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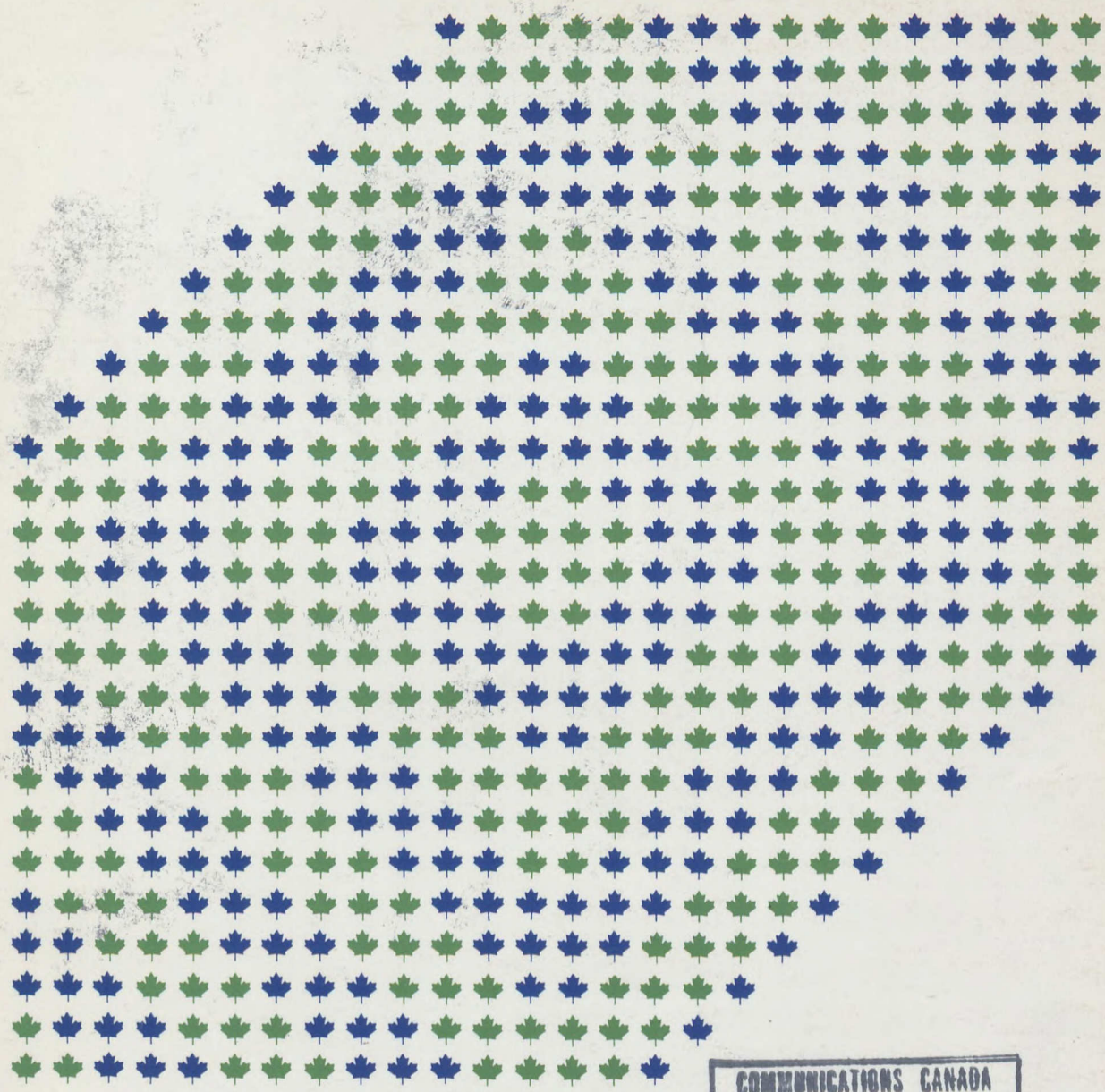
Report on Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada

March 31, 1981



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Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada

Consommation et Corporations Canada

Hon. André Ouellet
Minister

L'hon. André Ouellet
Ministre

Queen
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© Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1982
Catalogue Number: RG 1-1981
ISBN: 0-662-51821-7

© Ministre des Approvisionnements et Services Canada 1982
Numéro de catalogue: RG 1-1981
ISBN: 0-662-51821-7

In 1980-81, Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada continued to address the issues, problems and challenges of the marketplace — applying its legislative and regulatory powers in the best interests of businessmen, consumers and the Canadian public at large.

The year was marked by a considerable increase in demand for departmental services, along with a heavy work load in inspection and enforcement activities, and in the administration of the regulations and procedures associated with incorporations, bankruptcies and the protection of intellectual property under the acts covering copyright, patents, trade marks and industrial designs.

During the year, the department completed the first phase of a comprehensive review of its legislation and regulations — regulations affecting a wide variety of products, services and business practices. The objective: to ensure the effectiveness of the legislation in the changing conditions of today's marketplace while eliminating unnecessary intervention in the market system.

In tandem with its legislative and regulatory reforms, the department sought to encourage more responsible performance on the part of business and to foster greater self-reliance and self-help on the part of consumers. The department also strengthened its working relationships with its provincial counterparts and with other federal departments.

Priority was given to reducing expenditures, a process begun in fiscal 1977-78. In the intervening years, the department reduced its person-year allotment by 13 per cent, a total of 358 positions, and its financial expenditures, allowing for inflation, by approximately 18 per cent, (see Appendix, page 47).

A program-by-program summary of departmental activities and achievements during the fiscal year follows.

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Personnel	
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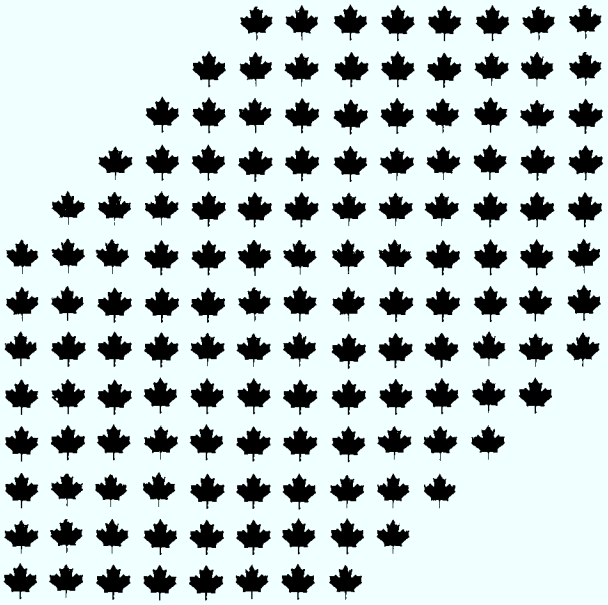
Bureau of Consumer Affairs



Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada

The Bureau of Consumer Affairs administers a number of programs that contribute to the integrity and viability of the Canadian economy. Standards are established and maintained for producers, traders and retailers in the interest of protecting and informing consumers by promoting fair dealing and orderliness in the marketplace.

The legislation administered by the Bureau includes the Hazardous Products Act, the Weights and Measures Act, the Electricity Inspection Act, the Gas Inspection Act, the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act, the Textile Labelling Act, the Precious Metals Marking Act and the National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act. A number of other acts are also administered in co-operation with other federal departments and other levels of government. These regulate graded agricultural products at the trade level and manufactured foods at all levels of trade. In addition, the Bureau is active in the area of consumer finance, especially credit legislation, consumer information and representation of consumer interests.

The Bureau is organized into six headquarters' branches — Consumer Services, Consumer Research and Evaluation, Product Safety, Consumer Products, Legal Metrology, and Management Services — and five regional directorates — Pacific, Prairie, Ontario, Québec and Atlantic. Services are available to Canadians through a total of 62 geographic locations in Canada. In general, the branches are responsible for the development of programs that are implemented by the regional directorates.

In 1980-81, the Bureau was allocated 1,024 person-years and a budget of $32,785,000. The major portion of these resources is committed to ensuring compliance with legislation administered by the Bureau. This is carried out through inspection, enforcement and trader information activities. Revenues for the year totalled $3,003,000.

Consumer Services

Consumer Services is responsible for programs of market intelligence, consumer information, resolving marketplace problems and funding support to consumer groups. Consumer Services has a total authorized headquarters' and regional strength of 88 person-years, with an annual operating budget of $3,644,000. The principal goal of Consumer Services is to assist consumers and to improve their effectiveness in the marketplace.

Complaints and Enquiries

Continued reliance was placed on the policy of trying to direct consumers to the most appropriate sources of assistance, rather than becoming directly involved in individual disputes. This policy has functioned adequately due to the good rapport and co-operation existing between Consumer Services and various concerned provincial agencies and consumer groups. Nevertheless, complaints and enquiries consumed about 25 per cent of Consumer Services' resources.

Market Intelligence and Problem Solving

Through the market intelligence program, Consumer Services ensures that the Bureau remains au courant with major consumer problems as they develop in the marketplace, so that appropriate and timely action can be taken. During the past year, Consumer Services continued to monitor the motor vehicle industry in response to product durability data and the implementation of the Anti-Corrosion Code. Consumer Services also participated in the on-going review of conditions leading to the eventual phasing out of leaded gasoline for motor vehicles. Assistance was given to the Canadian Direct Mail Marketing Association in the revision of its code of ethics aimed at ensuring equitable treatment of consumers.

Tax Rebate Discounting Act

The provisions of the Tax Rebate Discounting Act were applied during the year with Consumer Services as administrator, in co-operation with the Marketing Practices Branch of the Bureau of Competition Policy and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Five provinces and the Yukon have assumed responsibility for enforcing the legislation. The number of tax discounting businesses increased by 63 per cent over the previous fiscal year, while the volume of tax discounting transactions rose by 134 per cent to 15,623.

Departmental officials audited 83 per cent of discounters operating in the provinces of Ontario, Québec and New Brunswick, and participated in joint federal-provincial audits of Manitoba discounters. In one case, 57 charges were laid against a New Brunswick discounter, resulting in fines of $855. In other cases, two charges were laid under related provincial statutes resulting in fines of $1,250. Charges were laid in one case under the Criminal Code resulting in fines of $7,700.

Consumer Information

For the fourth consecutive summer, Food Talk '80, a departmental program, was funded under the Summer Youth Employment Program of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. Through this program, consumers are given information to help them get better value for their food dollar, while the participating youths receive a challenging and developmental experience that increases their future employment potential. Over a 13-week period, 17 projects were conducted employing a total of 79 youths.

The Binkly and Doinkel Product Safety Puppet Program was also funded under the Summer Youth Employment Program. By means of a puppet show, children between the ages of 3 and 8 are taught the meaning of the hazardous product symbols used on product labels. Approximately 8,000 puppet shows were given to 200,000 children through 15 projects employing a total of 45 youths. As well, in accordance with an agreement with the Council of Provincial Education Ministers, 400 Home Safe Home audio-visual kits in English and 600 in French were distributed free of charge to schools. These kits were used to teach the hazardous product symbols to elementary school children.

A total of 225,000 New Parents kits were distributed through hospitals, public health units and regional and field offices, to acquaint new parents with various topics concerning the safety of children in the home. The Food Basics Program was also continued by making 200 audio-visual kits available on a free-loan basis to groups interested in consumer food information.

Consumer Help Offices

The objective of the Consumer Help Offices Program is to make consumer services more readily available to disadvantaged people through the cooperation of local voluntary community associations. Funding of Consumer Help Offices is provided through contracts between the offices and the department. The following 14 offices were in operation as of March 31, 1981:

Britannia Community Services Centre, Vancouver, British Columbia
Humans on Welfare Society, Edmonton, Alberta
Community Service Centre, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
Society for the Involvement of Good Neighbours, Yorkton, Saskatchewan
Community Income Tax Service, Winnipeg, Manitoba
International Centre, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Downtown Community Citizens' Organization, Windsor, Ontario
Italian Immigrant Aid Society, Toronto, Ontario
Neighbourhood Information Centre, Toronto, Ontario
Ville Marie Social Services, Montréal, Québec
Centre d'information communautaire et de dépannage, Montréal, Québec
Women's Information and Referral Centre, Montréal, Québec
South End Tenants' Association, Saint-John, New Brunswick

Funding of Consumer Groups (1980-81)

The objective of the program is to foster the development of the consumer movement by making funds available to organizations whose activities promote the general interest and welfare of Canadian consumers. The following list summarizes the distribution of funds for 1980-81.

Contributions Program 1980-81

National — Regional

Consumers' Association of Canada	$280,200 6,800
Public Interest Advocacy Centre	165,000 13,200
Consumers' Association of Canada, Regulatory Industries Program	160,000
Automobile Protection Association	46,000
Fédération des associations coopératives d'économie familiale	35,000
Groupe de recherche en consommation Faculté de droit, Université de Montréal	25,000
Canadian Toy Testing Council	10,000
Transport 2000	10,000
Allergy Information Association	2,000
Total	$753,200

Local

Pacific

Consumers' Association of Canada, Whitehorse Branch	$ 6,000
East Kootenay Consumer Services Society	5,000
The Native Courtworker and Counselling Association of British Columbia	2,000
Nelson Community Services Society	2,000
Matsqui Abbotsford Community Services, Abbotsford	1,500
Vernon Social Planning Council	1,500
South Okanagan Civil Liberties Society	1,500
Mission Community Services Society	1,000
Chilliwack Community Services Society	1,000
Consumers' Association of Canada, British Columbia	1,000
Community Learning Centre Society of Fort St. John	1,000
Total	$23,500

Prairie

Consumers' Association of Canada, Yellowknife	$13,000
Family Money Management Counselling Service, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon	12,000
Welfare Rights Centre, Regina	10,900
Consumers' Association of Canada, Manitoba	9,000
Consumers' Association of Canada, Brandon	6,000
Consumers' Association of Canada, Calgary	5,800
Total	$56,700

Ontario

Peterborough Information Centre	$ 9,000
Oshawa Community Information Centre	8,500
Information Oxford, Woodstock	5,700
Community Information Centre Haldimand-Norfolk, Simcoe	5,000
Contact Telephone Information and Referral Centre, Midland	5,000
Information London	4,800
Timmins Credit Counselling Service	4,000
New Sudbury Community Service Centre	4,000
Elliot Lake Women's Group	3,500
Information Niagara, Niagara Falls	3,000
North End Information Service, Hamilton	3,000
Total	$55,500

Québec	
Association des consommateurs du Québec, Inc.	$ 5,000
Association des consommateurs du Québec, Inc. Québec Metropolitain	5,000
Association des consommateurs du Québec, Inc. Valleyfield	3,000
Regroupement des assistés sociaux des Iles, Inc.	3,000
Groupe de recherche en animation et planification économique, Notre-Dame-des-Laurentides	3,000
Association des consommateurs du Québec, Inc. La Tuque	2,000
Total	$21.000
Atlantic	
Catholic Family Services Bureau, Protestant Family Service Bureau, Credit Counselling Services, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	$14,000
Port Cities Counselling, Halifax, Nova Scotia	13,000
Centre de communication et d'information mobile, Bathurst, New Brunswick	12,000
Oromocto Information Service Centre Inc.	3,500
Total	$ 41,500
Total Local	$199,200
Total Contributions	$952,400

Consumer Research and Evaluation

The role of the Consumer Research and Evaluation Branch is to provide basic information and policy options covering the entire range of market transactions of interest to Canadian consumers. The Consumer Research and Evaluation Branch has a total authorized strength of 22 person-years, all situated in the National Capital Region with an annual operating budget of $1,316,000. In addition, $350,000 was made available to the Branch by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, for the purposes of consumer energy research.

During the year, a wide variety of consumer issues were studied, through more than 60 research contracts, as well as through the work of staff economists. In the major study areas of consumer financial issues, technological developments, and product/service warranties and liabilities, 42 research reports were received. Three reports were published, 11 are in the publication process, and 28 are under review. The subjects of the research reports under review include pensions, bankruptcies, life insurance and electronic funds transfer systems. It is anticipated that these reports will be published in 1981-82.

One of the published reports described the analysis of the national survey of consumer satisfaction/dissatisfaction and complaint behaviour. This has led to the initiation of a number of follow-up studies directed toward home repairs, automobile repairs, new house purchases, new car purchases and the disadvantaged consumer.

Studies have been initiated on the consumer problems arising from import restrictions on various products, including footwear, clothing, food, and automobiles. Papers were prepared on consumer problems in life insurance markets and on consumer information systems for the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Committee on Consumer Policy. Research support was provided for the Federal/Provincial Task Force on Consumer Legislative Programs, which is mandated to review problems and recommendations for the improvement of consumer warranties and product liabilities. Reseach support was also provided to the Federal/Provincial Task Force on Consumer Credit.

In the area of consumer energy conservation, a major study on energy consumption and conservation patterns of Canadians is currently being reviewed for early publication. Other studies initiated in this area include the use of conserving devices, the demand for urban transit and product characteristics that reduce energy use. This research is carried out under the aegis of the Interdepartmental Panel on Energy Research and Development.

In addition, research studies have been prepared for other activities within the Bureau to enhance and support new work areas or provide economic analyses and evaluations in support of on-going programs. Regular economic data and policy advice have been provided for use throughout the Bureau, including quarterly economic reviews of trends and forecasts in the marketplace relevant to consumers. Policy advocacy has been pursued with other government departments, using on-going research to support the consumer's position in the development of policy positions and decisions.

Product Safety

The Product Safety Branch ensures adequate standards of safety for products available in the marketplace and promotes consumer and trader understanding of health and safety hazards that may be associated with consumer products. The Branch has a total authorized headquarters' and regional strength of 88 person-years, with an annual operating budget of $2,616,000.

Concern with flammability, chemical hazards and the safety of products for children have continued to dominate Product Safety activities. Major regulatory activities conducted under the Hazardous Products Act during the past year covered bans on the use of urea formaldehyde foam insulation in view of potential health hazards, on certain products that are potential sources of airborne asbestos, and on an unsafe toy rocket. As well, regulations were introduced concerning the flammability

of mattresses, and those banning unsafe cigarette lighters came into effect. Regulations were also issued covering hockey face masks. The ban on 1.5-litre pop bottles was rescinded and replaced by regulations which allow for a plastic coating to minimize the dangers from flying glass.

A request was received for a Board of Review to examine the need and impact of the regulations banning unsafe cigarette lighters. Other boards of review were set up to examine the previously imposed ban on cellulose insulation and the ban on urea formaldehyde foam.

Work is under way to assess the need for regulatory activity concerning the potential flammability of tents, the hazards of solvent sniffing, tracing dangerous chemicals in ceramics, the safety of strollers, the safety of children's car seats, chimney cleaners, epoxy resins, life jackets, fireplace glass doors and infant bicycle seats.

Progress has been made toward the establishment of an information system as a basis for the identification, assessment and priorization of hazardous consumer products. The first formal step is the establishment of an accident reporting system, scheduled to be operational by the end of 1981-82.

One of the priorities of Product Safety is to harmonize Canadian regulations with international standards. Toward this end, the Product Safety Branch is participating in the work of the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Standards Organization (ISO). This activity includes Product Safety participation on the Canadian Advisory Committee to ISO on toy safety. A general review of existing Canadian regulations has also been initiated.

One very important aspect of the Product Safety program is the inspection and enforcement activities performed by regional staff. Not only do field inspectors assist with ensuring compliance with legislation, but the presence of Product Safety inspectors at the manufacturing and import levels provides an opportunity to monitor new product development and to maintain a close relationship with the business sector on hazardous product issues.

Consumer Products

The Consumer Products Branch is responsible for ensuring honest, accurate and adequate presentation of information in the preparation, labelling, packaging, advertising and sale of consumer goods. The Branch was formerly known as the Consumer Fraud Protection Branch. The Consumer Products Branch has a total authorized headquarters' and regional strength of 280 person-years, with an annual operating budget of $7,481,000.

The Branch administers five main program areas — Foods, Textiles, Precious Metals, Prepackaged Non-Foods, and Energuide — under several federal acts and regulations. Through agreement with the provinces, provincial acts and regulations concerning the grading and sale of agricultural products are also administered. In addition, a number of voluntary programs, such as the Care Labelling of Textile Articles and Canada Standard Size Garment Sizing, are administered.

Compliance programs are implemented by a regional staff whose activities include inspection at the manufacturing, import, wholesale and retail trade levels. The regional staff also conduct ongoing liaison with industry and consumers in an effort to resolve and prevent problems.

There are some 130,000 establishments in Canada that handle products affected by legislation administered by Consumer Products. In 1980-81, 42,000 establishment inspections were carried out, 63,000 complaints and enquiries originating from industry and consumers were processed, and 25,000 labels and advertisements were reviewed. Consumer and trader education programs were carried out for industry associations, consumer groups and the media by means of on-site education, seminars and workshops.

During the year, considerable effort was devoted to reviewing all regulations administered by Consumer Products to ensure that they are current and effective. Agreement was established with the Canadian Advertising Advisory Board to set up industry/government committees for the purpose of developing guidelines covering competitive food advertising. In co-operation with the Canadian Restaurant and Food Services Association, the Branch resolved a number of issues concerning misleading claims in restaurant menus. There was also a redirection and strengthening of the retail compliance for fish and fish products to resolve problems concerning the substitution of different fish species.

As well, the Precious Metals Regulations were revised to tighten purity standards, to be formally published in Part II of the Canada Gazette early in 1981-82. An amendment to Section 31 of the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Regulations was developed to allow consumers to distinguish between imported and domestically produced products. With the assistance of the National Research Council, the Branch developed criteria to assist in the review of performance claims made on labels of automotive additives.

A technical seminar for analysts from industry, universities and private laboratories was conducted in co-operation with the Product Safety Branch on the analysis of down and feather products, and the Canada Standard Size Regulations were revised to facilitate compliance on the part of manufacturers.

Legal Metrology

The Legal Metrology Branch is responsible for ensuring accurate measurement of goods, commodities and services; for defining the units of measure; and for approving weighing and measuring devices used in trade. The Branch has a total authorized headquarters' and regional strength of 505 person-years and an annual budget of $12,535,000. Legal Metrology consists of two major subactivities: Electricity and Gas, and Weights and Measures. Each subactivity has its own specialized inspection force distributed across Canada.

One major initiative taken in the past year was the negotiation of Canadian adherence to the International Organization for Legal Metrology, known as OIML — *Organisation internationale de Métrologie légale*. The Legal Metrology Branch will provide the secretariat for all federal departments with responsibilities in measurement, and for the measurement industry in Canada. Participation in OIML will greatly enhance the harmonization of standards and regulations with those of other countries, including the U.S.A. and members of the European community, which will in turn facilitate international trade.

Weights and Measures

During the year a total of 256,895 devices were inspected by the regional Weights and Measures inspection force — approximately 43 per cent of those now in service. With the objective of achieving maximum impact with limited resources, in recent years the emphasis has shifted from scheduled inspection on a fixed cycle to control inspection which deals with particular problem areas. This has not proved to be an adequate alternative in ensuring accuracy in trade measurement. Plans now call for a return to scheduled inspection.

The Legal Metrology laboratories approved 270 models of scales and volumetric meters after field and laboratory testing for use in Canada; the majority of these were fully electronic in design. Some 22,000 standards and pieces of test equipment were calibrated and certified for use by field staff, other departments and industry.

In co-operation with industry and consumer representatives, regulations were redrafted to provide for an orderly and fair program of metric conversion of retail food scales. These regulations were scheduled for prepublication in Part I of the Canada Gazette early in 1981-82. Changes were made to the Weights and Measures Act, through the Statute Law Amendment Act, to strengthen the section dealing with odometer tampering and to improve the efficiency of the conduct of device inspections. Regulations concerning the weighing of precious metals were redrafted to reflect the much increased value of these commodities, and were published in June 1980. No general review of the Weights and Measures Regulations was undertaken since this will be required after Canada becomes a member of OIML to ensure proper compatibility with international practices and standards.

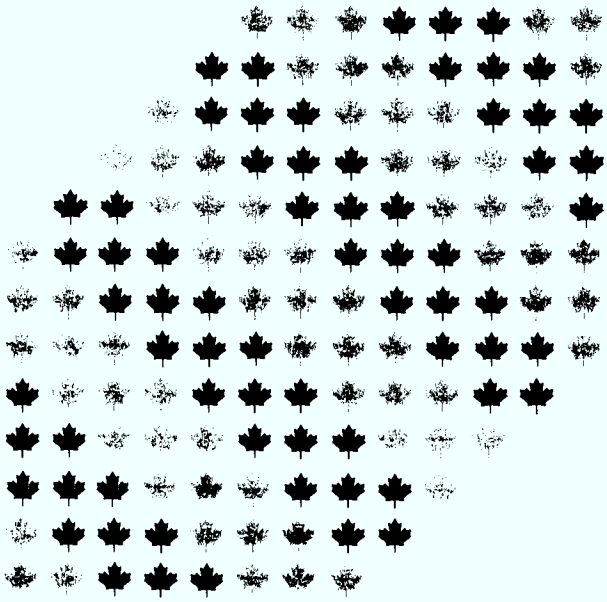
Electricity and Gas

A total of 2,826,034 electricity and gas meters were inspected by regional Electricity and Gas inspection forces during the year, an increase of 20 per cent over fiscal year 1979-80. As a result of the dispute process, the intervention of Electricity and Gas inspectors resulted in the resolution of inequitable billings totalling $3,143,316, an increase of 65 per cent, reflecting both the increasing value of energy and an increased concern for value for money.

The Legal Metrology laboratories approved 112 new models of electricity and gas meters for use in Canada and 1,082 measurement standards were calibrated for use by inspection staff.

New legislation was introduced to permit the accreditation of qualifying industry meter shops to verify their own devices subject to departmental audit. While this legislation was not dealt with by Parliament, work continued on the drafting and refinement of associated regulations, and discussion continued with industry on the policies and procedures for the implementation of accreditation. In view of the new legislation, there was no general review undertaken of the regulations under the existing legislation.

Bureau of Corporate Affairs



Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada

The Bureau administers a group of federal laws and regulations that constitute part of the general legal framework in which all economic activity takes place. These laws encompass the fields of bankruptcy, corporation law, and intellectual property, which covers patents, copyright, trade marks, industrial design and timber marking. Each law contributes in its own field to a general orderliness in the conduct of business affairs.

The Bureau has sustained considerable research effort over a period of years to examine and evaluate the economic and social effects of these laws and to bring forth proposals for much needed legislative reform. Though a great deal has been accomplished, the ultimate goal of modernization of the laws still remains largely to be realized.

The Bureau of Corporate Affairs consists of the Bankruptcy Branch, Corporations Branch, the Directorate of Intellectual Property which comprises the Patents Branch, Trade Marks Branch and the Copyright and Industrial Design Branch, and the Research and International Affairs Branch.

Bankruptcy

The Bankruptcy Branch is the administrative designation for the Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy. The Superintendent simultaneously holds the position of Director, Bankruptcy Branch. As of March 31, 1981, his duties entailed the supervision of 15 offices across the country and of the head office located at departmental headquarters in Hull, Québec.

The Superintendent of Bankruptcy, in exercising his jurisdiction over the bankruptcy and insolvency activity, performs a prime role in the promotion of confidence in and the protection of the integrity of the credit system of Canada. This is accomplished through the regulation of the insolvency process, the licensing of trustees in bankruptcy, the investigation of the conduct of bankrupts for possible offences under the Bankruptcy Act and/or the Criminal Code and the maintenance and dissemination of general and statistical information on insolvencies.

During the 1980-81 fiscal year, 28,800 bankruptcies and 378 proposals (arrangements with creditors) were accepted for filing by Branch officers, called Official Receivers, who appointed trustees to administer them. This total included 21,866 consumer bankruptcies with aggregate assets of approximately $139,615,150 and estimated liabilities of $437,627,500. For the 6,934 business bankruptcies, declared assets amounted to $300,653,650 and liabilities to $842,089,300.

In the course of regulating the insolvency process, the Bankruptcy Branch administers three operational programs: Compliance, Creditor Services and Debtor Services.

Compliance

The Compliance program constitutes the enforcement program of the Bankruptcy Branch and is designed to assure the general public that the propriety of the bankruptcy process is closely monitored and that corrective action is taken whenever warranted. Officials of the Branch examine bankrupts under oath and conduct enquiries into complaints and allegations of offences or irregularities committed either before or after the declaration of bankruptcy. Substantiated complaints are sent to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for further investigation and prosecution action if so warranted.

Creditor Services

The Creditor Services Program is designed to promote a high standard of performance and professional conduct on the part of all trustees in bankruptcy and to maximize the return of money to creditors. Trustee supervision is accomplished by licensing trustees, setting standards of performance, carrying out both performance and financial audits of trustees' operations on a regular and an ad hoc basis and through provision of remedial assistance to individual trustees to upgrade their standard of file administration. In serious cases of nonprofessional conduct or of maladministration, disciplinary measures such as licence restriction or licence cancellation may be taken against those trustees whose conduct warrants such action.

Consistent with the objectives of the Creditor Services Program is the issuance of an annual amendment to the Payment Guidelines contained in Information Statement No. 8, The Referral of Consumer Bankruptcy Applicants to Private Sector Trustees. The Payment Guidelines are used for determining the amount of surplus income that should be paid voluntarily to the trustee. This represents an attempt to balance the reasonable needs of the bankrupt and his/her dependents with the rightful expectations of the creditors. The guideline is based on the principle of the bankrupt paying 50 per cent of his net income above the Senate Committee Poverty Lines.

As of March 31, 1981, the Bankruptcy Branch was responsible for the supervision of 496 individual trustees and 71 corporate trustees. The National Auditing Group of the Branch, with six auditors, conducted 76 cyclical audits, 35 financial audits and three special audits for cases involving serious irregularities. There were several disciplinary actions taken against trustees during this fiscal year.

Debtor Services

The Debtor Services Program monitors the availability of bankruptcy services for the consumer debtor to ensure that all individuals who are in genuine need of bankruptcy services have access to them, notwithstanding their ability to pay the fees of a trustee in bankruptcy.

Consumer debtors are able to avoid declaration of bankruptcy by making a Consolidation Order under Part X of the Bankruptcy Act. This section, known as the Orderly Payment of Debts, authorizes consolidation orders to facilitate payment of debts over a three-year period without creditor

harassment and wage garnishments. With this method, the debtor does not lose his assets as would occur under bankruptcy proceedings, although a secured creditor may elect at any time to realize upon his security. This part of the Bankruptcy Act is in force only in those provinces that have requested the federal government to proclaim it in force. To date, they are British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. During the fiscal year, there were 1,052 Consolidation Orders made by the courts of these six provinces with a total of approximately $4.5 million being distributed to registered creditors.

The Bankruptcy Branch also operates training programs on bankruptcy for representatives from the business and credit communities, and conducts informational presentations and seminars for various groups and the general public. These training programs are available in all regions of the country and their content and presentation is geared to the audience addressed. During the fiscal year, training officers of the Bankruptcy Branch conducted some 100 training seminars/courses with over 3,000 persons attending.

Bill C-12 was introduced into the House of Commons on April 16, 1980, and after first reading was reviewed by the Senate Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce. The Report of the Senate Committee was issued on July 6, 1980.

Table 1

	Total Estates	Total Assets $	Total Liabilities $	Total Deficiency $
Newfoundland	237	3,741,350	6,930,500	3,189,150
Nova Scotia	714	11,568,650	29,345,250	17,776,600
Prince Edward Island	43	658,600	1,827,500	1,168,900
New Brunswick	235	7,144,550	11,180,500	4,035,950
Québec	9,244	218,449,800	527,464,700	309,014,900
Ontario	13,769	200,953,750	587,405,350	386,451,600
Manitoba	1,042	23,844,850	45,166,000	21,321,150
Saskatchewan	462	11,772,150	22,712,000	10,939,850
Alberta	1,844	41,127,700	100,268,500	59,140,800
British Columbia	1,573	48,733,300	147,109,000	98,375,700
Northwest Territories	6	140,700	357,500	216,800
Yukon	9	14,900	190,000	175,100
Canada	29,178	568,150,300	1,479,956,800	911,806,500

Table 2

	Total Estates	Total Assets $	Total Liabilities $	Total Deficiency $
Newfoundland	208	1,301,250	3,276,500	1,975,250
Nova Scotia	579	4,345,500	12,151,250	7,805,750
Prince Edward Island	29	225,950	588,000	362,050
New Brunswick	172	1,281,100	3,550,000	2,268,900
Québec	6,389	23,098,300	90,008,600	66,910,300
Ontario	10,970	81,936,550	259,231,650	177,295,100
Manitoba	852	6,960,950	19,310,000	12,349,050
Saskatchewan	321	5,563,250	9,482,500	3,919,250
Alberta	1,339	11,609,050	26,362,500	14,753,450
British Columbia	998	3,283,250	13,604,000	10,320,750
Northwest Territories	2	350	7,500	7,150
Yukon	5	9,650	55,000	45,350
Canada	21,866	139,615,150	437,627,500	298,012,350

Table 3

	Total Estates	Total Assets $	Total Liabilities $	Total Deficiency $
Newfoundland	29	2,440,100	3,654,000	1,213,900
Nova Scotia	112	5,343,350	14,639,000	9,295,650
Prince Edward Island	11	307,300	909,000	601,700
New Brunswick	42	3,970,250	6,151,000	2,181,250
Québec	2,725	121,994,000	344,256,100	222,262,100
Ontario	2,731	104,169,400	313,164,700	208,995,300
Manitoba	176	9,109,250	17,919,500	8,810,250
Saskatchewan	137	5,934,900	13,009,500	7,074,600
Alberta	499	26,996,150	66,342,500	39,346,350
British Columbia	466	20,243,350	61,558,500	41,315,150
Northwest Territories	4	140,350	350,000	209,650
Yukon	4	5,250	135,000	129,750
Canada	6,934	300,653,650	842,089,300	541,435,650

Table 4

	Total Proposals	Total Assets $	Total Liabilities $	Total Deficiency $
Newfoundland	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	23	1,879,800	2,555,000	675,200
Prince Edward Island	3	125,350	330,500	205,150
New Brunswick	21	1,893,200	1,479,000	(414,200)
Québec	130	73,357,500	93,200,000	19,842,500
Ontario	68	14,847,800	15,009,000	161,200
Manitoba	14	7,774,650	7,936,500	161,850
Saskatchewan	4	274,000	220,000	(54,000)
Alberta	6	2,522,500	7,563,500	5,041,000
British Columbia	109	25,206,700	71,946,500	46,739,800
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0
Canada	378	127,881,500	200,240,000	72,358,500

Corporations

The Corporations Branch administers several federal acts, including the Canada Corporations Act, the Canada Business Corporations Act, the Boards of Trade Act, the Canada Cooperative Associations Act, the Trade Unions Act and the Pension Fund Societies Act. The Branch also issues documents under such federal statutes as the Trust Companies Act, the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, the Investment Companies Act and the Railway Act.

With the exception of financial intermediaries, all federal business corporations, including investment and small loan companies, are incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act, effective December 15, 1975. Until December 1980, when Part I of the old Canada Corporations Act was repealed, the Branch administered corporations subject to either act. This policy of gradual implementation of the new act resulted in transition from old to new legislation with minimal pressure and inconvenience.

A total of 8,554 corporations were dissolved for failure to file the required Articles of Continuance pursuant to the Canada Business Corporations Act. Of these, 52 have applied and received Certificates of Revival.

Part II of the Canada Corporations Act still applies to the establishment and functioning of all federal charitable and membership associations. Proposed new legislation governing this area, Bill C-10, an Act Respecting Canadian Non-Profit Corporations, was introduced in the House on April 10, 1980. Once this law becomes effective, a five-year transition period will again be allowed.

Activities

The Branch maintains in computerized form records of over 1,800,000 businesses, 100,227 of which were federally incorporated as of March 1981. During 1980-81, the Branch incorporated 19,028 corporations pursuant to the Canada Business Corporations Act.

The Branch has installed a corporate name and trade mark data base and search system in a private computer service bureau. All name reservations must now be made through private search houses that access the system from remote terminals across Canada.

In 1980-81, the Branch responded to 44,643 enquiries and provided 22,564 copies of documents. A total of 11,611 certified copies were prepared as well as 4,590 certificates of compliance. The Branch also reviewed applications for exemption from certain statutory requirements, investigated complaints involving federal companies and reviewed statutory filings to ensure compliance with the legislation and with accompanying regulations.

The Branch published monthly, in the *Canada Corporations Bulletin*, details of the Branch's major activities.

Documents Issued

	1979-80	1980-81
Canada Corporations Act		
Letters Patent granted Part II	370	434
Amalgamation Agreements	33	18
Supplementary Letters Patent granted	229	145
Certificate of Acceptance for Surrender of charter	284	214
Canada Business Corporations Act		
Certification of Incorporation	19,245	19,028
Certificates of Continuance	3,556	8,202
Certificates of Discontinuance (Export)	116	174
Certificates of Amalgamation	233	276
Certificates of Amendments	5,146	7,377
Certificates of Dissolution	228	417
Certificates of Import Continuance	283	304
Boards of Trade Act		
Boards of Trade Registered	22	13
Canada Cooperative Association Act		
Certificates of Incorporation	7	4
Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act		
Letters Patent granted	2	8
Loans Companies Act		
Letters Patent granted	3	2

Documents Processed

	1979-80	1980-81
Canada Corporations Act		
Canada Business Corporations Act		
Annual Summaries and returns submitted*	32,966	46,016
By-laws submitted (CCA)	402	377
Prospectuses	95	107
Insider Reports	5,286	5,922
Proxy Information Circulars	517	400
Take-over bids	14	20
Financial statements submitted	4,361	3,747
Complaints	38	15
Exemption Orders	303	405

*Includes annual returns submitted under Boards of Trade Act

Intellectual Property

The Intellectual Property Directorate comprises the Patent Office, the Trade Marks Office, and the Copyright and Industrial Design Office. Besides contributing to the orderly conduct of business, intellectual property laws provide economic incentives intended to encourage the creation and dissemination of new ideas.

In return for similar privileges to Canadians, Canada grants intellectual property rights to the citizens of foreign countries under several international conventions, adhered to by most of the industrialized and developing countries. Much of the work of the Directorate, in administering Canada's intellectual property laws, consists of examining applications for the granting of intellectual property rights filed by Canadians and the citizens of over 60 countries around the world.

Reflecting the international scope of intellectual property, the Directorate co-operates with other industrialized countries, under the auspices of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), in helping developing countries to establish intellectual property offices and in providing training in their administration. The Directorate also co-operates in international programs that facilitate the exchange of documentation and statistical data to make patented technology accessible to developing countries, and by sharing information on the development of computerized information storage and search systems.

Fiscal 1980-81 was an active year for the Directorate in international co-operation. During the year the Directorate completed in-house training programs for a number of representatives of the People's Republic of China and of the Government of Thailand, and also conducted a seminar in Bangkok on patents for inventions and designs. Information on recent accomplishments in the reduction of backlogs, the applications of word processing equipment and computerized production of the *Patent Office Record* and the *Trade Marks Journal* were shared with officials of the United States Patent and Trade Mark Office. Officers of the Patent Office represented Canada at meetings in Geneva of various working groups of the World Intellectual Property Organization, such as the Working Group on Search Information.

Patents

The Patent Office administers the Patent Act and Patent Rules, and grants patents for new and often unusual inventions. Examination of patent applications involves a search for novelty, a decision regarding patentability and verification of compliance with procedural requirements.

The inventor or owner of a patent has the right to exclude others from making, using or selling the invention in Canada for 17 years from the date of the grant.

The Office publishes the *Patent Office Record*, a weekly magazine providing details of all Canadian patents granted during the previous week. It also maintains a search room and library where the public may obtain information concerning Canadian and foreign patents.

In 1980-81, the Office dealt with an average of 463 requests for information daily. The number of search enquiries from patent agents and the public totalled 3,368, down from 3,525 enquiries last year.

The complete Patent Office file of 1,092,750 issued patents is organized in technological classes which are constantly reviewed, revised or extended as different technologies emerge or as new combinations of known technologies are developed. By March 31, 1981, the file consisted of 340 main classes of technology, which were then condensed into 35,081 subclasses. During the year, three classes consisting of 313 subclasses were completely revised, 623 new subclasses were established and 372 old subclasses were abolished in the partial revision of existing classes.

In the past 10 years, 265,087 applications were filed and 231,036 patents were issued.

The following table summarizes the transactions of the Patent Office during the past two years.

Transactions of the Patent Office

	1979-80	1980-81
Caveats registered	179	151
Application for patents	24,347	25,431
Applications restored under Section 75 after failure to pay final fee	106	129
Applications reinstated under Section 32 after abandonment for failure to reply to an official action	129	83
Examiner's Reports	28,431	21,045
Applications allowed	24,354	23,525
Applications forfeited	407	653
Patents issued (for 17 years)	22,872	24,146
Patents reissued	22	19
Patents issued under Public Servants Inventions Act	75	76
Assignments recorded	21,993	19,662
Petitions for a compulsory licence under Sections 41 and 67	33	33
Duly Registered Patent Agents	1,645	1,615
Canadian Resident Agents	286	296
Canadian Firms	68	63
Non-resident	1,291	1,256

The Patent Appeal Board reviews final rejections of applications for the grant of patents and for the registration of industrial designs. The Board may hold formal hearings as part of the review procedure. The following table summarizes the rejections reviewed for the past two years.

	1979-80	1980-81
Rejections referred to Board	185	124
Rejections affirmed	84	83
Rejections reversed	45	28
Disposal without formal decision	29	28
Hearings held	70	66
Before the Board	200	176
Decisions published in the *Patent Office Record*		
full	25	8
part	14	13
Rejections affirmed	4	2
Rejections reversed	0	3
Hearings held	2	3

The Patent Appeal Board is also responsible for assisting the Commissioner of Patents in the exercise of his statutory powers to grant compulsory licences of patents. Under Section 41(3) of the Patent Act, licences may be granted to manufacture foods, and under Section 41(4) to manufacture or import medicines. Under Section 67, licences may be granted if the invention is not worked in Canada or for other abuses as defined in Section 67. The Board's activities for the past two years under these sections of the Act are summarized in the following table.

	1979-80	1980-81
Applications received	2	0
Licences granted	0	0
Applications pending	2	2
Applications received	29	52
Licences granted	22	17
Licences refused	0	1
Applications withdrawn	6	0
Applications pending	39	73
Applications received	2	4
Licences granted	0	0
Licences refused	0	1
Applications withdrawn	4	0
Applications pending	6	9

The Board is further responsible for the processing of applications for compensation from the government when it or its agencies use patented inventions. Currently six are pending. No disposals occurred in 1980-81.

Under Section 45 of the Patent Act the Commissioner must determine which applicant should be granted a patent when more than one party files for a patent for the same invention. The Appeal Board is responsible for the processing of these determinations. The following table summarizes this activity.

	1979-80	1980-81
Conflicts Referred to the Board	Not reported	22
Conflicts Disposed	Not reported	25
Conflicts Before the Board	Not reported	4

This Office administers the Copyright Act, Industrial Design Act, Timber Marking Act and their regulations.

Copyright exists immediately upon the creation of every original literary, artistic, dramatic or musical work. It extends normally for the life of the creator or author, and 50 years thereafter. Registration is voluntary and a certificate of registration issued by the Office is prima facie proof before the courts that copyright in the work belongs to the person in whose name the work is registered.

The outward appearance of an article of manufacture — its shape, pattern or ornamentation — may be registered as an industrial design. Registration of a new design under the Industrial Design Act gives the registered owner sole rights to use the design in Canada for a period of five years, renewable for one further period of five years.

The Timber Marking Act provides for the registration of marks to identify the ownership of timber floated down inland waterways in Ontario, New Brunswick and Québec.

The following chart summarizes the transactions of the Copyright and Industrial Design Office during the last two fiscal years.

Applications received	7,678	7,481
Copyrights registered	7,521	7,157
Assignments recorded	280	282

Industrial Design		
Applications received	1,818	1,707
Designs Registered	1,544	1,313
Registrations renewed	283	340
Assignments recorded	369	232
Timber Marks		
Applications received	0	0
Assignments recorded	0	0
Marks registered	0	0
Reports on applications re Copyright, Industrial Designs and Timber Marks	2,761	2,428
Certified copies of Copyrights, Industrial Designs and Timber Marks	1,439	1,854

Trade Marks

The Trade Marks Office is responsible for the administration of the Trade Marks Act. Applications for trade marks are examined and proceed to registration unless the mark applied for is an apt word for use by all traders or confusingly similar to marks already registered in Canada, in which event the application is refused. A newly registered mark remains on the register for an initial period of 15 years. Before a trade mark is licensed an application for registered user should be applied for at the Trade Marks Office.

Trade mark applications are advertised in the weekly issues of the *Trade Marks Journal* to enable persons to oppose any marks that they feel may interfere with their existing rights. The Office maintains a search room for the public to refer to its registers and indexes of registered marks and users.

The following table summarizes the Office's transactions over the past two years.

	1979-80	1980-81
Transactions of the Trade Mark Office		
Trade mark applications filed	14,448	16,126
Trade mark applications advertised	16,327	16,799
Trade mark registrations	9,905	15,462
Registered user applications filed	2,696	4,922
Number of trade marks governed by registered user applications (registered and pending)	11,714	13,875
Registered users registered in respect of trade marks	18,403	12,683
Registered user registrations cancelled in respect of trade marks	4,797	3,277
Transfer applications filed	9,186	10,097
Transfers registered	9,283	8,660
Trade mark registrations renewed	3,659	3,192
Trade mark registrations expunged	3,976	3,524
Amendments entered on the register	5,379	1,985
Copies prepared	458,737	444,176
Duly registered trade mark agents	6,268	6,611
Oppositions filed	488	1,043

Statistical Supplement

Patents, trade marks, copyright and industrial designs are viewed as important economic instruments to be harmonized with other essential elements of Canada's long-range economic policies and objectives. Studies of the costs, trends and users of intellectual property are therefore undertaken regularly by the Directorate. During the year, the following statistical information was compiled.

	1979-80	1980-81
Patents Granted		
To individuals	2,712	2,890
To companies	20,144	21,199
To individuals and companies jointly	38	57
To inventors or legal representatives	2,530	2,679
To assignees	20,231	21,302
To assignees and inventors jointly	133	165
One inventor claimed	12,280	12,741
Two or more inventors claimed	10,614	11,405
In French	531	542

Residence of Inventors for Patents Granted

	1979-80	1980-81
Canada		
Alberta	141	151
British Columbia	137	135
Manitoba	34	42
New Brunswick	6	8
Newfoundland	1	5
Nova Scotia	15	14
Ontario	731	773
Prince Edward Island	1	1
Québec	361	350
Saskatchewan	21	47
Yukon and Northwest Territories	2	0
Total	1,450	1,526
Foreign Countries	1979-80	1980-81
Argentina	3	4
Australia	129	157
Austria	137	121
Bahamas	2	2
Barbados	1	0
Belgium	160	169
Bermuda	1	0
Brazil	9	5
Bulgaria	13	11
Chile	1	0
Colombia	0	1
Czechoslovakia	29	8
Denmark	79	75
Egypt	0	2

Finland	86	132
France	989	1,077
Germany, Democratic Republic of	0	3
Germany, Federal Republic of	1,794	1,900
Greece	3	4
Haiti	0	1
Hong Kong	4	4
Hungary	50	37
Iceland	1	0
India	7	7
Iran	1	0
Iraq	1	0
Ireland	7	15
Israel	29	32
Italy	337	343
Jamaica	2	1
Japan	1,697	1,844
Korea, Republic of	4	1
Liechtenstein, Principality of	5	3
Luxembourg	22	21
Malaysia	0	1
Mexico	8	16
Monaco	2	3
Netherlands	410	439
New Zealand	28	25
Nigeria	2	0
Norway	63	76
Panama	1	0
Peru	0	3
Philippines	4	0
Poland	18	24
Portugal	2	0
Puerto Rico	1	2
Romania	5	2
South Africa, Republic of	63	58
Soviet Union	100	164
Spain	40	27
Sweden	456	488
Switzerland	587	608
Taiwan	4	11
Trinidad	2	0
United Kingdom	1,169	1,164
United States of America	12,869	13,521
Uruguay	1	0
Venezuela	1	1
Yugoslavia	5	5
Total	21,444	22,620

Residence of Inventors for Applications Filed

	1979-80	1980-81
Canada		
Alberta	139	173
British Columbia	168	227
Manitoba	44	56
New Brunswick	10	19
Newfoundland	4	13
Nova Scotia	11	20
Ontario	840	1,082
Prince Edward Island	2	1
Québec	376	522
Saskatchewan	54	50
Yukon	0	1
Total	1,648	2,164
Foreign Countries	1979-80	1980-81
Algeria	0	6
Argentina	10	9
Australia	215	288
Austria	163	209
Bahamas	1	5
Bangladesh	0	2
Belgium	190	212
Bermuda	3	0
Brazil	10	4
Bulgaria	7	10
Colombia	2	0
Costa Rica	0	2
Cuba	1	1
Cyprus	0	1
Czechoslovakia	16	17
Denmark	84	90
Finland	125	125
France	1,073	1,434
Germany, Democratic Republic	5	5
Germany, Federal Republic of	2,006	2,451
Greece	3	6
Hong Kong	10	5
Hungary	46	101
Iceland	1	2
India	4	6
Indonesia	1	1
Iran	1	0
Ireland	21	24
Isle of Man	1	0
Israel	37	42
Italy	453	489
Jamaica	2	0
Japan	1,911	2,440
Jersey	4	0
Korea, Republic of	8	11
Liechstenstein, Principality of	3	11
Luxembourg	21	31
Malaysia	1	1
Mexico	12	17
Monaco	4	1
Netherlands	458	697
New Guinea	0	1
New Zealand	41	35
Nigeria	0	4
Norway	52	72
Philippines	1	1
Poland	25	17
Portugal	4	2
Puerto Rico	2	1
Romania	0	1
Saudi Arabia	3	0
Singapore	1	0
South Africa, Republic of	87	105
Soviet Union	147	161
Spain	35	41
Sweden	495	594
Switzerland	627	731

Taiwan	31	32
Tanzania	1	0
Tunisia	0	6
Turkey	1	0
United Kingdom	1,291	1,413
United States of America	12,931	11,214
Venezuela	4	2
Yugoslavia	7	6
Zimbabwe	0	1
Total	22,699	23,267

Subject Matter of Invention

	% of Total Patents Issued	Number of Patents Issued
Human Necessities		
Agriculture	2.14	517
Foodstuffs and Tobacco	1.61	389
Personal and Domestic Articles	2.34	565
Health and Amusement	3.98	961
Performing Operations		
Separating and Mixing	6.36	1,536
Shaping	8.83	2,132
Printing	1.17	283
Transporting	7.95	1,920
Chemistry and Metallurgy		
Chemistry	21.87	5,281
Metallurgy	3.82	922
Textiles and Paper		
Textiles and Flexible Materials not otherwise provided for	3.24	782
Paper	1.24	299
Fixed Constructions		
Building	2.65	640
Mining	1.18	285
Mechanical Engineering; Lighting; Heating; Weapons; Blasting		
Engines and Pumps	1.96	473
Engineering in General	4.20	1,014
Lighting and Heating	3.43	828
Weapons; Blasting	0.25	60
Physics		
Instruments	11.64	2,810
Nucleonics	0.21	51
Electricity		
Electricity	9.93	2,398
	100.00	24,146

Receipts and Expenditures

	1979-80	1980-81
Patents		
Revenue	$11,865,320.65	$12,307,559.00
Expenditures	8,121,000.00	10,090,559.00
Deficit	–	–
Surplus	3,744,320.65	2,217,000.00
Copyright, Industrial Designs and Timber Marks		
Revenue	439,198.55	445,782.00
Expenditures	322,591.46	364,366.00
Surplus	116,607.00	81,416.00

Twenty-five Leading Patentees (in alphabetical order)

	1980
Bayer Aktiengesellschaft	195
Caterpillar Tractor Co.	137
Ciba-Geigy A.G.	258
Dow Chemical of Canada	97
E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	151
Eastman Kodak Co.	106
Exxon Research and Engineering Co.	132
General Electric Co.	339
General Motors Corp.	116
Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft	251
Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.	116
International Business Machines Corp.	358
Matshushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd.	90
Nissan Motor Company Ltd.	87
N.V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken	261
Proctor & Gamble Co.	99
R.C.A. Corp.	128
Shell Canada Limited	83
Siemens Aktiengesellschaft	92
Sony Corp.	137
Texaco Development Corp.	91
Union Carbide Corp.	182
Western Electric Company	174
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	246
Xerox Corp.	153

Research and International Affairs

The Research and International Affairs Branch is responsible for the Bureau's legislative revision, the economic and legal research associated with this process and the overall evaluation of the efficacy of the legislation. As well, the Branch is responsible for monitoring international developments and for negotiating treaties to which Canada adheres in those areas falling within the jurisdiction of the Bureau. Responsibilities also extend to include national securities legislation which could result from a recently published governmental study of the securities market in Canada.

During 1980-81, work continued on revision of the four intellectual property acts. In the area of patents, approval was granted by Cabinet for the Department of Justice to begin drafting a patent law revision bill in co-operation with Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada. This is currently in progress. Cabinet approval was also obtained to draft a bill related to trade marks, a first version of which was received from the Department of Justice in October 1980. The department is currently awaiting scheduling for introduction in the House of Commons.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Copyright Law Revision, chaired by the Director of Research and International Affairs, met throughout 1980-81. During this time, six papers were prepared on various aspects of copyright revision. Two of those were underaken by outside consultants and were presented for consideration by the Committee.

The first of 15 research papers to be published in the Copyright Revision Series, "Copyright Obligations for Cable Television: Pros & Cons," was published in 1980. Remaining studies are scheduled for release in 1981-82. As well, the research paper "Term of Copyright Protection in Canada: Present and Proposed" was published in the *Canadian Patent Reporter*. Section 19 of the Copyright Act was amended under the provisions of the Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act to provide an exemption for the print handicapped.

The economic section of the draft study on industrial design was sent to an outside consultant to be edited and reworked. In addition, final editing was carried out on the legal portions of the working paper, scheduled for release during 1981-82.

Internationally, the Branch continued preparing for the second session of the Diplomatic Conference on Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, to which Canada is a member. This included preparation of instructions for the Canadian delegation, and participation at Group 'B' meetings held in advance of the Diplomatic Conference. It also entailed updating instructions for the Canadian Delegation attending the Conference.

During fiscal 1980-81, the department's Newly Updated Automated Name Search System (NUANS), which is used in corporate name searches, was further developed and expanded, and a study was undertaken to examine its adaptability to trade marks.

The Proposals for a Securities Market Law for Canada, released in November 1979, were received favourably within the financial community. Provincial and foreign governments expressed a keen interest in, as well as borrowing heavily from, the proposals.

The Proposals for a Securities Market Law for Canada are still being discussed. In the light of the many changes in provincial and foreign securities laws and regulations, these are being reviewed for possible inclusions or alterations to the rules and regulations as they are presently formulated.

Economic Analysis

During fiscal 1980-81, the Economic Analysis Division of the Branch initiated an empirical study of the magnitude of wage earner claims and losses in bankruptcy. This was done in co-ordination with the activities of the Minister's Committee examining this same issue. At the same time, an initial survey and assessment of the theoretical and empirical literature on business failures and bailouts was begun.

The Gillen, Jenkins and Riddell model of patent-related profitability was referred to Professors Al Jenkins and David Gillen of the University of Alberta for testing with independent U.S. data.

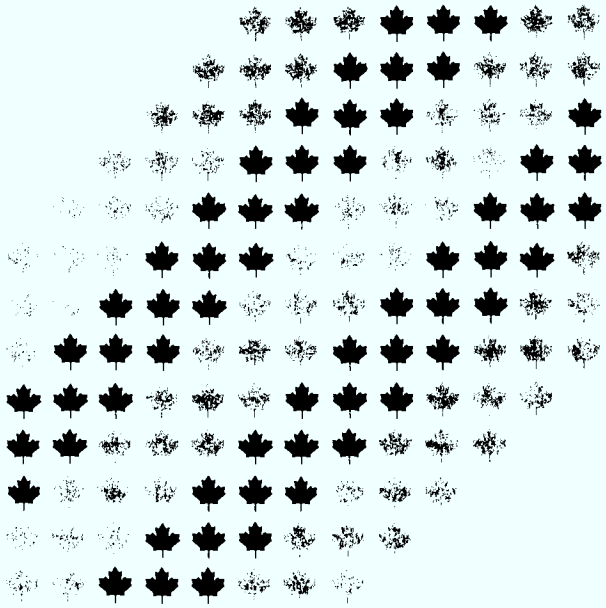
Commissioned studies for the Division included a comprehensive study of the welfare economics of the Canadian trade mark system, a study of artificial extension of patent term by Professors Jim McRae and Francis Tapon of the University of Windsor, and a comparison of American and Canadian wholesale pharmaceutical prices by David Fowler of the McGill School of Business.

Studies and papers originating in the Branch by E.D. Ellis included "Canadian Patent Data Base," presented to the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Science Indicators Conference 1980 and published in the *Journal of World Patent Information*; and "An Application of the Dominant Firm Model to the Diazepam Market," presented to the Canadian Economic Association in June 1980 and currently being expanded to be published at a later date. Also begun by Mr. Ellis during the fiscal year and still in progress are two papers entitled "Patent Reseach Strategy for Small Developed Economies," and "Measurement of Transfer of Technology Using Patent Statistics."

During the year, the Division provided extensive patent data to École des Hautes Études Commerciales in Montréal, where it is currently engaged in projects with several researchers. Co-operative effort was also undertaken with the United States Office of Technology Assessment and Forecast in a project to study patenting activity of firms foreign to the Canadian-American market.

The Division's computerized patent data base, PATDAT, was augmented during fiscal 1980-81 and now contains information on 145,000 patents, including all patents issued in 1978, 1979 and 1980.

Bureau of Competition Policy



Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada

The Bureau's primary responsibility is to administer the Combines Investigation Act. The Director of Investigation and Research, who is also the Assistant Deputy Minister for Competition Policy, has powers to conduct investigations into suspected violations of the Act. Among the prohibited trade practices he examines are combinations in restraint of trade, mergers and monopolies detrimental to the public interest, anticompetitive behaviour such as price maintenance and price discrimination, and misleading advertising. In addition, certain trade practices like refusal to deal, tied selling and exclusive dealing, while not prohibited, are reviewable before the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. In accordance with the Act, the Director refers the results of enquiries into suspected violations of the Act to either the Attorney General of Canada, who determines if charges should be laid, or, for decisions related to reviewable trade practices, to the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission.

Conspiracy in Restraint of Trade, Merger, Monopoly and Price Maintenance
Under the Act's provisions respecting price maintenance and conspiracy in restraint of trade, merger and monopoly, the courts considered 39 cases. Of these, six were initiated during the year and 33 were carried over from previous years.

Of the total number of cases, 13 related to conspiracy under Section 32, one to bid-rigging under Section 32.2, three to predatory pricing under Section 34, and 22 to price maintenance under Section 38.

Fourteen proceedings were concluded during the year. Fines totalling $209,000 were imposed. A further $625,000 in fines imposed by the courts related to cases under appeal. Five of the concluded cases related to conspiracy under Section 32 of the Act. One resulted in a conviction and the imposition of fines and the other four resulted in non-convictions. In one case, related to predatory pricing under Section 34, charges were withdrawn. The remaining eight cases concluded during the year related to price maintenance under Section 38 of the Act. Five of these resulted in convictions and fines and three resulted in non-convictions.

Twenty-five proceedings were still before the courts as of March 31, 1981.

Misleading Advertising and Deceptive Marketing Practices
These areas have continued to be an important enforcement activity of the Bureau, and a focus of public awareness. A total of 231 cases were considered by the courts during the year ending March 31, 1981. Of those, 133 were concluded during the year with 104 resulting in conviction and 29 in withdrawn charges or acquittals. An estimated $370,750 was levied in fines and a further $717,625 imposed by the courts involved cases under appeal.

The Bureau's quarterly *Misleading Advertising Bulletin* reports convictions under the misleading advertising and deceptive marketing practices provisions of the Act and on other related matters. Distributed to a wide cross-section of the Canadian public, it has a current circulation of 10,000.

Reviewable Matters by the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission
Following 1976 amendments to the Combines Investigation Act, the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission was given jurisdiction in adversary proceedings to review specified matters brought before it that were questionable from a competition perspective. The Commission issues remedial orders if appropriate.

During the year the Director of Investigation and Research withdrew his application with the Commission pursuant to Section 31.2 of the Act, involving refusal to supply gasoline to an independent reseller, due to changes in market conditions. An application under Section 31.4, involving exclusive dealing in relation to snowmobile products, was dismissed by the Commission. Another application made the previous year under Section 31.4 of the Act and involving tied selling in relation to radio and television broadcasting services was before the Commission during the fiscal year.

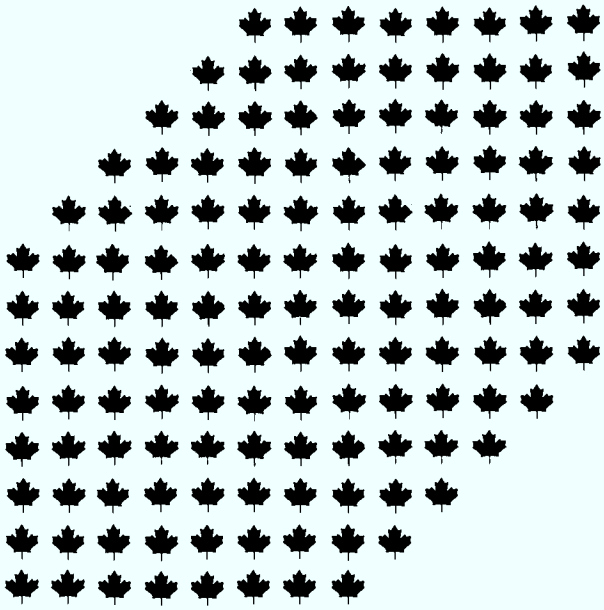
Representations to Regulatory Boards
Further 1976 amendments to the Combines Investigation Act permitted the Director to make representations before federal regulatory boards to ensure adequate consideration of competition in matters being heard by such boards. The Director is expressly authorized to make such representations at the request of the board, on his own initiative or on direction from the Minister. Upon invitation, he also makes representations before provincial regulatory boards. The Director appeared before, or made representation to, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities of Nova Scotia, the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities of New Brunswick, the Air Transport Committee, the Tariff Board and the National Farm Products Marketing Council.

Other Activities
Throughout the year the Bureau proceeded with research projects and enquiries concerning business practices and the structure of industry in Canada. During the year, the Director submitted a seven-volume Statement of Evidence and Material entitled *The State of Competition in the Canadian Petroleum Industry* to the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission.

The Bureau also participated in the work of international agencies such as the Committee of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

A separate report on the Bureau's activities is published by the Director of Investigation and Research.

Co-ordination Directorate



The Co-ordination Directorate provides an operating framework for activities that affect the whole department. These include federal-provincial relations, research, planning and control, program evaluation, internal audit and operations review, and communications. Advice and support services are provided to the Minister, the Deputy Minister and to the three bureaux. In addition, the Directorate is responsible for the administration of specific government programs such as the Human Rights Act (Part IV — privacy) and policies concerning the Status of Women.

Departmental Secretariat

The Departmental Secretariat provides an administrative link between the department and the Minister's Office. Responsibilities include the organization of briefings, the routing of ministerial correspondence and the organization of material required for Cabinet and Cabinet Committee meetings.

During 1980-81, the Secretariat ensured that 1,721 letters to the Minister and 3,477 pieces of mail to the Deputy Minister were processed. Preparations were also made for approximately 250 meetings attended by the Minister or the Deputy Minister.

Research Co-ordination

Departmental research activities are co-ordinated primarily through the Research Co-ordination Committee. During 1980-81, the Committee evaluated the policy and procedures for publication of research material that were established in the previous year.

In addition to research planning and overseeing the publication process, the Committee provided policy advice and developmental services to the Deputy Minister and Minister on issues that arose at the interdepartmental level.

During 1980-81, the Senior Research Co-ordinator, along with others, developed a policy statement on program evaluation for Improvements in Management Practices and Controls (IMPAC). This policy statement was approved by the Deputy Minister and will be implemented in fiscal 1981-82.

Regulatory Review Co-ordination and Industry Liaison

The first phase of a comprehensive departmental program of regulatory review and reform, begun in 1979-80, was completed in 1980-81. In this phase, the appropriateness and efficiency of regulations, standards and rules of procedure administered by the department were assessed by departmental officials responsible for their administration. The second and third phases of the proposed program include extensive consultation with representatives of affected industry and consumer groups and the reform of regulations.

The department participated fully in presenting its views to the Parliamentary Special Committee on Regulatory Reform and in reacting to the discussion paper of the Committee. A written presentation was submitted to the Committee, and the Deputy Minister and other senior officers appeared before the Committee as witnesses.

The departmental program of communication with major industry organizations with which the department has the greatest regulatory responsibility was intensified. A series of on-going liaison meetings and one-time industry visits were arranged for senior departmental officers by the industry liaison officer, to ensure a better understanding between regulators and regulated industries and to facilitate the development of greater industry participation in the establishment and application of the regulatory process.

Planning Co-ordination

During the fiscal year, activity concentrated on developing and implementing an integrated planning and budgeting cycle, including human resource planning, in accordance with the government's new Expenditure Management System. As a result, a Strategic Overview and Operational Plan was issued in the spring of 1981. Liaison was maintained with government agencies responsible for development of policies and procedures to support the new "envelope" system of government resource allocation and control.

Advice and guidance was given to departmental managers to assist them in the development of long- and short-term plans and methods for controlling and measuring the results of these plans. In this context, a Planning Committee was reactivated under the chairmanship of the Planning Co-ordinator to assist in lateral transmission of ideas and closer co-ordination in planning.

Operations Review

Operations Review is responsible to the Deputy Minister for the systematic review of the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the management of departmental expenditures. Reports are submitted to a Departmental Audit Committee for review and any recommended corrective action that may be required.

During 1980-81, audits and reviews of Patents, Communications Service, Consumer Products and Bankruptcy were conducted as well as of the operations of three regional offices.

The departmental plan for improving management controls was also developed in response to the study completed by the Office of the Comptroller General.

Communications Service

In 1980-81, the Communications Service sought to enhance public knowledge, understanding and acceptance of departmental policies, programs and initiatives to further the attainment of departmental goals. The branch pursued its objective by carrying out a number of highly-visible projects and by designing and executing communications programs tailored to the needs of departmental bureaux, branches and regional offices.

Reflecting departmental priorities, much of the communications program was oriented toward Canadian consumers to help them develop a strong capacity to help themselves. Other programs were designed to promote compliance with regulations affecting the manufacture and marketing of a wide variety of products, and for the conduct of Canadian business. The branch also assisted in publicizing and furthering departmental services to businessmen, professionals and the creative/innovative community.

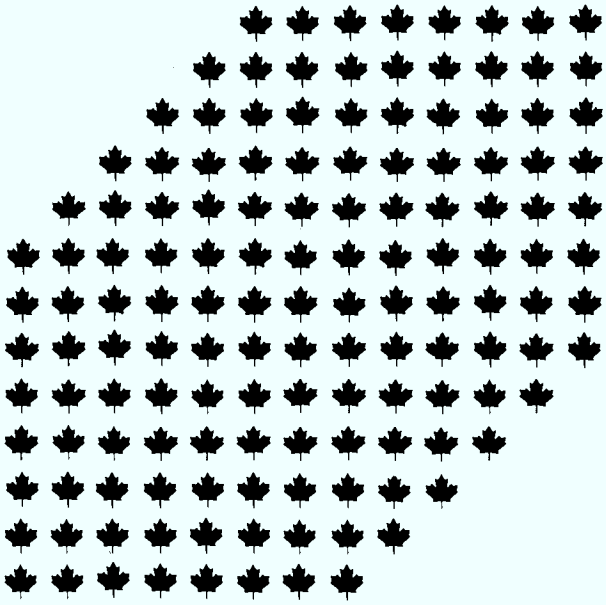
In keeping with the departmental thrust toward reduction of expenditures, the branch endeavoured to improve its operating efficiency while pursuing less costly approaches to communicating with the public. Efforts were made to capitalize on the news value, public service, and special interest aspects of departmental activities. As a result, the department was accorded, at little cost, widespread coverage in the mass media and in professional journals and business magazines.

Despite severe limitations in branch resources, 223 communications projects were completed during the year, an increase of over 50 per cent compared with fiscal 1979-80.

Highlights of the year's activities included major programs on product safety that emphasized safety in the home, household products, toys, cribs and playpens; a national advertising campaign to promote the Energuide energy-labelling program for major household appliances; and special information projects involving various industries and Canadian business in general.

Much of the branch's resources were deployed in publishing, including the editing and printing of a large number of reports, pamphlets, fact sheets and periodicals such as the *Misleading Advertising Bulletin* and the *Canada Corporations Bulletin*.

Office of the Registrar General



The Office of the Registrar General comprises two organizational units: the Conflict of Interest Organization and the Registration Division.

The Conflict of Interest Organization is responsible for implementing the federal government's policy on conflict of interest, particularly as it pertains to the application and effective administration of conflict of interest guidelines to ministers of the Crown, designated members of their exempt staffs and full-time Governor in Council appointees, including deputy ministers, heads of crown corporations and agencies, ambassadors and other high-ranking appointees in Canada and abroad. It aids those persons who are subject to these guidelines in complying with them and in resolving any problems that may arise with respect to any conflict of interest arrangements which it is necessary for them to make. It also provides assistance to ministers in discharging their responsibilities for determining conflict of interest policy.

The Registration Division is responsible for the registration and issuance of commissions and documents as set forth in the Formal Documents Regulations pursuant to the Public Officers Act and the Seals Act. It also provides those services required of the Registrar General in various acts and regulations to the office of the Governor General, to departments, corporations and agencies of the federal government, to other levels of government and to the general public. The number of commissions and documents per category issued and registered during 1980-81 is shown in the following tables.

Commissions

	Seal* Affixed	Issued	Registered
Formal Documents Regulations			
Declaration of Her Majesty	GS	1	1
Ministers and Members of Queen's Privy Council	GS	39	39
Lieutenant-Governor of a Province	GS	1	1
Ambassadors, High Commissioners	GS	54	54
Federally appointed Judges	GS	97	97
Officers of Parliament	GS	3	3
Deputy Ministers (and rank of Deputy Minister)	GS	12	12
Regular members and officers of permanent federal commissions, boards and corporations	GS	163	163
Regular members of permanent international commissions	GS	8	8
Commissioners under the Inquiries Act	GS	8	8
Commissioner of the Northwest Territories	GS	1	1
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory	GS	1	1
Chief of Defence Staff	GS	1	1
Officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police	GS	11	11
Federally appointed Queen's Counsel	GS	31	31
Commissioners to administer oaths	GS	22	22
Deputy of the Governor General	PS	1	1
Consuls General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls	RG	246	246
Temporary or ad hoc members of permanent federal commissions, boards and corporations	RG	24	24
Other Governor in Council appointee granted a commission	RG	1	1
Canada Lands Survey Act			
Dominion Land Surveyors	–	–	35

Documents

	Seal* Affixed	Issued	Registered
Formal Documents Regulations			
Proclamations	GS	42	42
Land Grants	GS	152	152
Quit Claims	GS	14	14
Election Writ	GS	–	1
Grant of pardon by the Governor General	PS	1	1
Certificates of authentication	PS	8	–
Certified copies of documents	RG	2,878	–
Pardons under Criminal Records Act	RG	4,734	4,734
Board of Trade Act			
Certificates of Formation and Memoranda of agreement	–	–	22
Canada Corporations Act			
Notice of Revocation	–	10	
Certificates of Revival	–	–	2
Letters Patent of Incorporation	**CCA	–	430
Letters Patent of Incorporation, Supplementary	**CCA	–	161
Directives and/or Certificates of Dissolution and Cancellation of Charter	**CCA	–	205

Consumer and Corporate Affairs Act, Sec.8.(1)			
Territorial Lands	–	–	191
Transport	–	–	137
Extradition Act			
Warrants	**Just.	–	7
Canadian National Railways Act			
Section 23	–	–	1
Railway Act			
Miscellaneous Sections 77 & 86	–	–	86
Bell Canada Act			
Documents deposited	–	–	2

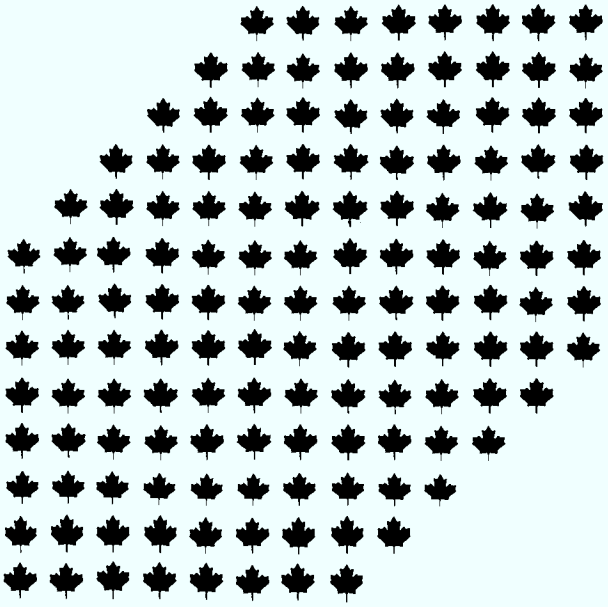
Summary

Commissions issued and registered under Formal Documents Regulations	725
Documents issued and registered under Formal Documents Regulations	4,951
Documents issued under Formal Documents Regulations	2,878
Documents registered under Formal Documents Regulations	1
Commissions registered pursuant to other legislation	35
Documents registered pursuant to other legislation	1,254
Uncertified copies of Documents issued	1,310

* Abbreviations: GS, Great Seal; PS, Privy Seal; RG, Seal of the Registrar General; Just., Seal of the Minister of Justice; CCA, Seal of the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

** Seals affixed by the Department

Services



The Finance and Administration Directorate provides financial support and a variety of administrative and data processing services to the department. The Directorate consists of the Finance Branch, Information Systems Branch, Administrative Services Branch and the Departmental Library. The 1980-81 budget for the Directorate was $6,417,000 and 180 person-years.

During 1980-81, assigned administrative support functions were restructured under a new Administrative Services Branch. Further procedural improvements were introduced in the Directorate for operational planning, especially for long-term and human resources planning.

Finance

The Finance Branch continued to provide financial management services and to exercise financial controls throughout the department, as required by government policy and regulations. Improvements in financial management practices instituted during the year included: introduction of an improved Financial Management Manual; continued development of asset and liability controls; completion of a feasibility study to improve existing departmental cash and commitment control systems; and others required by government policy and audit observations.

Significant undertakings in which the Branch was a major contributor included the development of an action plan for Improvements in Management Practices and Controls (IMPAC) and the implementation of the government's new Expenditure Management System.

Information Systems

The Information Systems Branch maintained and operated existing departmental information systems, the majority of which are operated using non-governmental computer facilities. A Request for Proposal for the provision of computer services was initiated by the department as the term of the previous service contract neared completion. Three companies responded, and one was awarded a new five-year contract.

Development work resulted in the completion of the Registration and Registration Amendment Sub-Systems for the Trade Mark Application Processing System. For the Patent Application Processing System, the Filing and Issue Sub-Systems were completed and put into operation.

The Multiple Access Division of Canada Systems Group was licensed to use software produced by the department and data owned by the government to provide name-searching services to the private sector for the purpose of incorporation. During contracting, the Branch provided technical expertise on behalf of the Corporate Affairs Bureau in the areas of operational specifications, portability requirements and accounting for the use of computer resources. The Finance Branch also assisted with recommendations on financial control procedures, especially for revenues.

Other major developments supported the Product Safety, Personnel and Consumer Products Branches. Word processing advisory services were provided to the department for the first time this year, and the departmental Electronic Data Processing Policy and Procedures Manual was reviewed and updated.

Administrative Services

All five divisions of the Administrative Services Branch made important improvements during the year. The Records Management Division, at the request of the Treasury Board, participated in a pilot project for Bill C-43, Proposed Legislation for Access to Public Records. The project was a great success and the inventory and classes of records are now being used in training sessions with other government departments and agencies. The Division also used the services of the Information Systems Branch to make a feasibility study on the automation of various records management functions.

The study, started during the last fiscal year, on the distribution of space at headquarters and in the regions is continuing. Preliminary efforts have produced a decline in space needs resulting in a departmental saving of about $178,000 for the period January 1980 to April 1981. The Branch completed the task of setting up scales of entitlement for furniture and implemented a materiel custody grid. The forms catalogue was completely revised, updated and distributed for departmental use.

During 1980-81 the department entered into an agreement with the Department of Regional Economic Expansion for the sharing of monthly costs for mail pick-up and delivery to and from the Ottawa and Hull Post Offices. The arrangement worked so well that other departments in the Place du Portage complex expressed an interest in joining in.

Under the Suggestion Award Program, 16 suggestions were implemented representing savings of $68,384. Cash awards amounted to $3,630.

Departmental Library

The Departmental Library continued to provide a central information service in law, economics, business and other subject fields through collection development, use of automated literature search services, and contact with an international library network. During 1980-81 a preliminary listing of departmental publications, especially those documents with research and reference value, was produced from the computerized indexing system. Development work on behalf of the Bureau of Competition Policy resulted in a one-day training program for library users, and in the production of a checklist of information sources on corporations.

During the year, 5,235 volumes were added to the collection, 1,420 subscriptions were renewed, and 9,057 loans were made. Requests for reference and reader assistance increased slightly, and answers were provided for 26,769 enquiries.

Personnel Branch

During the fiscal year under review, the Branch continued to provide the department with advice and services on personnel management and administration principles and practices through its seven divisions. In addition, it was involved in a number of major activities including the development of the Integrated Personnel Management Approach Program, the conversion of senior positions to the new Management category, the conversion of positions classified in the Economist Group (ES), the clerks (CR) strike, and the development of the Middle-Management Development Program.

Staffing
A major increase in staffing took place during the fiscal year. This was due, in part, to reorganizations taking place in certain areas of the department and to cessation of the staffing moratorium of the previous year. A bulletin describing positions advertised through competitive processes was introduced and distributed to all employees on a weekly basis. A training program for managers on various aspects of the staffing process was developed and offered across the country.

Organization and Classification
A total of 2,948 requests for action were processed during the year; 2,061 were actual classification actions, with the remainder being classification verification for acting pay/appointment requests and normal staffing actions. Three courses on writing job descriptions were conducted for managers in Halifax, Montréal and Ottawa. The Division was heavily involved in three major conversions. The Executive Group (EX) and the Senior Management Group (SM) were converted to the new Management category, and positions in the Economist Group (ES) were converted against the new standard for economists. Several organization reviews were carried out during the fiscal year.

Staff Relations and Compensation
The Division administers 28 collective agreements; in 1980-81 it participated in the negotiation of three of them. The number of grievances submitted rose to 113. Efforts made during the CR strike enabled the department to continue its operations without serious interruption. A number of information sessions on the interpretation of new clauses in collective agreements were conducted for managers. Discussions were held with the Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC) to establish labour management consultation committees.

Security services conducted 57 enquiries related to thefts, losses, disturbances and vandalism. Two fire evacuation drills and six physical security surveys were carried out at headquarters and in the regions.

The Division continued to provide counselling services under the Employee Assistance Program. Several meetings were held to inform departmental personnel on the benefits of this program for employees and management.

Official Languages
Monitoring continued in 1980-81 on the extent to which the department was able to offer services in both official languages and of the establishment of administrative arrangements where unilingual employees occupied bilingual positions.

Studies were conducted on English Documents Distributed in Québec and on Access to Professional Training and Development Courses for Francophones and submitted to the Deputy Minister together with recommendations to assist senior management in attaining the objectives of their official languages plans.

All positions were reviewed to ensure that identification of positions and linguistic profiles of bilingual positions were established according to government policies. A number of employees were registered for language training in courses given at the in-house training centre, training centres in the regions or by the Language Training Branch of the Public Service Commission. Employees receiving the bilingual bonus were either confirmed as being eligible by their supervisors or undertook the Language Knowledge Examination (LKE).

The Division maintained a unit for revising French texts and offered a proof-reading service in both official languages.

Human Resources and Planning
The Human Resources Planning process was applied to all activites in the department. The Employee Performance Evaluation course was presented to 90 managers and supervisors in the field and at headquarters. Departmental policies on Exit Interviews and Incentive Awards were developed and received Management Committee approval. Interim procedures were developed on the Integrated Personnel Management Approach.

Training and Development
The departmental Training and Development policy and procedures, including Education Leave policy, was revised in accordance with guidelines set out by Treasury Board and proposed for adoption, together with a program for the development of middle-managers and supervisors.

The Division trained 283 employees at headquarters and in the regions, and developed and implemented a method for the cost-analysis of in-house courses to enable it to compare costs with those for similar training available on the market.

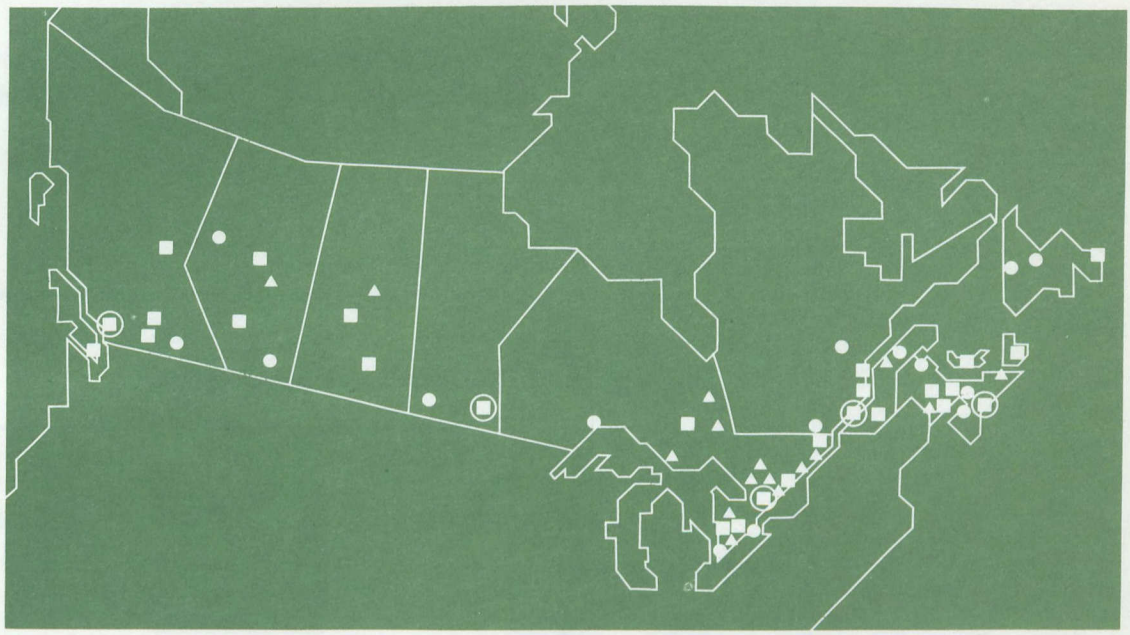
A Middle Management Development Program was launched to provide opportunities for employees and to develop the calibre of generalist manager to meet present and future departmental needs.

Equal Employment Opportunities
The continued use of secondments, rotations and structured training programs for support staff was encouraged and executed. The Division developed and introduced a program to bring handicapped persons into the work environment and to assess their job readiness. Three handicapped persons participated in the program. Nine native people were hired in 1980-81 through referrals from the Indian and Inuit Recruitment and Development Program of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

During the year, a number of career planning workshops, career counselling and information/awareness sessions were conducted for employees.

Appendix

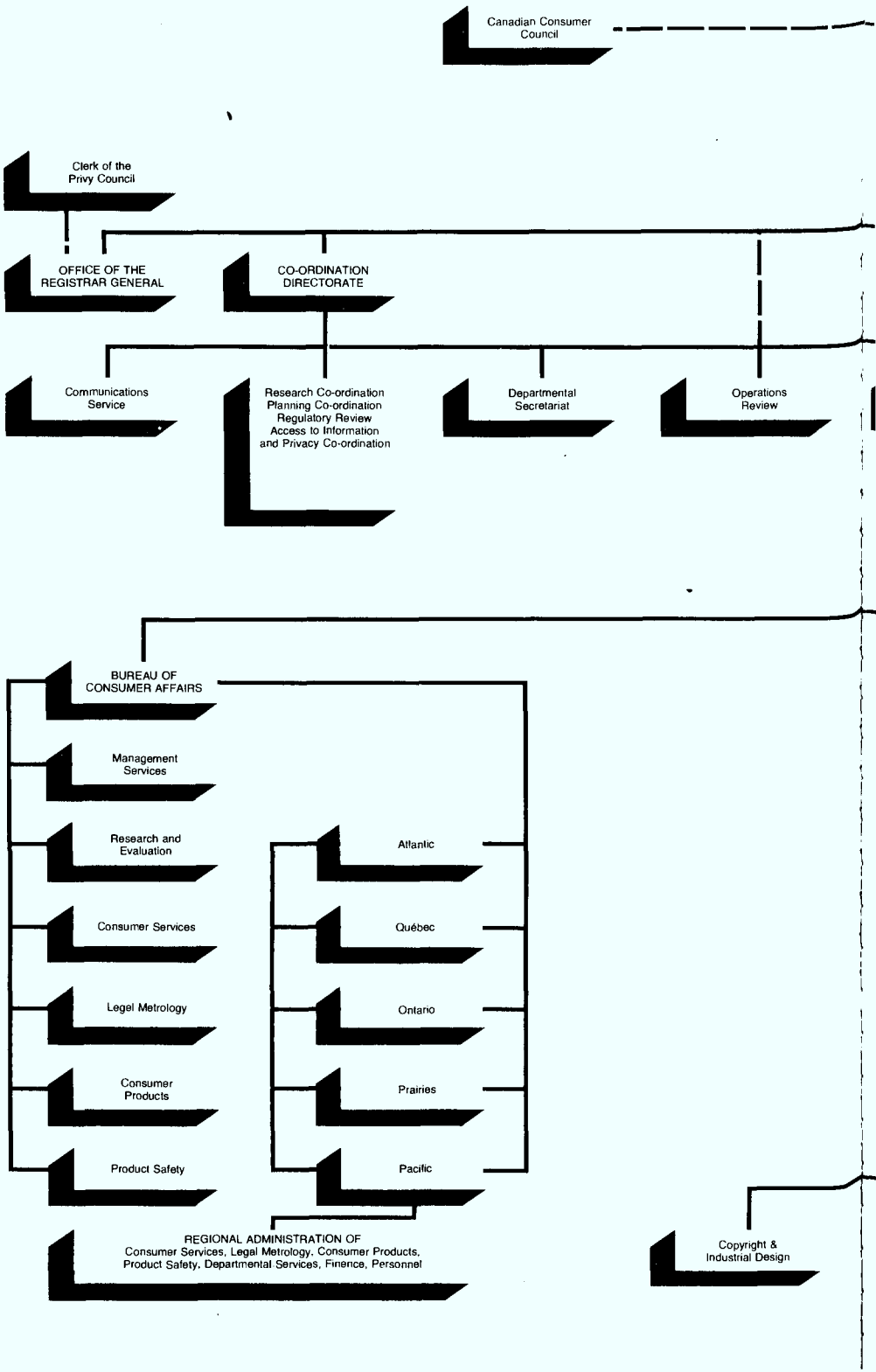
Consumer and Corporate Affairs – Field Locations

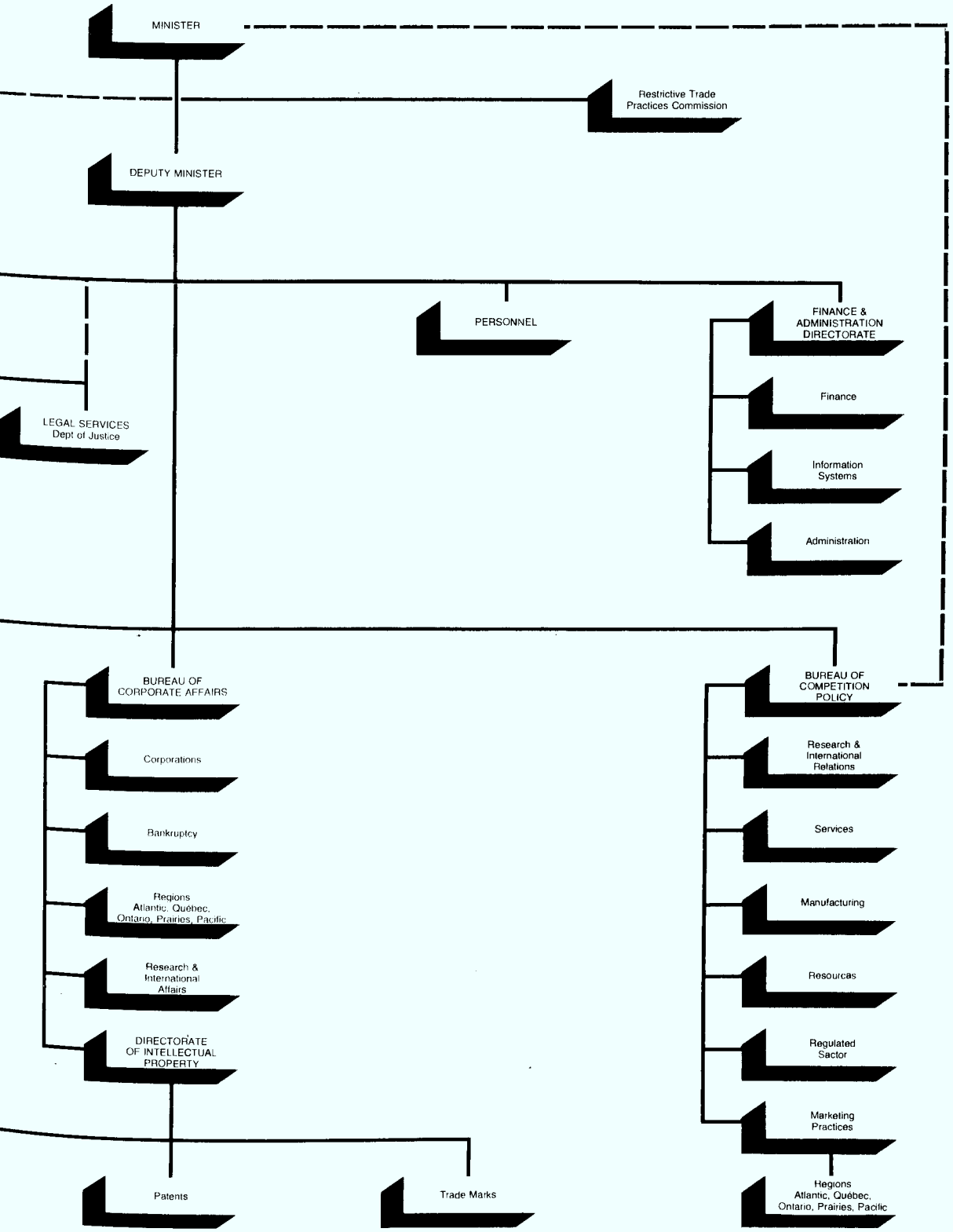


Key

- ◯ Regional Office
- ■ District Office
- ● Area Office
- ▲ Resident Staff Only

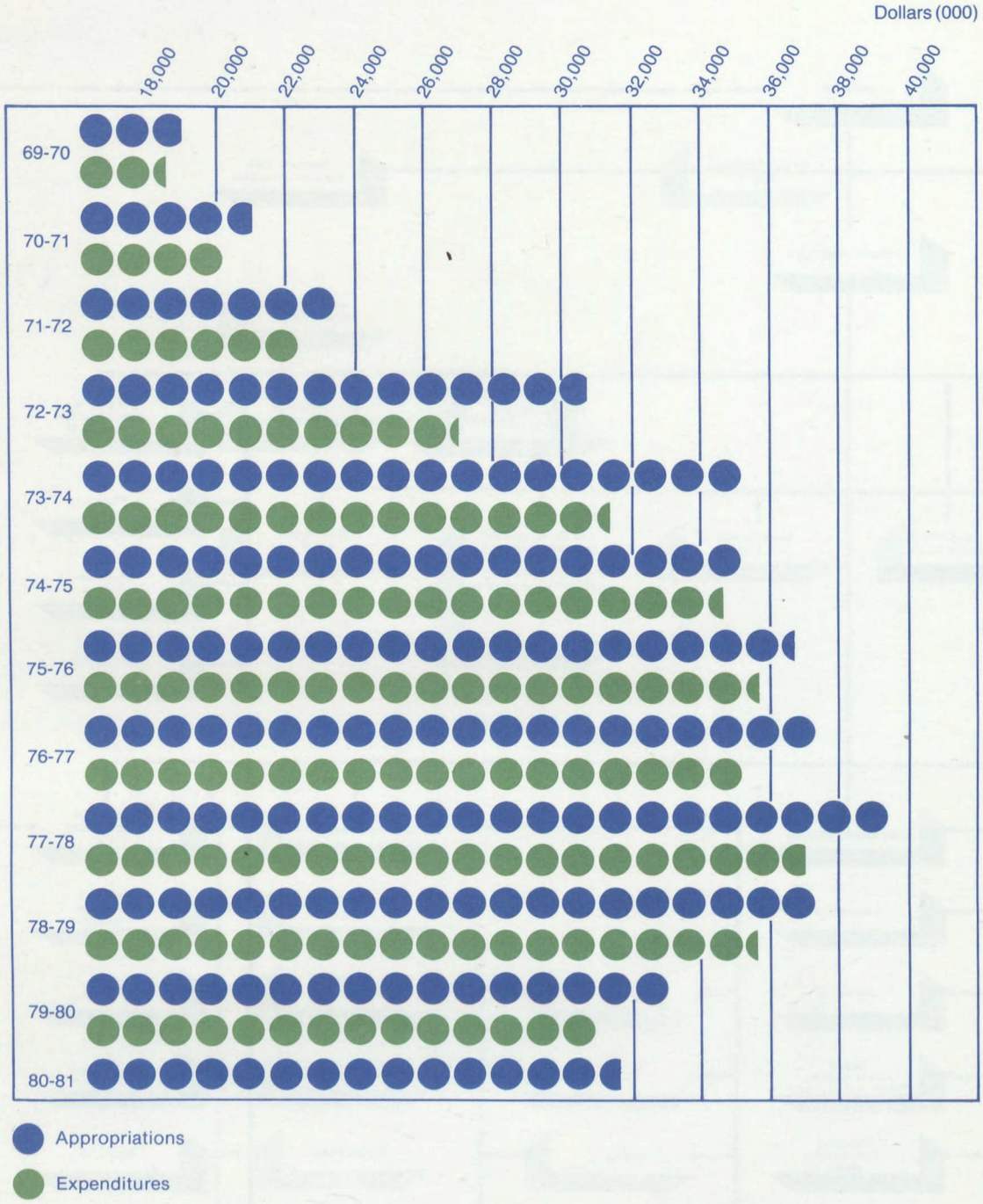
Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada Organization Chart



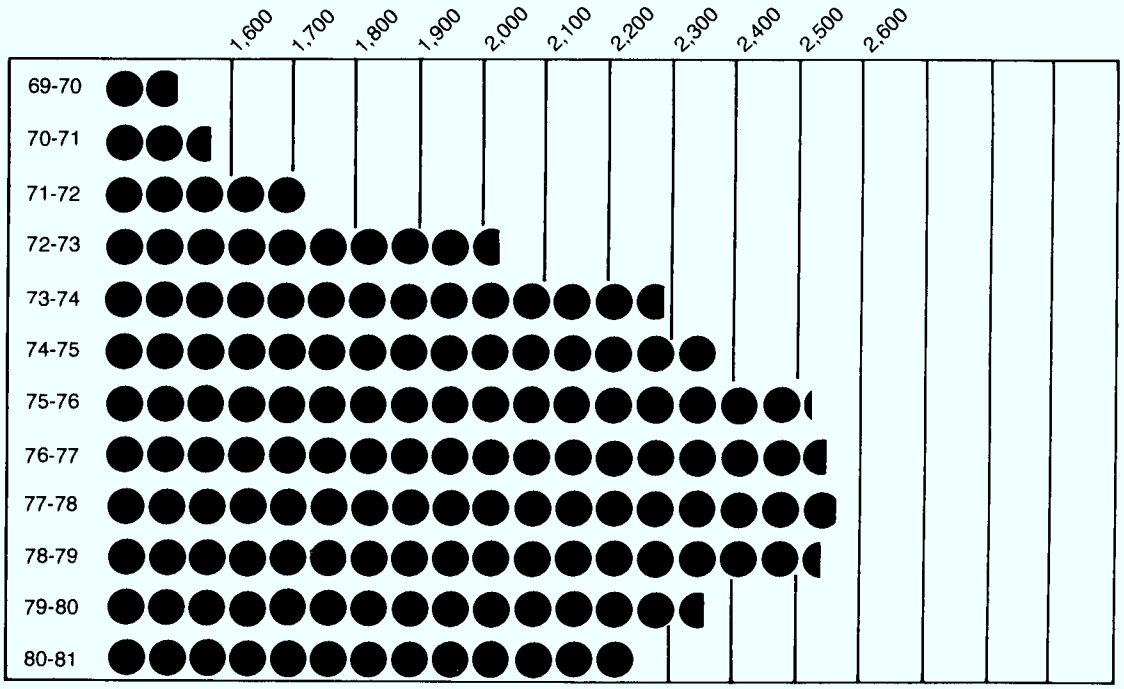


G. Post
Deputy Minister
March 31, 1981

Departmental Appropriations and Expenditures 1969-70 to 1980-81 in Constant 1971 Dollars



Consumer and Corporate Affairs Person-Years
1969-70 to 1980-81



Selected List of Publications

Who we are and what we do (under revision)

Pamphlets on matters of consumer concern (list available on request)

Energuide directories: refrigerators, freezers, ranges, dishwashers, clothes washers

Patents: questions and answers

Trade Marks: questions and answers

Copyright: questions and answers

Industrial Design: questions and answers

Misleading Advertising Bulletin

Canada Corporations Bulletin

Proposals for a securities market law for Canada

Annual Report of the Director of Investigation and Research

Electronic funds transfer systems in Canada: emerging issues and recommendations

Task force report on crash protection for infant and child passengers in motor vehicles

Consumer decision-making: an annotated bibliography

Energy research from a consumer perspective: an annotated bibliography

Consumer satisfaction, dissatisfaction and complaining behaviour: major findings and directions for action

An economic analysis of consumer redress mechanisms

Product liability: reflections on legal aspects of the policy issues

Energy consumption and conservation patterns in Canadian households

The role of home energy audits in facilitating residential retrofits

Consumers' perceptions of prepurchase shopping problems and solutions: major findings and directions for action

Liability rules and insurance markets

Plant efficiency and competition policy in Canada: a study of the pulp and paper and wire rope industries

Professional licensing and competition policy: effects of licensing on earnings and rates-of-return differentials

The administration and enforcement of competition policy in Canada, 1960 to 1975: an application of performance measurement

Concentration in the manufacturing industries of Canada: analysis of post-war changes

Transport costs and their implications for price competitiveness in Canadian goods-producing industries

Copyright obligations for cable television: pros and cons

A performing right for sound recordings: an analysis

The mechanical reproduction of musical works in Canada

An economic analysis of a performers' right

Crown copyright in Canada: a legacy of confusion

Term of copyright protection in Canada: present and proposed

Copyright, competition and Canadian culture: the impact of alternative Copyright Act import provisions on the book publishing and sound recording industries

The impact of reprography on the copyright system

Energy: Canadians' attitudes and reactions (1975-1980)

Peformance under regulation: the Canadian intercity bus industry

Interprovincial product liability litigation: jurisdiction, enforcement and choice of law

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