

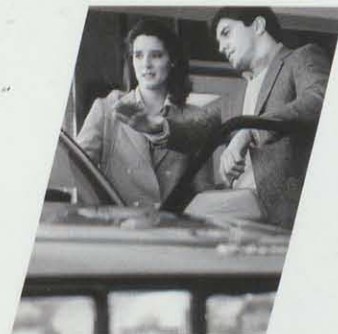
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Annual Report



*Consumer and
Corporate Affairs
Canada*

*Year-end
March 31, 1987*





Consumer and
Corporate Affairs Canada

Consommation
et Corporations Canada

Hon. Harvie Andre
Minister

L'hon. Harvie Andre
Ministre



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Canada

Minister
of Consumer
and Corporate Affairs



Ministre
de la Consommation
et des Corporations

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Annual Report
Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1987
Submitted under the provisions of the
Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Act

To Her Excellency the Right Honourable Jeanne Sauvé
P.C., C.C., C.M.M., C.D.,
Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada

May it Please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your
Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Consumer
and Corporate Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31,
1987.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Harvie Andre".

Harvie Andre
Minister of Consumer and
Corporate Affairs

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Overview of the 1986-87 Fiscal Year

When Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada was created in 1967, its principal function was to bring together a number of related laws designed to help consumers and business function in the Canadian marketplace. Over the years, the Department has striven not only to maintain, but also to shape a fair and healthy market system for Canada.

During 1986-87, Consumer and Corporate Affairs continued the process of bringing the statutes it administers up to date. The year was highlighted by the adoption of the new Competition Act.

Other progress in the area of legislative modernization included proposed changes to the Bankruptcy Act and updating the Patent Act and the Copyright Act. In addition, as part of the Government's initiatives to promote ethical conduct in the public sector, the Department prepared a response to the report of the Standing Committee on Elections, Privileges and Procedure dealing with the registration of lobbyists.

As well as working on its legislative priorities, the Department played its part in fulfilling the Government's commitment to rejuvenate the economy through enhanced consultation with the private sector. As a result, it actively sought the advice and the expertise of a variety of business, labour and consumer groups to ensure that its legislative initiatives suited the current realities of the Canadian marketplace.

This intensive consultation was seen in the Department's contribution to developing the national consensus on the design of the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System, or WHMIS. The same consultative approach led numerous furniture manufacturers to take part in a labelling program designed to warn the public against the flammability hazards of upholstered furniture. The Department also closely monitored the effectiveness of motor vehicle arbitration, and identified and analyzed a wide range of problems associated with financial services, telemarketing and credit-card fraud.

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

March 31, 1987

Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada
Place du Portage, Tower 1
50 Victoria Street
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C9

Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada Parliamentary Secretary	The Honourable Harvie Andre Gabrielle Bertrand
Deputy Minister Departmental Secretary	Ian D. Clark Rachel Larabie-LeSieur
Legal Branch Director	Morris Rosenberg

Bureau of Competition Policy Assistant Deputy Minister and Director of Investigation and Research	Calvin S. Goldman
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Bureau of Consumer Affairs Assistant Deputy Minister	Wendy F. Porteous
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Bureau of Corporate Affairs Assistant Deputy Minister	Roger Gagnon
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Bureau of Policy Coordination Assistant Deputy Minister	Mel S. Cappe
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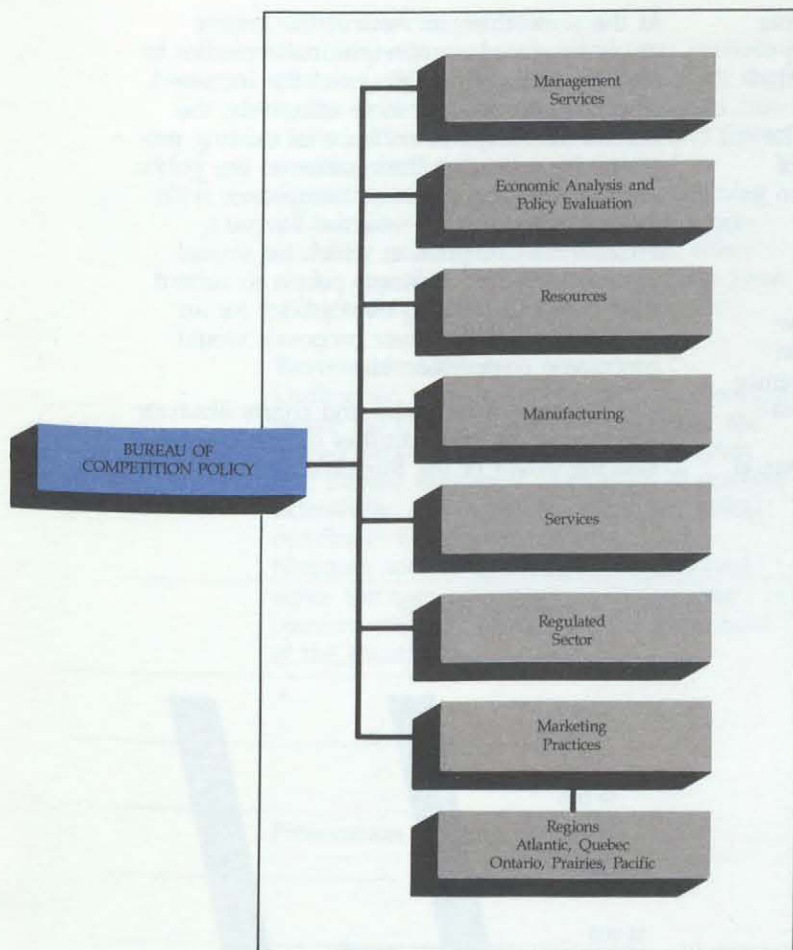
Office of the Assistant Deputy Registrar General of Canada Assistant Deputy Registrar General	Robert Boyle
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Finance and Administration Directorate Director General	Harry McIlroy
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Personnel Director General	Ann Midgley
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Bureau of Competition Policy



Budget: \$16 193 000

Expenditures: \$15 720 000

Revenue: \$1 133 000

Person-Years: 251

Assistant Deputy Minister and Director of Investigation and Research:

Calvin S. Goldman (997-3301)

Other senior staff as of March 31, 1987:

Howard Wetston, Deputy Director
(994-1860)

Michael O'Farrell, Deputy Director
(997-2799)

The Bureau enforces rules that govern, and promotes policies that improve the efficiency and fairness of, a competitive and dynamic Canadian marketplace.

Its chief instrument in carrying out these functions is Canada's competition legislation, formerly the Combines Investigation Act and now the Competition Act.

The Director of Investigation and Research under the Act (DIR), who is also the Assistant Deputy Minister for Competition Policy, has powers to conduct investigations into suspected violations of the Competition Act. These could range from combinations in restraint of trade such as price fixing, to misleading advertising.

Other business transactions, whether pro-competitive, anti-competitive or neither, while not prohibited may be reviewable by the newly created Competition Tribunal. These might include mergers, abuses of dominant position, and certain restrictive trade practices such as refusal to deal.

The Director of Investigation and Research may refer the results of inquiries into prohibited practices to the Attorney General of Canada, who determines if charges should be laid. As for reviewable matters, the Director may apply to the Competition Tribunal for a remedial order.

The Director is also authorized to make representations before regulatory boards. His aim in this instance is to make sure the boards are aware of the effects that matters being heard before them might have on competition.

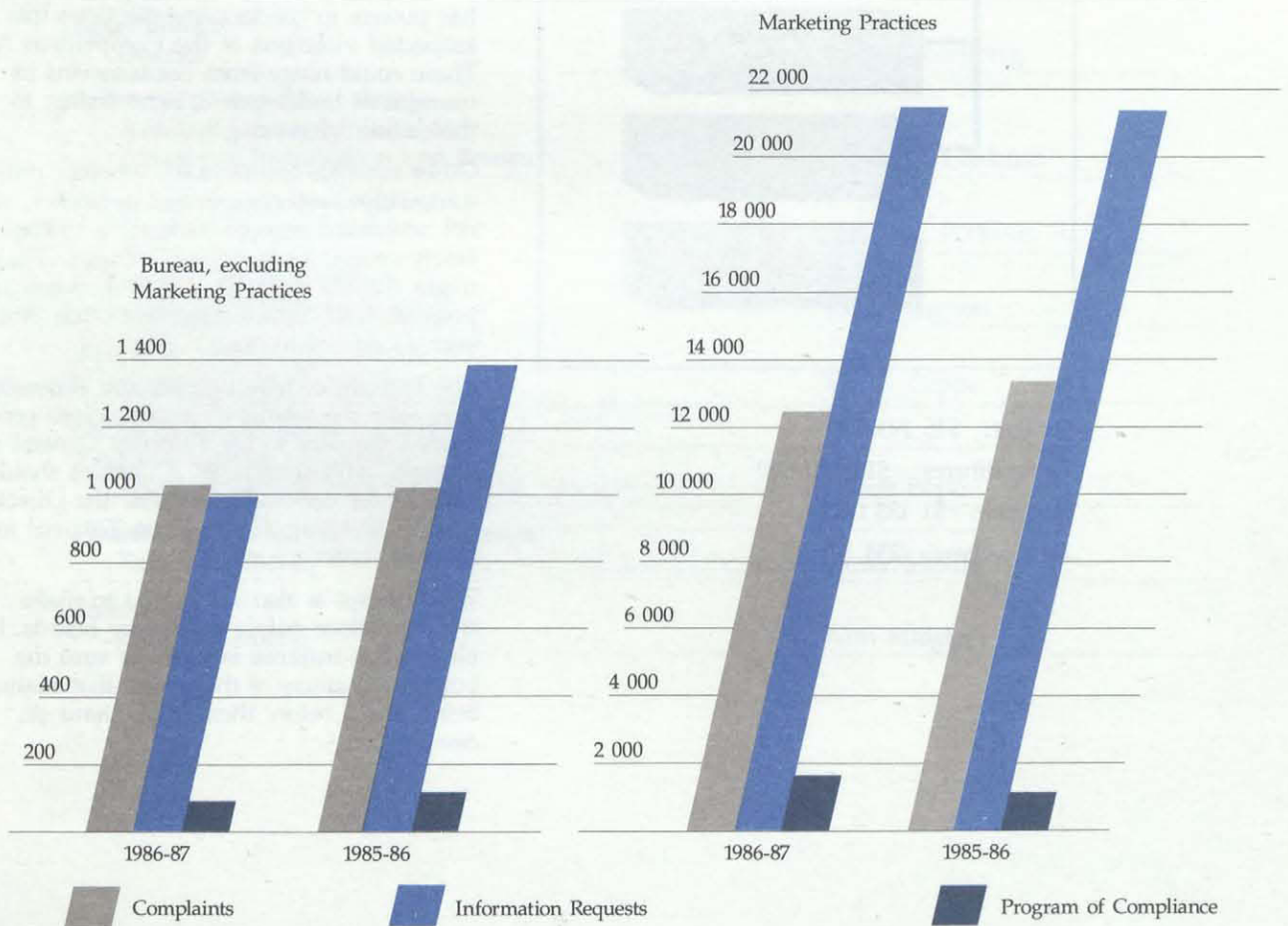
During 1986-87 comprehensive amendments to Canada's competition legislation were passed into law when on June 19, 1986, the Competition Act and the Competition Tribunal Act were proclaimed in force. The new legislation marked the culmination of almost two decades of deliberation, begun in 1969 following release of the Economic Council of Canada's *Interim Report on Competition Policy*.

To better inform the public about the new legislation and to make its implementation easier, during 1986-87 the Director and senior officials of the Bureau spoke to more than 30 interested groups across Canada, explaining its provisions and how they would be enforced.

At the same time, in view of the greater emphasis placed on non-criminal remedies in the new Competition Act, and the increased need to use resources more effectively, the Bureau took steps to enhance its existing programs for providing information to the public and encouraging voluntary compliance with the law. One of these was the Bureau's Program of Compliance, which for several years has enabled business people to submit their business plans to the Director for an opinion on whether their proposals would contravene competition law.

The accompanying tables and charts illustrate the level of various activities during the year and the extent of the Bureau's service to the public.

Service to the Public



Offences: Competition

For competition matters other than marketing practices, fifty cases were considered by the courts during the year. Of the 22 cases concluded, 16 resulted in convictions and fines totalling \$683 642, and six resulted in acquittals of the accused. In the remaining 28 cases, total fines of \$557 000 were outstanding in three matters that were either under appeal or for which proceedings were still pending.

Reviewable Matters

During the year one application was brought before the Competition Tribunal under the merger provisions of the Competition Act. The Bureau examined more than 30 mergers extensively, and issued two advance ruling certificates for proposed transactions. Nineteen additional matters were resolved either through a Program of Compliance opinion, closure of the file or abandonment of the transaction.

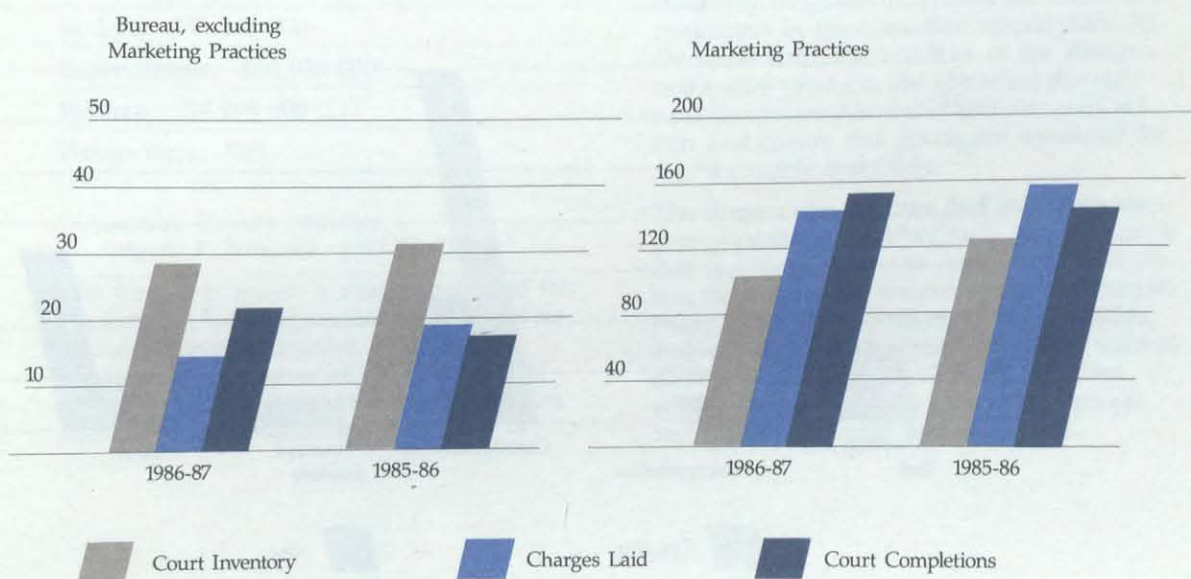
Misleading Advertising and Deceptive Marketing Practices

Klaus Decker, Director (997-1231)

These practices form an important enforcement activity for the Bureau, with a high level of public awareness. In 1986-87 there were 263 cases relating to misleading advertising and deceptive marketing practices brought before the courts: 153 cases were concluded, of which 115 resulted in convictions and 38 in acquittals or other conclusions. Fines totalled \$947 170; of the 110 cases still before the courts, outstanding fines were \$149 900 in 20 cases.

To enhance public awareness, the Bureau continued publication of the *Misleading Advertising Bulletin*, which reports convictions and related matters. With a circulation of close to 13 000 in both French and English, the *Bulletin* reaches a wide cross section of the Canadian public.

Prosecution Activity





Representations to Regulatory Boards

During the year the Director appeared before or made representations to federal and provincial regulatory bodies, to commissions and to parliamentary committees. The following table shows the major sectors to which such representations related.

The Competition Tribunal

The first application by the Director of Investigation and Research to the newly created Competition Tribunal was made during 1986-87. This concerned a proposed acquisition of Palm Dairies Limited by four Western dairy co-operatives. It was a unique case as it involved a purchase and sale agreement signed just two days before the Competition Tribunal Act came into force. This gave rise to a jurisdictional issue: Did the new Act apply to the transaction?

Given the uncertainty over the application of the new legislation, the Director negotiated a settlement with the parties, subject to approval by the Competition Tribunal. The Director then applied to the Tribunal under the consent order provisions of the law. After two hearings relating to the application, the Tribunal concluded it would not grant the order because of concerns over the order's perpetual mandatory nature, its vagueness,

and its comparative overall effectiveness.

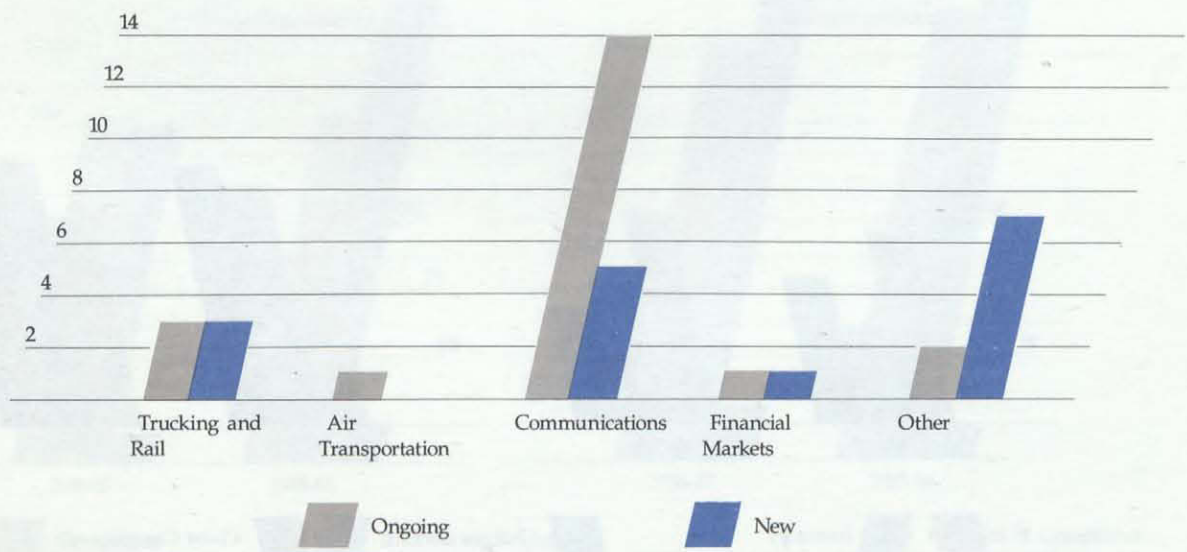
After an appeal by the Director, which was subsequently withdrawn, the parties abandoned the transaction.

Other Activities

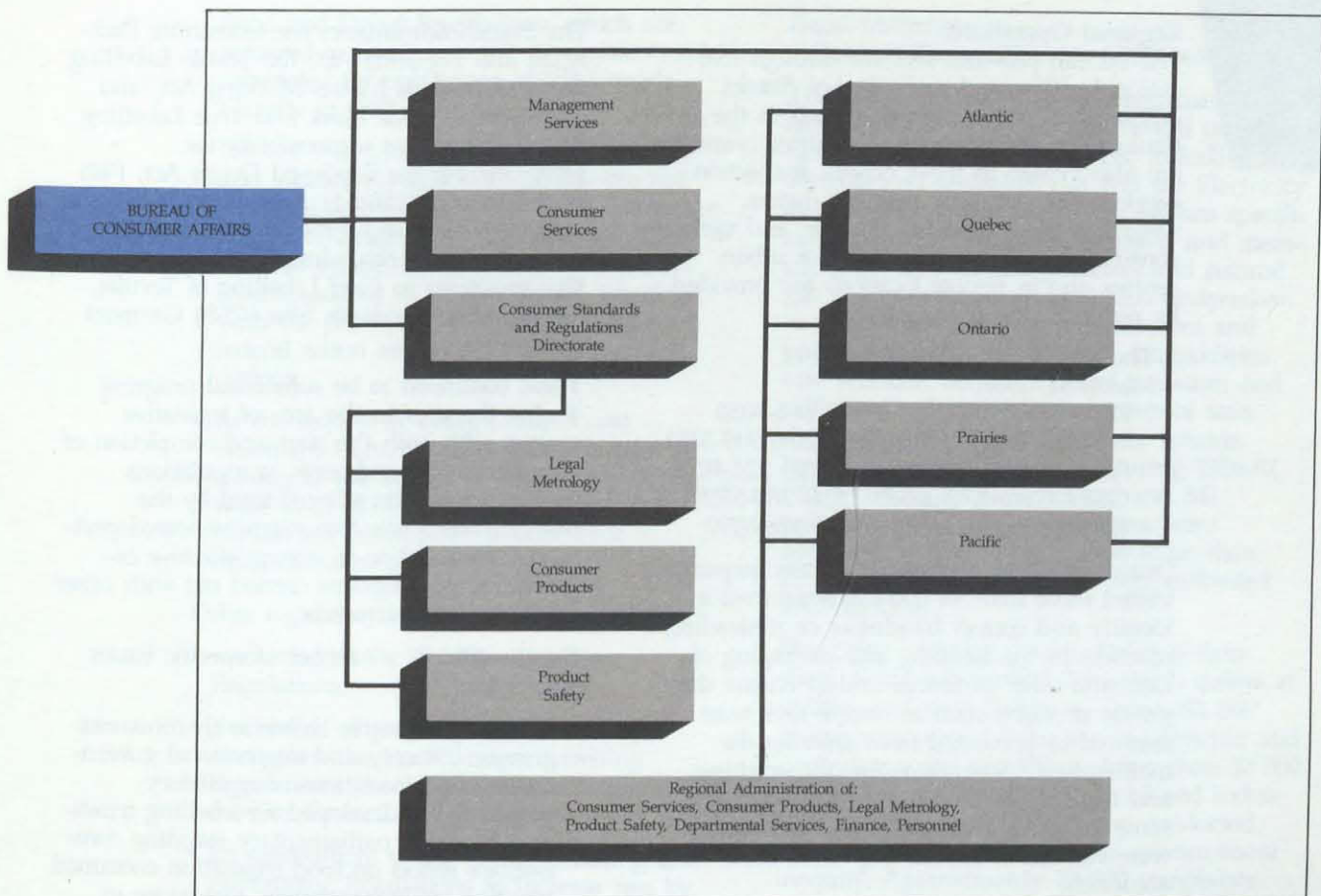
Several policy studies were undertaken during the year on topics such as corporate concentration, industrial profits, and Canadian and U.S. merger policy. Officers in the Bureau also participated in policy reviews with other members of the Department that considered such matters as the Canada/U.S. trade negotiations, the development of legislation to replace the Shipping Conferences Exemption Act, 1979, and reform of copyright legislation. Members of the Bureau also worked with international agencies such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Committee of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices.

Further, detailed information on the Bureau's activities may be found in the Annual Report published by the Director of Investigation and Research.

Representations



Bureau of Consumer Affairs



Budget: \$55 348 000

Expenditures: \$54 933 000

Revenue: \$4 998 000

Person-Years: 985

Assistant Deputy Minister:

Wendy F. Porteous (997-2862)

The Bureau promotes a safe, orderly and fair marketplace for both traders and consumers. In consultation with other government departments and agencies, the private and voluntary sectors, it establishes and enforces regulations and administers a number of

voluntary programs to protect the interests of consumers in the Canadian marketplace. At the same time, the activities of the Bureau make sure products are identified through both accurate information and fair competition and ensure that goods are measured for sale accurately and fairly.

The Bureau also ensures that inherently dangerous products are identified, and that those that can cause injury or death are, under certain circumstances, removed from the marketplace. Through inspection, trader education, and enforcement, the Bureau oversees marketplace practices and takes corrective action where the interests of both business people and consumers could be jeopardized.



Regional Operations

The Bureau provides services through five regional offices and a number of district offices. Regional personnel from both the Bankruptcy and Marketing Practices branches are also located in these offices. Inspection services (for electricity and gas meters, weighing and measuring devices, and various consumer products) outside major urban centres and in remote locations are provided by resident, on-site inspectors.

The five Regional Directors as of March 31, 1987:

Zane Brown, Pacific (604) 666-5050
W. (Bill) Empke, Prairies (204) 949-3151
Robert Rusinek, Ontario (416) 224-4020
Gilles Girard, Quebec (514) 283-5559
Robert Moir, Atlantic (902) 426-6090

During the year, Consumer Affairs inspectors visited more than 44 000 establishments to identify and correct fraudulent or misleading practices in the labelling and packaging of food and other products, and to ensure dangerous products such as unsafe toys were removed or prevented from entering the marketplace. More than 286 000 weighing and measuring devices were inspected and some 2.7 million electricity and gas meters were verified to ensure they were measuring accurately.

Consumer Standards and Regulations

Andy Molino, Director General (953-4187)

The Consumer Standards and Regulations Directorate was created in 1986. Its Director General is accountable for the overall direction of three branches within the Bureau of Consumer Affairs: Product Safety, Consumer Products, and Legal Metrology. The Director is also accountable for managerial direction to regional programs in the five regions.

Consumer Products

Ralph McKay, Director (997-1548)

The Consumer Products Branch identifies, controls and prevents product misrepresentation in the marketplace, and makes sure that accurate information is available to help consumers choose products effectively. It is therefore concerned with the packaging, labelling, quality, quantity, composition and advertising of a wide range of consumer goods.

The Branch administers the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act, the Textile Labelling Act, the Precious Metals Marking Act, and the National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act. It also shares responsibility for administering the Food and Drugs Act, Fish Inspection Act, Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act, and some provincial statutes. As well, the Branch administers such voluntary programs as Care Labelling of Textiles, and Canada Standards Size (CSS) Garment Sizing.

There continued to be substantial progress during the year in the area of legislative review, with both the start and completion of a number of amendments to regulations under various acts administered by the Branch. There was also extensive interdepartmental consultation to ensure effective co-ordination of programs carried out with other government departments.

During 1986-87 a number of specific issues were addressed:

- Following extensive liaison with consumer groups, industry and international governments and associations, a regulatory proposal was developed for labelling irradiated foods. A parliamentary standing committee's report on food irradiation contained labelling recommendations that agree in principle with the proposal.
- A memorandum of understanding was developed concerning the enforcement by Agriculture Canada of the Food and Drugs, and Consumer Packaging and Labelling regulations in registered agricultural plants. Related "operational protocol" was also developed for implementation commencing August 1987.
- Proposed modifications to the food preclearance program were developed in close consultation with industry and consumer groups.
- A "compliance liaison agreement" — a joint interdepartmental violation referral system — with Agriculture Canada was developed and implemented.
- In concert with Health and Welfare Canada, a voluntary nutrition labelling system was developed. Amendments to the



Food and Drugs Regulations, which are required to implement the new system, are scheduled for publication in the Canada Gazette in 1987.

- Bill S-6 was jointly prepared with Health and Welfare Canada to revalidate the federal food compositional standards under the Food and Drugs Act. This will permit a national system of federal and provincial food standards to be established. Meetings with the provinces took place to advise on federal action and to discuss the available options.
- At the request of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, the regulations pertaining to the Energuide Program will continue until March 1988, when that department is expected to announce a replacement program.

Other regulatory reform initiatives included:

- revocation of the Chamois Labelling Regulations;
- a schedule of proposed amendments to strengthen the Fur Garment Labelling Regulations, developed in consultation with the Fur Council of Canada;
- an amendment to the Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations to increase fees by 100 percent for registration of dealer identification numbers;
- amendments to the Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations to better define down and feather products;
- a regulatory proposal distributed to interested groups concerning the declaration of country of origin on wine labels.

During 1986-87 approximately 34 000 inspections were carried out by field staff at the manufacturing, retail and import/wholesale trade levels, 23 000 labels and advertisements were reviewed, and 85 000 complaints and enquiries from industry and consumers were handled.

Roughly 120 000 business establishments trading in consumer products with an annual value of \$37 billion are affected by the legislation administered by the Branch.

Legal Metrology

Richard Knapp, Director (952-0652)

The Legal Metrology Branch regulates the measurement aspects of commercial trade as defined in various federal acts, including the Weights and Measures Act and the Electricity and Gas Inspection Act. It establishes specifications for and approves weighing and measuring devices, electricity meters and natural gas meters used in trade. It also undertakes to minimize inaccurate measurement and ensure equity in the trade of commodities and services; defines units of measure; and calibrates and maintains a system of standards of measurement for mass, volume, length, time and electricity. During 1986-87, 110 electricity and gas devices and 341 weighing and measuring devices were approved for use in trade, and more than 27 000 inspection standards were calibrated and certified.

Electricity and Gas: Using statistical sampling, field staff verified 2.8 million meters at utilities and manufacturers. Some 161 000 meters were found to be out of tolerance, and corrective action was taken. More than 10 000 on-site inspections of commercial and industrial metering installations were conducted, revealing \$25 million worth of measurement inequity. Approximately 25 000 complaints and enquiries were handled, with about 9 000 investigations and meter tests carried out to resolve differences between buyer and seller.

Weights and Measures: Field staff inspected 286 000 devices to verify accuracy and compliance with legislation. Of these, approximately 44 000 were found to be out of tolerance and corrective action was taken. More than 48 000 standards used in inspection work were calibrated and certified. Inspectors also visited 3 400 establishments to inspect packages of various commodities for quantity verification.

Product Safety

André Lachance, Director (997-1670)

The Product Safety Branch develops and enforces regulations concerning the safety of consumer products and promotes consumer and trader understanding of issues related to



product safety. It administers and enforces the Hazardous Products Act, promotes voluntary programs for consumer protection, and tests potentially hazardous products for characteristics such as flammability and chemical composition.

Field staff visited more than 10 000 establishments during the year. Compliance programs were focussed on cribs and cradles, toys, and hazardous household chemicals. Information programs to promote consumer awareness and reduce the incidence of accidents continued to be an important activity. Much of this information was conveyed through information booths, mall displays, safety films and pamphlets. The Binkly and Doinkel puppet show, which explains the significance of hazardous product symbols to primary school children, reached some 30 000 children during the summer of 1986.

Agreement between the federal and provincial governments, organized labour and industry led to the drafting of regulations under the Hazardous Products Act to implement warning labels and material safety data sheets for hazardous industrial chemicals under a proposed Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System, or WHMIS. The System is designed to include a program to provide information to foreign governments, the industry and importers.

A program for self-regulation by the furniture industry to make new upholstered furniture more resistant to ignition by cigarettes was implemented in January 1987. The program includes a voluntary label to warn the public about the flammability of upholstered furniture. By March 1987 more than 40 manufacturers who produce 70 percent of upholstered furniture in Canada, 80 component suppliers, and three major retailers subscribed to the program.

Regulations governing the flammability of children's nightgowns and robes were drafted. An information campaign designed to increase public awareness of the flammability hazards of these and other products was launched in June 1986.

New regulations to improve the safety of cradles and cribs were published after consul-

tation with industry. The improvements include more stringent requirements for mattress support systems, which have been a source of accidents.

Consumer Services

Maureen Wadsworth, Director (997-1203)

Consumer Services promotes and protects the interests of Canadian consumers. Working with business, voluntary and public sectors, it identifies and addresses issues that affect consumers across the country.

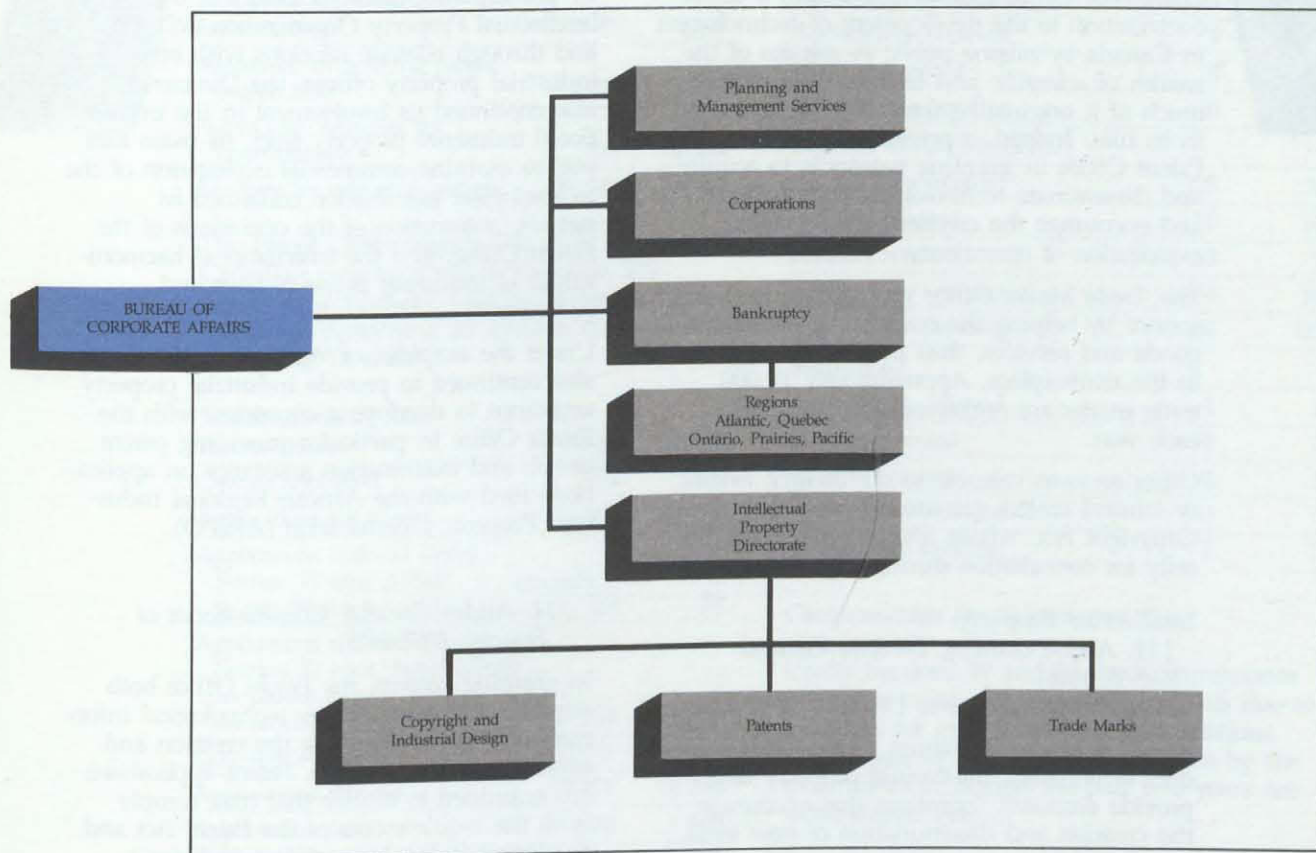
During the year Branch staff prepared warning bulletins on possible warranty problems associated with buying "gray market" products and bogus travel packages. It monitored the effectiveness of motor vehicle arbitration, identified and analyzed a range of consumer problems associated with financial services, telemarketing, and credit card fraud. Field staff handled more than 100 000 complaints and enquiries.

The Branch continued to administer the newly amended Tax Rebate Discounting Act. In 1986 about 720 000 Canadians sold the right to their income tax refunds to tax discounting firms with a total value of \$535 million. The Branch worked with officials of the provinces and territories in which the Act is administered to ensure that discounting firms complied with the legislation. Detailed information, especially on the amendments, was distributed to discounting firms and their associations through technical bulletins, information letters, and a new procedures manual.

The Branch awards grants and contributions to help consumer organizations address issues and strengthen the consumer's role in the marketplace. During the year, 53 organizations working at the local, regional and national level received funding. A list of these organizations is available on request.



Bureau of Corporate Affairs



Budget: \$29 631 000

Expenditures: \$29 243 000

Revenue: \$53 750 000

Person-Years: 569

Assistant Deputy Minister:
Roger Gagnon (997-3342)

The Bureau of Corporate Affairs provides a regulatory framework for the business community in Canada. This framework is intended to help ensure the orderly conduct of business across the country, to encourage economic development, and to promote creativity, innovation and the exploitation of technology.

Forming this regulatory framework are several key pieces of legislation administered by the Bureau. These include the Bankruptcy Act, Canada Corporations Act, Canada Business Corporations Act, and acts governing patents, copyright, trade marks and industrial designs.

The Canada Business Corporations Act, for example, governs all federal business corporations, except for financial intermediaries, and provides a format for good corporate administration as well as protecting the investor.

The Bureau itself consists of the Bankruptcy Branch, the Corporations Branch, and the Intellectual Property Directorate, which comprises the Patent Office, the Trade Marks Office and the Copyright and Industrial Design Office.



The Patent Office increasingly makes a direct contribution to the development of technology in Canada by raising public awareness of the wealth of scientific and technical information, much of it originating from abroad, contained in its files. Indeed, a primary role of the Patent Office in granting patents is to acquire and disseminate technological information and encourage the creation, adoption and exploitation of inventions.

The Trade Marks Office provides an essential service by helping the consumer to identify goods and services, thus preventing confusion in the marketplace. Approximately 13 000 trade marks are registered with the Office each year.

Other services valuable to the literary, artistic or musical creator are carried out under the Copyright Act, whose revision was a key priority for consultation during 1986-87.

Intellectual Property

J.H. André Gariépy, Director General
(997-4418)

Mart Leesti, Executive Director (997-1057)

In addition to contributing to the orderly conduct of business, intellectual property laws provide economic incentives that encourage the creation and dissemination of new ideas.

One of the Intellectual Property Directorate's most important activities is the Patent Information Exploitation (PIE) Program. The Program is designed to inform and assist Canadians interested in patented technologies developed both in Canada and abroad.

During the year the Directorate continued to expand and strengthen the nationwide network of intermediary organizations providing clients with convenient access to PIE Program Services. Agreements were signed with 40 intermediaries, including provincial research organizations, innovation centres, centres of technological excellence, and various federal and provincial agencies. A patent advisor located in the offices of the Centre de recherche industrielle du Québec and the Centre d'innovation industrielle de Montréal provides assistance to those seeking information in the Quebec region. Plans are underway to provide similar assistance in the Pacific region and in the Toronto area.

By participating in the activities of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and through bilateral relations with other industrial property offices, the Directorate also continued its involvement in the international industrial property field. Its main aim was to examine commercial exploitation of the technological information contained in patents, automation of the operations of the Patent Office, and the international harmonization of industrial property laws and procedures.

Under the auspices of WIPO the Directorate also continued to provide industrial property assistance to developing countries, with the Patent Office in particular providing patent search and examination assistance on applications filed with the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO).

Patents

J.H. André Gariépy, Commissioner of
Patents (997-4418)

In granting patents, the Patent Office both acquires and disseminates technological information, thus encouraging the creation and exploitation of inventions. Patent applications are examined to ensure that they comply with the requirements of the Patent Act and the Patent Rules. 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 selling their inventions in Canada for 17 years.

The Patent Office publishes the weekly *Patent Office Record*, providing details of Canadian patents granted. It also maintains a search room and library for public use containing technical information that reflects the leading edge of technology, and provides an advisory service to clients.

Requests for technologically related patent information from patent searchers, including agents and the general public, were processed throughout the year, as were technology search requests from provincial research organizations, innovation centres, and federal departments and agencies.

Requests for Patent Information

	1985-86	1986-87
Assistance in defining patent search field	4 717	5 825
Technology searches for organizations	821	1 252
Requests for reference material	28 944	25 919

The Patent Office Search File of 1 202 450 Canadian patents is subdivided into 339 classes of technology, which contain 37 031 subclasses containing an average of 32 patent documents in each.

Transactions of the Patent Office

	1985-86	1986-87
Caveats registered	201	249
Applications for patent	27 492	28 030
Applications restored under Section 75 after failure to pay final fee	127	59
Applications reinstated under Section 32 after abandonment for failure to reply to an official action	53	159
Examiner's Reports	11 711	10 387
Applications allowed	19 177	16 316
Applications forfeited	924	1 090
Patents issued (for 17 years)	17 723	17 530
Patents reissued	25	20
Patents issued under Public Servants Inventions Act	59	42
Assignments recorded	25 074	27 732
Duly registered patent agents	1 501	1 464
Canadian resident agents	313	299
Canadian firms	68	70
Non-resident	1 120	1 095

Compulsory Licences

The Commissioner of Patents is empowered under Section 41(3) and 41(4) of the Patent Act to grant compulsory licences for 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.

Section 41(3) (Food)

	1985-86	1986-87
Applications received	9	0
Licences granted	0	0
Applications pending	10	10

Section 41(4) (Medicine)

Applications received	125	16
Licences granted	55	60
Licences refused	3	9
Applications withdrawn	4	26
Applications pending	206	123

Section 67

Applications received	1	2
Licences granted	0	0
Licences refused	0	1
Applications withdrawn	0	1
Applications pending	7	7

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.

Compensation

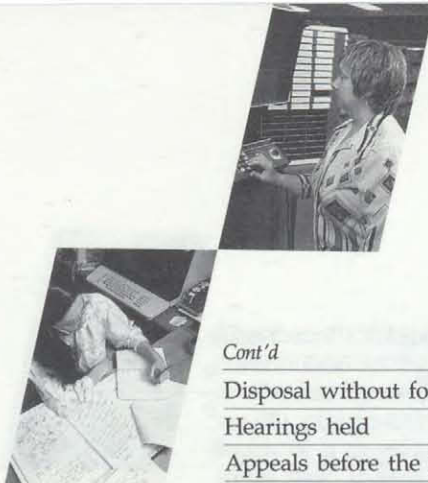
	1985-86	1986-87
Applications received	1	0
Applications withdrawn	0	1
Applications decided	1	0
Applications pending	2	2

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.

Patents

	1985-86	1986-87
Rejections referred to the Board	25	13
Rejections affirmed	10	7
Rejections modified	1	2
Rejections reversed	11	11



<i>Cont'd</i>	1985-86	1986-87
Disposal without formal decision	8	9
Hearings held	4	7
Appeals before the Board	68	52
Decisions published in the <i>Patent Office Record</i>		
full	0	1
part	15	4
Industrial Designs		
Rejections affirmed	2	3
Rejections reversed	3	1
Hearings held	5	3

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 processing these actions. The following table summarizes this activity.

Section 45	1985-86	1986-87
Conflicts referred to the Board	17	8
Conflicts disposed	31	11
Conflicts before the Board	10	7

Copyright and Industrial Design

Linda Steingarten, Director (997-1657)

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 Quebec.

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

	1985-86	1986-87
Copyright		
Applications received	9 587	8 983
Copyrights registered	8 602	8 825
Assignments recorded	611	402
Industrial Designs		
Applications received	2 319	2 683
Designs registered	1 817	2 440
Registrations renewed	450	710
Assignments recorded	376	509
Timber Marks		
Applications received	0	0
Assignments recorded	1	0
Marks registered	0	0
Reports on applications re copyright, industrial designs and timber marks	2 547	2 405
Copies of copyrights, industrial designs and timber marks	2 476	2 606

Trade Marks

Barbara Bova, Acting Director (997-2423)

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 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	1985-86	1986-87
Trade mark applications filed	20 369	21 022
Trade mark applications advertised	17 302	18 898
Trade mark registrations	11 743	12 872
Registered user applications filed	12 934	7 716
Number of trade marks governed by registered user applications (registered and pending)	39 504	22 040
Registered users registered	15 107	32 006
Registered user registrations cancelled	2 587	10 834
Transfer applications filed	13 320	14 685
Transfers registered	13 246	13 713
Trade mark registrations renewed	7 655	4 497
Trade mark registrations expunged	4 565	4 692
Amendments entered on the register	5 171	5 140
Copies prepared	169 552	161 658
Duly registered trade mark agents	2 233	1 640
Oppositions filed	1 056	1 197

Statistical Supplement

Patents, trade marks, copyright and industrial designs are 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	1985-86	1986-87
To individuals	1 993	1 885
To companies	15 703	15 621
To individuals and companies jointly	52	44
To inventors or their legal representatives	1 838	1 742
To assignees	15 761	15 677
To assignees and inventors jointly	149	131
One inventor claimed	8 583	8 400
Two or more inventors claimed	9 165	9 150
In French	601	478

Residence of Inventors for Patents Granted	1985-86	1986-87
<i>Canada</i>		
Alberta	107	118
British Columbia	124	115
Manitoba	32	32
New Brunswick	4	8
Newfoundland	2	2
Nova Scotia	17	10
Ontario	714	657
Prince Edward Island	1	1
Quebec	287	230
Saskatchewan	36	30
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1	0
Total	1 325	1 203
<i>Foreign Countries</i>		
Argentina	5	2
Australia	127	150
Austria	102	97
Bahamas	1	1
Belgium	121	125
Bermuda	1	1
Bolivia	0	1
Brazil	1	8
Bulgaria	7	8
Chile	1	1
Colombia	1	0
Costa Rica	0	1
Cuba	0	1
Czechoslovakia	11	13
Denmark	56	75
Ecuador	0	1
Finland	108	132
France	904	836



Bureau of Corporate Affairs

Cont'd

Germany, Democratic Republic of	0	1
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 416	1 279
Greece	5	3
Guatemala	0	1
Honduras	0	0
Hong Kong	6	11
Hungary	54	52
Iceland	7	2
India	5	6
Indonesia	0	0
Ireland	8	10
Israel	24	24
Italy	245	289
Japan	1 952	1 975
Korea, Republic of	5	9
Liechtenstein, Principality of	5	4
Luxembourg	23	26
Malta	0	0
Mexico	12	4
Monaco	3	1
Morocco	3	0
Netherlands	362	395
New Guinea	1	0
New Zealand	17	28
Nigeria	0	0
Norway	51	49
Poland	6	7
Portugal	1	1
Romania	1	2
Saudi Arabia	1	0
Singapore	4	2
South Africa, Republic of	33	43
Soviet Union	60	25
Spain	22	21
Sri Lanka	0	1
Sweden	309	297
Switzerland	397	378
Taiwan	11	27
Thailand	1	0
Tunisia	0	0
United Kingdom	848	864
United States of America	9 071	9 051
Venezuela	3	4
Yugoslavia	5	2
Zimbabwe	0	0
Total, Foreign	16 423	16 347
Grand total (including Canada)	17 748	17 550

Residence of Inventors for Applications Filed

	1985-86	1986-87
Canada		
Alberta	172	212
British Columbia	240	282
Manitoba	48	57
New Brunswick	8	12
Newfoundland	7	3
Nova Scotia	23	20
Ontario	1 044	1 166
Prince Edward Island	1	2
Quebec	419	487
Saskatchewan	59	77
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0	2
Total	2 021	2 320
Foreign Countries	1985-86	1986-87
Algeria	1	0
Argentina	6	4
Australia	330	397
Austria	162	178
Bahamas	0	2
Belgium	220	237
Bermuda	0	0
Brazil	21	18
Bulgaria	12	7
Chile	3	3
China, People's Republic of	12	14
Colombia	0	2
Cuba	2	0
Czechoslovakia	21	15
Denmark	108	116
Ecuador	0	0
Egypt	7	1
Finland	190	212
France	1 453	1 486
Gabon	0	0
Germany, Democratic Republic of	9	6
Germany, Federal Republic of	2 211	2 289
Greece	4	4
Haïti	1	0
Hong Kong	12	15
Hungary	74	86
Iceland	3	3
India	11	10
Indonesia	1	0
Iran	0	2



Bureau of Corporate Affairs

<i>Cont'd</i>	1985-86	1986-87
Iraq	1	1
Ireland	18	23
Israel	89	101
Italy	528	517
Japan	3 087	3 119
Korea, Republic of	17	21
Kuwait	1	1
Liechtenstein, Principality of	7	13
Luxembourg	23	23
Malaysia	3	3
Mexico	10	8
Monaco	3	3
Morocco	1	1
Netherlands	526	505
New Caledonia	0	1
New Zealand	53	37
Nigeria	0	1
Norway	79	94
Papua New Guinea	0	1
Peru	1	0
Philippines	1	3
Poland	3	1
Portugal	8	3
Romania	2	1
Saudi Arabia	4	0
Singapore	6	5
South Africa, Republic of	77	76
Soviet Union	59	79
Spain	47	52
Sweden	438	429
Switzerland	614	608
Taiwan	48	68
Thailand	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1
Tunisia	0	0
Turkey	1	1
United Kingdom	1 578	1 551
United States of America	13 140	13 105
Uruguay	0	1
Venezuela	6	10
Yugoslavia	2	8
Zaire	0	1
Zimbabwe	5	0
Indeterminate	111	68
Total, Foreign	25 471	25 652
Grand total (including Canada)	27 492	27 972

Subject Matter of Invention	% of Total Patents Issued	Number of Patents Issued
<i>Human Necessities</i>		
Agriculture	1.6	273
Foodstuffs and Tobacco	2.3	407
Personal and Domestic Articles	2.2	386
Health and Amusement	5.4	954
<i>Performing Operations</i>		
Separating and Mixing	4.7	823
Shaping	7.0	1 234
Printing	1.4	246
Transporting	7.5	1 309
<i>Chemistry and Metallurgy</i>		
Chemistry	20.8	3 655
Metallurgy	3.1	547
<i>Textiles and Paper</i>		
Textiles and Flexible Materials not otherwise provided for	0.9	154
Paper	0.5	93
<i>Fixed Constructions</i>		
Building	2.8	489
Mining	2.0	359
<i>Mechanical Engineering, Lighting, Heating, Weapons, Blasting</i>		
Engines and Pumps	2.4	420
Engineering in general	3.5	616
Lighting and Heating	2.6	448
Weapons, Blasting	0.4	65
<i>Physics</i>		
Instruments	13.4	2 347
Nucleonics	0.3	57
<i>Electricity</i>		
Electricity	15.2	2 668
Total	100.0	17 550

Receipts and Expenditures	1985-86 (\$)	1986-87 (\$)
<i>Patents</i>		
Revenue	18 580 000	22 894 403
Expenditures	10 781 000	11 210 353
<i>Trade Marks</i>		
Revenue	9 152 000	11 715 485
Expenditures	2 880 000	3 567 983
<i>Copyright, Industrial Designs and Timber Marks</i>		
Revenue	839 000	927 245
Expenditures	544 000	610 726



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

	1986-87
N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken	270
Sony Corp.	186
E.I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co.	169
General Electric Co.	161
Mobil Oil Corp.	145
RCA Corp.	141
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	131
International Business Machines Corp.	125
Bayer Aktiengesellschaft	118
Ciba-Geigy AG	117
Union Carbide Corp.	112
Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft	111
Dow Chemical Co.	106
Hitachi Ltd. (Hitachi Seisakusho)	106
Allied Corp.	105
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	98
Shell Canada Ltd.	95
Western Electric Co., Inc.	95
Proctor & Gamble Co.	94
Xerox Corp.	88
Exxon Research & Engineering Co.	88
BASF Aktiengesellschaft	87
NEC Sylvania Corp.	84
General Motors Corp.	82
Deere & Co.	82

**Leading Patentees with
Canadian Inventors**

(in descending numerical order)

	1986-87
Northern Telecom Ltd.	68
Canadian Patents & Development Ltd.	21
National Defence	20
National Research Council of Canada	18
Du Pont Canada Inc.	15
Imperial Oil Ltd.	10
Polysar Ltd.	10
Alcan International Ltd.	9
Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd.	9
Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd.	8
Fiberglass Canada Inc.	7
Inco Ltd.	7
NCR Canada Ltd.	7
Noranda Inc.	6
Energy, Mines & Resources	6
Cominco Ltd.	6
Queen's University, Kingston	6
Mitel Corp.	5
University of British Columbia	5
Shaw Industries Ltd.	4
Forintek Canada Corp.	4
Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.	4
Devoe-Holbein International, N.V.	4
PCL Packaging Ltd.	4
Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison Inc.	4
Suncor Inc.	4

Cont'd

1986-87

PPG Industries, Inc.	4
Institut de recherche de l'Hydro Québec (IREQ)	4
Ontario Research Foundation	4
Westinghouse Canada Ltd.	4
Cari-All Inc.	4
COM DEV Ltd.	4
Hauserman Ltd.	4
Black & Decker Inc.	4
Canadian Fram Ltd.	4

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

1986-87

Shell Canada Ltd.	94
Ford Motor Company of Canada Ltd.	47
Schlumberger Canada Ltd.	18
Hoffman-LaRoche Ltd.	16
Smith Kline & French Canada Ltd.	14
Dowell Schlumberger Canada Inc.	9
Hunter-Douglas Canada Ltd.	9
Alcan International Ltd.	8
Northern Telecom Ltd.	8
Betz, Inc.	5
Richardson-Vicks Ltd.	5
Trane Company of Canada Ltd.	4
Canron Ltd.	2
Synergistics Chemicals Ltd.	2
Bertoni, Italo	1
J.K.S. Industries Inc.	1

Corporations

Frederick Sparling, Director (997-1058)

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

Except for 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 approximately three million corporate names within the federal and provincial jurisdictions. It maintains a comprehensive data base of information on federal corporations, 159 286 of which were active as of the end of the fiscal year. During 1986-87, the Branch incorporated 11 652 corporations pursuant to the Canada Business Corporations Act.

The Branch investigated 67 complaints involving federal companies and reviewed statutory filings to ensure compliance with the legislation and accompanying regulations. It also responded to 92 907 enquiries and provided 25 727 copies of documents. A total of 22 300 certified copies and certificates of compliance were prepared; 467 applications for exemption from certain statutory requirements were also reviewed.

Documents Issued	1985-86	1986-87
Canada Corporations Act		
Letters Patent granted Part II	597	477
Supplementary Letters Patent granted	167	145
Certificates of Acceptance for Surrender of Charter	27	19
Canada Business Corporations Act		
Certificates of Incorporation	15 137	11 652
Certificates of Discontinuance (Export)	251	207
Certificates of Amalgamation	365	413
Certificates of Amendment	7 802	7 130
Certificates of Dissolution	1 955	1 774
Certificates of Import Continuance	296	265
Boards of Trade Act		
Boards of Trade registered	12	12
Canada Cooperative Associations Act		
Certificates of Incorporation	6	3
Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act		
Letters Patent granted	18	12
Loan Companies Act		
Letters Patent granted	1	1

Documents Processed	1985-86	1986-87
Canada Corporations Act		
Canada Business Corporations Act		
Annual Summaries and Returns submitted*	96 295	110 247
Prospectuses	303	484
Insider Reports	9 185	10 726
Proxy Information Circulars	480	621
Takeover Bids	31	47
Financial Statements submitted	4 407	5 293
Complaints	82	67
Exemption Orders	383	467

* Includes annual returns submitted under the Boards of Trade Act

Bankruptcy

Yves Pigeon, Superintendent (997-1059)

The Bankruptcy Branch is the administrative designation for the Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy who, at year end, was responsible for the operation of the head office and 15 additional offices across Canada, with a total staff of 141.

The Superintendent of Bankruptcy plays an important role in promoting confidence in the integrity of Canada's credit system through the regulation of the insolvency process, licensing of trustees-in-bankruptcy, investigation of the conduct of bankrupts for possible offences under the Bankruptcy Act and/or the Criminal Code, and distribution of information on insolvency matters.

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 professional conduct on the part of trustees-in-bankruptcy and other insolvency-related professionals was promoted through the Creditor Services Program, designed to maximize dividends to creditors. In 1986-87, trustees paid out \$91 million in dividends to unsecured creditors. Payment

guidelines were updated with the issuance of Directive of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy No. 17 pertaining to surplus income.

During the year, 42 new trustee licences were granted. The Bankruptcy Branch supervised 576 individual trustees and 155 corporate trustees. The Branch's National Auditing Group conducted 29 cyclical audits of trustees and two special audits; five were still in progress at year-end.

The availability of bankruptcy services is now dealt with through the Bankruptcy Assistance Program, which ensures easier access to relief under the Bankruptcy Act for individuals unable to pay trustees' fees no matter where they are in Canada.

The Branch conducted comprehensive training programs for business people and those from

credit-granting organizations, and held information seminars for interested groups and the general public.

The Branch continued monitoring 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 Act is in force in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. During the year, 929 Consolidation Orders were made by the courts of these provinces, with a total of \$6.4 million being distributed to registered creditors.

The accompanying chart shows the relative levels of consumer and business bankruptcies during fiscal year 1986-87.

Bankruptcies and Proposals

	Number	Assets \$	Liabilities \$	Deficiency \$
Newfoundland	303	4 304 300	11 476 400	7 172 100
Nova Scotia	1 119	19 564 250	55 230 350	35 666 100
Prince Edward Island	61	6 785 650	8 091 000	1 305 350
New Brunswick	357	7 884 400	24 855 000	16 970 600
Quebec	9 827	305 264 150	861 499 200	556 235 050
Ontario	10 327	141 818 100	616 411 400	474 593 300
Manitoba	1 151	21 459 400	62 295 150	40 835 750
Saskatchewan	937	39 643 350	111 360 650	71 717 300
Alberta	3 587	184 006 850	698 368 250	514 361 400
British Columbia	4 378	201 237 500	807 224 950	605 987 450
Northwest Territories	7	201 150	280 000	78 850
Yukon	19	415 700	2 396 000	1 980 300
Canada	32 073	932 584 800	3 259 488 350	2 326 903 550

Business Bankruptcies

	Number	Assets \$	Liabilities \$	Deficiency \$
Newfoundland	41	2 677 500	6 315 950	3 638 450
Nova Scotia	232	13 126 650	35 989 500	22 862 850
Prince Edward Island	7	540 000	1 229 000	689 000
New Brunswick	71	3 228 400	9 562 500	6 334 100
Quebec	2 739	151 120 950	446 910 300	295 789 350
Ontario	1 966	78 247 750	353 095 000	274 847 250



Cont'd

Manitoba	274	12 926 900	38 621 100	25 694 200
Saskatchewan	360	20 524 500	64 522 600	43 998 100
Alberta	1 154	88 114 650	481 055 150	392 940 500
British Columbia	1 456	102 247 700	491 130 900	388 883 200
Northwest Territories	2	172 500	209 000	36 500
Yukon	6	112 050	418 000	305 950
Canada	8 308	473 039 550	1 929 059 000	1 456 019 450

Consumer Bankruptcies

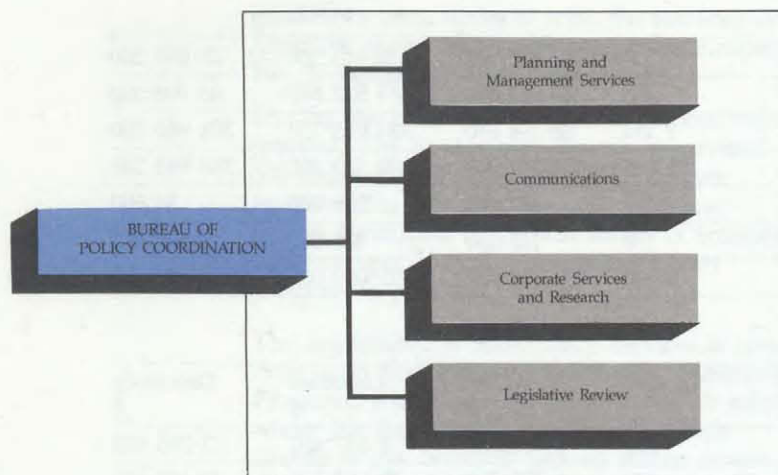
	Number	Assets \$	Liabilities \$	Deficiency \$
Newfoundland	260	1 561 800	4 857 450	3 295 650
Nova Scotia	878	6 255 700	18 663 350	12 407 650
Prince Edward Island	53	245 650	862 000	616 350
New Brunswick	267	2 980 350	8 724 000	5 743 650
Quebec	6 933	41 114 400	246 676 400	205 562 000
Ontario	8 050	50 487 700	234 541 350	184 053 650
Manitoba	865	7 926 350	22 752 550	14 826 200
Saskatchewan	574	18 698 850	46 318 050	27 619 200
Alberta	2 403	64 978 750	158 310 600	93 331 850
British Columbia	2 844	51 893 000	209 835 550	157 942 550
Northwest Territories	5	28 650	71 000	42 350
Yukon	12	274 650	478 000	203 350
Canada	23 144	246 445 850	952 090 300	705 644 450

Proposals

	Number	Assets \$	Liabilities \$	Deficiency \$
Newfoundland	2	65 000	303 000	238 000
Nova Scotia	9	181 900	577 500	395 600
Prince Edward Island	1	6 000 000	6 000 000	—
New Brunswick	19	1 675 650	6 568 500	4 892 850
Quebec	155	113 028 800	167 912 500	54 883 700
Ontario	311	13 082 650	28 775 050	15 692 400
Manitoba	12	606 150	921 500	315 350
Saskatchewan	3	420 000	520 000	100 000
Alberta	30	30 913 450	59 002 500	28 089 050
British Columbia	78	47 096 800	106 258 500	59 161 700
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—
Yukon	1	29 000	1 500 000	1 471 000
Canada	621	213 099 400	378 339 050	165 239 650



Bureau of Policy Coordination



Budget: \$8 361 000

Expenditure: \$8 213 000

Revenue: 0

Person-Years: 109

Assistant Deputy Minister:
Mel Cappe (994-0358)

The Bureau's activities include legislative review and reform; research, policy analysis and policy advocacy; strategic and corporate planning; interdepartmental, federal-provincial and international relations; program evaluation; and communications.

In 1986-87 the Bureau continued its work on policies to support legislative initiatives and reforms in patent law (C-22), copyright, bankruptcy, and lobbyist registration. It also continued to be involved in outside consultations on policies affecting the consumer. A corporate plan and a strategic review were completed, as were program evaluations supporting government productivity initiatives.

Communications

Bill Peters, Director (replaced by
Barbara Uteck, April 27, 1987) (997-2858)

During 1986-87 the Communications Branch continued to support departmental initiatives such as the introduction of legislation and announcement of proposed legislative reforms.

The Branch handled various consumer awareness programs designed to alert the public to the risks of unsafe products, deceptive mar-

keting practices, and fraud. Of particular note was the campaign on flammability hazards of children's sleepwear.

Activities supporting programs aimed at business included exhibits, publications, and trade-oriented media releases.

Several communications projects concerning child safety and textile care labelling, undertaken with private industry, were completed.

Legislative Review

David B. Watters, Director (997-2195)

The Branch continued to support policy development and the revision of departmental legislation. These related to amendments to the Patent Act, the Copyright Act, the Industrial Design Act, the Bankruptcy Act, and lobbyist registration.

The Branch also participated in meetings and conferences of UNESCO and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to discuss intellectual property and to develop draft treaties.

Corporate Services and Research

Ellen M. Carson, Director (997-1067)

The Branch conducts research into current and emerging issues to be used in corporate planning, policy development, and to implement new initiatives.

Research in 1986-87 focussed on trade-related consumer and intellectual property issues relevant to Canada/U.S. and GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) trade negotiations.

The Branch played a lead role in monitoring the policy proposals developed in other departments and in developing a departmental policy on corporate planning, and its first corporate plan.

Program evaluations were completed in Consumer Products, Marketing Practices, Product Safety, the Standards Council of Canada, Legal Metrology, and the Measurement Information Division.

Regulatory Impact Analysis Statements (RIAS) for proposed regulations covering flammability of tents and children's sleepwear, and the proposed Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS), were also prepared by the Branch.

Office of the Assistant Deputy Registrar General of Canada

Budget: \$1 848 000

Expenditure: \$1 842 000

Revenue: \$49 000

Person-Years: 26

Assistant Deputy Registrar General:
Robert Boyle (replaced by Jean-Pierre
Kingsley, July 30, 1987) (997-0721)

The Assistant Deputy Registrar General (ADRG) has two main responsibilities: those related to the Conflict of Interest and Post-Employment Code for Public Office Holders, and those that fall under the Registrar General of Canada.

On behalf of the Prime Minister, the Assistant Deputy Registrar General is charged with implementing the Conflict of Interest and Post-Employment Code for Public Office Holders as it applies to Ministers of the Crown, all persons on their staff, Governor-in-Council and ministerial appointees, Parliamentary Secretaries, and public servants requiring divestment.

Generally, the Assistant Deputy Registrar General helps these people to comply with the Code and to resolve arrangement problems, and provides advice to Ministers and deputy heads in discharging their own responsibilities in this area. The Assistant Deputy Registrar General must also determine that all trusts meet the requirements of the Code, and recommend the reimbursement of certain costs of establishing, maintaining and dismantling trusts.

The number of people covered by the Code doubled during the year to include all ministerial staff, ministerial appointees, and members and heads of boards, tribunals and commissions. During 1986-87 these people were all brought into formal compliance with the Code. As well, the ADRG provided assistance to Crown corporations, boards, agencies and commissions concerning review and improvements of their own internal policies in this area. Provision of this kind of advice is a new responsibility under the Code.

In consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury Board, the ADRG also prepares

information and educational material about the Code for all public office holders and the public, and ensures training on conflict of interest and post-employment behaviour to promote compliance with the Code. The ADRG oversees a resource centre of print, film, videotape and other material related to the Code and other ethical matters of concern to public office holders and to government.

To meet its educational responsibilities during the year the resource centre increased its number of publications dealing with public service ethics. In addition, reference services and briefings were provided to both individuals and public service groups seeking information and assistance in the study of public service ethics and in the discharge of their responsibilities under the Code. Additional video tapes, brochures and a guide including a publication in braille were also developed by the resource centre.

On behalf of the Registrar General of Canada, the ADRG also oversees the fulfillment of responsibilities under the Formal Documents Regulations pursuant to the Public Officers Act and the Seals Act and other statutes, particularly the issuance and registration of commissions, proclamations and other formal documents under the Great Seal of Canada and the Seal of the Registrar General. The Registration Division 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 numbers and categories of commissions and documents issued and registered during 1986-87 are shown in the following tables.

Commissions	Seal*	Issued	Regis- tered
	Affixed		
<i>Formal Documents</i>			
<i>Regulations</i>			
Ministers and Members of Queen's Privy Council	GS	29	29
Provincial Administrators	GS	5	5
Ambassadors, High Commissioners	GS	37	37
Federally appointed Judges	GS	65	65

Cont'd

Senators	GS	6	6
Deputy Ministers (and rank of Deputy Minister)	GS	29	29
Regular members and officers of permanent federal commissions, boards and corporations	GS	164	164
Regular members of permanent international commissions	GS	17	17
Commissioners under the Inquiries Act	GS	13	13
Commissioner and Administrator of the Yukon	GS	1	1
Chief of the Defense Staff	GS	1	1
Commissioner and Officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police	GS	55	55
Federally appointed Queen's Counsel	GS	59	59
Commissioners to administer oaths	GS	33	33
Consuls General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls	RG	263	263
Temporary or ad hoc members of permanent federal commissions, boards and corporations	RG	21	21
Other Governor-in-Council appointees granted commissions	RG	30	30
Canada Lands Survey Act			
Dominion Land Surveyors	—	—	19

Documents

	Seal* Affixed	Issued	Regis- tered
Formal Documents Regulations			
Proclamations	GS	49	49
Land Grants	GS	689	689
Quit Claims	GS	23	23
Certificates of Authentication	PS	20	—
Certificates evidencing the appointment of Senators	RG	6	—
Certified copies of documents	RG	2 243	—

Cont'd

Pardons under Criminal Records Act	RG	13 738	13 738
Boards of Trade Act			
Certificates of Formation and Memoranda of Agreement	—	—	17
Trade Unions Act			
Certificate of Registry	RG	—	1
Canada Corporations Act			
Letters Patent of Incorporation	**CCA	—	520
Letters Patent of Incorporation, Supplementary	**CCA	—	185
Directives and/or Certificates of Dissolution and Cancellation of Charter	**CCA	—	19
Consumer and Corporate Affairs Act, Section 8(1)			
Territorial Lands	—	—	225
Transport	—	—	143
Extradition Act			
Warrants	**Just.	—	16
Railway Act			
Miscellaneous: Sections 77 and 86	—	—	53

Summary

Commissions issued and registered under Formal Documents Regulations	828
Documents issued and registered under Formal Documents Regulations	14 499
Documents issued under Formal Documents Regulations	2 269
Documents registered under Formal Documents Regulations	1
Commissions registered pursuant to other legislation	19
Documents registered pursuant to other legislation	1 178
Uncertified copies of documents issued	5 870

* 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



Budget: \$42 080 000

Expenditure: \$32 815 000

Revenue: \$ 6 000

Person-Years: 68

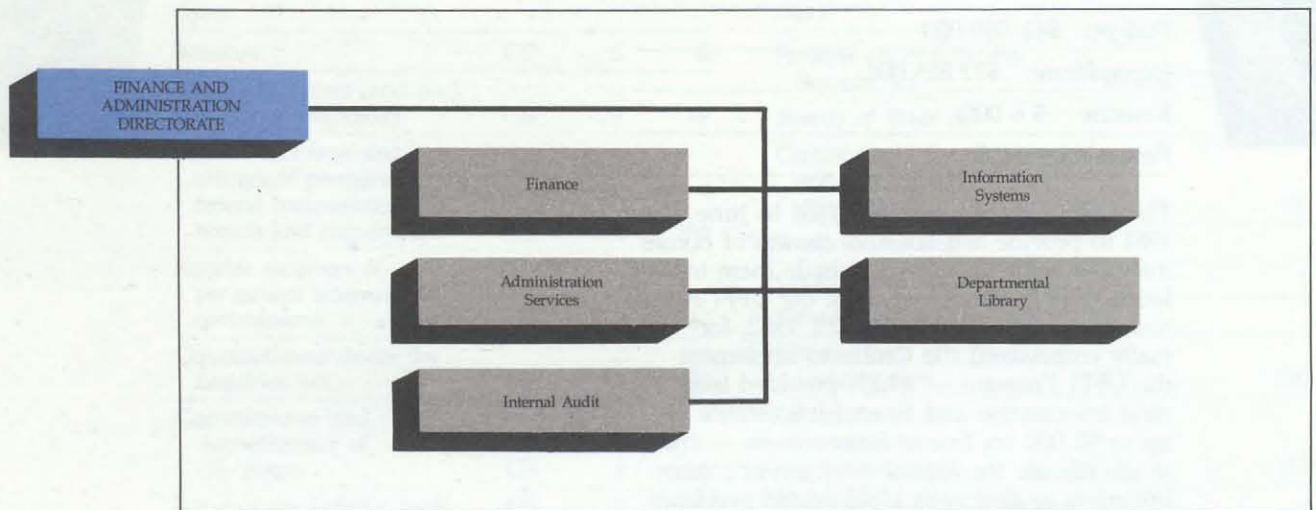
The UFFI Centre was established in June 1981 to provide assistance to owners of homes insulated with urea formaldehyde foam insulation (UFFI). Proclamation of the UFFI Act and Regulations on October 25, 1982, formally empowered the Centre to implement the UFFI Program — which provided technical information and financial assistance of up to \$5 000 tax free to homeowners — and to co-ordinate the federal government's other initiatives to deal with UFFI-related problems.

Some 100 000 Canadian homes were insulated with UFFI before the product was banned in December 1980; 52 267 homes were registered with the UFFI Program. Registration in the Program was closed September 30, 1983, and September 30, 1986 was the date by which all corrective measures were to be completed. The Program ended on March 31, 1987.

More than 91 percent of registered homeowners took advantage of the technical and financial assistance provided by the Program. In total, the federal government provided UFFI homeowners with more than \$270 million in contributions and grants (\$254 million in UFFI Assistance Program contributions, \$16 million in additional CHIP (Canadian Home Insulation Program) and EIC (Employment and Immigration Canada) grants. This represented 72 percent of the total cost of all corrective measures undertaken. In addition, the Program created more than 14 000 jobs in the private sector.

Note: The UFFI Centre closed on March 31, 1987. Future UFFI enquiries will be handled by the Departmental Secretariat (997-2704).

Services



Finance and Administration Directorate

Budget: \$11 163 000

Expenditure: \$10 948 000

Revenue: \$205 000

Person-Years: 184

Director General: Harry McIlroy (997-1075)

Other senior staff as of March 31, 1987:

M. John McCarthy, Director, Finance (997-1054)

Sam Talbert, Director, Information Systems (997-2914)

Lucien Dagenais, Director, Administrative Services (997-1050)

Corinne MacLaurin, Director, Library and Records Services (994-4879)

Subash Dhingra, Acting Director, Internal Audit (953-4272)

The Finance and Administration Directorate is responsible for co-ordinating financial, administrative and informatics policy and services, including library services. It also co-ordinates corporate-level financial and operational planning and control, and internal audit.

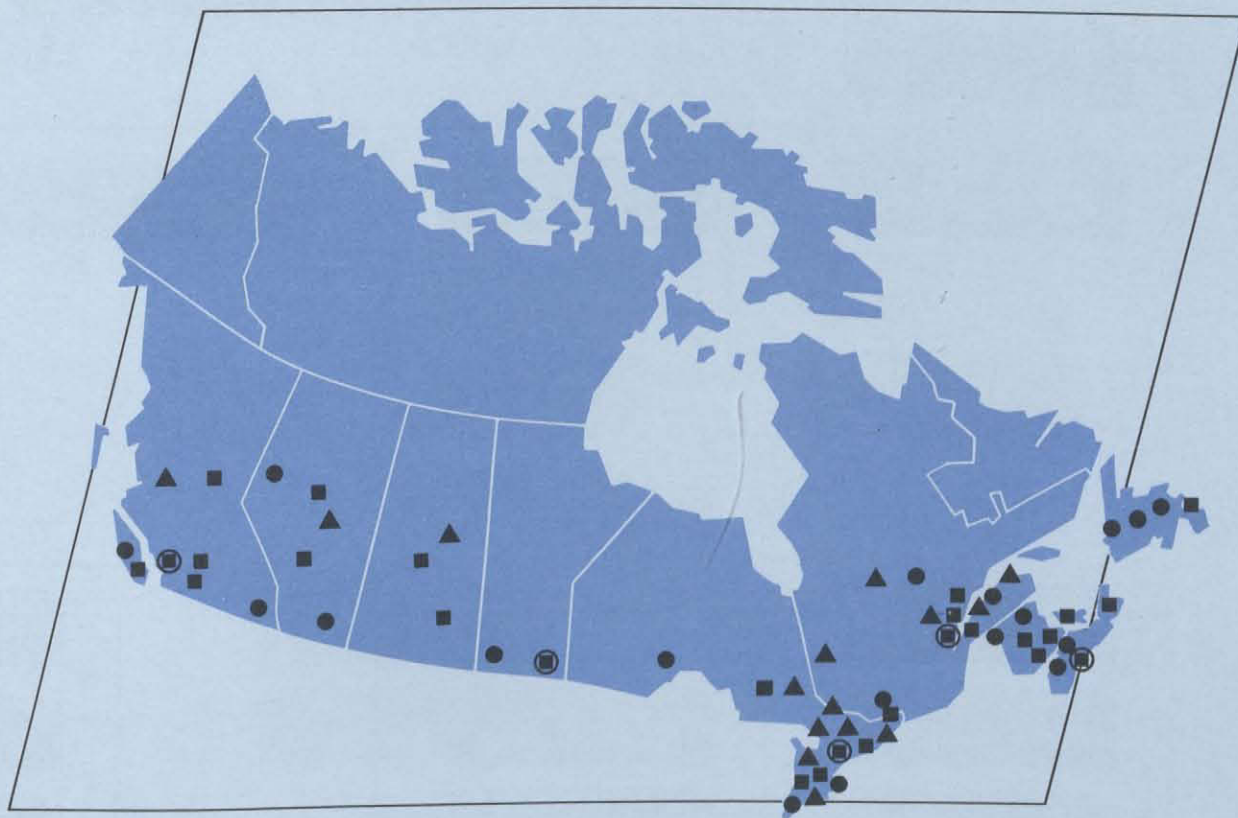
Personnel

Ann Midgley, Director General (997-1300)

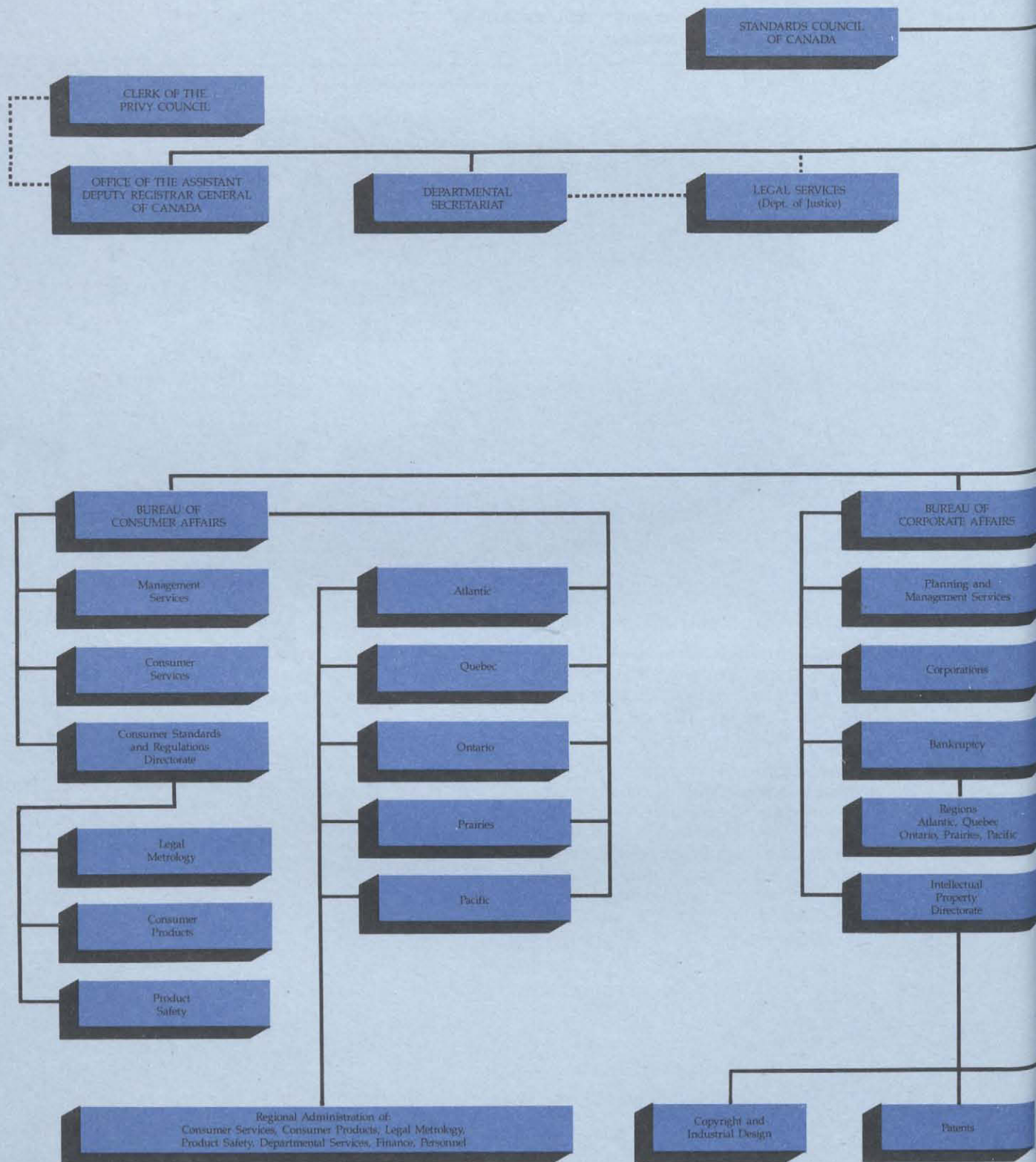
The Personnel Branch provides advice and support to managers to help them make the best use of the Department's human resources. As well, it offers a complete personnel service to all employees.

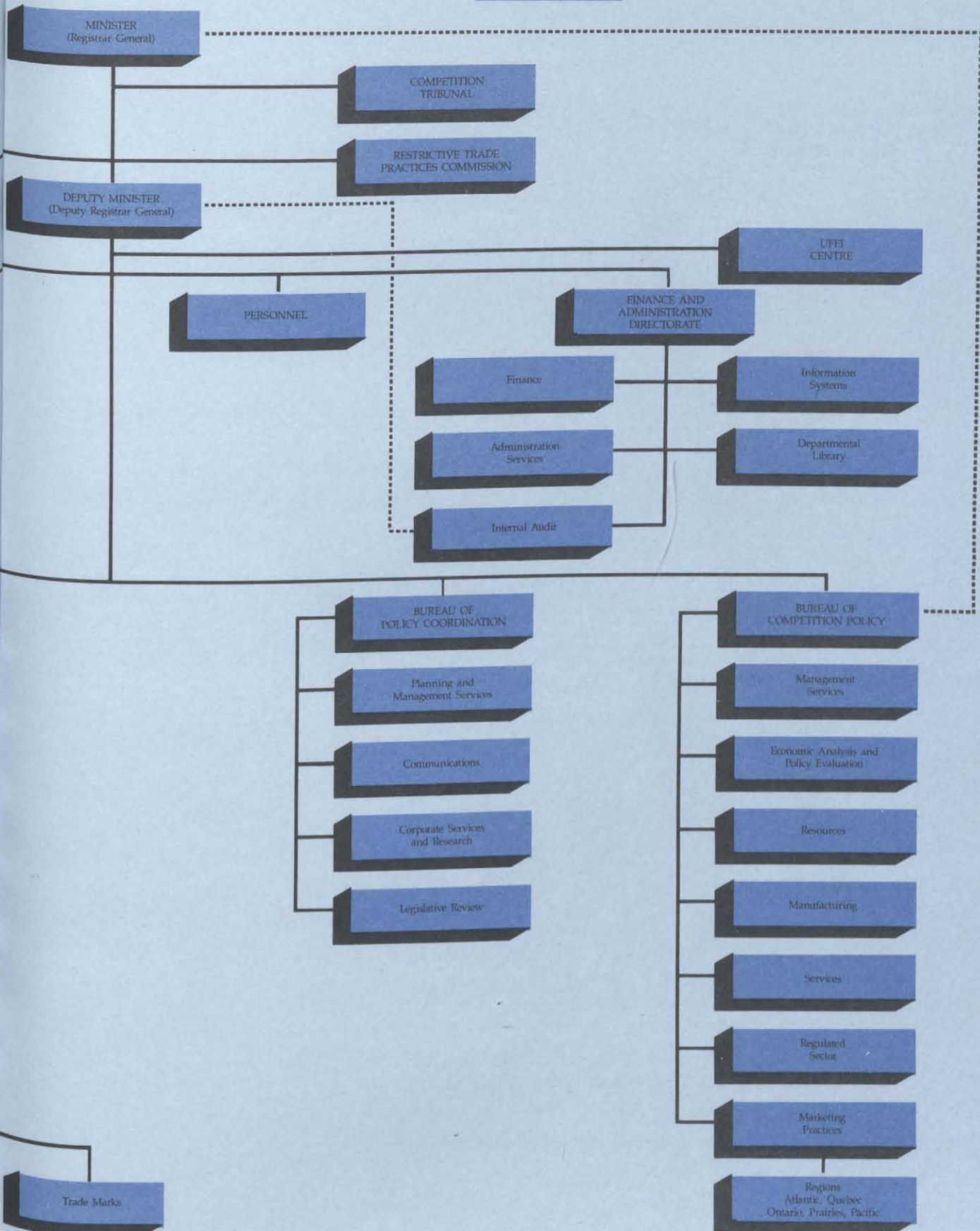
During the year the Branch provided placement assistance to employees affected by the Work Force Adjustment Program. At the same time, it continued to implement the recommendations of the Administrative Reform Study, including the sub-delegation of staffing authority to managers. The aim of the Study is to improve staffing service delivery.

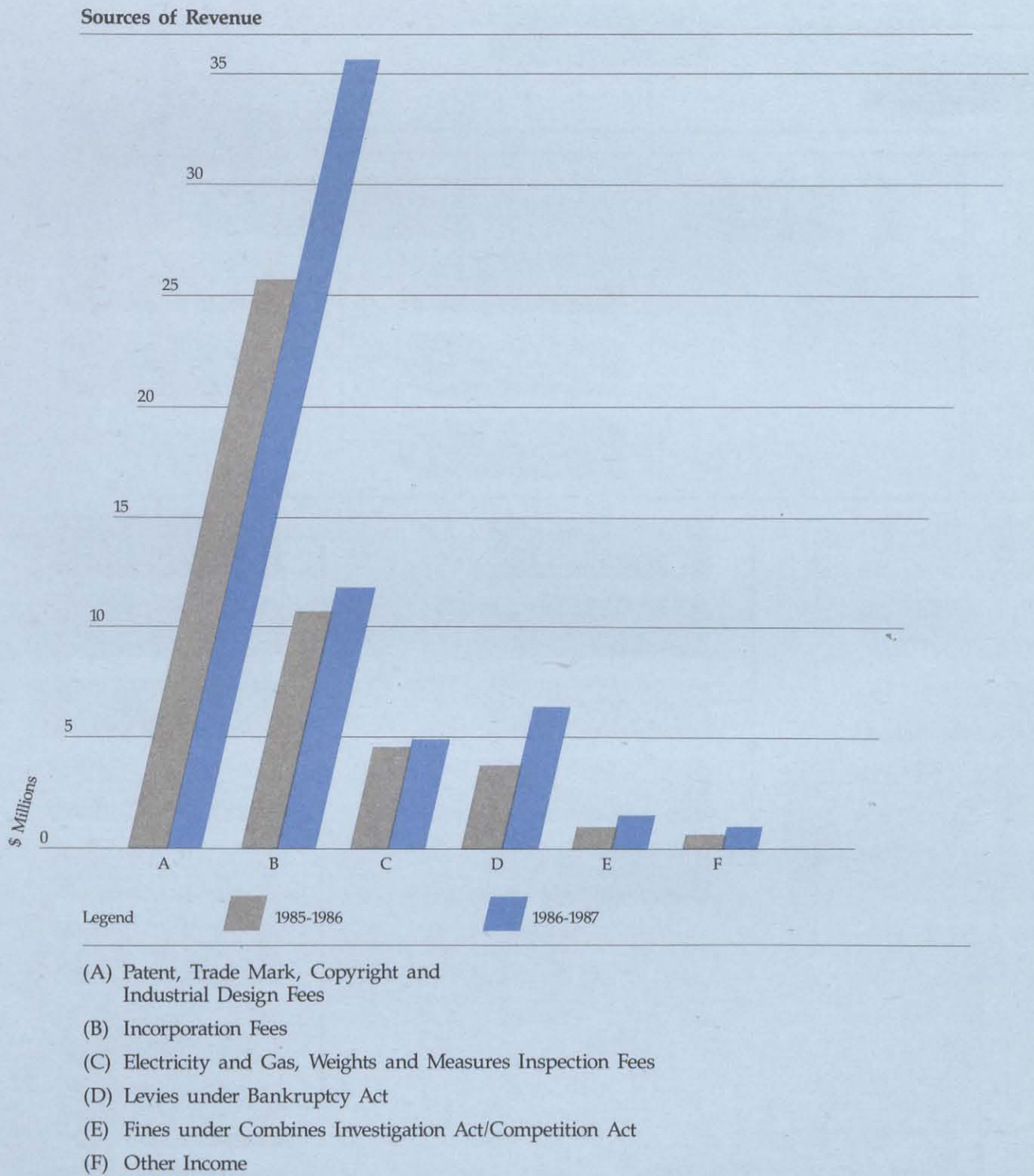
Consumer and Corporate Affairs
Field Locations



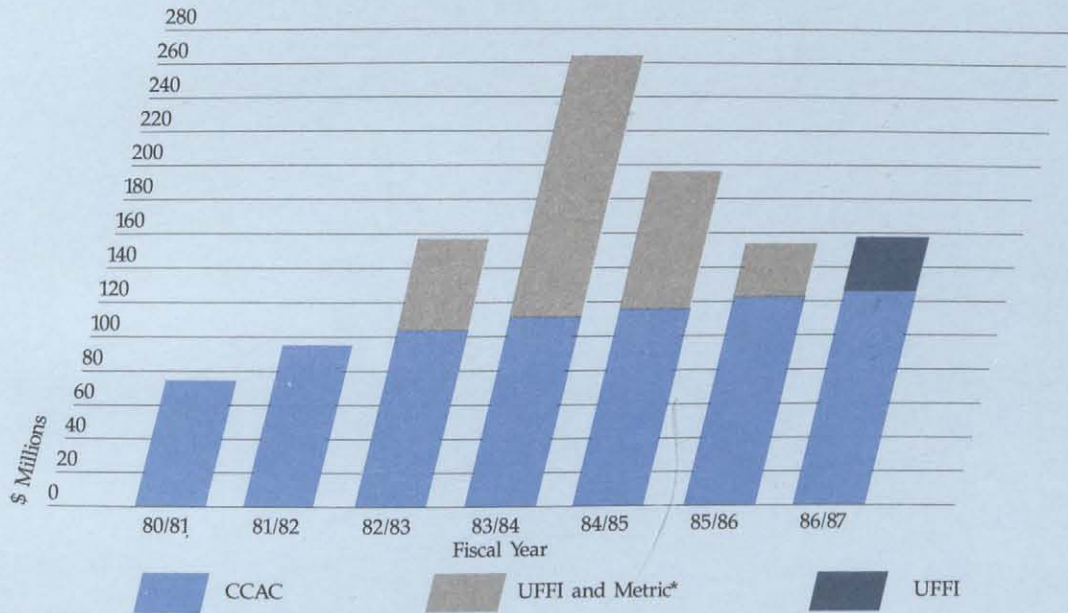
- Key
- Regional Office
 - District Office
 - Area Office
 - ▲ Resident Staff Only



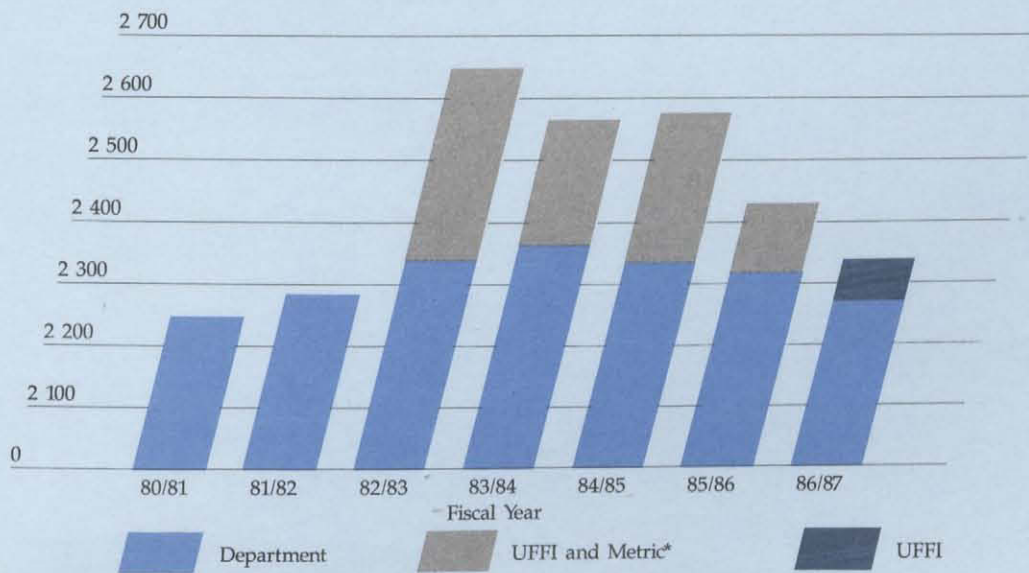




Expenditures (Current Dollars)



Person-Years



*Assistance Program for Urea Formaldehyde Foam Insulation Homeowners (UFFI) and former Metric Commission activities. (Note: the Metric Commission was disbanded on March 31, 1985.)

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