, mass mailings of letters or emails, distribution of brochures and leaflets, press releases, newsletters, posters) were in both official languages or in the official language chosen by the targeted audience when the office is designated as bilingual. id# 48

! MANDATORY CLARIFICATION - Attach evidence in PDF or explain.

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Evidence in PDF - The institution's written communications

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 48

All written communications are consistent with the Canada Council's principles as defined in the Communications Policy (see attached), which includes the requirement to communicate in English and French pursuant to the Official Languages Act and Official Languages regulations, which recognize the equal status of English and French as the two official languages of Canada. An example can be found in the March 7, 2025, open letter to the arts community from Michelle Chawla, Director and CEO of the Canada Council for the Arts.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 48

Toutes les communications écrites sont conformes aux principes du Conseil des arts du Canada tels que définis dans la politique sur les communications (voir ci-joint), qui comprend l'obligation de communiquer en anglais et en français conformément à la loi sur les langues officielles et au règlement sur les langues officielles, qui reconnaissent le statut égal du français et de l'anglais en tant que langues officielles du Canada. Un exemple peut être trouvé dans la lettre ouverte du 7 mars 2025 adressée à la communauté artistique par Michelle Chawla, directrice et chef de la direction du Conseil des arts du Canada.

Question 3

All communications material was produced in both official languages and simultaneously issued in full in both official languages when the material was issued by a designated bilingual office. id# 49

! If N/A, explain

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 4

The English and French versions of websites were simultaneously posted in full, and were of equal quality. id# 50

! If N/A, explain

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never

☐ N/A

Question 5

The English and French versions of the content on the institution's social media accounts were posted in full and simultaneously, and were of equal quality. id# 51

🗨 If N/A, explain

- ☐ Always
- ☒ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 51

The Canada Council always produces content in both French and English; however, on occasion, it may share an article that is available in only one official language.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 51

Le Conseil des arts du Canada produit toujours du contenu en français et en anglais; toutefois, il peut arriver qu'un article soit rediffusé dans une seule des deux langues officielles.

Question 6

Signs identifying the institution's offices or facilities were in both official languages at all locations. id# 52

🗨 If N/A, explain

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 7

Appropriate measures were taken to greet the public in person in both official languages. id# 53

🗨 If N/A, explain

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 8

Appropriate measures were taken to greet the public by telephone, including recorded messages, in both official languages. id# 54

📌 If N/A, explain

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 9

Contracts and agreements with third parties to provide services on behalf of the institution included clauses setting out the language obligations of the offices with which third parties must comply. id# 55

📌 Refer to the Instruction Sheet for more details. If N/A, explain.

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 10

The institution ensured that the language obligations set out in these clauses were respected. id# 56

📌 Refer to the Instruction Sheet for more details. If N/A, explain.

- ☐ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☒ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 56

Managers and executives are responsible for enforcing contractual clauses as it relates to the delivery of goods/services in accordance with the contract. The Canada Council reinforces this responsibility through its training sessions on procurement. However, there is no specific monitoring process in place to ensure language clauses are enforced.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 56

Les gestionnaires et les cadres sont responsables de l'application des clauses contractuelles liées à la livraison des biens et services conformément au contrat. Le Conseil des arts du Canada renforce cette responsabilité par le biais de ses séances de formation sur l'approvisionnement. Toutefois, aucun processus de suivi spécifique n'est en place pour s'assurer que les clauses linguistiques sont appliquées.

Question 11

The institution selected and used advertising media that reach the targeted public in the most efficient way possible in the official language of their choice. id# 57

📌 If N/A, explain

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 57

The Canada Council's Communications Policy (see attached) includes a section on Advertising and Marketing, which indicates that media buys across Canada will include purchase of advertising to serve official language minority communities, consistent with the Official Languages Act.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 57

La politique sur les communications du Conseil des arts (voir ci-joint) comprend une section sur les Publicités et marketing, qui indique que les publics cibles des espaces publicitaires achetés au Canada incluront les communautés de langues officielles en situation minoritaire, conformément à la Loi sur les langues officielles.

Question 12

The institution took its language obligations into account when organizing or participating in public events (fairs, exhibitions, ceremonies, symposiums, conferences, etc.), whether in Canada or abroad. id# 58

📌 If N/A, explain

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 13

The institution took measures to ensure respect on the principle of substantive equality in its communications with and services to the public, as well as in the development and evaluation of policies and programs. id# 59

📌 MANDATORY CLARIFICATION - Explain (e.g. application of the Analytical Grid for Analysing Federal Services and Programs in Light of the Principle of Substantive Equality)

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 59

The Canada Council always communicated with the public and provided services in the official language of their choice. The Council's Official Languages Policy guides and supports its activities related to official languages. It outlines the Canada Council's values, legislative context, tools, administrative roles, and processes in this area. In addition, the Council's Equity Policy identifies and defines strategic investment provisions for designated priority groups, which include official language minority communities (OLMCs).

Targeted initiatives, such as the Official Languages Fund, are designed to reduce isolation and support the artistic development of individual artists and arts organizations within OLMCs. Frameworks like GBA+ are also applied to ensure that the principle of substantive equality is upheld.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 59

Le Conseil des arts du Canada a toujours communiqué avec le public et a offert des services dans la langue officielle de leur choix. La Politique sur les langues officielles du Conseil encadre et soutient ses activités liées aux langues officielles. Elle précise les valeurs, le contexte législatif, les outils, ainsi que les rôles et processus administratifs relatifs à ce domaine.

La Politique en matière d'équité du Conseil identifie et définit également des mesures d'investissement stratégique à l'intention de groupes prioritaires désignés, y compris les communautés de langue officielle en situation minoritaire (CLOSM).

Des initiatives ciblées, telles que le Fonds pour les langues officielles, visent à contrer l'isolement et à soutenir le développement artistique des artistes individuels et des organismes artistiques œuvrant au sein des CLOSM. Des cadres d'analyse, comme l'ACS+, sont aussi appliqués afin d'assurer le respect du principe d'égalité réelle.

Question 14

In crisis or emergency situations, measures were taken to ensure that external communications were in both official languages or in the public's preferred official language (Part IV of the OLA). id# 60

 Refer to the Instruction Sheet for more details, as well as to the following questions (Part IV - Measure taken). If N/A, explain.

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ N/A

Question 15

Part IV - Measure taken: Communication material (including public notices and alerts) were released or posted simultaneously and of equal quality in both official languages id# 61

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 16

Part IV - Measure taken: Press conferences were conducted in both official languages id# 62

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Question 17

Part IV - Measure taken: Resources were allocated to front line services (for example, in-person, over the phone, online) so that the Canadian population would continue to be served in both official languages or in the official language of their choice. id# 63

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 18

Part IV - Measure taken: Professional translation and editing services for external written communications were used consistently during a crisis or emergency situation. id# 64

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Question 19

Part IV - Measure taken: Other id# 65

❗ If Yes, explain (Mandatory).

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 65

The Canada Council did not hold any press conferences in 2024-25.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 65

Le Conseil des arts du Canada n'a tenu aucune conférence de presse en 2024-2025.

Language of Work - Leadership

Question 1

Senior management communicated in both official languages with employees located in regions designated as bilingual for language-of-work purposes. id# 81

❗ MANDATORY CLARIFIATION - Explain

- ☒ Always
☐ Nearly always
☐ Very often
☐ Often
☐ Sometimes
☐ Almost never
☐ Never
☐ N/A

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 81

All official communications from senior management were provided in both official languages, ensuring accessibility for all staff across the organization.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 81

Toutes les communications officielles de la haute direction ont été fournies dans les deux langues officielles, assurant ainsi l'accessibilité pour l'ensemble du personnel de l'organisation.

Question 2

Senior management demonstrated leadership by promoting the use of English and French in its offices that are located in regions designated bilingual for language-of-work purposes. id# 82

❗ MANDATORY CLARIFICATION - Explain

- ☒ Always
☐ Nearly always
☐ Very often
☐ Often
☐ Sometimes

- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 82

For example, senior management demonstrated leadership in promoting both French and English by consistently using both languages in all-staff meetings and communications. The Official Languages Champion, also a member of senior management, actively encouraged bilingualism throughout the year.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 82

Par exemple, la haute direction a fait preuve de leadership en faisant la promotion du français et de l'anglais lors des réunions et communications avec l'ensemble du personnel. De plus, la championne des langues officielles, qui fait partie de la haute direction, a activement encouragé le bilinguisme tout au long de l'année.

Question 3

The institution's results in the Public Service Employee Survey were analyzed and communicated internally. When deficiencies related to official languages were identified, an action plan was developed and implemented to resolve them. id# 83

📌 MANDATORY CLARIFICATION - Explain

- ☐ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☒ N/A

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 83

The organization does not take part in the Public Service Employees Survey. The organization conducts its own employee engagement survey.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 83

L'organisation ne participe pas au Sondage auprès des fonctionnaires fédéraux. Elle mène plutôt son propre sondage sur l'engagement des employés.

Language of Work**Question 1**

Incumbents of bilingual or either/or positions located in a region designated as bilingual for language-of-work purposes were supervised in the official language of their choice, regardless of whether the supervisors were in bilingual or unilingual regions. id# 66

📌 If N/A, explain

- ☐ Always
- ☒ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 2

Personal and central services were provided in the official language of their choice to employees who held a position in a bilingual region. id# 67

🗨 If N/A, explain

- ☐ Always
- ☒ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 3

In bilingual regions for language-of-work purposes, the institution offered training to employees (other than second official language training) in the official language of their choice. id# 68

🗨 If N/A, explain

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 4

In bilingual regions for language-of-work purposes, meetings for employees were conducted equally in English and in French, and employees were able to use the official language of their choice. id# 69

🗨 If N/A, explain

- ☐ Always
- ☒ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 5

In bilingual regions for language-of-work purposes, electronic systems were available to employees in the official language of their choice. id# 70

🗨 If N/A, explain

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often

- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 6

In bilingual regions for language-of-work purposes, employees in bilingual positions had the option of writing documents in their official language of choice, except for situations where the language of service prevailed. id# 71

📌 If N/A, explain

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 7

Employees who were required to provide bilingual services to the public or to employees in a region designated bilingual had access to documentation and regularly and widely used work instruments in both official languages. id# 72

📌 If N/A, explain

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 8

The institution took steps to create a work environment that promotes the use of both official languages and fosters linguistic security so that employees could maintain and improve their language skills. id# 73

📌 Refer to the Instruction sheet for more details. If N/A, explain.

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 9

The institution took its language obligations into account when organizing activities for its employees located in regions designated as bilingual for language-of-work purposes (information sessions, informal training, town halls, presentations by guest speakers, and so on). id# 74

❗ If N/A, explain

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 10

In crisis or emergency situations, measures were taken to ensure that internal communications were in both official languages or in the preferred official language of employees who held a position in a bilingual region (Part V of the OLA). id# 75

❗ Refer to the following questions (Part V - Measure taken). If N/A, explain.

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ N/A

Question 11

Part V - Measure taken: Corporate correspondence was sent and postings on the intranet site were published simultaneously and in equal quality in both official languages. id# 76

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 12

Part V - Measure taken: Meetings regarding safety measures (or other topics related to the crisis or emergency) were conducted in both official languages. id# 77

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 13

Part V - Measure taken: Safety measure signage within workplaces was posted in both official languages. id# 78

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 14

Part V - Measure taken: Translation and editing services for internal written communications were used consistently during a crisis or emergency situation. id# 79

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 15

Part V - Measure taken: Other id# 80

❗ If yes, explain.

☐ Yes

☒ No

Equitable Participation

Question 1

Measures were taken to ensure that the institution's workforce tends to reflect the composition of the two official language communities in Canada (based on the 2021 Census of Population), taking into account its mandate, the public served and the location of its offices. id# 84

❗ Refer to the Instruction Sheet for more details. MANDATORY CLARIFICATION - Explain

☒ Yes

☐ No

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 84

The Canada Council's offices are located in Ottawa, Ontario. Employees first official languages are therefore analyzed/reported in accordance with where Council's offices are located.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 84

Les bureaux du Conseil des arts du Canada sont situés à Ottawa, en Ontario. Par conséquent, les premières langues officielles des employés sont analysées et rapportées en fonction de l'emplacement des bureaux du Conseil.

Question 2

The institution put measures in place to ensure that Canadians have equal opportunities for employment and advancement, regardless of their first official language. id# 85

❗ Refer to the Instruction Sheet for more details. MANDATORY CLARIFICATION – Explain.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 85

The Canada Council has measures in place to ensure equal opportunities for all Canadians, including a workplace discrimination prevention policy and an employee code of conduct that promotes respect for and the valuing of both official languages.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 85

Le Conseil des arts du Canada a mis en place des mesures pour garantir l'égalité des chances pour toutes et tous au Canada, notamment une politique de prévention de la discrimination en milieu de travail et un code de conduite des employés qui veille au respect et la valorisation des deux langues officielles.

Human Resources Management

Question 1

Overall, the institution had the necessary resources to fulfill its linguistic obligations related to services to the public (Part IV of the OLA) and language of work (Part V), if applicable. id# 86

❗ Refer to the following questions (Linguistic capacity). If N/A, explain.

☒ Always

☐ Nearly always

- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 2

Linguistic capacity - Redistribution of bilingual tasks id# 87

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 3

Linguistic capacity - Facilitation of access to language training id# 88

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 4

Linguistic capacity - Regular use of a tool to determine the linguistic profile of a bilingual position id# 89

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 5

Linguistic capacity - Reassessment of needs and linguistic profiles following a staffing activity id# 90

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Question 6

Linguistic capacity - Reassessment of needs and linguistic profiles following findings of investigation reports id# 91

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Question 7

Linguistic capacity - Reassessment of needs and linguistic profiles following results on activities conducted to measure the availability of bilingual services for communications with and services to the public. id# 92

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Question 8

Linguistic capacity - Reassessment of needs and linguistic profiles following results on activities conducted to measure the availability of bilingual services for language of work. id# 93

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Question 9

Linguistic capacity – Other id# 94

❗ If Yes, explain (Mandatory).

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Question 10

During the creation process of a non-supervisory position, the language requirements were established objectively. They corresponded to the work of the employees or their work units and took into account language obligations relating to service to the public and language of work to determine whether the position should be bilingual or unilingual. When a position was bilingual, communication complexities were considered to determine the level of bilingualism required for reading comprehension, written expression and oral interaction. id# 95

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 11

The institution objectively established the linguistic identification of each non-supervisory position during human resources activities such as staffing, reorganization or reclassification. id# 96

❗ Section 91 of the OLA stipulates that the language requirements of positions within the public service must be established objectively during the staffing action process. Section 6.2 of the Treasury Board's Directive on Official Languages for People Management outlines the requirements in the linguistic identification of positions. Refer to the questions below (Objective review - Type of activity). If N/A, explain.

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ N/A

Question 12

Objective review - Type of activity: Staffing actions id# 97

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 13

Objective review - Type of activity: Reorganization id# 98

- ☒ Yes

☐ No

Question 14

Objective review - Type of activity: Reclassification id# 99

☒ Yes

☐ No

Question 15

Objective review - Type of activity: Other id# 100

🗨️ If Yes, explain (Mandatory).

☒ Yes

☐ No

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 100

Creation of new positions and review of existing positions.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 100

Création de nouveaux postes et révision des postes existants.

Question 16

Bilingual positions are staffed by candidates who are bilingual upon appointment. id# 101

☐ Always

☒ Nearly always

☐ Very often

☐ Often

☐ Sometimes

☐ Almost never

☐ Never

☐ N/A

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 101

In rare cases where a bilingual position is filled by a candidate who does not meet the required language proficiency levels, the Council provides second-language training with the understanding that the candidate will attain the bilingual profile required for the position.

Second language training

Three times a year, the Canada Council for the Arts' ("the Canada Council") employees are offered the opportunity for second language training. Training offerings typically include: placement tests, weekly second language virtual individual and group training to improve or maintain second official language proficiency, as well as weekly one-hour French grammar virtual classes for employees whose second language is French. Annually, employees are offered intensive second language training over the summer months. Employees are also directed to the online language training that has been made available through the Canada School of Public Service (CSPS), which they can access at any time of the year.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 101

Dans de rares cas où un poste bilingue est pourvu par un candidat qui ne possède pas les niveaux de compétence linguistique requis, le Conseil offre une formation dans la seconde langue officielle, avec l'entente que le candidat atteindra le profil bilingue exigé pour le poste.

Formation en langue seconde

Trois fois par année, le personnel du Conseil des arts du Canada (« le Conseil ») a l'occasion de suivre une formation en langue seconde. Ces formations comprennent généralement des tests de classement, des séances virtuelles hebdomadaires – de groupe et individuelles – visant à améliorer ou à maintenir la maîtrise de la seconde langue officielle et une heure par semaine de cours de grammaire virtuels pour les employées et employés dont la langue seconde est le français. Chaque année, le personnel a accès à une formation intensive en langue seconde pendant les mois d'été. On suggère en outre au personnel de profiter de la formation linguistique offerte en ligne par l'École de la fonction publique du Canada, qui est accessible en tout temps.

Question 17

If a person was not bilingual, administrative measures were taken to ensure that services required to be available in both official languages were offered to the public and employees in the official language of their choice. id# 102

📌 Refer to the Official Languages Act, the Official Languages (Communications with and Services to the Public) Regulations and the Treasury Board policy instruments.

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 18

What elements (other than legislative obligations) the institution considered when planning access to language training? id# 103

📌 Refer to the following questions (Language training).

Provide answer (English)

NA

Provide answer (French)

SO

Question 19

Language training – Employment Equity group representation id# 104

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Question 20

Language training - Career progression id# 105

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 21

Language training - Succession planning id# 106

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Question 22

Language training - Talent management id# 107

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 23

Language training – Other id# 108

❗ If Yes, explain (Mandatory).

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Question 24

The institution led by example and ensured that work environment was conducive to the use and development of second official language skills of employees returning from language training. The institution provided them with all reasonable assistance to this end, including ensuring that they had access to the tools necessary to maintain their skills. id# 109

❗ Refer to the Instruction Sheet for more details.

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 25

The institution was aware of its employees' language training and language maintenance needs and took the necessary measures to meet them. id# 110

❗ Refer to the Instruction Sheet for more details.

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 26

Language training was provided to ensure that the incumbent meets the language requirements of his or her position prior to taking up the duties. id# 111

- ☐ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☒ Never
- ☐ N/A

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 111

Language training is provided after the incumbent assumes their duties. A period of up to 24 months is allotted to meet the language requirement, after which the Council reserves the right to review the individual's employment status and impose specific conditions on continued employment at its discretion.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 111

La formation linguistique est offerte après que le titulaire ait assumé ses fonctions. Une période pouvant aller jusqu'à 24 mois est accordée pour satisfaire à l'exigence linguistique, après quoi le Conseil se réserve le droit de revoir le statut d'emploi de la personne et d'imposer, à sa discrétion, des conditions spécifiques à la poursuite de l'emploi.

Advancement of Equality of Status and Use of English and French

Question 1

In addition to the programs and services offered (see question below on programs and services), the institution ensured that positive measures were taken for the advancement of equality of status and use of English and French. id# 112

! Refer to the Instruction Sheet for more details, as well as to the following questions (Type of positive measure). If N/A, explain.

- ☒ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☐ N/A

Question 2

Type of positive measure: Promote and support the learning of both official languages in Canadian society. id# 113

! If Yes, attach evidence in PDF or explain.

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Evidence in PDF - Promote and support the learning of both OL in Canadian society

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 113

The Canada Council's commitment to promoting and supporting the learning of both official languages is also reflected in the artistic activities funded by the Council. For example, the Canada Council provides funding to:

Volume 7 MTL (Québec)

Volume MTL is an annual artists' book and art publishing conference in Montreal: the only event of its kind to offer programming in both of Canada's official languages. Volume 7 MTL explores the world of artists' books and art publishing with a program of artist presentations, discussions, performances, workshops, lectures and networking opportunities for artist book makers, collectives and art publishers from Canada and internationally.

Francine Hébert (New Brunswick)

The Canada Council funded the writing of a script for an eventual documentary on Louis Valmont-Roy, an Allied soldier, in France and New Brunswick, a project aimed at supporting history learning and the passing down of collective memory to future generations. Drawing from her Franco-Manitoban roots and her experiences in New Brunswick, Francine Hébert is exploring Acadian soldiers' living memory and their contributions to the liberation of France, notably with the Semaine acadienne festival. The documentary is a direct-style film that will retrace the life and legacy of Louis Valmont Roy, highlighting the testimonies of the people of Colombby-sur-Thaon (town hall, citizens, pupils) and family and military archives.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 113

L'engagement du Conseil à promouvoir et à appuyer l'apprentissage des deux langues officielles transparaît dans les activités artistiques qu'il finance. Par exemple, le Conseil fournit du financement à :

Volume 7 MTL (Québec)

Volume MTL est un rassemblement annuel sur les livres d'artistes et l'édition de livres d'art qui se tient à Montréal : le seul événement du genre à proposer un programme dans les deux langues officielles du Canada. Volume 7 MTL explore le monde des livres d'artistes et de l'édition de livres

d'art au moyen d'un programme comprenant des présentations d'artistes, des discussions, des performances, des ateliers, des conférences et des occasions de réseautage pour les créatrices et créateurs de livres d'artistes, les collectifs et les maisons d'édition de livres d'art du Canada et du monde entier.

Francine Hébert (Nouveau-Brunswick)

Le Conseil des arts a financé la rédaction d'un scénario pour la réalisation éventuelle d'un documentaire sur Louis Valmont Roy, un soldat allié, en France et au Nouveau-Brunswick, un projet qui vise à soutenir l'apprentissage historique et à transmettre la mémoire collective aux générations futures. En se basant sur ses racines franco-manitobaines et ses expériences au Nouveau-Brunswick, Francine Hébert explore la mémoire vivante des soldats acadiens et leur contribution à la libération de la France, notamment à travers le festival « La Semaine acadienne ». Le documentaire, réalisé en cinéma direct, retracera la vie et l'héritage de Louis Valmont Roy, en mettant en lumière les témoignages des habitants de Colombby-sur-Thaon (mairie, citoyens, élèves) et les archives familiales et militaires.

Question 3

Type of positive measure: Foster an acceptance and appreciation of both English and French in Canadian society. id# 114

1 If Yes, attach evidence in PDF or explain.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Evidence in PDF - Foster an acceptance and appreciation of both English and French in Canadian society

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 114

To foster an acceptance and appreciation of both official languages, the Canada Council has adopted a number of good practices. These include bilingual internal communications with employees, bilingual all-staff meetings, and the active encouragement for employees to speak in the official language of their choice. In addition:

Celebrating Official Languages Day

The Canada Council's Official Languages Champion sends out an email in both official languages to all employees to celebrate Official Languages Day. This past year, on September 12, 2024, employees were invited to participate in a virtual event that featured several speakers discussing local talents.

Canada Council's Official Languages Policy

The Canada Council's Official Languages Policy governs and supports its activities related to official languages. It outlines and communicates the values, legislative context, instruments, administrative roles and processes related to official languages at the Canada Council.

The Canada Council has developed different strategies and measures over the years to support official language minority communities. Frequently faced with geographical, linguistic and cultural barriers, these communities have been supported by the Canada Council through strategic funding mechanisms and are important beneficiaries of the Canada Council's funding in general, which is awarded on a competitive basis relative to published assessment criteria. These strategies are also described in the Canada Council's Official Languages Policy.

The Canada Council's Committee on Official Languages

The Canada Council's Committee on Official Languages monitors and provides recommendations related to the Canada Council's use of official languages and its obligations under the Official Languages Act (OLA). The work of the Committee supports the Canada Council's compliance with its OLA obligations as well as continuous improvement in its activities related to official languages. The Committee is chaired by the Official Languages Champion and is composed of employees with responsibilities related to official languages from all parts of the organization, including the Section 41 Coordinator.

The Canada Council's commitment to fostering an acceptance and appreciation of both English and French in Canadian society is also reflected in the artistic activities funded by the Canada Council. For example:

Théâtre la Seizième (Colombie-Britannique)

The Canada Council provided financial support for the English translation of the play written by Camille Paré-Poirier called « Je viendrai moins souvent », for subtitling purposes. This support enhances accessibility and fosters mutual understanding and appreciation between French and English-speaking communities.

Persephone Productions INC (Québec)

The Canada Council funded the production of HOW TO SURVIVE IN THE WILD, the English-language premiere of Manuel de la vie sauvage. Persephone Productions presented the English-language premiere of How to Survive in the Wild, a commissioned translation of Manuel de la vie sauvage by Jean-Philippe Baril Guérard, at the Segal Centre Studio in September 2024. A best-selling novel and acclaimed French-language play, this timely Montreal story—centred on power, privilege, and identity. Reflecting Persephone Productions' commitment to linguistic exchange and emerging English-language artists in Quebec, this production marks a bold step in bridging cultural divides in Montreal theatre.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 114

Pour favoriser l'acceptation et la reconnaissance des deux langues officielles, le Conseil a adopté un certain nombre de pratiques exemplaires, y compris l'envoi de communications internes bilingues, la tenue de réunions générales bilingues et l'invitation explicite aux employées et employés à s'exprimer dans la langue officielle de leur choix. Voici quelques-unes des autres mesures instaurées.

Célébration de la Journée des langues officielles

La championne des langues officielles du Conseil a envoyé un courriel dans les deux langues officielles à tout le personnel pour souligner la Journée des langues officielles. L'année dernière, le 12 septembre 2024, le personnel a été invité à participer à un événement virtuel qui comprenait plusieurs conférencières et conférenciers qui ont discuté de talents locaux.

Politique sur les langues officielles du Conseil

La Politique sur les langues officielles du Conseil régit ses activités liées aux langues officielles et y contribue. Elle énonce et communique les valeurs, le contexte juridique, les instruments, les rôles administratifs et les processus liés aux langues officielles au Conseil.

Le Conseil a élaboré différentes stratégies et mesures au fil des années en vue d'appuyer les communautés de langue officielle en situation minoritaire (CLOSM). Confrontées à des obstacles géographiques, linguistiques et culturels, ces communautés ont été appuyées par le Conseil grâce à des mécanismes de financement stratégique. Elles sont d'importants bénéficiaires du financement du Conseil en général, qui est attribué dans le cadre de processus concurrentiels, en regard de critères d'évaluation publiés. Ces stratégies sont aussi présentées dans la Politique sur les langues officielles du Conseil.

Comité des langues officielles du Conseil

Le Comité des langues officielles du Conseil étudie l'utilisation des langues officielles par le Conseil ainsi que ses obligations en vertu de la Loi sur les langues officielles, et formule des recommandations à ce sujet. Par son travail, le Comité contribue à ce que le Conseil s'acquitte de ses obligations en vertu de la Loi sur les langues officielles et à ce que ses activités liées aux langues officielles s'améliorent en permanence. Le Comité est présidé par la championne des langues officielles et composé de membres du personnel provenant de tous les secteurs de l'organisation et ayant des responsabilités en matière de langues officielles, y compris la coordonnatrice ou le coordonnateur responsable de la mise en œuvre de l'article 41.

L'engagement du Conseil à favoriser l'acceptation et la reconnaissance du français et de l'anglais dans la société canadienne transparaît dans les activités artistiques qu'il finance. Par exemple :

Théâtre la Seizième (Colombie-Britannique)

Le Conseil a fourni un soutien financier pour traduire vers l'anglais une pièce de théâtre écrite par Camille Paré-Poirier qui s'intitule Je viendrai moins souvent, aux fins de sous-titrage. Ce soutien améliore l'accessibilité et favorise la compréhension et la reconnaissance mutuelles entre les communautés francophones et anglophones.

Persephone Productions INC (Québec)

Le Conseil a financé la production de *How to Survive in the Wild*, la première en langue anglaise de Manuel de la vie sauvage. En septembre 2024, Persephone Productions a présenté au Centre Segal la première en langue anglaise de *How to Survive in the Wild*, une traduction commandée de l'œuvre *Manuel de la vie sauvage* de Jean-Philippe Baril Guérard. Roman à succès et pièce de théâtre acclamée en français, cette histoire montréalaise très actuelle traite du pouvoir, des privilèges et de l'identité. Reflétant l'engagement de Persephone Productions envers les échanges linguistiques et les artistes de la relève de langue anglaise au Québec, cette production marque une étape audacieuse dans le rapprochement des cultures au sein du théâtre montréalais.

Question 4**Type of positive measure: Promote the bilingual character of Canada in Canada or elsewhere id# 115**

 If Yes, attach evidence in PDF or explain.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Evidence in PDF - Promote the bilingual character of Canada in Canada or elsewhere

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 115

The Canada Council's commitment to promoting linguistic duality in Canada is demonstrated through its bilingual program structure and processes. In addition, the artistic activities funded by the Canada Council in both official languages reach the Canadian public in communities across the country, as well as audiences and communities around the world.

Promoting Bilingualism in Canada

The Canada Council promotes bilingualism in Canada through the Public Lending Right (PLR) program. This program provides annual payments to literary creators (including, writers, illustrators, photographers, translators, narrators, and editors) as compensation for the presence of their books in

Canada's public libraries. The PLR Commission—made up of representatives of both anglophone and francophone literary communities—oversees the program.

As outlined in the actions of its 2021–26 strategic plan, Art, now more than ever, the Canada Council is committed to investing \$74 million in payments to creators through the PLR program to support artistic and literary creation and foster increased access to the arts across Canada within five years. In 2024–25, the PLR program distributed \$14.8 million to over 18,400 Canadian literary creators in both official languages as compensation for having their work available to the public in Canadian libraries. A total of \$6.6 million went to francophone authors and \$8.2 million to anglophone authors.

In 2024–25, the level of direct support for francophone literary creativity outside Quebec and anglophone literary creativity in Quebec from the PLR program was almost \$900K, representing nearly 6% of the total PLR payment budget. The program delivered \$406,778 for title claims registered in French from literary creators residing outside Quebec and \$440,365 for PLR title claims registered in English from literary creators residing in Quebec.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 115

L'engagement du Conseil à promouvoir la dualité linguistique du Canada se manifeste par ses processus et sa structure de programme bilingues. De plus, les activités artistiques financées par le Conseil dans les deux langues officielles rejoignent le public canadien de communautés situées partout au pays ainsi que des publics et des communautés du monde entier.

Promouvoir le bilinguisme au Canada

Le Conseil fait la promotion du bilinguisme au Canada par l'entremise du Programme du droit de prêt public (DPP). Au titre de ce programme sont versés des paiements annuels aux créatrices et créateurs littéraires du milieu de l'écriture, de l'illustration, de la photographie, de la traduction, de la narration et de l'édition pour la présence de leurs livres dans les bibliothèques publiques du pays. La Commission du DPP, qui réunit des membres des communautés littéraires anglophones et francophones, supervise le programme.

Comme l'indiquent les actions de son plan stratégique 2021-2026, L'art, plus que jamais, le Conseil s'est engagé à investir 74 millions de dollars en paiements aux créatrices et créateurs par l'entremise du Programme du DPP pour soutenir la création artistique et littéraire et favoriser un accès accru aux arts partout au Canada d'ici cinq ans. En 2024 2025, 14,8 millions de dollars ont été distribués à plus de 18 400 créatrices et créateurs littéraires du pays œuvrant dans les deux langues officielles pour reconnaître la disponibilité de leurs œuvres dans les bibliothèques publiques canadiennes. Au total, le Conseil a versé 6,6 millions de dollars aux autrices et auteurs francophones, et 8,2 millions de dollars aux autrices et auteurs anglophones.

En 2024-2025, le niveau de soutien direct à la création littéraire francophone à l'extérieur du Québec et à la création littéraire anglophone au Québec par le Programme du DPP était de près de 900 000 \$, ce qui représente près de 6 % du budget total des paiements du DPP. Le programme a permis de verser 406 778 \$ pour les inscriptions de titres en français de créatrices et créateurs littéraires résidant à l'extérieur du Québec et 440 365 \$ pour les inscriptions de titres en anglais de créatrices et créateurs littéraires résidant au Québec.

Question 5

Type of positive measure: Support the creation and dissemination of information in French that contributes to the advancement of scientific knowledge id# 116

📍 If Yes, specify the scientific discipline and attach evidence in PDF or explain.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Evidence in PDF - Scientific knowledge in French

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 116

The Canadian Commission for UNESCO contributed to numerous initiatives that supported creativity and the dissemination of information in French, which contribute to furthering scientific knowledge.

For example, in March 2025, the CCUNESCO organized a meeting of the Canada UNESCO Chairs Network in partnership with the Université du Québec à Montréal, which some 30 UNESCO chair holders and associate researchers from across the country attend. The gathering was a unique opportunity to strengthen ties between researchers, promote the sharing of knowledge and best practices, highlight the Network's excellence and demonstrate its ability to mobilize university-level research in response to current local and worldwide challenges. More than half of Canada's UNESCO chaires are based in Quebec; they shared their knowledge and their research in French at the gathering.

Additionally, the CCUNESCO renewed its partnership with Acfas for two years. Acfas is a key organization in Canada for promoting the sciences in French. The partnership namely includes active participation from the CCUNESCO at the Acfas annual congress (which is the Francophonie's largest interdisciplinary science event), organizing discussions or webinars involving UNESCO priorities and developing digital content. The CCUNESCO entered into a partnership with Dialogue sciences et politique, a non-profit science communications organization based in Montréal that seeks to

bring together academia, the industry and the governments with a view to encouraging the development of policies based in probing data. The partnership included organizing two events—one on land acknowledgements and one about women in science. Both events were presented in both official languages.

The CCUNESCO built a partnership with the Centre d'études et de recherches autochtones de l'Université du Québec en Outaouais (CIÉRA-UQO) as part of a training session on the rights and international concerns of Indigenous people within the Francophonie, bringing together Indigenous and non-Indigenous experts. The partnership was created in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. At the time, the CCUNESCO organized a session on Indigenous language rights and the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, explaining UNESCO's role in supporting Indigenous rights.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 116

La Commission canadienne pour l'UNESCO (CCUNESCO) a contribué à de nombreuses initiatives qui ont appuyé la création et la diffusion d'information en français qui contribuent à l'avancement des savoirs scientifiques.

Par exemple, en mars 2025, la CCUNESCO a organisé une rencontre du Réseau des chaires UNESCO du Canada, en partenariat avec l'Université du Québec à Montréal, à laquelle une trentaine de titulaires de chaires UNESCO et chercheurs associés de partout au pays ont participé. Ce rassemblement a été une occasion unique de renforcer les liens entre les chercheuses et chercheurs, de promouvoir l'échange de connaissances et de bonnes pratiques, de mettre en valeur l'excellence du réseau et de démontrer sa capacité à mobiliser la recherche universitaire en réponse aux défis locaux et mondiaux actuels. Plus de la moitié des chaires UNESCO canadiennes étant basées au Québec, celles-ci ont pu partager leurs connaissances et faire part de leurs recherches en français lors de cette rencontre.

De plus, la CCUNESCO a renouvelé son partenariat avec l'Acfas pour une période de deux ans. L'Acfas est une organisation clé au Canada dans le rayonnement des sciences en français. Le partenariat comprend notamment une participation active de la CCUNESCO au congrès annuel de l'Acfas qui est le plus grand événement scientifique interdisciplinaire de la francophonie, l'organisation de causeries ou de webinaires en lien avec les priorités de l'UNESCO et le développement de contenu numérique.

La CCUNESCO a établi un partenariat avec Dialogue sciences et politiques, une organisation à but non lucratif de communication scientifique située à Montréal, qui cherche à rapprocher le monde académique, l'industrie et les gouvernements afin d'encourager l'élaboration de politiques fondées sur des données probantes. Le partenariat comprenait l'organisation de deux événements, un portant sur les reconnaissances de territoire et un sur les femmes en sciences. Les deux événements ont été présentés dans les deux langues officielles.

La CCUNESCO a établi un partenariat avec le Centre d'études et de recherches autochtones de l'Université du Québec en Outaouais (CIÉRA-UQO) dans le cadre d'une formation sur les droits et enjeux internationaux des peuples autochtones de la Francophonie, réunissant des expertes et experts autochtones et allochtones. Cette formation fut créée en collaboration avec le Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme. Lors de la formation, la CCUNESCO a organisé une séance sur les droits linguistiques autochtones et la Décennie internationale des langues autochtones en expliquant le rôle de l'UNESCO dans le soutien des droits autochtones.

Question 6

Type of positive measure: Support sectors that are essential to enhancing the vitality of official language minority communities (culture, education [from early childhood to post-secondary education], health, justice, employment). id# 117

🗳️ If Yes, indicate in which essential sector and provide clarifications for each sector.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Evidence in PDF - Essential Sector to enhancing the vitality of OLMCs

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 117

Culture

As Canada's only national public arts funder, the Canada Council directly supports the Canadian arts and culture sector through grants, prizes, initiatives and partnerships that directly benefited artists, cultural workers and arts organizations across the country—many of whom belong to official language minority communities. The Canada Council provides grants to support the research, creation, production and presentation of artistic and literary works.

The Canada Council also has two strategic funds that directly support Official Language Minority Communities (OLMCs). The Market Access Strategy for Official Language Minority Community Artists (Market Access Strategy) aims to increase access of professional artists and arts organizations from OLMCs to a diversity of markets and publics. The Official Languages Fund is designed to counter the isolation experienced by OLMC artists and to assist the development of individuals and arts organizations working in OLMCs.

For example, the Canada Council provided funding to RADARTS, an arts service organization that organizes the Franco Fête en Acadie in the Fall – which brings together, in New Brunswick, francophone artists from across Canada (also some from Quebec) to showcase for producers and presenters. The Franco Fête is a giant showcase but also has a conference and learning opportunities for artists, agents, producers and presenters.

Education

CCUNESCO coordinates a network of over 100 UNESCO schools in Canada. Teachers and students in these schools pursue projects and initiatives that explore four thematic action areas: UNESCO's mission and mandate and the Sustainable Development Goals; global citizenship education; education for sustainable development and climate action; and Indigenous education and reconciliation. Some twenty UNESCO schools teach in an official language minority context.

The Canada Council's commitment to support sectors that are essential to enhancing the vitality of official languages minority communities, such as education, is also reflected in the artistic activities funded by the Canada Council.

For example, the Canada Council funded the Bouton d'or Acadie publishing house, whose mission is to encourage children's literature to flourish in Acadie. The publishing house fosters dialogue and respect for people's differences. Inclusion, accessibility and diversity are at the heart of Bouton d'or Acadie's values. In fact, the publishing house has worked closely since the 2000s with First Nations communities in Eastern North America. This has led to the Wabanaki, in three languages: French, English and one of the Indigenous languages of the ancient Wabanaki confederation (whose name means "dawn" or "child of light").

The French language, as taught in schools, is valued, while room is made for the particularities and poetry of Acadian vocabulary. In their editorial choices, they start with the local and specific in order to eventually access the universal. What's more, in line with their vision, they provide Acadian authors and illustrators with the opportunity to publish their works under excellent professional conditions, guiding their work while respecting their personal voices.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 117

Culture

En tant que seul organisme public de soutien aux arts d'ordre national, le Conseil soutient directement le secteur artistique et culturel canadien au moyen de subventions, de prix, d'initiatives et de partenariats ayant profité directement aux artistes, aux travailleuses et travailleurs de la culture et aux organismes artistiques de tout le pays, dont bon nombre appartiennent à des CLOSM. Le Conseil accorde des subventions pour soutenir la recherche, la création, la production et la présentation d'œuvres artistiques et littéraires.

Le Conseil dispose également de deux fonds stratégiques qui appuient directement les CLOSM. D'une part, la Stratégie d'accès aux marchés pour les artistes des CLOSM (Stratégie d'accès aux marchés) vise à améliorer l'accès des artistes ayant une pratique professionnelle et des organismes artistiques des CLOSM à divers marchés et publics. D'autre part, le Fonds pour les langues officielles vise à sortir de l'isolement les artistes des CLOSM et à appuyer l'épanouissement des artistes et des organismes artistiques de ces milieux.

Par exemple, le Conseil a apporté du financement à RADARTS, un organisme de services aux arts qui organise FrancoFête en Acadie à l'automne. Cet événement rassemble, au Nouveau-Brunswick, des artistes francophones de partout au Canada (également du Québec) pour leur présenter des productrices et producteurs et des diffuseurs. La FrancoFête est une vitrine de grande importance et comprend également des conférences et de formation pour les artistes, les agentes et agents, les productrices et producteurs et les diffuseurs.

Éducation

La CCUNESCO coordonne un réseau de plus de 100 écoles UNESCO au Canada. Les enseignants et les élèves explorent à travers des projets et des initiatives les quatre domaines d'action suivants : la mission et le mandat de l'UNESCO et les objectifs de développement durable; l'éducation à la citoyenneté mondiale; l'éducation au développement durable et la lutte contre les changements climatiques; et l'éducation autochtone et la réconciliation. Une vingtaine d'écoles UNESCO enseignent dans une langue officielle en situation minoritaire.

L'engagement du Conseil à appuyer les secteurs essentiels à l'épanouissement des CLOSM, comme l'éducation, transparaît également dans les activités artistiques qu'il finance.

Par exemple, le Conseil a financé la maison d'édition Bouton d'or Acadie qui a pour mission de permettre à la littérature jeunesse d'éclore en Acadie. La maison d'édition favorise le dialogue et le respect des différences. Inclusion, accessibilité et diversité sont au cœur des valeurs de Bouton d'or Acadie. La maison d'édition travaille d'ailleurs étroitement, depuis le début des années 2000, avec les communautés des Premières Nations de l'est de l'Amérique du Nord. Ces échanges ont donné naissance à la collection Wabanaki en trois langues : le français, l'anglais et l'une des langues autochtones de l'antique confédération Wabanaki (dont le nom signifie « l'aube » ou « enfant de la lumière »).

La langue française telle qu'enseignée à l'école y est valorisée, en faisant une place toute spéciale aux particularités et à la poésie du vocabulaire acadien. Dans leurs choix éditoriaux, ils partent ainsi du régional et du particulier, afin d'accéder à l'universel. De plus, en accord avec leur vision, ils offrent aux auteures et auteurs, illustratrices et illustrateurs de l'Acadie, la possibilité de publier dans d'excellentes conditions professionnelles, en guidant leur travail dans le respect de leur voix personnelle.

Question 7

Type of positive measure: Immigration id# 118

 If Yes, provide evidence in PDF or explain.

☐ Yes

☒ No

Evidence in PDF - Immigration

Question 8

Type of positive measure: Protect and promote the presence of strong institutions serving official language minority communities id# 119

! If Yes, provide evidence in PDF or explain.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Evidence in PDF - Presence of strong institutions serving OLMCs

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 119

In 2024-25, the Canada Council provided \$7,797,831 in core (operational) funding to 85 OLM arts organizations across the country—45 anglophone organizations located in Quebec [\$4,104,316 in funding] and 40 francophone organizations located outside of Quebec [\$3,693,515 in funding]. This stable, recurring multi-year funding helps to ensure that these organizations continue to thrive within their communities, providing vital cultural offerings, supports and services to OLMCs across the country.

The following are two examples of OLM organizations that received core funding from the Canada Council in 2024-25. These organizations contribute greatly to the vitality of their OLM communities, as described below:

English Language Arts Network (ELAN) (Quebec)

The English Language Arts Network (ELAN) is a non-profit organization that connects English-speaking artists, cultural workers and arts organizations from all disciplines, all backgrounds, and all regions of Quebec. It is the only multidisciplinary organization representing Quebec's English-speaking artists and cultural workers as a whole.

ELAN's service to Quebec's English-speaking arts community can be understood in three parts: connecting artists to each other, to resources and information; supporting artists through professional development and representation; and creating partnerships and opportunities that enrich the community.

ELAN creates a community for members to celebrate Quebec's English-language culture, find common cause with French-speaking artists and audiences, and contribute to an evolving Quebec identity that celebrates social, cultural, and artistic diversity.

Association des théâtres francophones du Canada (Ontario)

The Canada Council funded Osons innover, a gathering of minority community Francophone theatre companies across Canada, as well as key national partners in the arts ecosystem. The goal of the event was to adopt an innovative thought process on the future of the ecosystem. This year especially, the gathering aimed to enable participants to explore strategies to face a world that is increasingly expensive without matching income increases, marked by a worker shortage as well as growing needs in terms of accessibility, identity development, multiculturalism and language protections.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 119

En 2024 2025, le Conseil a versé 7 797 831 \$ en financement de base (opérationnel) à 85 organismes artistiques de langue officielle en situation minoritaire au pays, soit à 45 organismes anglophones situés au Québec (4 104 316 \$ en financement) et à 40 organismes francophones situés hors du Québec (3 693 515 \$ en financement). Ce financement pluriannuel stable et récurrent aide ces organismes à continuer de prospérer dans leur communauté, en fournissant des offres culturelles, de l'appui et des services essentiels aux CLOSM dans partout au pays.

Voici deux exemples d'organismes des CLOSM ayant reçu une subvention de base du Conseil en 2024 2025. Ces organismes contribuent grandement à la vitalité de CLOSM.

English Language Arts Network (Québec)

English-Language Arts Network (ELAN) est un organisme à but non lucratif qui met en relation des artistes, des travailleuses et travailleurs culturels et des organismes artistiques d'expression anglaise de tous les horizons et de toutes les disciplines artistiques et régions du Québec. Il s'agit du seul organisme multidisciplinaire représentant l'ensemble des artistes et des travailleuses et travailleurs culturels d'expression anglaise du Québec.

Les services rendus par ELAN à la communauté artistique anglophone du Québec comprennent trois volets : établir des liens entre les artistes et les orienter vers des ressources et de l'information; soutenir les artistes grâce à du développement professionnel et à de la représentation; et créer des partenariats et des occasions qui enrichissent la communauté.

Pour ses membres, ELAN est un espace communautaire où l'on peut célébrer la culture québécoise d'expression anglaise, faire cause commune avec les artistes et le public de langue française et contribuer à une identité québécoise en pleine évolution qui met à l'honneur la diversité sociale, culturelle et artistique.

Association des théâtres francophones du Canada (Ontario)

Le Conseil a financé Osons innover, un rassemblement des compagnies de théâtre francophones œuvrant en situation minoritaire à travers le Canada, ainsi que des partenaires nationaux clés de l'écosystème des arts. L'objectif de cet événement est d'adopter une réflexion innovante sur l'avenir du milieu. Cette année en particulier, le rassemblement visait à permettre aux participantes et participants de discuter de stratégies pour faire face à un contexte marqué par la hausse des coûts sans augmentation correspondante des revenus, la pénurie de main-d'œuvre, ainsi que la croissance des besoins en matière d'accessibilité, de développement identitaire, de multiculturalisme et de protection de la langue.

Question 9

Type of positive measure: Other id# 120

☒ If Yes, provide evidence in PDF or explain.

☐ Yes

☒ No

Evidence in PDF - Other positive measures

Question 10

When negotiating agreements with the provincial and territorial governments, including funding agreements, in areas of activity that may contribute to enhancing the vitality of official language minority communities, fostering the full recognition and use of both English and French in Canadian society, the protection and promotion of French or learning in the minority language, the federal institution had a mechanism in place to promote the inclusion of provisions on official languages in those agreements. id# 121

☒ Refer to the Instruction sheet for more details. MANDATORY CLARIFICATIONS

☒ Always

☐ Nearly always

☐ Very often

☐ Often

☐ Sometimes

☐ Almost never

☐ Never

☐ N/A

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 121

The Council includes provisions on official languages in all of its agreements with provincial and territorial governments.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 121

Le Conseil inclut des dispositions sur les langues officielles dans toutes ses ententes avec les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux.

Question 11

The institution has identified stakeholders from official language minority communities, from organizations working to protect the French language, and from organizations that promote the learning of English and French in Canada, who are relevant to the institution's mandate or the implementation of its programs. id# 122

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ N/A

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 122

The Canada Council has implemented several measures to identify and engage with stakeholders from OLMCs. These measures help the Canada Council to understand challenges and opportunities and to make informed decisions regarding projects or initiatives that impact OLMCs and they include the following:

Voluntary self-identification

The Canada Council encourages all applicants and peer assessors (assessing applications under the Council's programs and prizes) to complete a

voluntary self-identification form. The form asks individuals to report their first language, whether they identify as an Anglophone official-language minority or a Francophone official-language minority, and to identify all languages that they have learned and still understand. The self-identification form helps the Canada Council determine whether its programs and services are reaching a diverse range of Canadian artists, and where there are gaps or opportunities. Applicants are also encouraged to self-identify to be considered for strategic measures, including special funding.

Attestation tool for groups and organizations

This self-identification tool is filled out by groups and organizations to identify whether their activities serve one or more of the Canada Council's strategic groups, including OLMCs. The data collected through this form helps the Council identify gaps and barriers in its funding to OLMCs, and to determine whether groups and organizations are eligible to access strategic measures, including special funding.

Balanced composition of peer assessment committees

Peer assessment is the basis for the majority of the Canada Council's decisions as to which artists, artistic projects and arts organizations receive funding. The Canada Council is committed to ensuring that the choice of peers reflects the diversity of Canada's population, including OLMCs. The number of peer assessors from OLMCs is monitored on an annual basis to ensure that there is appropriate participation from these groups. Such representation increases the understanding of OLMC issues and practices, so they are appropriately reflected in decision-making.

In 2024-25, OLMC peer assessors for the Council's granting programs and strategic funds totalled 162 out of the 619 peer assessors residing in Canada. This represented 26.2% of all Canadian-based assessors for grant programs and strategic funds. By comparison, OLMC artists represent 10.6% of the number of artists in Canada from Census 2021 data, of which 6.8% are Anglophone artists living in Quebec, and 3.8% are Francophone artists living outside Quebec (Hill Strategies, Statistical profile of English-speaking artists in Quebec and Minority-language Francophone artists and cultural workers).

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 122

Le Conseil des arts du Canada a mis en œuvre plusieurs mesures pour cerner les parties prenantes des CLOSM et s'engager auprès d'elles. Ces mesures, dont quelques-unes sont listées ci-dessous, permettent au Conseil de mieux comprendre les défis et les possibilités et de prendre des décisions éclairées autour des projets ou des initiatives touchant les CLOSM.

Auto-identification volontaire

Le Conseil encourage les candidates et les candidats et les pairs évaluatrices et évaluateurs, soit les personnes qui évaluent les demandes présentées aux divers programmes et prix du Conseil, à remplir un formulaire d'auto-identification volontaire. Ce formulaire leur permet d'indiquer leur première langue apprise, de préciser leur appartenance à une minorité de langue officielle francophone ou anglophone et d'indiquer toutes les langues apprises encore maîtrisées. Ce formulaire aide le Conseil à déterminer si ses programmes et services touchent une gamme diversifiée d'artistes du Canada et de cerner toute lacune et occasion. On invite également les candidates et candidats à s'auto-identifier afin de déterminer s'ils sont admissibles à des mesures stratégiques, y compris un financement spécial.

Outil d'attestation pour les groupes et les organismes

L'outil d'attestation pour les groupes et les organismes permet d'indiquer si leurs activités appuient un ou plusieurs des groupes stratégiques définis par le Conseil, dont les CLOSM. Ces données aident le Conseil à identifier les lacunes et les obstacles dans son financement des CLOSM et à déterminer si les groupes et les organismes sont admissibles à des mesures stratégiques, y compris un financement spécial.

Composition équilibrée des comités d'évaluation par les pairs

L'évaluation par les pairs est au cœur de la plupart des décisions du Conseil des arts du Canada octroyant du financement à des artistes, des organismes ou des projets artistiques. Le Conseil s'engage à veiller à ce que le choix des pairs reflète la diversité de la population canadienne, y compris les CLOSM. Le nombre de pairs évaluatrices et évaluateurs des CLOSM est vérifié chaque année, afin que ces groupes soient bien représentés. Cette stratégie accroît la compréhension des enjeux et des pratiques des CLOSM et permet de veiller à ce qu'ils soient correctement reflétés dans les décisions.

En 2024-2025, pour les comités des programmes de subventions et des fonds stratégiques du Conseil, les pairs évaluatrices et évaluateurs provenant des CLOSM comptaient pour 162 des 619 pairs évaluatrices et évaluateurs résidant au Canada, soit une proportion de 26,2 %. En comparaison, selon les données du recensement de 2021, les artistes des CLOSM représentent 10,6 % du nombre d'artistes au Canada. De ce nombre, 6,8 % sont des artistes anglophones vivant au Québec et 3,8 % sont des artistes francophones vivant hors du Québec (Hill Strategies, Statistical profile of English-speaking artists in Quebec et Portrait des professions culturelles et d'artistes dans la francophonie canadienne).

Question 12

The institution's programs and services enabled it to contribute to the advancement towards equality of status and use of English and French in Canadian society. id# 123

📌 Refer to the Instruction Sheet for more details, as well as to the following questions (Programs and services). If N/A, explain.

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ N/A

Question 13

Programs and services: Support and assist the development of official language minority communities id# 124

i If Yes, attach evidence in PDF or explain.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Evidence in PDF - Programs and services - Support and assist the development of OLMCs

Question 14

Programs and services: Foster the full recognition and use of both English and French in Canadian society id# 125

i If Yes, attach evidence in PDF or explain.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Evidence in PDF - Programs and services - Foster the full recognition and use of both English and French in Canadian society

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 125

The Canada Council fosters the recognition and use of both official languages through its public communications—all of which are bilingual. The Canada Council ensures that all publicly shared information – e.g., emails, social media posts, research reports – is available in both English and French of equal quality.

One of the most impactful ways the Canada Council fosters the recognition and use of both official languages is through the artistic activities that it funds that reach the Canadian public in communities across the country. For example:

Governor General's Literary Awards

Every year, the Canada Council administers and promotes the Governor General's Literary Awards (GGBooks). The awards promote literature from Canada, recognizing the best English-language and French-language books in seven categories: Fiction, Non-fiction, Poetry, Drama, Young People's Literature – Text, Young People's Literature – Illustrated Books, and Translation. Throughout the year, events are organized by partners that feature the finalist and winning books. Whether it be readings, discussions or other original activities, they are all opportunities to discover the best of literature from Canada—in both English and French.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 125

Le Conseil favorise la reconnaissance et l'usage des deux langues officielles par ses propres communications publiques, qui sont toutes bilingues. Le Conseil veille à ce que toute l'information diffusée (p. ex les courriels, les messages sur les médias sociaux, les rapports de recherche) soit disponible en anglais et en français, et ce, avec la même qualité.

L'un des moyens les plus efficaces dont dispose le Conseil pour promouvoir la reconnaissance et l'utilisation des deux langues officielles consiste à financer des activités artistiques qui touchent le public du Canada dans les communautés de tout le pays. Par exemple :

Prix littéraires du Gouverneur général

Chaque année, le Conseil assure l'administration et la promotion des Prix littéraires du Gouverneur général (LivresGG). Ces prix promeuvent la littérature du Canada en récompensant les meilleurs livres de langue française et anglaise dans sept catégories : romans et nouvelles, essais, poésie, théâtre, littérature jeunesse – texte, littérature jeunesse – livres illustrés, et traduction. Tout au long de l'année, les partenaires organisent des événements autour des livres finalistes et gagnants. Qu'il s'agisse de lectures, de discussions ou d'autres activités originales, ce sont autant d'occasions de découvrir la crème de la littérature canadienne, en français et en anglais.

Question 15

Programs and Services: Protect and promote the French language in every province and territory of Canada id# 126

i If Yes, attach evidence in PDF or explain.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Evidence in PDF - Programs and services - Protect and promote the French language in every province and territory of Canada

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 126

Overall, in 2024–25, the Canada Council provided a total of \$25,957,314 in financial support to OLMCs through regular programs and strategic funding. These funds were distributed to OLMCs in every province and territory.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 126

Dans l'ensemble, en 2024-2025, le Conseil a fourni un total de 25 957 314 \$ en financement aux CLOSM au moyen des programmes réguliers et du financement stratégique. Ces fonds ont été distribués dans chaque province et territoire.

Question 16

Programs and Services: Advance opportunities for members of English and French linguistic minority communities to pursue quality learning in their own language. id# 127

📌 If Yes, attach evidence in PDF or explain.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Evidence in PDF - Programs and services - Advance opportunities for members of English and French linguistic minority communities to p

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 127

The Canada Council actively supports learning opportunities for members of OLMCs. Individual artists and arts professionals from OLMCs apply for grants from the Canada Council to pursue a wide variety of activities, including many self-directed learning opportunities in the official language of their choice. For example :

Serge Thibodeau (New Brunswick)

The Canada Council provided funding for writing a book of poetry dedicated to the Atlantic Ocean and St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador. The funding enabled artist Serge Thibodeau to deepen his knowledge of French prose poetry from the 19th and 20th centuries. He had previously almost always written poetry with self-imposed constraints; Canada Council funding enabled him to experiment with fixed form hidden within prose.

L'UniThéâtre (Alberta)

The Canada Council funded UniThéâtre's participation in a creation laboratory for Mishka Lavigne's play, Loup-Cervier. The support enabled the theatre company to take part in a project with a national scope and to collaborate and exchange with five other Francophone professional theatre companies outside Quebec.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 127

Le Conseil soutient activement les occasions d'apprentissage pour les membres des CLOSM. Les artistes et les professionnelles et professionnels du milieu artistique des CLOSM demandent des subventions au Conseil pour mener un vaste éventail d'activités, y compris de nombreuses occasions d'apprentissage autonome dans la langue officielle de leur choix. Voici quelques exemples :

Serge Thibodeau (Nouveau-Brunswick)

Le Conseil a financé l'écriture d'un livre de poésie consacré à l'océan Atlantique et à Saint-Jean de Terre-Neuve. Le projet a permis à l'artiste, Serge Thibodeau, d'approfondir ses connaissances du poème en prose dans la poésie française des 19e et 20e siècles. Ayant presque toujours pratiqué l'écriture à contrainte dans sa poésie; le financement du Conseil a permis d'expérimenter des formes fixes dissimulées dans la prose.

L'UniThéâtre (Alberta)

Le Conseil a financé la participation à un laboratoire de création pour la pièce Loup-Cervier de Mishka Lavigne. Ce soutien a permis à la compagnie L'UniThéâtre de prendre part à un projet d'envergure nationale et de collaborer et échanger avec cinq autres compagnies de théâtre francophones professionnelles situées hors Québec.

Question 17

Programs and Services: Other id# 128

📌 If Yes, attach evidence in PDF or explain.

☐ Yes

☒ No

Evidence in PDF - Programs and services - Other

Question 18

In developing a disposal strategy for a surplus federal real property or a federal immovable, the institution consulted the official language minority communities and other stakeholders to take into account the needs and priorities of the English or French linguistic minority communities of the province or territory where the federal real property or federal building in question is located. id# 129

📌 Refer to the Instruction Sheet for more details.

- ☐ Always
- ☐ Nearly always
- ☐ Very often
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Almost never
- ☐ Never
- ☒ N/A

Provide clarification / explanation (English) id# 129

The Canada Council does not have federal real property or a federal immovable.

Provide clarification / explanation (French) id# 129

Le Conseil des arts du Canada ne possède pas de biens immobiliers fédéraux ni de bâtiments fédéraux.

Question 19

Give us one or two examples of best practices implemented by your institution as part of fulfilling its commitments under Part VII of the OLA. id# 130

Provide answer (English)

Requirements to organizations receiving multi-year operating funding

The Canada Council requires that all arts organizations receiving multi-year operating—some 1200 organizations—funding formally report on their efforts related to diversity and official languages. By mandating that funded organizations describe strategies or initiatives undertaken to reflect and respond to their communities—particularly with respect to Official Language Minority Communities (OLMCs); First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples; culturally diverse groups; and people who are Deaf or have disabilities (including those living with mental illness);—the Council ensures accountability and fosters inclusive practices across the sector. This requirement encourages organizations to design and document activities that engage diverse participants.

Context brief about OLMCs

The Canada Council has produced context briefs containing information and resources about emerging, underserved and less-understood arts communities and practices. They are intended to equip the Council's peer assessment committees, and they are updated to evolve with the ongoing dialogue about a given topic. They have also been made available on the Council's website to the general public.

The Canada Council's context brief on OLMCs provides peer assessors with a better understanding of what OLMCs are, the challenges artists in these communities face, and additional resources about the artistic and cultural context of OLMC artists and organizations

Provide answer (French)

Exigences pour les organismes recevant un financement de base pluriannuel

Le Conseil des arts du Canada exige que tous les organismes artistiques recevant un financement de fonctionnement pluriannuel, environ 1 200 organismes, rendent compte officiellement de leurs efforts en matière de diversité et de langues officielles. En exigeant que les organismes financés décrivent les stratégies ou initiatives mises en œuvre pour refléter et répondre aux besoins de leurs communautés, en particulier en ce qui concerne les communautés de langue officielle en situation minoritaire (CLOSM), les Premières Nations, les Inuits et les Métis, les groupes culturellement diversifiés, ainsi que les personnes sourdes ou en situation de handicap (y compris celles vivant avec une maladie mentale). Le Conseil assure la reddition de comptes et favorise des pratiques inclusives dans l'ensemble du secteur. Cette exigence incite les organismes à concevoir et à documenter des activités mobilisant une diversité de participantes et participants.

Fiche contextuelle sur les CLOSM

Le Conseil des arts du Canada a préparé des fiches contextuelles présentant des renseignements et des ressources sur les communautés et les pratiques artistiques émergentes, mal servies et moins bien comprises, qui visent à outiller les comités d'évaluation par les pairs du Conseil. Elles sont mises à jour pour évoluer parallèlement au dialogue sur un sujet donné. Elles sont également accessibles au grand public sur le site web du Conseil.

La fiche contextuelle du Conseil sur les CLOSM permet aux pairs évaluateurs de mieux comprendre ces groupes et les défis que rencontrent les artistes de ces communautés. On y trouve des ressources supplémentaires sur le contexte artistique et culturel des artistes et organismes qui en proviennent.

Evidence in PDF - Best practices on Part VII of the OLA

