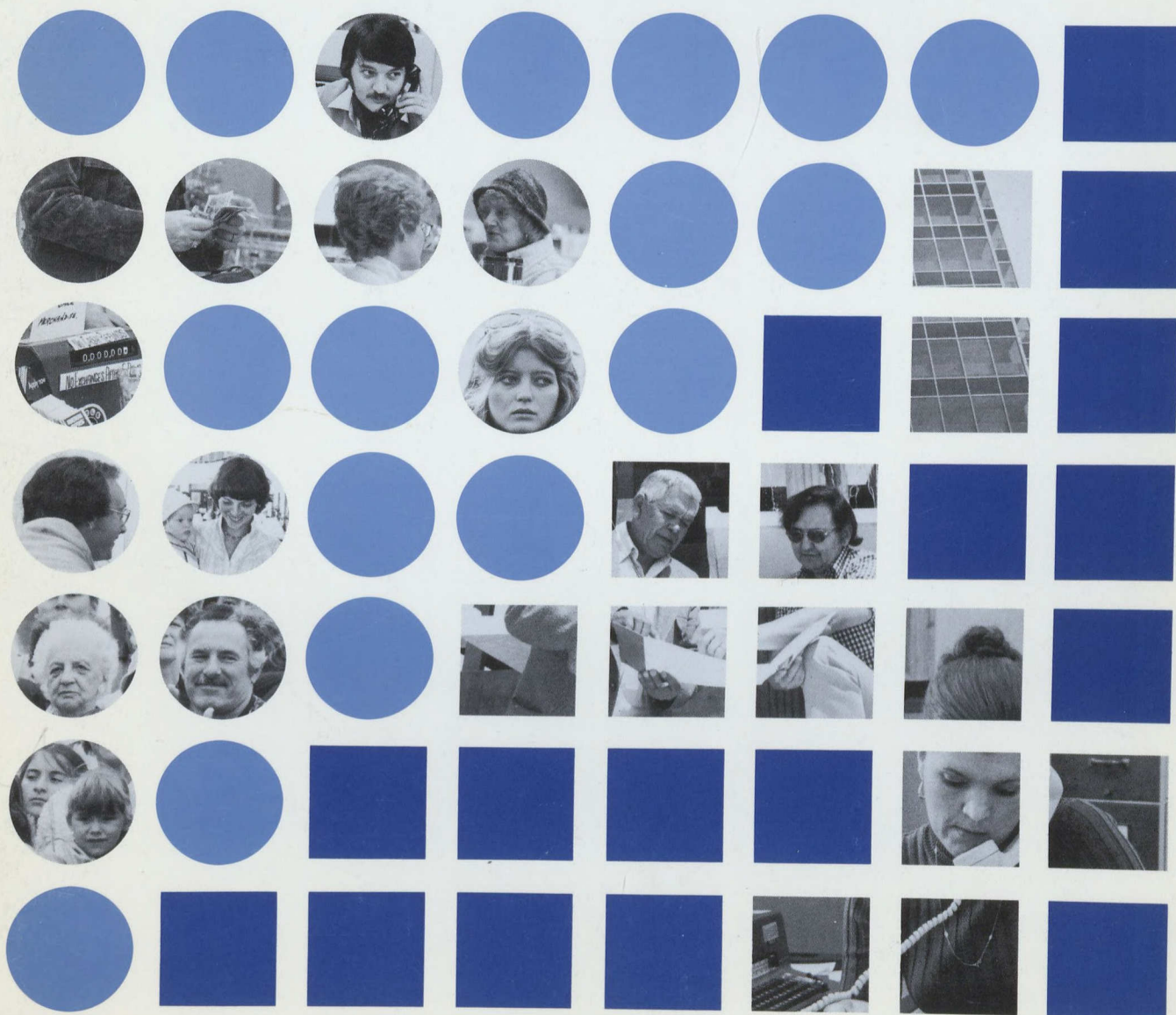


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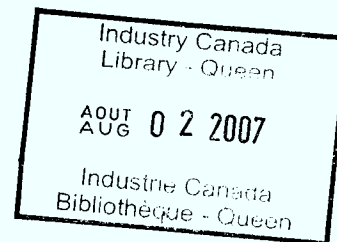


Consumer and
Corporate Affairs Canada

Hon. Michel Côté
Minister

Consommation
et Corporations Canada

L'hon. Michel Côté
Ministre



In 1984-85 Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada directed its efforts towards legislative and regulatory reform in support of Canada's economic renewal. In response to government policy objectives for the economy, the department sought to modernize its legislation and simplify its regulations, thereby providing a legal framework within which business activity could grow and thrive. Of high priority were proposed revisions to the licensing provisions of the Patent Act and amendments to legislation governing competition and bankruptcy. A White Paper on proposed revisions to the Copyright Act was published early in the fiscal year.

In addition, the department worked to advance Canada's technological development. Of considerable promise in this respect was its program, aimed at small and medium-sized businesses, to exploit the commercial potential of information banked in the Canadian Patent Office.

In the forefront also were the department's consumer protection programs. In this regard the year was marked by a heavy workload in inspection activities and the handling of numerous consumer complaints and enquiries. Revisions to the Tax Rebate Discounting Act were under development.

At the same time the department was actively promoting voluntary compliance — as opposed to enforcement — with its many marketplace regulations through consultation with the business community coupled with an intensive information program.

Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada is fully committed to the cause of reducing the federal deficit. In 1984-85 it sought to improve its productivity and efficiency, taking full advantage of advances in electronic data processing. And it continued to streamline its organization. By the end of the year, operations of the Metric Commission were phased out and plans were underway to reduce those of the UFFI Assistance Program. In addition, the department announced proposals to increase revenues by raising fees for various services to more realistic levels.

Departmental expenditures for 1984-85 amounted to \$193 751 155 and 2 554 person-years. Revenues for the year came to \$34 949 000.

The following is a program-by-program summary of departmental activities and achievements.

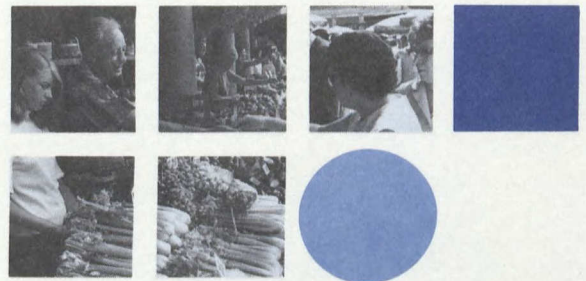


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March 31, 1985

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UFFI Centre Federal Co-ordinator for UFFI Program	D. Monnet
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Finance and Administration Directorate Director General	H. McIlroy
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Personnel Director	C. Bernier
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* Phased out effective March 31, 1985

Bureau of Competition Policy

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 practices the Director 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 by the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission.

In accordance with the Act, the Director refers the results of inquiries into prohibited practices to the Attorney General of Canada, who determines if charges should be laid. In relation to reviewable trade practices, the Director applies to the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for review and decision.

The Director is also authorized to make representations before regulatory boards to bring to their attention considerations relevant to the maintenance of competition in connection with matters being heard before them.

Offences in Relation to Competition Excluding Misleading Advertising

Under the provisions of the Act in respect of offences in relation to competition, the courts considered 52 cases in 1984-85. Of these, 17 proceedings were commenced during the year and 35 were carried over from previous years.

Nine cases related to conspiracy under section 32, including one that also involved a charge under section 33 and two that also involved a charge under section 38; four related to bid-rigging under section 32.2; two related to price discrimination under section 34; thirty-six related to price maintenance or refusal to supply under section 38; and there was one case under section 41.

Twenty proceedings were concluded during the year and a total of \$1 049 500 in fines was imposed. One of the concluded proceedings related to section 32 and included additional charges under section 3; one related to section 32.2; one related to section 34; sixteen involved price maintenance; and one involved impeding an inquiry under section 41.



Thirty-two cases were still before the courts as of March 31, 1985. One of these proceedings involves five accused, three of which were fined a total of \$375 000 and two that are awaiting trial.

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 297 misleading advertising and deceptive marketing practices cases were considered by the courts in the fiscal year. These consisted of 148 proceedings commenced during the year and 149 proceedings before the courts from previous years. They included 30 cases that had received court consideration in previous fiscal years, but were under appeal at the start of the year. There were 190 proceedings concluded during the year, 136 of which resulted in convictions and 54 in acquittals, charges withdrawn and other completions of court proceedings that were not convictions. Fines totalling \$771 695 were imposed during the year, and an additional \$183 500 in fines was under appeal at the end of the year.

The Bureau continued publication of its quarterly *Misleading Advertising Bulletin*, reporting convictions under the misleading advertising and deceptive marketing practices provisions of the Act and other related matters. Distributed to a wide cross-section of the Canadian public, the *Bulletin* has a circulation of 10 000.

Matters Reviewable by the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission

The application under section 31.2 of the Act involving refusal to deal in relation to motion picture distribution was scheduled to be heard in May and June 1983. As a result of undertakings by six major motion picture distributors, the hearings were postponed for one year effective July 1, 1983. The Director monitored the distributors' compliance with the undertakings, and an interim report was made to the Commission in March 1984.

The application was withdrawn in July 1984, in light of improvements in the industry and other factors, including the purchase by Cineplex of Canadian Odeon Theatres. In his final report to the Commission, the Director also pointed out the continuing concerns of exhibitors and he advised the distributors that he considers them to continue to be bound to the undertakings.

Representations to Regulatory Boards

The Director appeared before, or made representation to, the Canadian Import Tribunal (formerly the Anti-dumping Tribunal); the National Energy Board; the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission; the Air Transport, Railway Transport, and Water Transport Committees of the Canadian Transport Commission; the Ontario Securities Commission; the Manitoba Motor Transport Board; the Ontario Highway Transport Board; the New Brunswick Motor Carrier Board; and the British Columbia Motor Carrier Commission.

Other Activities

Throughout the year the Bureau proceeded with research projects and inquiries concerning business practices and the structure of industry in Canada. During the year, the Director made final submissions to the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission in relation to an inquiry under section 47 of the Act, involving the petroleum industry.

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 and the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

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



Bureau of Consumer Affairs

The Bureau of Consumer Affairs promotes and protects the consumer interest in the marketplace through legislation and programs that contribute to the viability and integrity of the Canadian economy.

The Bureau is organized into five headquarters branches — Consumer Products, Consumer Services, Legal Metrology, Product Safety and Management Services — and five directorates in the Atlantic, Québec, Ontario, Prairie and Pacific regions. Service is available to the public at 60 locations across the country.

In 1984-85, the allocation of resources to the Bureau was 1 065 person-years and a budget of \$48.7 million. Revenues for the year, derived mainly from fees for legal metrology services, amounted to \$2.6 million.

Consumer Products

Within five main program areas — Foods, Textiles, Precious Metals, Prepackaged Non-Food Products and Energide — the Branch administers several federal acts and regulations, including the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act, the Textile Labelling Act, the National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act and the Precious Metals Marking Act. The Branch shares responsibility for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, the Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act and the Fish Inspection Act, as well as for some provincial statutes. It also administers a number of voluntary programs, such as Care Labelling of Textiles and Canada Standard Size (CSS) Garment Sizing. All of these programs are designed to ensure accurate and adequate presentation of information in the preparation, labelling, packaging, advertising and sale of food and non-food products.

Approximately 120 000 establishments trading in consumer products with an annual consumption value of \$37 billion are affected by legislation administered by the Branch. In 1984-85, approximately 32 000 inspections were carried out by field staff at the manufacturing, retail and import/wholesale trade levels, 91 000 complaints and enquiries from industry and consumers were handled, and 16 000 labels and advertisements were reviewed.



During the year, work progressed on the review of the Food and Drug Regulations, Precious Metals Marking Regulations, Consumer Packaging and Labelling Regulations and Canada Standard Sizing Regulations, resulting in a schedule of amendments to be published in the *Canada Gazette*. Joint legislative review with other government departments continued throughout the year, resulting in proposed amendments to the Meat Inspection Act and numerous regulations under the Canada Agricultural Products Standards and the Fish Inspection Acts. Legislative initiatives undertaken with Health and Welfare Canada included the development of proposed regulations concerning the declaration of the sodium and salt content of foods, as well as work related to the development of a nutrition labelling scheme.

Consultation and liaison continued with industry, consumers and other government departments on other labelling matters, including proposed industry guidelines on the use of the term *natural* to describe a food product and a communiqué soliciting comments on labelling options associated with irradiated foods. Work was completed by a government-industry committee formed to address problems associated with the declaration of sugar in foods, resulting in the establishment of a common nomenclature. A trade communiqué outlining the department's proposal for a voluntary labelling scheme for hearing aid compatible telephones was distributed to interested parties. Voluntary standards on the terminology to be used in the marketing of diamonds were developed in consultation with industry.

Consumer Products continued to play an active role in the international field, attending technical committees of the International Standards Organization and providing the chairperson for the Food Labelling Committee of Codex Alimentarius.

Consumer Services

The Consumer Services Branch, under section 6 of the Consumer and Corporate Affairs Act, initiates, recommends and undertakes programs that promote and protect the interests of the Canadian consumer in the public, private and voluntary sectors.

Consumer Services also administers the Tax Rebate Discounting Act for the protection of those consumers who sell the right to their income tax refunds. During 1984-85 approximately 384 000 discounting transactions were conducted under the provisions of this Act. Amendments to the Tax Rebate Discounting Act are being considered. The substance of these amendments has not yet been determined.

Again this year, Consumer Resource Expositions were held across Canada, and regional *Consumer Resource Guides* were published. Elected and appointed government officials and employees received the information provided through the expositions and guides, which detailed the roles played by separate government agencies in consumer-related services or programs. One result has been more efficient handling of consumer enquiries by government agencies.

A new consumer issue identification process was implemented during the year. Information is gathered through consumer groups, media reports and other sources on issues of concern to consumers. The issues are analyzed, and representation about their impact on consumers is then directed to the government decision maker who can best address them. Examples of issues thus addressed include the regulation of telephone rates, interprovincial trucking and the insurance industry.

Work continued with retailers to improve and publicize their customer relations services. Approximately 180 000 complaints and enquiries were received during the year. Where appropriate, these complaints and enquiries were referred to

business organizations, other government departments or to the voluntary sector.

A series of workshops were held across Canada to address the consumer problems of youth and the elderly. Support from voluntary organizations and the business community led, in some instances, to the development of action strategies to resolve problems in such areas as banking, credit and public transportation.

Consumer Services also sponsored and distributed a national consumer movement newsletter entitled *Consumer Connections*.

The newsletter provides voluntary organizations working in the consumer interest with a vehicle for exchanging information about consumer issues and sharing expertise on the management of their organizations. It is intended that, over time, the newsletter will consist of articles suggested and written by outside contributors. The mailing list includes some 1 200 recipients from the public, private and voluntary sectors.

The following national and local consumer groups, whose activities supported the development of a consumer movement and the promotion of the consumer interest, received funds in the form of contributions and/or grants in 1984-85.



Grants and Contributions Program 1984-85

	Contributions (\$)	Grants (\$)
National Groups		
Allergy Information Association		3 000
Automobile Protection Association		42 000
Canadian Council of the Blind	4 750	
Canadian Foundation for Economic Education		16 000
Canadian Toy Testing Council		21 240
Coalition of Provincial Organizations of the Handicapped		10 000
Consumers' Association of Canada	220 000	230 000
Consumers' Association of Canada — Regulated Industries Program	200 000	100 000
Public Interest Advocacy Centre	164 750	135 000
Transport 2000 Canada	24 000	
Total	613 500	557 420
Regional/Local Groups		
Atlantic		
Centre de communication et d'information mobile, Bathurst, N.B.	18 000	
Consumers' Association of Canada — Nova Scotia Branch, Halifax, N.S.	16 000	
Inter-Faith Community and Family Centre, Corner Brook, Nfld.	14 000	3 400
Oromocto Information Service Centre, Oromocto, N.B.		4 000
Personal Credit Counselling Services, St. John's, Nfld.	7 000	
Port Cities Counselling Service, Halifax, N.S.	14 000	
Projet de justice sociale, Brantville, N.B.		4 000
Summerside Seniors Drop-In Centre, Summerside, P.E.I.		5 000
University of Prince Edward Island Business Society, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	5 000	
Total	74 000	16 400
Québec		
Association des consommateurs du Québec (Jarry), Montréal	11 000	
Association des consommateurs du Québec (La Tuque), La Tuque		3 000
Association des consommateurs du Québec (Ville de Québec), Québec		12 500
Association coopérative d'économie familiale — Centre de Montréal, Montréal	5 000	
Association coopérative d'économie familiale de l'Estrie, Sherbrooke		4 500
Association coopérative d'économie familiale de Granby, Granby		3 000
Association coopérative d'économie familiale de Lanaudière, Joliette		3 000
Association coopérative d'économie familiale — Mauricie, Trois-Rivières	5 000	
Association coopérative d'économie familiale de l'Outaouais, Hull		4 000

Grants and Contributions Program 1984-85 (continued)

	Contributions (\$)	Grants (\$)
Association coopérative d'économie familiale (Rive Sud), Longueuil		4 000
Association coopérative d'économie familiale — Victoriaville, Victoriaville		6 000
Association pour la protection des intérêts des consommateurs de la Côte-Nord, Hauterive	7 000	
Centre de recherche et d'information en consommation (CRIC) Sept-Îles		5 000
Comptoir alimentaire du secteur des Chenaux, Ste-Geneviève de Batiscan		1 500
Centre d'inspection et de prévention automobile de l'Estrie Inc., Fleurimont	3 000	
Fédération des associations coopératives d'économie familiale du Québec, Montréal	46 000	
Fédération nationale des associations de consommateurs du Québec, Longueuil	15 000	5 000
Groupe de recherche en animation et planification économique (GRAPE), Québec		4 000
Service budgétaire populaire, Sherbrooke		5 000
Service d'aide au consommateur, Shawinigan	5 000	10 000
Total	97 000	70 500
Ontario		
Association canadienne française de l'Ontario (ACFO), Ottawa	10 000	
Community Information Centre of Haldimand-Norfolk, Simcoe	5 000	
Consumers' Association of Canada — Algoma Local, Sault Ste. Marie		500
Contact Telephone Information and Referral Centre, Midland	6 500	
Kingston District Consumer Advice Bureau, Kingston		800
Credit Counselling Service of York Region, Richmond Hill	6 000	
Information London, London		3 500
Information Niagara, Niagara Falls	6 000	
Information Oxford, Woodstock	6 500	
Neighbourhood Information Centre, Toronto	5 000	
Oshawa Community Information Centre, Oshawa	9 000	
North Bay Family Life Centre, North Bay	8 000	
Société Budget-Aide de Prescott-Russell, Hawkesbury		8 000
Sudbury Community Service Centre, Sudbury	10 000	
Total	72 000	12 800

Grants and Contributions Program 1984-85 (continued)

	Contributions (\$)	Grants (\$)
<i>Prairies</i>		
Consumers' Association of Canada — Alberta Branch, Edmonton, Alta.		2 500
Consumers' Association of Canada — Calgary Branch, Calgary, Alta.	5 000	
Consumers' Association of Canada — Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.	10 000	
Consumers' Association of Canada — Saskatchewan Branch, Saskatoon, Sask.	9 000	
Consumers' Association of Canada — Westman Local, Brandon, Man.	8 000	
Society for the Retired and Semi-Retired, Edmonton, Alta.	10 000	5 000
Société franco-manitobaine, Saint-Boniface, Man.	9 000	
Welfare Rights Centre, Regina, Sask.	14 000	
N.W.T. Family Counselling Service, Yellowknife, N.W.T.	23 000	
Total	88 000	7 500
<i>Pacific</i>		
Consumers' Association of Canada — British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	12 000	
Consumers' Association of Canada — Kitimat Local, Kitimat, B.C.		7 400
Consumers' Association of Canada — Whitehorse, Whitehorse, Yukon	12 000	
Fort Nelson-Liard Native Friendship Society, Fort Nelson, B.C.	10 000	
Immigrant Services Society of B.C., Vancouver, B.C.		4 000
Matsqui-Abbotsford Community Services, Abbotsford, B.C.		3 000
Nanaimo Volunteer Centre Society, Nanaimo, B.C.		1 000
Network Centre for Self-Care, Victoria, B.C.		1 000
Seniors Serving Seniors Association, Victoria, B.C.		1 000
United Chinese Community Enrichment Services Society, Vancouver, B.C.		6 000
Surrey Delta Immigrant Society, Surrey, B.C.		9 000
Terrace and District Community Services Society, Terrace, B.C.	10 000	
Vernon Social Planning Council, Vernon, B.C.		2 900
Total	44 000	35 300

Consumer Help Office Program 1984-85**Regional/Local Groups**

Québec	(\$)
Central Council for Consumers of Social Services, Montréal	15 800
Centre d'information communautaire et de dépannage (CICD), Montréal	25 000
Centre d'information et de référence pour femmes, Montréal	18 000
Total	58 800
Ontario	
COSTI-IIAS Immigrant Services, Toronto	18 500
Downtown Community Citizens Organization, Windsor	18 000
Total	36 500
Prairies	
Alexandra Centre Society, Calgary, Alta.	25 000
Community Consumer Credit Counselling/Community Income Tax Service, Winnipeg, Man.	20 900
Citizenship Council of Manitoba — International Center, Winnipeg, Man.	20 500
Community Service Centre, Prince Albert, Sask.	20 000
Society for the Involvement of Good Neighbours, Yorkton, Sask.	25 000
Total	111 400
Pacific	
Britannia Community Services Centre, Vancouver, B.C.	20 400
Total	20 400

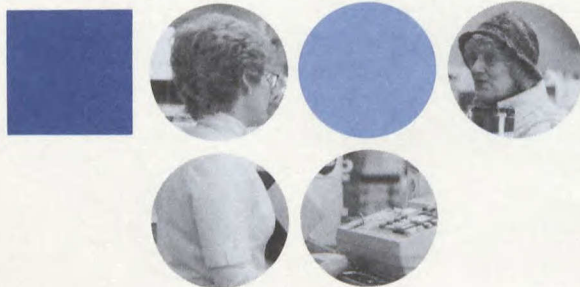
Legal Metrology

The Legal Metrology Branch administers the Weights and Measures Act, the Electricity Inspection Act and the Gas Inspection Act. It establishes specifications for and approves weighing and measuring devices, electricity meters and natural gas meters used in trade. It also endeavours to minimize inaccurate measurement and ensure equity in trade of commodities and services that are measured; defines units of measure; and calibrates and maintains a system of standards of measurement for mass, volume, length, time, electricity and gas.

Fiscal year 1984-85 was Canada's second full year of active involvement with the Organisation internationale de Métrologie légale (OIML), and the Director of Legal Metrology was required to vote on 21 International Recommendations developed by this organization of 72 member countries. A new advisory committee consisting of representatives of federal departments and agencies, and standards organizations was created. Canada is now represented on 17 international working committees of the OIML.

In Weights and Measures, 326 new devices were approved for trade use and 295 000 inspections of devices were conducted across the country by field staff to verify accuracy and compliance with the legislation. More than 68 000 standards used in inspection work were calibrated and certified in the laboratories and field offices. Inspectors also examined 13 000 packages and bulk-served commodities for quantity verification.

Two industry-Branch task forces continued developmental work on legal specifications with respect to the installation and use of vehicle scales, and the design, performance, installation and use of in-motion railway car scales. In addition, preliminary specifications for liquid propane gas dispensers were reviewed and commented on by industry. By the end of the year, construction of a new and badly needed volumetric laboratory was near completion, and that of a similar facility for propane testing was underway. Finally, a new compliance policy and procedures for ensuring accuracy of trade devices were implemented during the year. The policy ensures ample protection for buyers who are dependent on accurate measure and provides recourse for owners of devices that have been seized for inaccurate measure.



In Electricity and Gas, 113 new metering devices were tested and approved for trade use, and 1 110 standards used in meter verification work were calibrated. Through statistical sampling techniques 2.1 million meters at utilities and manufacturers were verified for accuracy by field staff.

This includes new and in-service meters. Also, nearly 12 000 on-site inspections of commercial and industrial metering installations were conducted; these uncovered \$23.0 million of inequity, an increase of 350 per cent over the previous year. Nearly 26 000 complaints and enquiries resulted in the carrying out of 7 200 dispute investigations and meter tests to resolve differences between buyers and sellers of electricity and natural gas.

As a direct result of government incentives, compressed natural gas is being used increasingly as a vehicle fuel, particularly on the west coast.

In response to these developments, a newly designed test facility is now in place for approval testing of compressed natural gas dispensers.

Regulations under a new Electricity and Gas Inspection Act were in the final stage of preparation for publication in the *Canada Gazette*. It is expected the new Act will be proclaimed during 1985-86.

Product Safety

The Product Safety Branch administers the Hazardous Products Act. It is responsible for developing and enforcing regulations concerning the safety of consumer products and for promoting consumer and trader understanding of safety-related issues.

During the year, three sets of regulations relating to sneezing powders, children's car seats and infant feeding bottle nipples and pacifiers were promulgated. Proposed regulations entitled "Strollers and Carriages for Infants" and "Lifejackets and Personal Floatation Devices" were published in the *Canada Gazette*.

Product Safety field staff visited over 10 000 establishments in 1984-85. Compliance programs concentrated on toys, second-hand cribs and other children's furniture, hazardous chemicals and mattresses. An increasing amount of field staff time was expended on information programs, which play an important role in reducing the inci-

dence of accidents. Kiosks, mall displays, safety films, the distribution of thousands of pamphlets and responding to hundreds of consumer inquiries are some of the methods employed to promote consumer awareness. The Binkly and Doinkel puppet show, which explains the significance of the hazardous products symbols to primary school children, reached some 100 000 children during the summer of 1984.

The Canadian Accident Injury Reporting and Evaluation (CAIRE) program collects data from five hospitals pertaining to accidents and injuries involving consumer products. CAIRE now contains information collected over a three-year period. Reports on the findings are published twice yearly. CAIRE results are combined with consumer complaint information to form a data base from which programs are developed.

The development of mandatory and voluntary standards for the design and safe performance of consumer products continues to be an important part of Branch activities. Such standards are a prerequisite for any regulation and, in some cases, can improve the safety of a product by non-regulatory means. The participation of Branch personnel on the technical and policy committees of standards-writing organizations provided a valuable consultative link with industry representatives.

On the international scene, participation continued in the Working Party on Product Safety of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and technical committees of the International Standards Organization with the aim of harmonizing standards and regulations in the product safety field.



Bureau of Corporate Affairs

The Bureau of Corporate Affairs is concerned with much of the general legal framework governing the orderly conduct of business under federal legislation. The Bureau consists of the Bankruptcy Branch, the Corporations Branch and the Intellectual Property Directorate.

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, 1985, he was responsible for the supervision and operation of 15 offices across the country and the head office, with a staff of 143.

The Superintendent of Bankruptcy performs a prime role pertaining to the promotion of confidence in the integrity of the credit system in Canada 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 dissemination of general and statistical information on insolvency matters.

During 1984-85, 29 880 bankruptcies and 346 proposals were accepted for filing by Branch officers, who appointed trustees-in-bankruptcy to administer them. This total included 20 723 consumer bankruptcies with aggregate assets of \$270.3 million and estimated liabilities of \$1.1 billion. The assets declared in the 9 157 business bankruptcies amounted to \$541.6 million, and the liabilities to \$2.3 billion.

Regulation of the insolvency process was carried out under the Compliance, Creditor Services and Debtor Services programs.

Through its Compliance Program, the Branch closely monitored the propriety of the bankruptcy process and saw that corrective action was taken when necessary.

A high standard of performance and professional conduct on the part of trustees-in-bankruptcy and other insolvency-related professionals was promoted through the Creditor Services Program to maximize dividends distributed to creditors. In 1984-85, trustees paid out \$66.2 million in divi-



dends to unsecured creditors. Payment Guidelines were updated with amendments given in Information Statement No. 26.

During the year, no new trustee licence was granted. As of March 31, 1985, the Bankruptcy Branch was responsible for the supervision of 571 individual trustees and 104 corporate trustees. The Branch's National Auditing Group conducted 95 cyclical audits of trustees, of which four were still in progress at the end of the year.

The availability of bankruptcy services was monitored under the Debtor Services Program to ensure easy access to relief under the Bankruptcy Act for individuals unable to pay trustees' fees and notwithstanding their location in Canada.

The Branch operated comprehensive training programs for representatives from the business and credit-granting communities and conducted information seminars for various groups and the general public.

The Branch continued to monitor provincial administration of Part X of the Bankruptcy Act, which authorizes the issuance of Consolidation Orders to enable individuals to pay their debts over a three-year period without creditor harassment and wage garnishment. Part X of the Bankruptcy Act is in force only in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In 1984-85, 1 243 Consolidation Orders were made by the courts of the six provinces, with a total of \$6.6 million being distributed to registered creditors.

Bankruptcies and Proposals

	Number		Assets (\$ millions)		Liabilities (\$ millions)		Deficiency (\$ millions)	
	83-84	84-85	83-84	84-85	83-84	84-85	83-84	84-85
Alberta	3 435	3 615	153.5	156.4	720.8	915.2	567.3	758.9
British Columbia	3 991	4 236	281.3	248.0	959.6	918.2	678.3	670.2
Manitoba	1 230	925	40.3	39.6	121.9	80.0	81.6	40.4
New Brunswick	409	360	9.2	3.7	26.0	15.6	16.9	11.9
Newfoundland	377	343	5.5	7.3	19.6	19.6	14.0	12.3
Northwest Territories	8	11	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.4
Nova Scotia	1 065	902	24.8	8.6	61.9	38.7	37.0	30.2
Ontario	12 916	9 887	201.3	182.5	979.6	775.9	778.3	593.5
Prince Edward Island	52	56	2.0	0.8	4.3	5.7	2.2	4.9
Québec	11 100	9 055	337.6	314.9	1 042.7	937.9	705.0	623.0
Saskatchewan	854	825	32.8	31.8	83.6	73.6	50.9	41.7
Yukon	11	11	0.1	0.3	7.5	6.9	7.3	6.6
Canada	35 448	30 226	1 088.6	994.1	4 028.6	3 788.9	2 939.6	2 795.0

Business Bankruptcies

	Number		Assets (\$ millions)		Liabilities (\$ millions)		Deficiency (\$ millions)	
	83-84	84-85	83-84	84-85	83-84	84-85	83-84	84-85
Alberta	1 051	1 192	72.5	68.8	478.1	560.0	405.7	491.2
British Columbia	1 311	1 411	150.6	139.2	575.7	580.8	425.1	441.6
Manitoba	308	282	26.3	18.7	66.3	42.9	40.1	24.2
New Brunswick	101	80	3.4	1.5	14.6	7.4	11.1	5.8
Newfoundland	66	87	1.6	5.6	6.6	13.5	4.9	7.9
Northwest Territories	4	3	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
Nova Scotia	230	224	12.3	4.3	30.7	18.4	18.3	14.1
Ontario	2 890	2 421	90.5	92.2	557.8	463.0	467.4	370.8
Prince Edward Island	16	19	1.8	0.3	3.1	2.8	1.3	2.5
Québec	3 727	3 115	174.2	197.1	652.9	616.1	478.6	418.9
Saskatchewan	311	316	16.9	12.8	42.9	40.2	26.0	27.4
Yukon	3	7	0.3	0.2	6.3	0.7	6.2	0.5
Canada	10 018	9 157	550.6	541.6	2 436.0	2 346.6	1 885.5	1 805.6



Consumer Bankruptcies

	Number		Assets (\$ millions)		Liabilities (\$ millions)		Deficiency (\$ millions)	
	83-84	84-85	83-84	84-85	83-84	84-85	83-84	84-85
Alberta	2 364	2 402	71.8	77.6	223.5	299.2	151.7	221.6
British Columbia	2 539	2 712	90.9	53.3	303.0	196.7	212.1	143.5
Manitoba	910	625	11.8	8.3	48.6	23.2	36.7	14.9
New Brunswick	274	254	2.0	1.8	8.5	6.8	6.5	5.0
Newfoundland	304	256	2.0	1.6	6.3	6.1	4.3	4.4
Northwest Territories	4	7	*	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4
Nova Scotia	816	668	5.2	3.6	23.1	19.4	18.0	15.8
Ontario	9 931	7 411	96.1	66.9	391.0	282.3	294.8	215.4
Prince Edward Island	32	35	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.8	0.8	2.4
Québec	7 245	5 842	61.5	43.6	258.2	221.6	196.7	178.1
Saskatchewan	540	508	14.3	13.0	27.3	27.3	12.9	14.3
Yukon	7	3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Canada	24 966	20 723	355.8	270.3	1 290.8	1 086.1	934.8	815.9

*Not significant

Proposals

	Number		Assets (\$ millions)		Liabilities (\$ millions)		Deficiency (\$ millions)	
	83-84	84-85	83-84	84-85	83-84	84-85	83-84	84-85
Alberta	20	21	9.2	10.0	19.1	56.0	9.9	46.6
British Columbia	141	113	39.8	55.5	80.9	140.7	41.1	85.1
Manitoba	12	18	2.2	12.6	7.0	13.9	4.9	1.3
New Brunswick	34	26	3.7	0.3	3.0	1.4	0.7	1.0
Newfoundland	7	—	1.9	—	6.8	—	4.8	—
Northwest Territories	—	1	—	*	—	0.4	—	0.3
Nova Scotia	19	10	7.3	0.7	8.1	0.9	0.8	0.2
Ontario	95	55	14.6	23.3	30.7	30.7	16.1	7.3
Prince Edward Island	4	2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	*
Québec	128	98	101.9	74.2	131.6	100.2	29.7	26.0
Saskatchewan	3	1	1.5	6.0	13.5	6.0	12.0	—
Yukon	1	1	*	—	0.9	6.0	0.8	6.0
Canada	464	346	182.3	182.7	301.8	356.3	120.9	173.8

*Not significant



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, which came into effect on December 15, 1975.

Part II of the Canada Corporations Act applies to the establishment and functioning of all federal charitable and membership associations.

The Branch has access to a computerized data base containing over 2.5 million corporate names within the federal and provincial jurisdictions. The Branch maintains a comprehensive data base of information on federal corporations, 144 177 of which were active as of March 31, 1985. During 1984-85 the Branch incorporated 19 297 corporations pursuant to the Canada Business Corporations Act.

The Branch investigated 53 complaints involving federal companies and reviewed statutory filings to ensure compliance with the legislation and with accompanying regulations.

In 1984-85, the Branch responded to 78 942 enquiries and provided 52 722 copies of documents. A total of 17 646 certified copies and certificates of compliance were prepared. It also reviewed 459 applications for exemption from certain statutory requirements.



Documents Issued 1983-84 1984-85

Canada Corporations Act

Letters Patent granted Part II	612	744
Supplementary Letters Patent granted	111	168
Certificates of Acceptance for Surrender of Charter	23	50

Canada Business Corporations Act

Certificates of Incorporation	19 728	19 297
Certificates of Discontinuance (Export)	139	202
Certificates of Amalgamation	279	348
Certificates of Amendment	7 590	8 229
Certificates of Dissolution	1 538	2 807
Certificates of Import Continuance	246	277

Boards of Trade Act

Boards of Trade registered	12	22
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Canada Cooperative Associations Act

Certificates of Incorporation	2	1
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Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act

Letters Patent granted	13	10
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Loan Companies Act

Letters Patent granted	1	3
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Documents Processed 1983-84 1984-85

Canada Corporations Act Canada Business Corporations Act

Annual Summaries and Returns submitted*	84 861	88 864
Prospectuses	162	167
Insider Reports	8 461	7 895
Proxy Information Circulars	469	445
Takeover Bids	27	19
Financial Statements submitted	4 529	4 117
Complaints	41	53
Exemption Orders	398	459

*Includes annual returns submitted under the Boards of Trade Act

Intellectual Property

The Directorate of Intellectual Property 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.

During 1984-85 the Directorate began a process of decentralizing the Patent Information Exploitation (PIE) Program. A patent advisory officer was posted in Montréal at the Centre de recherche industrielle du Québec (CRIQ) to assist information seekers in the Québec region. An agreement was reached with the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) to locate a patent advisory officer in DRIE's Winnipeg office. Steps were also taken to expand and strengthen a national network of local intermediary agencies, including provincial research organizations, industrial innovation centres, and various federal and provincial business-oriented agencies, through which business firms may channel requests for patent information.

The Directorate continued its international activities in the industrial property field both by participating in the activities of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and through bilateral relations with other countries. The primary focus of the international activities, both bilaterally and under the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI), was directed towards topics related to the mission of the Patent Office and in particular to the exploitation of the technological information contained in patents.

The Directorate also continued its efforts, under the auspices of WIPO, to provide industrial property assistance to developing countries. In particular, industrial property training in the Canadian Office was provided for one official from the Barbados Industrial Property Office under a project funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and for one official from the Caribbean Documentation Centre.

Patents

The mission of the Patent Office, in granting patents, is to acquire and disseminate technological information and to encourage the creation, adoption and exploitation of inventions. Patent applications are examined to ensure that they comply with the requirements of the Patent Act and the Patent Rules. Such examination includes a search of the prior art, a decision regarding the presence of novelty, utility and inventive ingenuity, and verification of compliance with all other aspects of Canadian patent law. Patentees are granted rights to exclude others from making, using or vending their inventions in Canada for 17 years.

The Office publishes the weekly *Patent Office Record*, providing details of Canadian patents granted that week; maintains a search room and library for use by the public, containing technical information which continuously reflects the leading edge in all technological areas; and provides an advisory or consultant service through which interested parties from both the public and private sector are provided technological information geared to their particular needs.

During 1984-85 the Office responded to an average of 145 public requests daily for technologically related patent information. These requests came from patent searchers, including patent agents, as well as from the general public, including Canadian inventors and innovators. In addition, the Office responded to technology search requests from publicly funded organizations such as provincial research organizations, innovation centres and federal government departments and agencies. The following table summarizes the activities in the patent information field over the past year.



Requests for Patent Information	1984-85
Assistance in defining patent search field	4 570
Technology searches for publicly funded organizations	405
Requests for patent reference material	31 355

The Patent Office Search File of 1 184 700 Canadian patents is subdivided into 339 classes of technology, which are further organized into 36 716 subclasses containing an average of 40 patent documents each.

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

Transactions of the Patent Office	1983-84	1984-85
Caveats registered	175	220
Applications for patents	25 918	26 894
Applications restored under section 75 after failure to pay final fee	160	172
Applications reinstated under section 32 after abandonment for failure to reply to an official action	91	69
Examiners' Reports	14 080	12 871
Applications allowed	21 773	19 273
Applications forfeited	1 129	1 080
Patents issued (for 17 years)	20 678	20 080
Patents reissued	19	16
Patents issued under Public Servants Inventions Act	51	57
Assignments recorded	23 150	26 429
Duly registered patent agents	1 555	1 518
Canadian resident agents	310	328
Canadian firms	64	69
Non-resident	1 181	1 121

Compulsory licences

The Commissioner of Patents is empowered under section 41(3) and 41(4) of the Patent Act to grant compulsory licences with respect to patents for food or medicine, and under sections 67 to 72 to order patentees to grant licences to prospective licensees when patent rights have been abused. The activities for the past two years under these sections of the Act are summarized in the following table.

	1983-84	1984-85
Section 41(3)		
Applications received	0	1
Licences granted	0	0
Applications pending	0	1
Section 41(4)		
Applications received	83	85
Licences granted	12	20
Licences refused	4	6
Applications withdrawn	24	6
Applications pending	90	143
Section 67		
Applications received	0	2
Licences granted	1	0
Licences refused	0	0
Applications withdrawn	0	0
Applications pending	4	6

Compensation for government use of inventions

Under sections 19 and 20 the Commissioner of Patents rules on compensation levels due to inventors for government use of inventions. Licensing and compensation decisions by the Commissioner during the past two years are summarized below.

	1983-84	1984-85
Compensation		
Applications received	0	2
Applications withdrawn	0	1
Applications decided	0	1
Applications pending	2	2



Patent Appeal Board

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.

	1983-84	1984-85
Patents		
Rejections referred to the Board	48	27
Rejections affirmed	12	10
Rejections modified	11	4
Rejections reversed	13	8
Disposal without formal decision	7	10
Hearings held	8	17
Before the Board	84	79
Decisions published in the <i>Patent Office Record</i>		
full	0	1
part	25	25
Industrial Designs		
Rejections affirmed	1	2
Rejections reversed	0	1
Hearings held	1	2

Conflicts

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 actions. The following table summarizes this activity.

	1983-84	1984-85
Section 45		
Conflicts referred to the Board	24	18
Conflicts disposed	21	11
Conflicts before the Board	13	24



Copyright and Industrial Design

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

Copyright exists immediately upon the creation of every original literary, artistic, dramatic or musical work and extends normally for the life of the creator or author, and 50 years thereafter.

The outward appearance of an article of manufacture 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 table summarizes the transactions of the Copyright and Industrial Design Office during the last two fiscal years.

Transactions of the Copyright and Industrial Design Office

	1983-84	1984-85
Copyright		
Applications received	9 027	10 131
Copyrights registered	8 572	10 046
Assignments recorded	472	253
Industrial Designs		
Applications received	1 953	2 526
Designs registered	1 541	1 568
Registrations renewed	545	545
Assignments recorded	509	429
Timber Marks		
Applications received	2	1
Assignments recorded	0	0
Marks registered	1	0
Reports on applications re copyright, industrial designs and timber marks	2 354	2 511
Copies of copyrights, industrial designs and timber marks	2 325	2 732

Trade Marks

The Trade Marks Office determines which trade marks are entitled to exclusive use by owners and maintains the Trade Marks Register and associated records of trade marks in order to encourage the disclosure of trade marks information and ensure public awareness.

A newly registered trade mark remains on the register for an initial period of 15 years, and may be renewed for additional 15-year periods indefinitely. If a trade mark is licensed, the owner should have the licensee recorded as a registered user against the trade mark registration in order to protect the validity of the mark. This is accomplished by filing an application with the Trade Marks Office.

Trade mark applications are advertised in the weekly *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 the registers and indexes of registered marks and users.

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

Transactions of the Trade Marks Office	1983-84	1984-85
Trade mark applications filed	17 772	19 876
Trade mark applications advertised	14 812	16 768
Trade mark registrations	11 391	12 289
Registered user applications filed	7 686	8 621
Number of trade marks governed by registered user applications (registered and pending)	21 487	20 843
Registered users registered in respect of trade marks	16 602	26 218
Registered user registrations cancelled in respect of trade marks	3 577	6 551
Transfer applications filed	11 315	11 414
Transfers registered	18 969	12 560
Trade mark registrations renewed	4 809	4 539
Trade mark registrations expunged	5 217	4 492

Amendments entered on the register	4 661	3 977
Copies prepared	288 072	191 424
Duly registered trade mark agents	2 462	2 219
Oppositions filed	822	1 027

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 last two years the following statistical information was compiled.

Patents Granted	1983-84	1984-85
To individuals	2 558	2 336
To companies	18 081	17 697
To individuals and companies jointly	58	67
To inventors	2 382	2 182
To assignees	18 161	17 759
To assignees and inventors jointly	154	155
One inventor claimed	10 427	9 916
Two or more inventors claimed	10 270	10 180
In French	621	624

Residence of Inventors for Patents Granted	1983-84	1984-85
Canada		
Alberta	114	104
British Columbia	124	151
Manitoba	32	46
New Brunswick	7	8
Newfoundland	11	5
Nova Scotia	17	12
Ontario	680	772
Prince Edward Island	2	0
Québec	313	277
Saskatchewan	52	41
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0	1
Total	1 352	1 417

Foreign Countries	1983-84	1984-85
Algeria	1	0
Argentina	1	6
Australia	164	163
Austria	128	129
Bahamas	4	1
Belgium	131	131
Brazil	9	2
Bulgaria	10	8
Chile	1	1
Columbia	5	1
Costa Rica	1	0
Cuba	2	0
Czechoslovakia	13	6
Denmark	66	93
Finland	95	118
France	990	1 034
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 777	1 692
Greece	2	3
Honduras	0	1
Hong Kong	5	5
Hungary	62	62
Iceland	2	1
India	5	3
Indonesia	0	1
Ireland	9	12
Israel	26	29
Italy	309	273
Japan	1 936	2 008
Korea, Republic of	4	1
Liechtenstein, Principality of	5	7
Luxembourg	27	20
Malaysia	1	0
Malta	0	1
Mexico	14	13
Monaco	1	1
Netherlands	466	413
New Guinea	1	0
New Zealand	19	28
Nigeria	1	1
Norway	41	66
Poland	7	2
Portugal	3	0

Romania	0	1
Singapore	0	4
South Africa, Republic of	59	39
Soviet Union	127	84
Spain	19	17
Sweden	403	347
Switzerland	468	391
Taiwan	11	11
Tunisia	0	1
Tanzania	1	0
United Kingdom	936	953
United States of America	10 973	10 488
Venezuela	0	1
Yugoslavia	3	3
Zimbabwe	1	3
Total, Foreign	19 345	18 679
Grand Total (including Canada)	20 697	20 096

Residence of Inventors for Applications Filed

	1983-84	1984-85
Canada		
Alberta	147	184
British Columbia	200	215
Manitoba	46	62
New Brunswick	5	19
Newfoundland	4	10
Nova Scotia	22	14
Ontario	1 105	987
Prince Edward Island	2	1
Québec	458	422
Saskatchewan	49	67
Yukon	1	0
Total	2 039	1 981

Foreign Countries	1983-84	1984-85
Argentina	4	4
Australia	240	345
Austria	169	176



Bahamas	1	0
Belgium	193	192
Bermuda	1	4
Bolivia	1	0
Brazil	12	16
Bulgaria	7	9
Chile	1	4
China, People's Republic of	0	3
Colombia	2	4
Costa Rica	1	0
Czechoslovakia	16	20
Denmark	112	115
Ecuador	0	1
Egypt	4	5
Finland	183	183
France	1 241	1 341
Gabon	0	1
Germany, Democratic Republic of	4	7
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 917	2 268
Greece	7	7
Guatemala	1	0
Hong Kong	18	8
Hungary	82	78
Iceland	3	5
India	4	17
Iran	1	0
Iraq	0	1
Ireland	25	15
Israel	61	62
Italy	427	444
Jamaica	1	0
Japan	2 398	2 753
Korea, Republic of	13	10
Liechtenstein, Principality of	9	3
Luxembourg	35	25
Malaysia	0	2
Mexico	14	20
Monaco	3	4
Morocco	3	0
Netherlands	530	569
New Zealand	49	65
Norway	93	82
Papua New Guinea	0	1
Philippines	1	0
Poland	8	13
Portugal	2	2
Romania	2	0
Saudi Arabia	0	1
Singapore	8	4
South Africa, Republic of	78	88
Soviet Union	46	62
Spain	47	55

Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	1	0
Sweden	485	513
Switzerland	610	604
Taiwan	48	40
Thailand	0	3
Tunisia	0	1
United Arab Emirates	1	0
United Kingdom	1 516	1 545
United States of America	13 025	13 027
Uruguay	0	1
Venezuela	11	10
Yugoslavia	4	8
Zimbabwe	1	1
Indeterminate	98	66
Total, Foreign	23 878	24 913
Grand Total (including Canada)	25 917	26 894

	% of Total Patents Issued	Number of Patents Issued
Subject Matter of Invention		
Human Necessities		
Agriculture	2.0	402
Foodstuffs and Tobacco	2.0	402
Personal and Domestic Articles	2.1	422
Health and Amusement	5.9	1 186
Performing Operations		
Separating and Mixing	5.1	1 024
Shaping	7.2	1 447
Printing	1.2	241
Transporting	7.2	1 447
Chemistry and Metallurgy		
Chemistry	20.4	4 100
Metallurgy	2.9	583
Textiles and Paper		
Textiles and Flexible Materials not otherwise provided for	1.2	241
Paper	0.7	141
Fixed Constructions		
Building	3.2	643
Mining	1.8	362
Mechanical Engineering, Lighting, Heating, Weapons, Blasting		
Engines and Pumps	2.2	442
Engineering in general	3.8	764
Lighting and Heating	3.4	683
Weapons, Blasting	0.4	80
Physics		
Instruments	13.4	2 693
Nucleonics	0.3	60
Electricity		
Electricity	13.6	2 733
Total	100.0	20 096

Receipts and Expenditures	1983-84 (\$)	1984-85 (\$)
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Patents

Revenue	13 411 000	13 668 087
Expenditures	9 226 000	10 849 074

Trade Marks

Revenue	4 379 000	4 734 453
Expenditures	2 725 000	3 740 354

Copyright, Industrial Designs and Timber Marks

Revenue	673 000	780 340
Expenditures	454 000	553 828

**Twenty-five Leading Patentees
(in descending numerical order)**

1984-85

General Electric Co.	263
International Business Machines Corp.	250
N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken	243
Sony Corp.	203
Hoechst AG	166
Union Carbide Corp.	164
E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.	150
Ciba-Geigy Ltd.	145
Bayer AG	140
Western Electric Co. Inc.	132
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	130
BASF AG	112
Eastman Kodak Co.	110
R.C.A. Corp.	108
Exxon Research & Engineering Co.	90
Xerox Corp.	89
Deere & Co.	87
Dow Chemical Co. (The)	85
Mobil Oil Corp.	84
Northern Telecom Ltd.	83
Hitachi, Ltd.	80
Shell Canada Ltd.	79
Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co.	78
Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.	77
Siemens AG	75

**Leading Patentees with Canadian Inventors
(in descending numerical order)**

1984-85

Northern Telecom Ltd.	79
National Defence	29
Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd.	16
National Research Council Canada	15
Imperial Oil Ltd.	14
Domtar Inc.	13
Alcan International Ltd.	10
Du Pont Canada Inc.	10
Mitel Corporation	10
Institut de recherche d'Hydro-Québec (IREQ)	9
AEL Microtel Ltd.	9
C-I-L Inc.	9
Canadian Patents and Development Limited (CPDL)	8
Stelco Inc.	8
Savin Corp.	8
Gulf Oil Canada Ltd.	8
Aviation Electric Ltd.	8
Centre de recherche industrielle du Québec (CRIQ)	7
Shell Canada Ltd.	7
MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.	7
AMCA International Ltd.	6
ERCO Industries Ltd.	6
Polysar Ltd.	6
Cominco Ltd.	6
Agriculture Canada	5
Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison Inc.	5
Cyanamid Canada Inc.	5
Sheritt Gordon Mines Ltd.	5
Inco Ltd.	5
Petro-Canada Explorations Inc.	5

**Leading Patentees with a Canadian
Address and Foreign Inventors
(in descending numerical order)**

1984-85

Shell Canada Ltd.	72
Ford Motor Company of Canada Ltd.	49
Hoffmann-LaRoche Ltd.	28
Schlumberger Canada Ltd.	17
Merrell Pharmaceuticals Inc.	16
Trane Company of Canada Ltd.	10
Betz, Inc.	7
Alcan International Ltd.	7
F.L. Smidth and Co. of Canada Ltd.	7
Smith Kline & French Canada Ltd.	5
Hunter-Douglas Canada Ltd.	5

Bureau of Policy Coordination

The Bureau of Policy Coordination is responsible for research and analysis leading to policy development as well as to legislative and regulatory review and reform in the consumer and corporate affairs areas; for increasing the effectiveness of departmental interventions and liaison; for reinforcing departmental capabilities in structured communications activities; and for ensuring the existence of comprehensive management planning and control, internal review and program evaluation.

The Bureau comprises the Policy Research, Analysis and Liaison Directorate, the Audit, Evaluation and Control Branch and the Communications Branch. The Bureau's budget was \$7.5 million with an allocation of 111 person-years.

Policy Research, Analysis and Liaison

The Policy Research, Analysis and Liaison Directorate consists of the Policy Analysis and Liaison Branch and the Strategic Policy Research Branch.

Policy Analysis and Liaison

Contributions to policy development continued in the consumer and corporate (including intellectual property) fields.

A major project to revise the Interest Act culminated in the introduction of Bill C-36 in May 1984. That Bill was not enacted and died on the Order Paper with the call for a general election in July 1984. However, the Policy Analysis and Liaison Branch is continuing with interdepartmental and private sector discussions. Further consultations with the provinces are also planned to coordinate any federal initiatives with proposed or existing provincial legislation. An important report on electronic funds transfer is in preparation.

Studies continued on the takeover bid and investigative powers aspects of the Canada Business Corporations Act, and a discussion paper was distributed to interested parties for consultation.

Policy advocacy was pursued with other government departments on international trade and food policy issues affecting consumers. Further research was conducted on the consumer impact of import restrictions on products such as textiles and footwear.

Over the past year, the Branch continued to participate in interdepartmental reviews of various agricultural policies, including those affecting the dairy and red meats sectors. Representation was also made to



the Contract Research Approval Board concerning the food processing, distribution and retailing sectors.

The Branch continued to coordinate meetings of the CCAC/Food Industry Liaison Committee.

In the Intellectual Property area, documents were drafted that served as the basis for a ministerial decision to release a White Paper outlining the government's proposals for revisions to the Copyright Act. Review of the provisions of the Patent Act relating to the compulsory licensing of pharmaceutical patents continued. Consultations with the private sector, consumer groups and other interested parties were undertaken, and the Eastman Commission report on Canada's pharmaceutical industry was prepared for tabling in the House scheduled for the beginning of the 1985-86 fiscal year. Comments on the Commission's findings and recommendations are expected to form the basis for consultations leading to policy development in the coming fiscal year.

In addition, the Branch released and is preparing a number of reports directly relevant to future revision of policies and legislation governing patents, trade marks and industrial design.

Reform of the Bankruptcy Act was given priority status in the fall of 1984. Following the decision to reform the law by way of amendment, research on outstanding problems and issues and analysis of policy issues and options were carried out. The Branch provided background studies and performed other research, advisory and administrative services for the special Advisory Committee formed by the Minister in March 1985 to review the Bankruptcy Act and suggest amendments.

Strategic Policy Research

The Strategic Policy Research Branch is responsible for strategic planning, research and support activities, and policy development in the consumer and corporate affairs areas.

The Branch has implemented a strategic planning framework on behalf of the department to satisfy both central agency and departmental planning requirements. This includes preparation of the annual Environment Assessment and coordination of the department's strategic planning function.

Research into topics of strategic importance is provided by the Branch to support the long-term objectives and short-term responsibilities of the department, and also to ensure effective and coordinated responses to outside requests for strategic and broad policy information. During the year, as input for the Canadian contribution to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Branch provided an assessment of the pricing impact of shoe import restrictions in Canada. In addition, a report entitled *Canadian Technological Output in a World Context* was presented to the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada.

In the fourth quarter of 1984-85, the Branch received a new mandate with respect to strategic research. The development of research and policy analysis in intellectual property and trade became the primary objectives. Research strategy papers were completed on appellations of origin, counterfeit goods and parallel imports. The Branch is also responsible for coordinating international liaison with respect to this sector through discussions in bilateral forums and in the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Considerable activity is now commencing which will lead up to revision of the Trade Marks Act.

The Energy Policy Research Program, which addressed the problems associated with reaching

long-term objectives for energy conservation, was completed in 1984. Prior to the program's termination, reports were completed on the Energuide program, home energy audits, air-to-air heat exchangers, low-income energy users and the profile of oil users.

Audit, Evaluation and Control

Twelve audits were initiated in 1984-85 to cover significant internal control systems and major program delivery organizations, including one regional office. The Departmental Audit Committee met four times during the year to examine audit results.

An evaluation of the Energuide appliance labelling program was completed. Recommendations on future directions of the program will be considered by the department during 1985-86. Evaluation work in the areas of Consumer Products, Marketing Practices and Consumer Services continued. In response to new government priorities for cost reduction and improved effectiveness, an evaluation of departmental inspection services was initiated to review departmental achievements in this area and to identify promising areas for cost reduction while maintaining benefits.

The Branch coordinated the publication of the semi-annual Regulatory Agenda, a government initiative to improve and facilitate consultation with interested parties by providing early warning of proposed regulatory intentions.



Communications

In 1984-85 the work of the Communications Branch was directed towards a number of challenging business and consumer issues and the department's response to them.

Major projects completed or underway included communications work surrounding the government's decision on metric conversion; publication of the White Paper on Copyright and related communications work; professional assistance in the production of the Eastman Commission report on Canada's pharmaceutical industry and plans for its release; and communications planning for proposed legislation in the areas of patents (notably the section dealing with generic drugs), competition, bankruptcy, tax rebate discounting and incorporations.

Other projects advanced the department's program activities in the areas of consumer education, business information and dissemination of the technological information banked in the department's Patent Office. A significant portion of the Branch's output (e.g., publication of annual reports and similar documents under various statutes) is required by law.

The Branch also provided day-to-day services to the Minister and departmental officials in the form of communications counselling, environmental analysis, media and public relations, writing, editing, graphic work, production of audio-visual and display materials, and coordination of special events.

In all, the Branch published four periodicals and 35 publications directed to consumers, industry or the public at large. Its writing skills were applied to the development of 99 texts for speeches, information releases and promotional materials. A total of 16 exhibits and ten television presentations were produced for such major events as the Business World Exposition, the Canadian Petroleum Show and the Canadian National Exhibition.



Metric Commission Canada

Following the 1970 parliamentary approval of the White Paper on Metric Conversion in Canada, Metric Commission Canada was established in 1971 as the federal organization responsible for Canada's conversion program. Its role was primarily to assist the efforts of more than 2 000 volunteer committee members. These industry and consumer representatives have undertaken the investigation, planning, scheduling and implementation of metric conversion in over 100 sectors of the economy.

On the basis that by 1985 metric conversion would be self-sustaining and essentially irreversible in most sectors of the economy, the phasing-out of Metric Commission Canada was scheduled for March 31, 1985. Activities during this past fiscal year were aimed at winding down the remaining 46 volunteer sector committees.

The committee structure of the industry sectors was consolidated into six coordinating groups: transportation, mechanical manufacturing, construction, consumer products and retailing, social programs and education, and agriculture. Efforts were centered on those activities which could be completed before the closing of Metric Commission Canada and on identifying appropriate public and private sector organizations to assume responsibility for coordinating and monitoring continuing conversion activities. Also, plans were established for a small metric office within the department to maintain liaison with these various organizations and to respond to requests from the public, industry and government for information and guidance in the use of the metric system.

The final meeting of the Metric Commission was held on December 12, 1984, at which time approval to stand down was given to all remaining sector committees. The operations of the Commission were phased out, as scheduled, by March 31, 1985.



Office of the Assistant Deputy Registrar General of Canada

The Office of the Assistant Deputy Registrar General of Canada comprises the Conflict of Interest Organization and the Registration Division.

On behalf of the Prime Minister, the Assistant Deputy Registrar General is responsible for implementing the federal government's policy on conflict of interest. In particular, the Conflict of Interest Organization applies conflict of interest guidelines to Ministers of the Crown, designated members of their exempt staff and full-time Governor-in-Council appointees. It aids those persons who are subject to the guidelines in complying with them and in resolving any problems that may arise with respect to any arrangements they may make. It also provides assistance to ministers and deputy heads in discharging their own responsibilities for determining conflict of interest policy. The Assistant Deputy Registrar General is also responsible under the Treasury Board Personnel Management Manual for the verification of trust agreements and approval of costs to be reimbursed.

Following the tabling of the Starr/Sharp Task Force report entitled *Ethical Conduct in the Public Sector*, the Assistant Deputy Registrar General and his staff continued their involvement through the Interdepartmental Working Group on Conflict of Interest to develop implementation mechanisms for the Starr/Sharp recommendations. Due to the swearing-in of two Ministries, the Assistant Deputy Registrar General was faced with handling the personal affairs of a record number of new ministers and their exempt staff. After September 1984, the Office of the Assistant Deputy Registrar General of Canada, together with officials from the Privy Council Office, Treasury Board, the Public Service Commission and the Department of Justice, assisted the Deputy Prime Minister to undertake a review of the conflict of interest and postemployment guidelines and the Starr/Sharp report, with a view to proposing a new regime. Such a regime is being finalized for consideration by the Prime Minister.

The Registration Division registers and issues commissions and documents under the Formal Documents Regulations pursuant to the Public Officers Act and the Seals Act. It also provides those services required of the Registrar General of Canada to the Office of the Governor General, to federal government departments, corporations and agencies, other levels of government and the general public. The number and category of

commissions and documents issued and registered during 1984-85 is shown in the following tables.

Commissions	Seal* Affixed	Issued	Registered
Formal Documents Regulations			
Governor General	GS	1	1
Ministers and Members of Queen's Privy Council	GS	68	68
Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces	GS	1	1
Provincial Administrators	GS	3	3
Ambassadors, High Commissioners	GS	53	53
Federally appointed Judges	GS	100	100
Senators	GS	16	16
Officers of Parliament	GS	2	2
Deputy Ministers (and rank of Deputy Minister)	GS	27	27
Regular members and officers of permanent federal commissions, boards and corporations	GS	213	213
Regular members of permanent international commissions	GS	5	5
Commissioners under the Inquiries Act	GS	9	9
Deputy Commissioner of Northwest Territories	GS	1	1
Officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police	GS	22	22
Federally appointed Queen's Counsel	GS	26	26
Commissioners to administer oaths	GS	59	59
Deputies of the Governor General	PS	15	15
Consuls General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls	RG	325	325
Temporary or ad hoc members of permanent federal commissions, boards and corporations	RG	22	22
Other Governor-in-Council appointees granted commissions	RG	1	1
Canada Lands Survey Act			
Dominion Land Surveyors	—	—	19

Documents	Seal* Affixed	Issued	Regis- tered
Royal Prerogative	GS	—	3
Formal Documents Regulations			
Proclamations	GS	77	77
Land Grants	GS	385	385
Quit Claims	GS	30	30
Election Writs	GS	—	282
Proclamation of the Governor General's appointment	PS	1	1
Certificates of authentication	PS	33	—
Certificates evidencing the appointment of a Senator	RG	16	—
Certified copies of documents	RG	2 239	—
Pardons under Criminal Records Act	RG	7 607	7 607
Boards of Trade Act			
Certificates of Formation and Memoranda of Agreement	—	—	37
Canada Corporations Act			
Letters Patent of Incorporation	**CCA	—	612
Letters Patent of Incorporation, Supplementary	**CCA	—	158
Directives and/or Certificates of Dissolution and Cancellation of Charter	**CCA	—	26
Consumer and Corporate Affairs Act, section 8(1)			
Territorial Lands	—	—	440
Transport	—	—	96
Extradition Act			
Warrants	**Just.	—	18
Railway Act			
Miscellaneous: sections 77 & 86	—	—	47

Summary

Commissions issued and registered under Formal Documents Regulations	968
Documents issued and registered under Formal Documents Regulations	8 101
Documents issued under Formal Documents Regulations	2 288
Commissions registered pursuant to other legislation	19
Documents registered pursuant to other legislation	1 437
Uncertified copies of documents issued	1 159

* 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



UFFI Centre

The UFFI Centre was established in 1981 to administer the federal Assistance Program for UFFI Homeowners. The Program provides financial and technical assistance to owners of homes with urea formaldehyde foam insulation who are registered with the Centre. The proclamation of the UFFI Act in 1982 established \$5 000 as the maximum tax-free contribution available to homeowners undertaking corrective measures. Registration for the Program closed on September 30, 1983, and the registration figure stands at approximately 57 500. Almost 41 000 homeowners had completed corrective measures by the end of the fiscal year, and the amount of financial assistance paid during 1984-85 was \$52.9 million, bringing the total paid to the end of March 1985 to \$194 million.

The Federal Coordinator, who reports directly to the Deputy Minister, ensures the smooth functioning of the Program and coordination of the UFFI-related activities of other government departments. To facilitate this process, the UFFI Centre is organized into five divisions: Program Delivery, Technical Services, Policy, Communications and Administration. A significant reduction of staff took place over the past year, reflecting the fact that two-thirds of the registered homeowners had been through the Program by year-end.

Operating within the Technical Services Division, the Contractor Registration Program provides training for individuals and companies doing corrective work on UFFI homes. This year, regular scheduled training was phased out, although courses continued to be offered on a demand basis for groups of ten or more.



The UFFI Centre has been coordinating a number of ongoing medical and technical research projects. Results have been assessed so as to determine the direction of future projects.

The real estate issue continues to attract interest. Recent statistics show that on the average, after corrective measures have been carried out, UFFI houses sell for a price within four per cent of that of a comparable non-UFFI house. The Centre continues to work with real estate agents and to provide information kits, which include handouts for prospective buyers of UFFI homes.

Services

Finance and Administration Directorate

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, the Information Systems Branch, the Administrative Services Branch and the Departmental Library. The 1984-85 budget for the Directorate was \$13.6 million with an allocation of 195 person-years.

The Directorate continued to provide support and services to the Metric Commission and to the Assistance Program for UFFI Homeowners.

Finance

The Finance Branch carried out its primary responsibilities for providing effective financial management and related support services to the department, including the Metric Commission and the UFFI Program. Additional tasks assumed by the Branch during 1984-85 included the implementation of revenue increases and general government restraint exercises, and the preparation of responses to several new initiatives from central agencies as well as to those emanating from internal operational reviews. The Branch also planned activities to absorb new responsibilities for operational planning and control, to be integrated with the traditional financial function effective April 1, 1985.

During the year, the Branch coordinated the preparation of the Departmental Expenditure Plan for

presentation as Part III of the 1985-86 Main Estimates. Significant improvements were made in the areas of management reporting and the automation of internal systems and processes.

Information Systems

The Information Systems Branch maintained and operated the departmental information systems, mostly using non-governmental processing facilities. Preparatory work was completed for the provision of shared data-processing to the department after December 1985, when the current contract expires.

Most of the resources of the Branch were spent maintaining the current systems and providing ad hoc support. Significant progress was also made on the development of new systems.

New equipment was acquired for the regional offices, and two operational systems in support of the Consumer Products Branch and the Legal Metrology Branch were converted to this newer equipment. A business analysis of office operations at headquarters and in the regions was undertaken, and a pilot system was implemented in the Ottawa District Office in support of the Bankruptcy Branch. Further automation was implemented for the Corporations Branch.

Progress was also made on the renewal of departmental electronic data-processing (EDP) policies in order to accommodate advances in micro-computer technology, office automation and data communications.

Administrative Services

The Administrative Services Branch continued to provide services through its five divisions. During 1984-85, a major portion (95 per cent) of the second and final phase of the Enhanced Exchange Wide Dial (EEWD) Telephone System was completed.

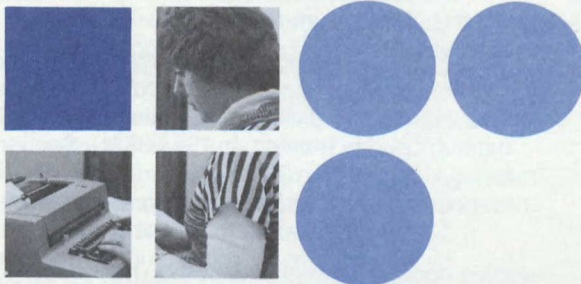
The Records Management Division issued a Records Users' Manual to all departmental staff and also participated in the Internal Review of Records Management conducted during the period January-March 1985.

Under the Suggestion Award Program, nine suggestions were implemented, representing savings of \$4 417. Cash awards amounted to \$1 000.

Departmental Library

The Departmental Library provides a central information service in restrictive trade practices, corporate law, consumer protection and economics through collection development, reference and automated literature search services and contact with an international library network. During 1984-85, computerized listings of all departmental publications continued to be produced, and the Library was designated as the public reading room under the Access to Information legislation. Library staff assisted the UFFI Centre with the compilation of a major bibliography on formaldehyde. The library collections of the Metric Commission and of the UFFI Centre were indexed and are now available.

During the year, 6 045 volumes were added to the Library's collection, 1 785 subscriptions were renewed and 11 485 loans made. Demands on reference services continued to increase as answers were provided to 29 051 requests for information.



Personnel

The Personnel Branch continued to provide the department with integrated personnel services and support and to improve its capability to offer more efficient services and information. During the year, the Official Languages Division and the Training Division were amalgamated.

In the Planning and Staffing Division, the initial heavy cross-training of officers and assistants is by and large finished. An 18 per cent reduction in the Division's person-year allotment was achieved in December 1984. To offset this decrease in resources, the Division embarked on a program aimed at improving its efficiency and effectiveness within existing operational constraints. As part of this program, a new statistical reporting system was initiated in September 1984 to highlight those activities which are most time consuming; new staffing performance standards were introduced in January 1985 and incorporated in the Work-in-Progress automated tracking system to provide divisional management with individual performance data; and finally, a start was made in the last quarter at automating certain planning and staffing activities through the use of microcomputers. A number of staffing freezes covering the last nine months of the fiscal year reduced the overall number of staffing demands as compared to the previous year. However, the winding down of the Metric Commission and the reductions in UFFI Assistance Program personnel created additional demands on the Division's resources.

Services

Emphasis for the Organization and Classification Division was improved service to management. During the year, 2 508 requests for action were processed. Following training in job evaluation, managers participated in classification decisions; of note were national reviews of work delegation and job evaluation in the Legal Metrology Branch and the Consumer Products Branch. The Division provided support on a number of reorganizations in all bureaux, particularly in regards to extensive changes in the Directorate of Intellectual Property and in the Communications, Personnel and Bankruptcy Branches. The Division contributed to the resolution of a number of employer-employee problems. In addition, divisional staff and a senior management representative contributed to a total review of the classification standard used to classify Commerce Officer positions in the department.

During the year, the Training Division and the Official Languages Division were amalgamated. The Official Languages Section continued its efforts on three main fronts: language of work, service to the public, and equitable participation.

The bilingual capacity of departmental staff increased in proportional terms; 89.3 per cent of the incumbents of bilingual positions met the language requirements of their positions.

A major effort was made with respect to service to the public in regions where there is a significant demand. The overall situation in the other regions also improved. Participation was equitable at all levels in almost all employment categories.

More widespread use of the performance indicators regularly supplied to managers assisted them in detecting and correcting shortcomings.

The Official Languages Section conducted studies on linguistic capacity in the senior management (SM) group, language of work in the Administrative Services Branch of the Finance and Administration Directorate, and on linguistic capacity in positions at the SM1 and SM2 levels.

Implementation of policies on access to translation services significantly reduced demand. Guidelines on the use of translation will be issued during the next fiscal year.

The Division played a leading role in organizing a lunchtime discussion to mark the 15th anniversary of the Official Languages Act. All federal departments were represented, and the guest speaker was the Commissioner of Official Languages, Mr. D'Iberville Fortier.

The Training Section provides employees with the training necessary to acquire essential knowledge, skills and abilities. It is also responsible for language training. In 1984-85 the Section coordinated more than 20 courses, including management orientation for supervisors and middle managers, courses in data processing and preretirement workshops. A program under which employees may borrow video cassettes on data processing and computers has proven to be very popular.

Again this year, a wide variety of courses designed to enhance second-language abilities was offered. Special encouragement was given to courses offered outside working hours, in order to optimize the use of human resources. French immersion sessions in Jonquière gave excellent results; the exclusively French-speaking environment proved to be a very effective learning aid. The new second-language examination has increased the demand for development courses.

In the Staff Relations and Compensation Division, labour/management consultation committees



were in operation at headquarters and in each region. Sessions on employer/employee relations were offered to departmental staff. The Division continued to assist in the interpretation and application of 28 collective agreements.

Counselling and advice for managers increased in the areas of redeployment and discipline. Several resource reduction exercises were carried out during the year, involving the redeployment of personnel with a minimal number of layoffs. The Division was also actively involved in the phasing out of the Metric Commission. The pay system was computerized, resulting in significant improvement in the services offered. The Pay and Benefits Section also informed all employees of their benefits and of their dependents' benefits in case of death.

The Affirmative Action Division continued efforts to increase representation of women, and native and handicapped persons in addition to conducting an in-depth review of personnel systems and a work force analysis. The department now has a three-year action plan, based on the findings of the study, that was recently approved by the Treasury Board. The Division will continue to assist managers in ensuring equity, improving representation of target groups and eliminating systemic discrimination.

The Personnel Coordination and Services Division ensured that the Branch provided coordinated services to the department and central agencies and coordinated functional communication with regional personnel officers.

The Division coordinated internal Branch communication and administrative services, including the introduction of a revised Branch planning and reporting system. A revision to the personnel delegation instrument was initiated. Responsibility for the Personnel Management Information System Section, the Security, Safety and Emergency Services Section and the Counselling Service remained with the Division.

The Security, Safety and Emergency Services Section continued to develop a handbook of emergency procedures, initiated revisions to the departmental security manual, and developed an occupational health and safety information booklet. In addition to conducting five physical security

surveys and two fire drills, the Section investigated 137 reports relating to accidents, complaints, thefts, losses and vandalism.

The Personnel Management Information Systems Section continued to improve and expand the automation program of the Branch. Support was provided to other divisions in their automation initiatives. Work continued on the feasibility of linking the work-in-progress and personnel management information systems.

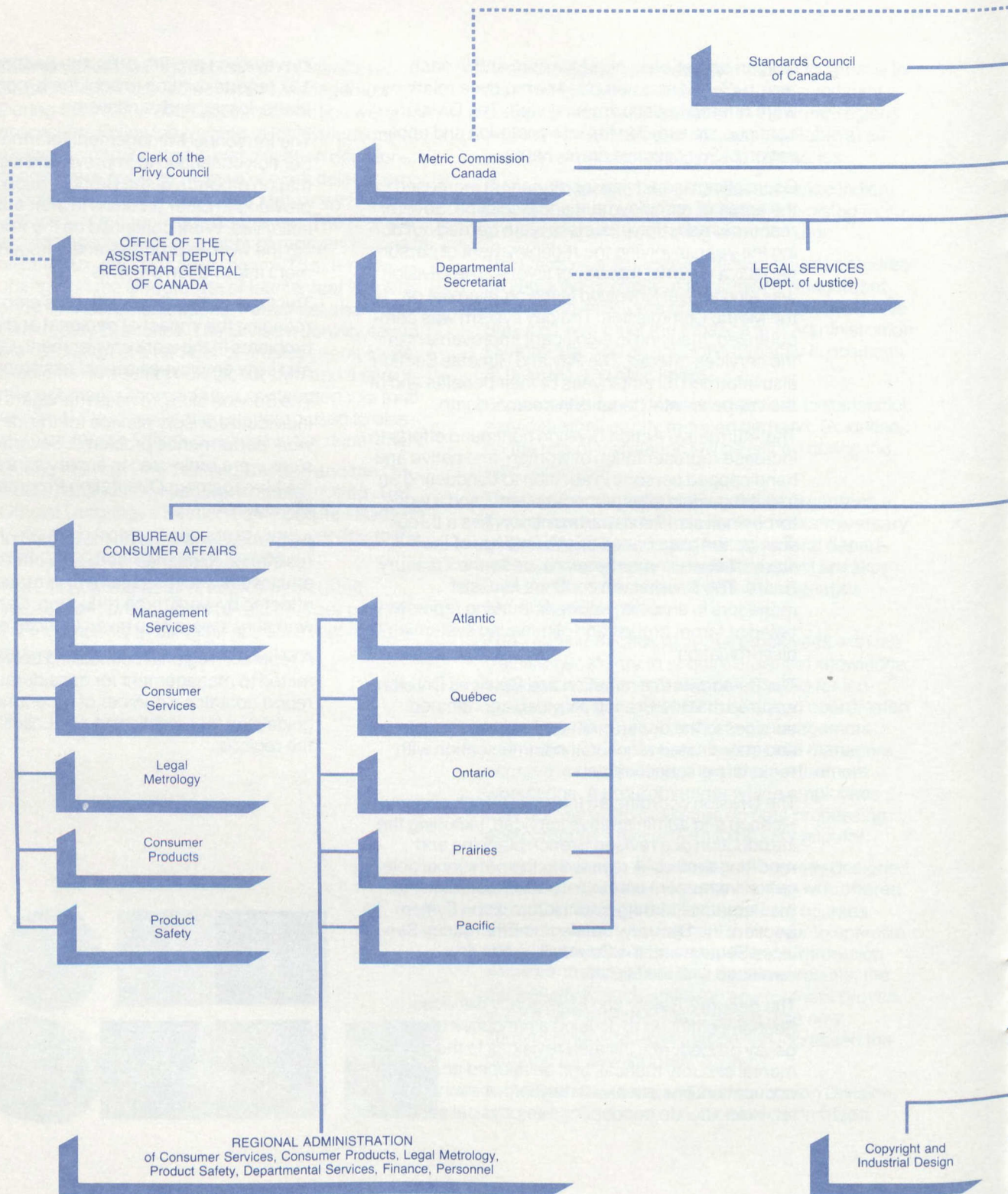
The Counselling Service assists employees in reducing the impact of personal and work-related problems in the work environment. One hundred and sixty employees sought assistance in 1984-85.

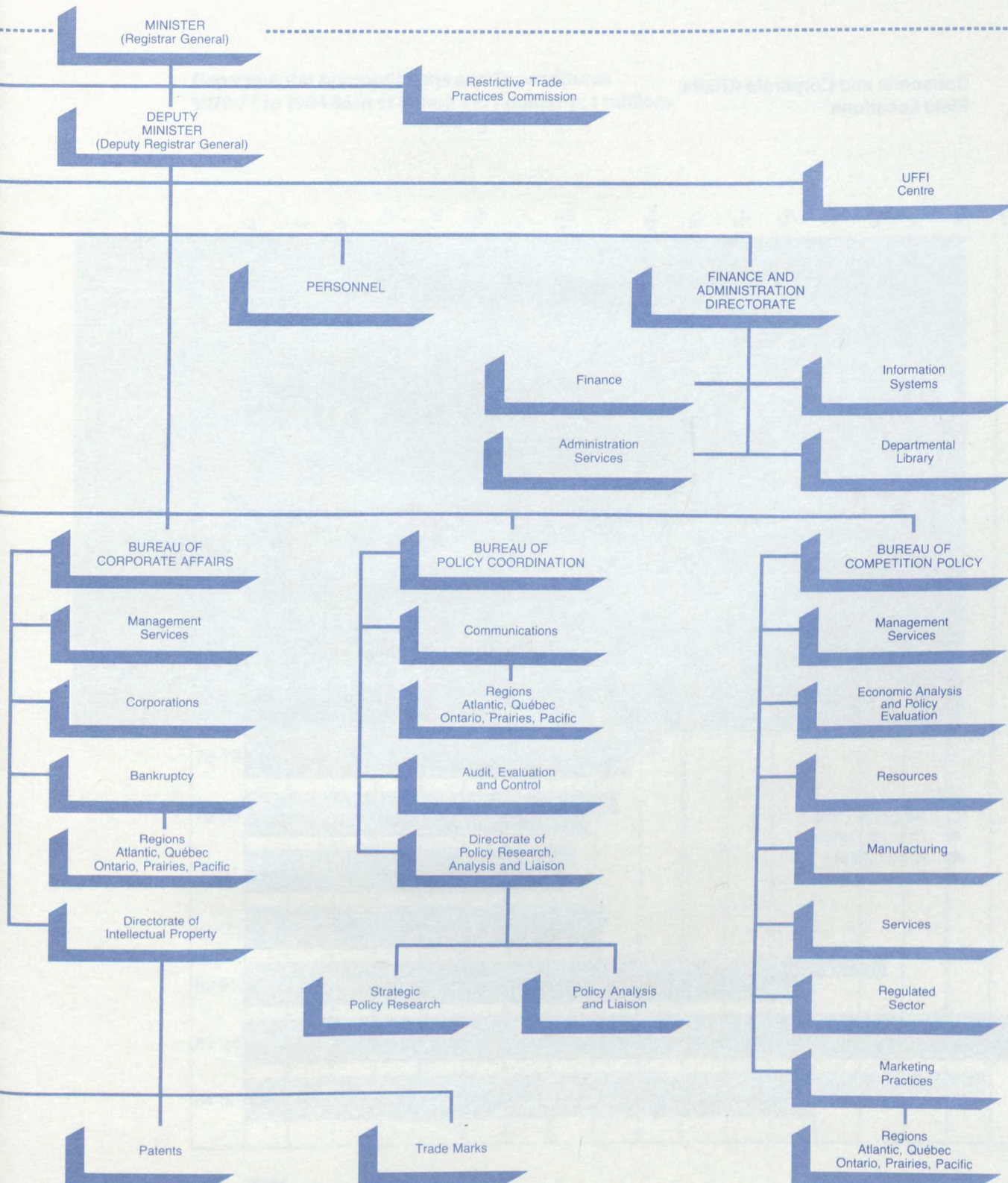
The Service also provides managers with an individual advisory service for the identification of work performance problems. Several training sessions were presented to supervisors as a part of the Management Orientation Program for Middle Managers.

Awareness sessions on the impact of job loss and resistance to change were also offered to employees and management in areas most affected by work force reduction. Career planning workshops were also given to these employees.

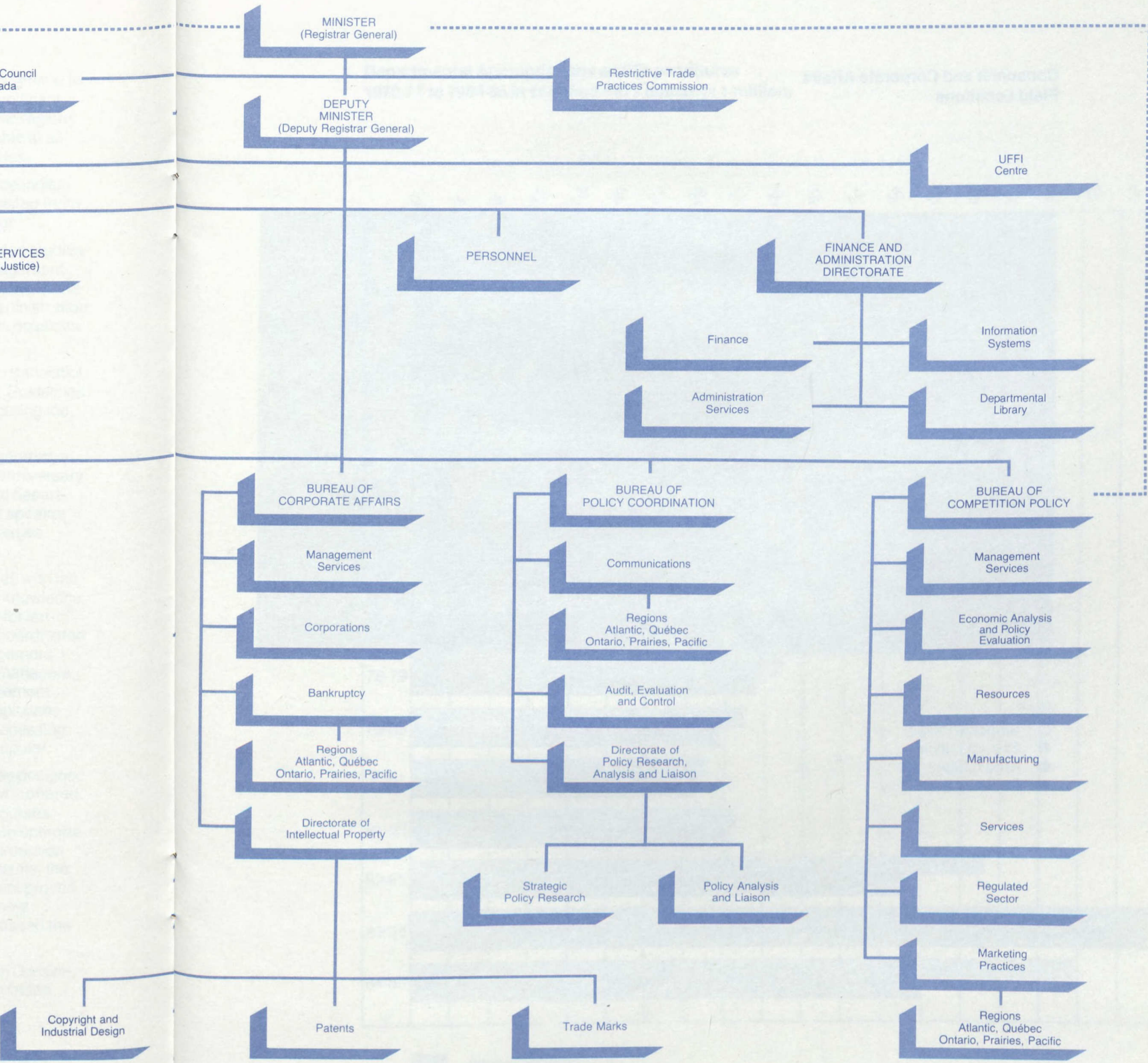
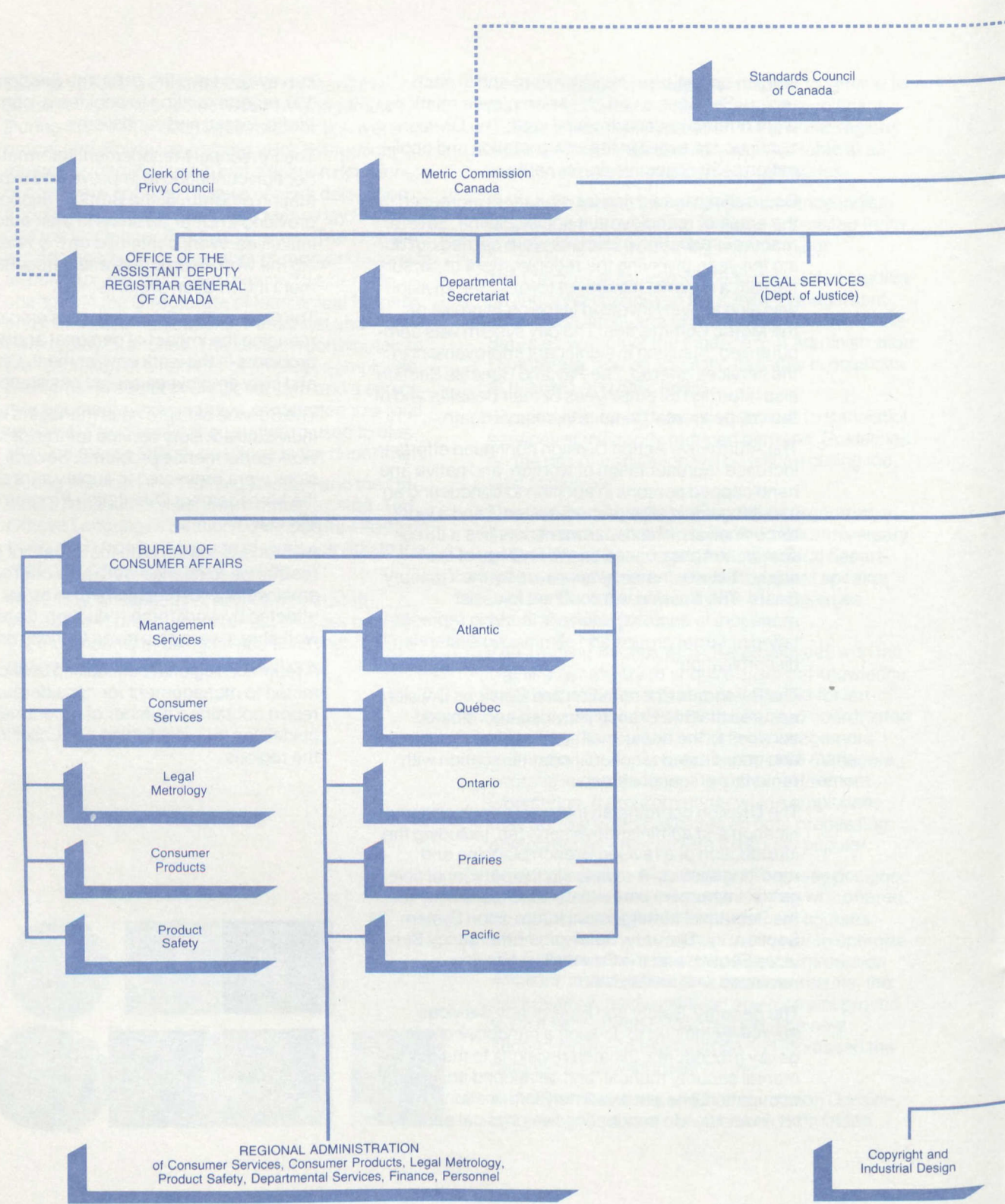
A report on regional counselling service was submitted to management for consideration. The report contains a number of recommendations and guidelines for establishing a counselling service in the regions.





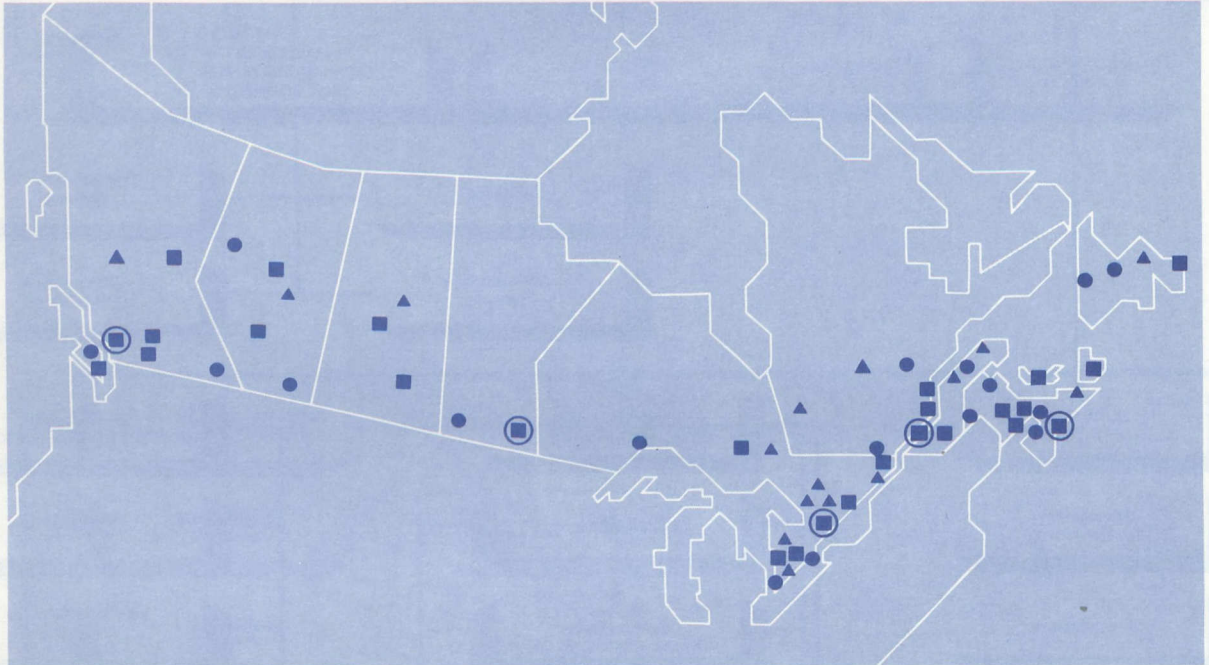


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Deputy Minister
March 31, 1985



G. Post
Deputy Minister
March 31, 1985

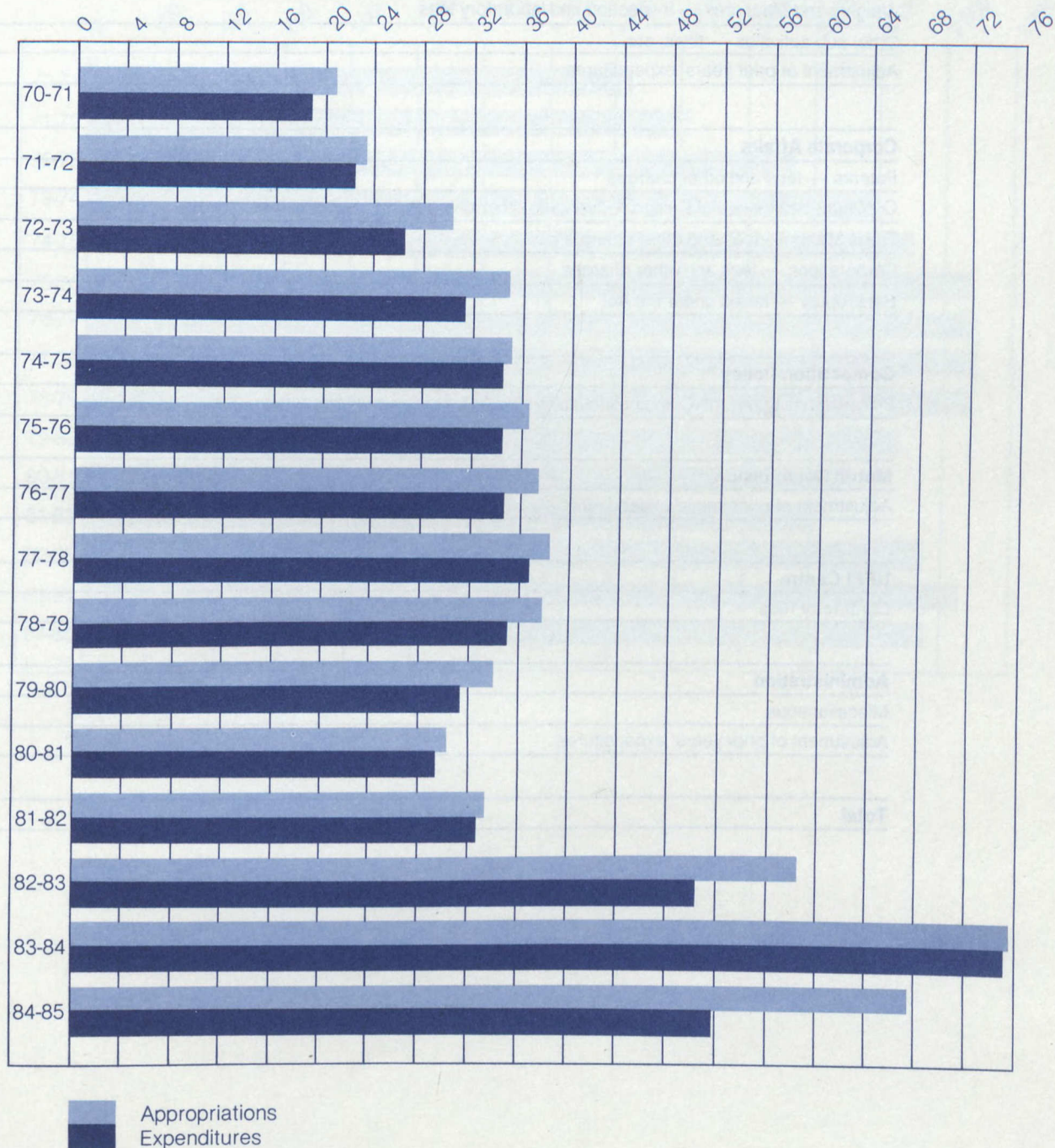
Consumer and Corporate Affairs Field Locations



Key:

- Regional Office
- District Office
- Area Office
- ▲ Resident Staff Only

**Departmental Appropriations and Expenditures
1970-71 to 1984-85 in constant 1971 dollars (x 1 million)**



**Consumer and Corporate Affairs
Revenue Breakdown 1984-85**

(\$000)

Consumer Affairs

Electricity and Gas — inspection and laboratory fees	1 398
Weights and Measures — inspection and laboratory fees	860
Other sub-activities — fines, etc.	325
Adjustment of prior years' expenditures	1

Corporate Affairs

Patents — fees and other charges	13 668
Copyright and Industrial Design — fees and other charges	780
Trade Marks — fees and other charges	4 734
Corporations — fees and other charges	7 473
Bankruptcy — levies under the Act	2 598

Competition Policy

Prosecutions under the Combines Investigation Act — fines and forfeitures	2 132
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Metric Commission

Adjustment of prior years' expenditures	361
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UFFI Centre

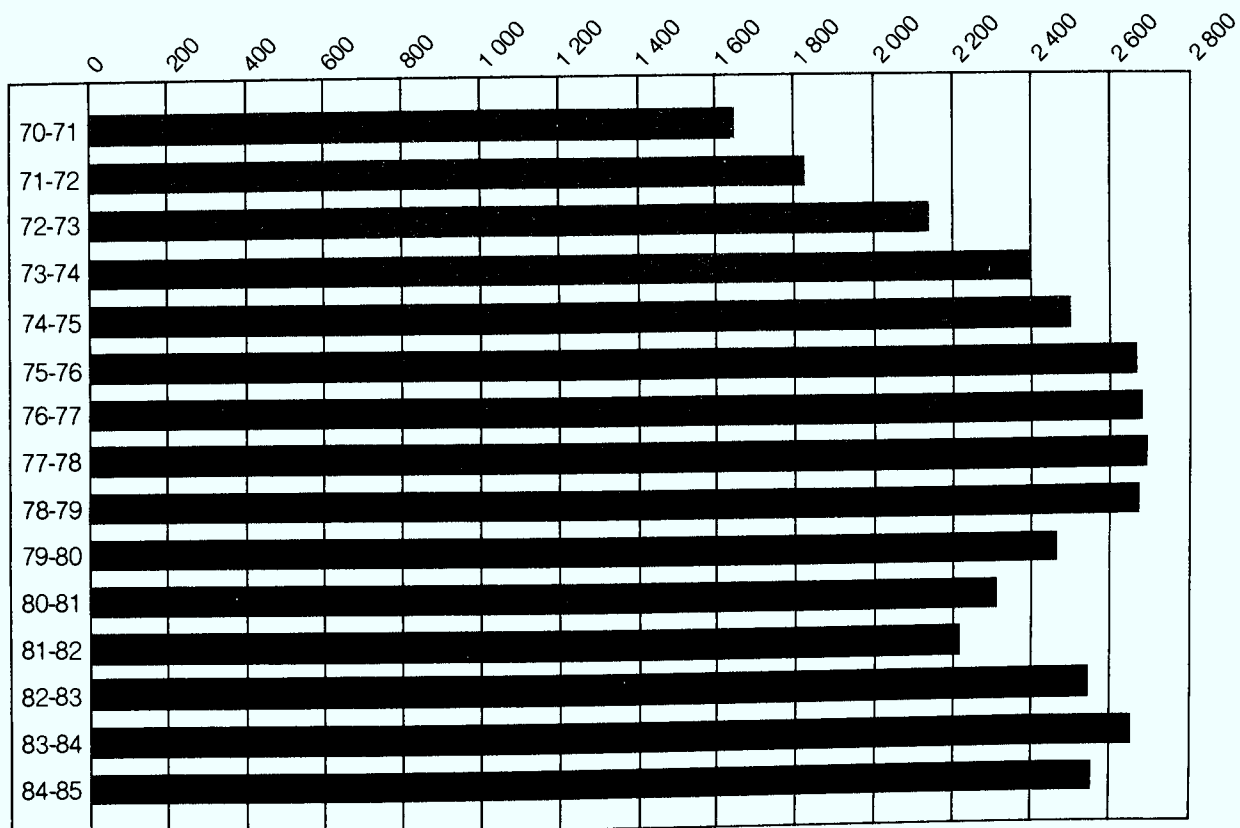
Contractor fees	63
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Administration

Miscellaneous	172
Adjustment of prior years' expenditures	479

Total	35 044
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**Consumer and Corporate Affairs
Person-Year Utilization 1970-71 to 1984-85**



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