



Competition Tribunal

Performance Report

For the period ending
March 31, 2000

Canada

Improved Reporting to Parliament Pilot Document

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The *Report on Plans and Priorities* provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The *Departmental Performance Report* provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring *Report on Plans and Priorities*.

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Foreword

On April 24, 1997, the House of Commons passed a motion dividing on a pilot basis the *Part III of the Estimates* document for each department or agency into two separate documents: a *Report on Plans and Priorities* tabled in the spring and a *Departmental Performance Report* tabled in the fall.

This initiative is intended to fulfil the government's commitments to improve the expenditure management information provided to Parliament. This involves sharpening the focus on results, increasing the transparency of information and modernizing its preparation.

The Fall Performance Package is comprised of 83 Departmental Performance Reports and the President's annual report, *Managing for Results 2000*.

This *Departmental Performance Report*, covering the period ending March 31, 2000 provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the department's *Report on Plans and Priorities* for 1999-00 tabled in Parliament in the spring of 1999.

Results-based management emphasizes specifying expected program results, developing meaningful indicators to demonstrate performance, perfecting the capacity to generate information and reporting on achievements in a balanced manner. Accounting and managing for results involve sustained work across government.

The government continues to refine its management systems and performance framework. The refinement comes from acquired experience as users make their information needs more precisely known. The performance reports and their use will continue to be monitored to make sure that they respond to Parliament's ongoing and evolving needs.

This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board Secretariat Internet site: <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dpre.asp>

Comments or questions can be directed to the TBS Internet site or to:

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Competition Tribunal

Departmental Performance Report

**For the period ending
March 31, 2000**

John Manley
Minister of Industry

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Section I Minister's Portfolio Message

Canada stands at the threshold of the new century as a world leader in the new economy, an economy fundamentally different from that of even ten years ago. In the past decade, we have seen unprecedented changes around the world, and Canada has moved quickly to take advantage of the opportunities offered. The forces of globalization mean that we are no longer competing locally, or even regionally, but with economies around the globe. And the pace of change has accelerated at a dizzying speed. New electronic communications and information technologies have hastened our transformation into a knowledge-based economy, where skilled workers are our most significant resource and innovation is the key to success. Canada is in the vanguard of this, and our economy is strong and dynamic.

The Industry Portfolio is ...

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
Business Development Bank of Canada*
Canadian Space Agency
Competition Tribunal
Copyright Board Canada
Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions
Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation*
Industry Canada
National Research Council Canada
Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of
Canada
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of
Canada
Standards Council of Canada*
Statistics Canada
Western Economic Diversification Canada

**Not required to submit Performance Reports*

The Government of Canada identified the challenges and opportunities of the new economy at an early stage, and we have been following a clear plan to capture its benefits for all Canadians. A key element of this agenda is investing in research and knowledge, and strengthening Canada's capacity for innovation, in order to increase productivity and to create well-paying jobs to improve our standard of living. We are also investing heavily in human resources, developing the knowledge workers we will need for the economy to continue to thrive, and fostering an entrepreneurial business climate. And we are working to make Canada the most connected country in the world, to maintain our position as a leader in the use of the Internet.

As Minister of Industry, I am responsible for the Industry Portfolio which consists of fourteen departments and agencies that play a key role in delivering on the government's agenda. With over 40% of federal government spending on science and technology, and a wide range of complementary programs to help businesses both large and small thrive and prosper, the Industry Portfolio represents a powerful toolkit for the government as it leads Canada's transition to the new knowledge-based economy and society.

I am pleased to present this Performance Report for the Competition Tribunal, which shows its contribution to the government's agenda by setting out the commitments made in its Report on Plans and Priorities, and its success in meeting them over the 1999–2000 fiscal year.

In support of its commitment to providing effective client service, the Competition Tribunal is proud of its leadership in the development of e-filing services within the legal community. The convergence of hardware and software technology with Internet technology has created unique opportunities for innovation in computer applications and the Competition Tribunal will continue to take full advantage of these developments to improve and expand services to its various stakeholders.

Working together to invest in our people and our future, we are making our country a stronger and more prosperous place for all Canadians. I am proud of the Industry Portfolio's significant contributions toward meeting these government priorities.

The Honourable John Manley

Section II Departmental Performance

Societal Context

The Tribunal's objective is to provide a court of record to hear and determine all applications under Parts VII.1 and VIII of the *Competition Act* (see box) as informally and expeditiously as circumstances and considerations of fairness permit.

Matters Reviewed by the Tribunal

As a specialized court combining expertise in economics and business with legal expertise, the Competition Tribunal hears cases under Parts VII.1 and VIII of the *Competition Act* that deal with the following:

- misleading advertising;
- deceptive marketing practices;
- mergers;
- abuse of dominant position;
- specialization agreements;
- delivered pricing;
- restrictive trade practices, which include:
 - refusal to deal,
 - consignment selling,
 - exclusive dealing,
 - tied selling, and
 - market restriction; and
- foreign judgments.

For some examples of these types of cases, visit the Tribunal's Web site at <http://www.ct-tc.gc.ca>.

The Tribunal hears cases relating to mergers, abuse of dominant position and various trade practices that involve key players in a number of industries. Sectors dealt with in 1999–2000 include tobacco, pay telephones, petroleum and propane.

Most cases brought before the Tribunal, both contested and consent cases, are heard before a panel of one judicial member as chair and two lay members. Proceedings may be in either or both official languages. All final orders and reasons of the Tribunal are issued in both official languages.

The number of applications brought before the Tribunal depends on the enforcement policy adopted by the

Commissioner of Competition, the “watchdog” over the marketplace under the *Competition Act*. The Tribunal has no functions other than those associated with the hearing of applications and the issuance of orders; it does not have any investigative powers.

Cases such as the *Superior Propane* merger case can have significant financial stakes, since such decisions also affect other firms in the industry and the Canadian economy in general. For such cases, the chair of the panel will make sure parties abide by procedural time lines, and encourage parties to file earlier when possible. These efforts to fast-track scheduling aim to get cases heard within or more quickly than the six-month average. The chair of the panel also takes charge of the process to resolve concerns early. Such concerns include scheduling

of pre-hearing activities, confidentiality and any other procedural issues that may arise. This active case management is a priority of the Tribunal.

When Bill C-20 came into force on March 11, 1999, the jurisdiction of the Competition Tribunal was broadened with the addition of deceptive marketing practices through the enactment of reviewable matters provisions (except sections 55 and 55.1) under Part VII.1 of the *Competition Act*. These amendments established a new civil regime that, for most cases, replaced the current criminal provisions of the Act. The criminal provisions remain in effect to deal with the most serious deceptive marketing cases. Based on the facts of a case, the Commissioner can now choose which adjudication regime (i.e., civil or criminal) is appropriate and bring civil matters to the Tribunal.

The new procedures for registration of consent orders allowed under the deceptive marketing practices amendments invite parties to remedy a situation themselves, achieving settlements more quickly and informally. Where the Commissioner and the party consent to a remedy, they may register a consent order with the Tribunal. The consent order then effectively becomes an order of the Tribunal, whether or not the Tribunal would have had the power to make such an order if the matter had been contested. The Tribunal registered the first such consent order this year (see *Universal Payphone Systems Inc.*).

Amendments to section 100 give the Commissioner far greater scope to bring applications for interim relief to the Tribunal. For these applications, the Commissioner will have only to establish that:

- an inquiry is being made under the Act;
- more time is required in order to complete the inquiry; and
- in the absence of an interim order, a party to the proposed merger, or any other person, is likely to take an action that would substantially impair the ability of the Tribunal to remedy the effect of the proposed merger.

The onerous requirement that the Tribunal find that it is reasonably likely that a proposed transaction will result in a substantial lessening of competition has been removed from the section.

The way the Tribunal conducts its business must take into consideration advances in information technology and the inroads the Internet is making into daily living. As an Industry Portfolio partner, the Competition Tribunal supports the initiatives of Government On-Line and Connecting Canadians. The Tribunal is aggressively pursuing the adoption and development of an electronic filing and document management system by establishing a three-phase pilot project. Phase 1 defined the requirements and strategy for implementation, while phases 2 and 3 will create a prototype and evaluation environment. Depending on the results of the pilot project, the Competition Tribunal could be the first tribunal to use information technology to accept filings, to manage all case documents, to hear cases and to issue its decisions.

Performance Results Expectations

Chart of Key Results Commitments

to provide Canadians with:	to be demonstrated by:
<p>A court of record to hear and determine all applications under Parts VII.1 and VIII of the <i>Competition Act</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules of practice and procedure that provide for timely disposition of applications. • Case management that avoids unwarranted delay. • Information technology such as electronic filing and video conferencing which accelerate case processing and management. • Public access to information on the Tribunal's rules of practice and procedure, case records and decisions.

Performance Accomplishments

Tribunal Business Line

Last year the Tribunal made progress on many fronts. The amendments to the Act enhanced the Tribunal's effectiveness in dealing with mergers that could threaten the competitiveness of the marketplace by enabling the Tribunal to issue an interim order allowing the Commissioner of Competition to complete an investigation. Client service was improved through the release of the updated rules of procedure to reflect changes to the *Competition Act*. The Tribunal's aggressive case management led to cases being resolved more quickly. The Tribunal's enthusiastic support of the electronic filing and document management system project also brings the agency closer to another means of meeting all the business line's goals.

<p>Tribunal Business Line A court of record to hear and determine, as informally and expeditiously as circumstances and considerations of fairness permit, applications under the <i>Competition Act</i> to deliver</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhanced Tribunal effectiveness; • improved client service; • simplified procedures; • an electronic filing system; and • an accelerated hearing process.

A “Court of Record” — Cases Heard in 1999–2000

Universal Payphone Systems Inc.

The Commissioner of Competition filed an application for an interim order asking that Universal Payphone Systems Inc. of Mississauga, Ontario, stop its advertising campaign while the Commissioner investigated complaints alleging deceptive marketing practices. In this first application under the new civil misleading representation provisions, the Commissioner sought to prevent Universal from continuing to market its payphone business to consumers by exaggerating the income potential for investors, the “turnkey” nature of the investment and the costs for entry into this market. The Tribunal heard the matter within a week and issued a temporary order requiring Universal to stop certain reviewable conduct set out in the order, and not to engage in substantially similar reviewable conduct for 28 days from the date of the order. A month later, the Commissioner filed an application requesting an order to prevent Universal from continuing to use certain marketing practices in the promotion of its payphone business opportunity, or of any other business opportunity, in Canada for 10 years. After negotiations between the company and the Competition Bureau, a consent order was registered with the Tribunal in April 2000.

First false and misleading advertising case for the Tribunal.

British American Tobacco p.l.c.

This case related to the acquisition of Rothmans Inc., a Canadian tobacco firm, as part of a larger merger of two multinational tobacco companies. The Commissioner of Competition was concerned the proposed merger would result in a high level of concentration (more than 80 percent of both the Canadian manufactured cigarette and fine-cut tobacco markets), high barriers to entry, lack of effective competition remaining and the virtual absence of import competition, seriously curtailing competition in these markets. The parties agreed to and submitted a consent order stating that Rothmans’ Canadian interests in the merged company would be sold within one year from the merger’s closing date. The Tribunal issued the consent order, satisfied that it would eliminate the substantial lessening of competition.

Tribunal satisfied consent order would eliminate substantial lessening of competition in tobacco market.

Ultramar Ltd.

The Tribunal rejected a proposed consent order related to eliminating the alleged substantial lessening or prevention of competition in the storage and wholesale supply of refined petroleum products in the Ottawa region. In this case, Ultramar wanted to buy the storage facilities and wholesale supply business of Coastal Canada Petroleum Inc. in Ottawa. The Commissioner of Competition was concerned that this acquisition might diminish the competitive source of supply for independent marketers. The Commissioner and Ultramar negotiated an agreement that was filed as a consent order application with the Tribunal in February. In April, after the period for filing of comments and requests to intervene, the Tribunal heard the application

Consent order does not pass Tribunal’s scrutiny.

and refused to grant the consent order as it was not convinced that the terms dealing with Ultramar's wholesale prices for refined petroleum products and fuel ethanol were sufficiently clear to be enforceable or effective for meeting the objectives of the *Competition Act*.

Superior Propane Inc.

This case had its origins in December 1998, when the Competition Bureau concluded that the acquisition of ICG Propane Inc. by Superior Propane in Calgary, Alberta, would substantially lessen competition in both local and national markets. At issue was the fact that

Propane industry awaits decision on major Canadian merger.

these companies were Canada's two largest suppliers of propane and propane equipment. The application filed by the Commissioner of Competition under section 92 of the *Competition Act* seeks an order to dissolve the acquisition of ICG by Superior Propane or such other remedial orders as may appear just, depending on the circumstances. Shortly after the filing, the Tribunal considered and granted a "hold separate" consent order, keeping the assets from the merger separate until the matter could be argued before the Tribunal. Because the discovery process involved extensive documentation, the hearing began in the fall of 1999. The Tribunal heard testimony from 91 witnesses including 17 expert witnesses from September to December, when the hearing was adjourned. The hearing reconvened in early February 2000 for eight days to hear final arguments. As of March 31, issue of the final decision was pending.

Tribunal Rules Now Include 1999 Legislative Amendments

The Tribunal has developed and keeps under review the set of rules that regulates its practice and procedure to provide a framework for informal and prompt proceedings, consistent with the requirements of a fair and impartial hearing. The rules aim for simplicity and clarity, leaving the Tribunal flexibility to direct proceedings to ensure effective management and avoid undue delay.

The Tribunal amended the Competition Tribunal Rules to bring its procedures in line with the March 1999 amendments to Canada's *Competition Act*. In keeping with the intent of the changes to the Act, the updated Rules include:

- changes to definitions to take new provisions of the Act into account;
- new rules on interim orders and on rescinding or varying orders when circumstances require; and
- a separate procedure for the registration of consent orders.

In February 1999, the Tribunal/Bar Liaison Committee (made up of Tribunal members, members of the Canadian Bar Association's National Competition Law Section and the general counsel of the Department of Justice's Competition and Consumer Law Section) produced "Proposals for Revised Procedures before the Competition Tribunal." The committee formally invited the members of the Canadian Bar Association (Competition

Law) and the Commissioner of Competition to submit their comments, and used their recommendations to formulate the amendments to the Competition Tribunal Rules.

E-Filing to Improve Service to Tribunal Clients

The convergence of hardware and software technology with Internet communications has created unique opportunities for innovation in legal and regulatory areas, where electronic filing and document management are now both technically feasible and affordable.

To meet its commitment to providing effective client service in a timely manner, the Tribunal sanctioned a pilot project using state-of-the-art electronic filing and document management services that will cover the entire process from document filing and evidence accumulation to information access during the hearing process. This important initiative will, eventually, allow clients to file their applications and relevant case documentation directly into the Registry's Case Management System using the Internet.

Registry Service Line

As the administrative support for the Tribunal, the effectiveness of the Registry is directly related to the effectiveness of the Tribunal in meeting its goals for improved client service and an accelerated hearing process. In 1999–2000, the Registry efficiently handled its workload by using its automated Case Management System, as it focused on best use of resources, looking at ways to boost staff development, technological solutions to Registry requirements and innovative options to gain maximum benefits from support services for such a small agency.

Registry Service Line

Administrative support to Tribunal members and litigants and timely access to case records and decisions, through

- efficient case processing;
- modern document and filing systems that use Internet technology;
- a continuous learning environment; and
- economies of sharing support services.

Processing Cases Smoothly

Much of the Registry's activities involve documentation and the procedural, pre-hearing and research activities required throughout the life of the cases. Voluminous complex documentation, such as that filed in the *Superior Propane* proceeding (hundreds of thousands of documents), was managed efficiently and effectively. Through its fully automated Case Management System, the Registry processed, tracked and monitored case documents and activities, ensuring confidentiality and speedy retrieval.

The Registry provided support for pre-hearing conferences and hearings, publication of notices in the *Canada Gazette* and newspapers, as well as the preparation of directions, notices and orders for the proceedings. The proceedings before the Tribunal involved a total

of 76 hearing days (in Ottawa, Toronto and Calgary) and the issuance of 61 notices, directions and orders, including notices to provincial attorneys general and in newspapers.

Simplifying Document Management Electronically

The electronic document filing and management project will provide the foundation for an electronic document repository, not only reducing the volume of paper that the Registry must store but also making document management more efficient.

To align the Registry's Case Management System with the requirements of the electronic filing project, it was converted to a Windows® application. Besides providing a better interface with the Web site, this conversion brought the system up to Year 2000 standards and strengthened its processing, tracking and monitoring capabilities.

From January to March 2000, Registry staff interviewed or sent questionnaires about electronic filing to stakeholders and other jurisdictions. The resulting research and feasibility study was presented to a working group composed of counsel from the Canadian Bar Association's National Competition Law Section, counsel from the Department of Justice, representatives from the Competition Bureau, a judicial member from the Tribunal and Tribunal staff. The working group agreed to a document management system that was functional, was reasonably priced and would not burden clients with additional costs.

The working group also approved the implementation plan for the next fiscal year, which includes launching the pilot of the e-filing system and evaluating the pilot results for making recommendations for a full implementation.

Learning Plan: Step in the Right Direction

In the spirit of supporting continuous learning, the Registry developed a learning plan for staff to promote career counselling, succession planning, training and development, and team building. The learning plan contains competencies that traditionally have been associated with successful on-the-job performance. The plan includes communication, interpersonal, thinking, organizational, human resources, management, leadership, client service, business, self-management and technical/operational competencies. The Registry launched the learning plan in March 2000.

Partnerships Optimize Common Services

To realize efficiencies and savings, the Registry has continued to actively promote sharing of common services with other departments and agencies. A memorandum of understanding with the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs has allowed the Registry to receive support services related to financial administration, pay and benefits, and human resources functions.

The Registry continued its active promotion to other departments and agencies to make use of the Tribunal's hearing room facilities in Ottawa. Seven federal and provincial departments and agencies used the hearing rooms for a total of 40 days.

The Tribunal does not have regional hearing rooms, so it must rely on other federal or provincial court facilities when hearings are outside of Ottawa. For example, the Federal Court facilities in Toronto were used for the *British American Tobacco* case. The *Superior Propane* case used Federal Court facilities in Calgary. Arrangements for this hearing involved transport, storage and on-site management of documents, as well as special provisions for simultaneous interpretation to accommodate francophone witnesses.

Web Site Easier to Navigate

The Registry's Web site permitted clients to readily access desired information. Case documents and orders were posted on the Web site within 24 hours of filing or issuance by the Tribunal.

During 1999–2000, the Competition Tribunal improved its Web site to expand the level of service provided to litigants, counsel, the media and the public. Besides now being more easily navigable and accessible to all, the site includes:

- more complete information about cases brought before the Tribunal;
- speeches and articles written by the Tribunal members;
- quick access to relevant legislative documents;
- links to other useful sites, including the Department of Justice Canada and the Canadian Bar Association; and
- an electronic address for users to give feedback on the site.

The Web site also now enables non-graphical browsers (speech synthesizers) to easily access and navigate the site.

Presentation of Financial Information

Competition Tribunal	
Planned Spending	\$1,270,000
<i>Total Authorities</i>	<i>\$1,503,569</i>
Actuals	\$1,437,684

Section III Financial Performance

Financial Performance Overview

The coming into force of Bill C-20 on March 11, 1999, conferred additional statutory responsibilities to the Competition Tribunal resulting in an increased workload. The Tribunal obtained a transfer of \$150,000 from Industry Canada to its budget.

Financial Summary Tables

The following tables are applicable to the activities of the Competition Tribunal:

Table 1: Summary of Voted Appropriations

Table 2: Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

Table 3: Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

Table 1: Summary of Voted Appropriations

Financial Requirements by Authority (\$ millions)			
Vote		1999-2000	
		Planned Spending	Total Authorities Actual
45 (S)	Competition Tribunal		
	Operating expenditures	1.27	1.504 1.438
	Total Department	1.27	1.504 1.438
Total Authorities are Main Estimates plus Supplementary Estimates and other authorities.			

Table 2: Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (\$ millions)			
Competition Tribunal	1999–2000		
	Planned	Total Authorities	Actual
FTEs	12	<i>14</i>	12
Operating ¹	1.270	<i>1.504</i>	1.438
Capital	-	-	-
Voted Grants and Contributions	-	-	-
Total Gross Expenditures	1.270	<i>1.504</i>	1.438
Less:			
Respendable Revenues	-	-	-
Total Net Expenditures	1.270	<i>1.504</i> ²	1.438
Other Revenues and Expenditures			
Non-Respendable Revenues	-	-	-
Cost of services provided by other departments	0.425	<i>0.425</i>	0.425 ³
Net Cost of the Program	1.695	<i>1.929</i>	1.863
Note: <i>Numbers in italics</i> denote Total Authorities for 1999–2000 (Main and Supplementary Estimates and other authorities). Bolded numbers denote actual expenditures in 1999–2000. Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.			

1. Operating includes contributions to employee benefit plans.
2. This amount includes the 5% carry forward of \$56,600 from the budget of 1998–1999, \$16,969 for collective bargaining compensation and a transfer of \$150,000 from Industry Canada.
3. Includes accommodation provided by Public Works and employee benefits covering the employer’s share of insurance premiums and costs paid by Treasury Board Secretariat.

Table 3: Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

Historical Comparison of Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending (\$ millions)					
	1999–2000				
	Actual 1997–1998	Actual 1998–1999	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Competition Tribunal	1.124	1.118	1.270	1.504	1.438
Total	1.124	1.118	1.270	1.504	1.438

COMPETITION TRIBUNAL

Section IV Departmental Overview

Mandate, Vision and Mission

The Competition Tribunal is a quasi-judicial adjudicative tribunal created in 1986 by the *Competition Tribunal Act*. Its mandate is to hear applications and issue orders related to the civil reviewable matters set out in Parts VII.1 and VIII of the *Competition Act*, whose purpose is to maintain and encourage competition in Canada, and to ensure that firms compete fairly and markets operate efficiently. The Tribunal has no other function other than that associated with the hearing of applications and the issuance of orders, and operates at arm's length from government and its departments.

The *Competition Tribunal Act* also provides for a Registry to provide an administrative infrastructure for the Tribunal. Through the Registry, the Tribunal can hold its hearings anywhere in Canada as necessary for the proper conduct of the Tribunal's business. The Registry is also the repository for filing applications and documents and issuing documents and orders for all cases brought before the Tribunal.

Tribunal Organization

The Tribunal is composed of not more than four judicial members and not more than eight non-judicial members. Non-judicial members have backgrounds in economics, business, accounting, marketing and other relevant fields.

The Governor in Council appoints judicial members, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, from among the judges of the Federal Court, Trial Division, and designates one of the judicial members as Chair of the Tribunal. The Governor in Council appoints non-judicial members on the recommendation of the Minister of Industry. Appointments are for a fixed term not exceeding seven years; members may be re-appointed.

The Tribunal currently has three judicial members, one full-time non-judicial member who is an economist and three part-time non-judicial members.

The Chair directs the work of the Tribunal and, in particular, allocates case work to the members. The Tribunal must hear applications in panels of three or five members. A judicial member must preside and there must be at least one non-judicial member on a panel. Although the Tribunal holds most of its hearings at its headquarters in Ottawa, a hearing may be held elsewhere in Canada if required by the circumstances of a particular application. Tribunal decisions may be appealed to the Federal Court of Appeal.

The Registry provides registry, research and administrative support services to the Tribunal. The Registry has been designated a department for the purposes of the *Financial Administration Act*, with the Minister of Industry as its minister and the Registrar as the deputy head. The Registry has 14 full-time employees including the Registrar, the Deputy Registrar, the Legal Advisor and the Corporate Officer. Registry staff provide all necessary administrative support required by the Tribunal for the hearing and disposition of all applications. They respond to all requests for information by the legal community, researchers and the public on the status of cases, the Tribunal's rules of practice and procedure, and its case law.

Section V Other Information

Enabling Legislation

Competition Tribunal Act, R.S.C. 1985 (2nd Supp.), c. 19
Part VII.1, *Competition Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-34
Part VIII, *Competition Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-34

For Further Information

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