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1989/90

Consumer and  
Corporate Affairs  
Canada

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# ANNUAL REPORT ANNUAL REPORT

Year-end  
March 31, 1990



Consumer and  
Corporate Affairs Canada

Consommation  
et Corporations Canada

Hon. Pierre Blais  
Minister

L'hon. Pierre Blais  
Ministre

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Ministre  
des Consommateurs  
et des Sociétés



Minister  
of Consumer  
and Corporate Affairs

Annual Report  
Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs  
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1990  
Submitted under the provisions of the  
Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Act

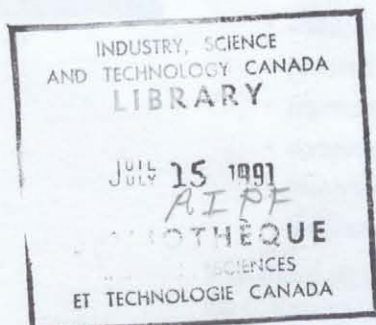
To His Excellency the Right Honourable Ramon John Hnatyshyn  
P.C., C.C., C.M.M., C.D., Q.C.,  
Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada

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, 1990.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Pierre Blais".

Pierre Blais  
Minister of Consumer  
and Corporate Affairs



K1A 0C9



## Foreword

Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada has a mission: to ensure the fair and efficient operation of the marketplace in Canada. The marketplace is where complex economic concepts and theories take shape, where policy becomes practice, and where buyers and sellers meet. It is, ultimately, the place where the salaries and savings of Canadians are converted into goods, services and a standard of living.

For the marketplace to work well, it must be supported by relevant, efficient laws. Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada administers almost one quarter of Parliament's statutes and has made the development of a modern legislative framework a priority for the 90s.

And because the Canadian marketplace is becoming more and more integrated into the world market, in 1989-90 the Department's focus in the legislative area has been to bring our laws up to date and in line with those of our international partners.

To fulfil its broad mandate – the promotion of a fair and efficient marketplace in Canada – Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada:

- establishes and administers rules and guidelines for business conduct;
- makes sure information is accurate so that consumers can make informed choices;
- maintains and encourages competition among businesses;
- establishes, administers and enforces standards for trade in commodities and services;
- provides protection from product-related hazards; and
- encourages the disclosure and diffusion of technological information.

The Department accomplishes this through the work of its four bureaus, which operate out of Headquarters in the National Capital Region, and through five regional and 45 district and area offices. Employees of the Department number about 2 500, with almost one third of the staff located in the regions. Statistics show us that in the course of a typical day during the year, the Department:

- handled 110 enquiries on unfair market practices;
- worked on 50 merger cases;
- incorporated 35 companies and responded to almost 700 information requests on incorporation;
- administered 135 business and personal bankruptcy cases;
- received 135 patent applications;
- registered 32 copyrights, 12 industrial designs, and 54 trade-marks;
- completed 63 product inspections at the manufacturing, import and retail level;
- inspected 8 594 meters and 754 weighing and measuring devices; and
- distributed 6 885 pieces of information to its trade and consumer clients.

It all added up to a productive year—and a sense of pride and purpose with which to begin the challenges of a new decade.





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March 31, 1990

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 Place du Portage 1  
 50 Victoria Street  
 Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1A 0C9

Consumer and Corporate  
 Affairs Canada

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**Minister of Consumer and  
 Corporate Affairs**

Parliamentary Secretary

The Honourable  
 Pierre Blais  
 Blaine Thacker

**Deputy Minister**

Departmental Secretary

Jocelyne Bourgon  
 Maryse Lavoie

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**Bureau of Competition Policy**

Director of Investigation and Research

Howard Wetston

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**Bureau of Consumer Affairs**

Assistant Deputy Minister

Wendy F. Porteous

---

**Bureau of Corporate Affairs and Legislative Policy**

Assistant Deputy Minister

Morris Rosenberg

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**Bureau of Corporate Policy and  
 Strategic Planning**

Assistant Deputy Minister

Suzanne Hurtubise

---

**Finance and Administration Directorate**

Director General

Harry McIlroy

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**Legal Services Branch**

Senior General Counsel

Michael Dambrot

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**Office of the Assistant Deputy Registrar General of Canada**

Assistant Deputy Registrar General

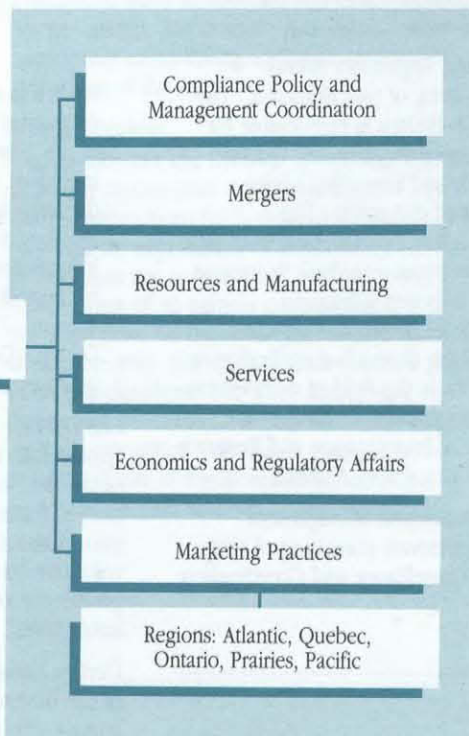
Jean-Pierre Kingsley

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Consumer and Corporate  
Affairs Canada

BUREAU OF COMPETITION  
POLICY



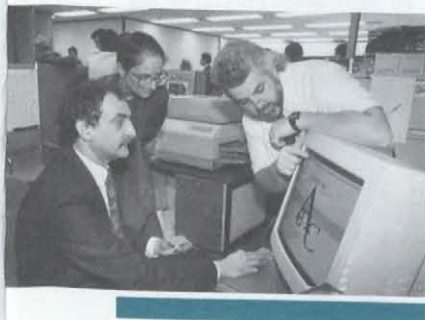
In addition, certain transactions and trade practices are reviewable under the Act. Mergers, abuses of dominant position, delivered pricing and refusal to deal are among the reviewable matters in respect of which the Director may apply to the Competition Tribunal for a remedial order.

The Director is also authorized to make representations before federal and provincial boards, commissions or other tribunals. His aim in this instance is to bring to light considerations in respect of competition which are relevant to matters before such boards.

The reform of Canada's competition legislation was substantially completed on June 19, 1986, when the *Competition Act* and the *Competition Tribunal Act* were proclaimed in force. The final stage in the legislative reform process took place on July 15, 1987, when the prenotification provisions contained in Part VIII of the *Competition Act* came into force. These provisions require prenotification to the Director of all merger proposals that exceed certain size thresholds.

The Bureau organization is as follows:

- A Mergers Branch, consisting of two divisions and a prenotification unit, with responsibility for merger review. This Branch is headed by the Senior Deputy Director of Investigation and Research. It also has an Associate Deputy Director (Mergers).
- Two sector Branches – a Services Branch and a combined Resources and Manufacturing Branch – with the divisions assigned clear and separate responsibility for criminal matters and reviewable practices. Each Branch is headed by a Deputy Director of Investigation and Research.
- Field staff reporting to Mergers, Services, and Resources and Manufacturing are located in Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal.



*The Bureau conducts examinations and inquiries into possible contraventions of the Competition Act. These could range from combinations in restraint of trade such as price fixing, to misleading advertising.*

Budget: \$19 512 860

Expenditures: \$19 407 505

Revenue: \$1 148 000

Person-Years: 261

Director of Investigation and Research:  
Howard Wetston (997-3301)

Senior Deputy Director of Investigation and  
Research: George Addy (994-1860)

The Bureau of Competition Policy enforces rules that govern and promote policies that improve the efficiency and fairness of a competitive and dynamic Canadian marketplace. Its chief instrument in carrying out these functions is the *Competition Act*.

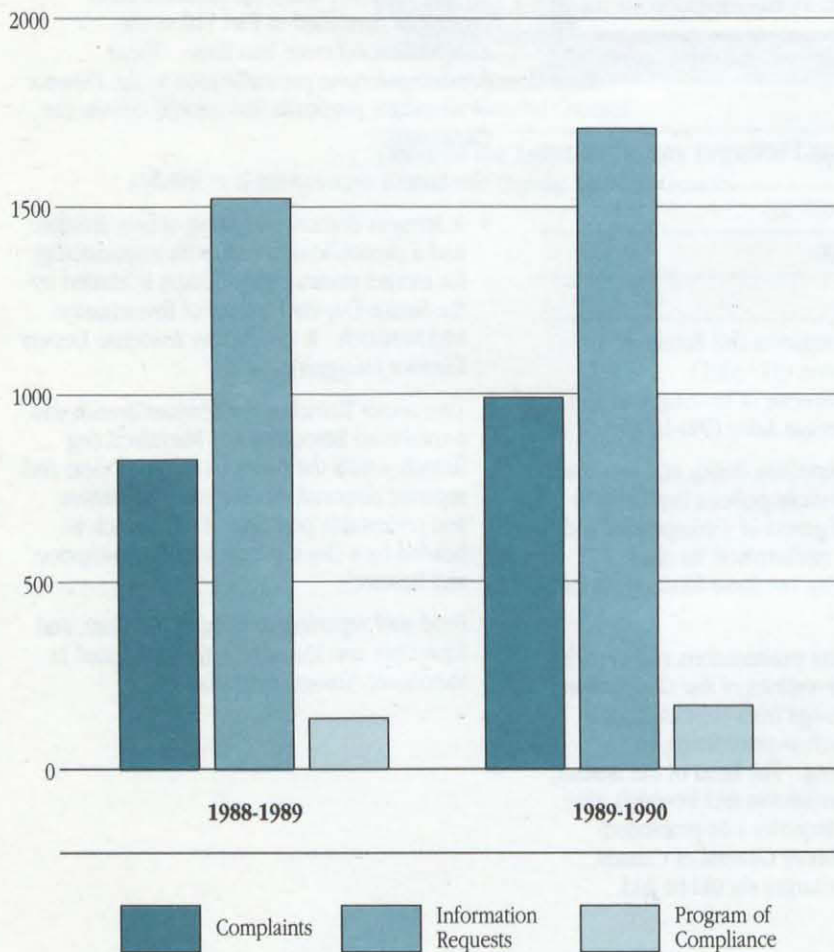
The Bureau conducts examinations and inquiries into possible contraventions of the *Competition Act*. These could range from combinations in restraint of trade such as price fixing, to misleading advertising. The head of the Bureau, the Director of Investigation and Research, may refer the results of inquiries into prohibited practices to the Attorney General of Canada, who determines if charges should be laid.

- A Marketing Practices Branch with a network of field offices, responsible for the administration of the misleading advertising and deceptive marketing practices provisions of the *Competition Act*. This Branch is headed by the Deputy Director of Investigation and Research (Marketing Practices).
- An Economics and Regulatory Affairs Directorate consisting of two Branches. The Regulatory Affairs Branch is responsible for intervention before provincial and federal regulatory boards and for policy advice related to regulated industries. The Economics and International Affairs Branch is responsible for economic analysis in support of enforcement activities, advice on government policies, legislation affecting competition and the Bureau's contribution to international work in the field of competition policy. This Directorate is headed by the Deputy Director of Investigation and Research (Economics and Regulatory Affairs).
- A Compliance Policy and Management Coordination Directorate consisting of two Branches. The Compliance and Coordination

#### Bureau of Competition Policy

#### Service to the Public

Bureau, excluding Marketing Practices



Branch is responsible for developing and coordinating policies concerning the application of the *Competition Act*, compliance strategy initiatives, technical enforcement support and the information program. The Management Systems and Services Branch is responsible for informatics and operational review, as well as for providing administration services to the Bureau. This Directorate is headed by the Director General (Compliance Policy and Management Coordination).

The Director has adopted a compliance-oriented approach to the enforcement and administration of the Act. As part of this approach, the Director has enhanced existing programs for providing information to the public, has encouraged voluntary compliance with the law and has made greater use of alternative case resolution instruments.

During 1989-90 the Director and senior officials of the Bureau spoke to more than 181 interested groups across Canada, explaining the provisions of the *Competition Act* and how they are enforced. As well, an information bulletin on the Program of Compliance was released during the year.



## Bureau of Competition Policy

The Director has also encouraged the use of the advisory opinion service, which enables business people to submit their plans to the Director for an opinion on whether their proposals would contravene competition law. Finally, the Director made use of alternative case resolution instruments such as undertakings in appropriate merger matters and consent prohibition orders in appropriate cases falling under the criminal provisions of the Act.

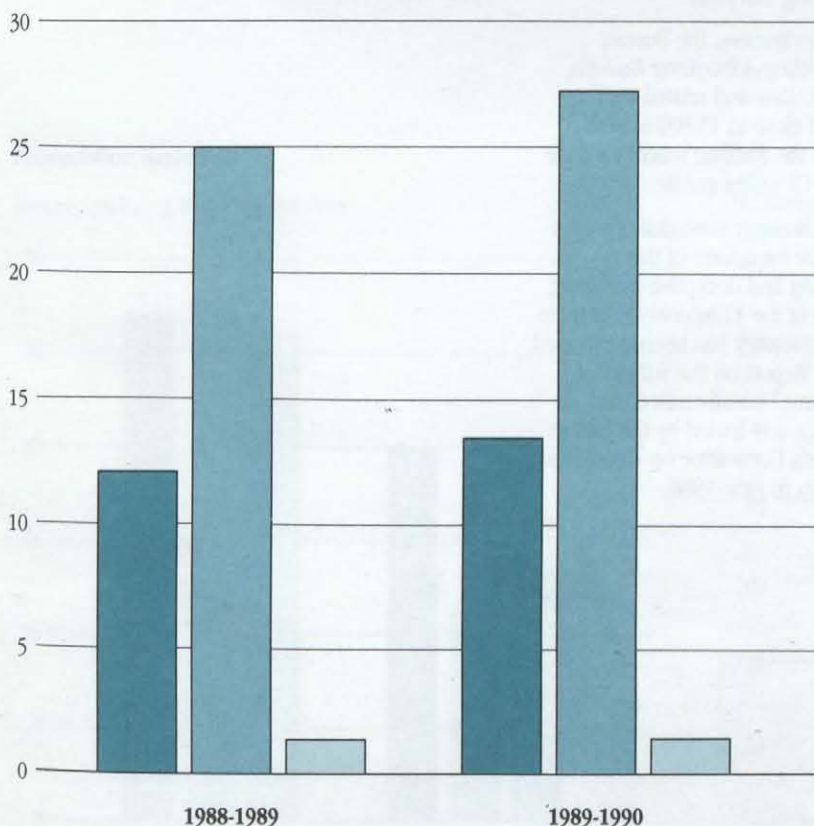
**Merger Review**

During the year, the Director of Investigation and Research commenced the examination of 219 merger transactions (only those examinations requiring an expenditure of more than two person-days are enumerated), and continued his examination of 32 matters commenced in the previous year. Of these mergers examined during the year, one was concluded with a post-closing undertaking, two were abandoned and three were concluded by a consent order issued by the Competition Tribunal. It should also be mentioned that of the aforementioned 219 examinations, 109 involved prenotifications.

**Service to the Public**

## Marketing Practices

Thousands



Complaints    Information Requests    Program of Compliance

**Merger Activity**

<b>Examinations commenced</b>	219*
Ongoing from previous year	32
<b>Examinations concluded</b>	223
Concluded as posing no issue under the Act	204**
Concluded with monitoring only (all advisory opinions)	13
Concluded with preclosing restructuring (all advisory opinions)	0
Concluded with post-closing restructuring/undertakings	1
Concluded with consent order	3
Parties abandoned proposed merger in whole or in part as a result of DIR's position	2
<b>Examinations ongoing at end of period</b>	31
<b>Applications to Tribunal</b>	
Ongoing from previous year	2
Filed during year	2
Concluded or withdrawn	3***
Intent to file announced	0
Ongoing at end of period	1

\* Two or more days of review; includes 109 prenotifications.

\*\* Includes 72 Advance Ruling Certificates and 17 advisory opinions.

\*\*\* Matters also counted as examination concluded.



## Bureau of Competition Policy

*During the year, preliminary consultations on a four-point framework for reform of the misleading advertising and deceptive marketing practices provisions of the Competition Act were concluded.*

### Offences under the Competition Act

For competition matters other than marketing practices, 20 cases were outstanding from previous years, and 11 new cases arose during the year. Of the 16 cases concluded, 6 resulted in convictions with a total of \$915 000 in fines, 3 resulted in the imposition of orders of prohibition without conviction and 7 resulted in the acquittal of the accused. Fifteen cases were before the courts at the end of the year, including 3 matters under appeal.

### Misleading Advertising and Deceptive Marketing Practices

Deputy Director of Investigation and Research (Marketing Practices): Klaus Decker (997-1231)

In 1989-90 there were 195 charges relating to misleading advertising and deceptive marketing practices before the courts: 76 charges were concluded, of which 49 resulted in convictions, 22 in acquittals or other conclusions, and 5 resulted in the imposition of orders of prohibition without conviction. Fines totalled \$907 850. A total of 119 charges were still before the courts at the end of the fiscal year, including 11 cases under appeal. In addition, the Director accepted 7 undertakings of corrective measures from advertisers during this year.

To enhance public awareness, the Bureau publishes the *Misleading Advertising Bulletin*, which reports convictions and related matters. With a circulation of close to 15 000 in both French and English, the *Bulletin* reaches a wide cross-section of the Canadian public.

During the year, preliminary consultations on a four-point framework for reform of the misleading advertising and deceptive marketing practices provisions of the *Competition Act* were concluded. This framework has been developed on the basis of the "Report on the Subject of Misleading Advertising," usually called the Collins Report, which was issued by the House of Commons Standing Committee on Consumer and Corporate Affairs in June 1988.

### Representations to Regulatory Boards

During the year the Director made representations to federal and provincial regulatory boards, commissions and other tribunals. Notably, for example, the Director intervened before the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission public hearings on proposed changes to the regulation of cable subscriber fees. In his intervention, the Director proposed changes, with detailed recommendations, designed to promote the efficient regulation of subscriber fees. He emphasized that structural change, namely greater reliance on competition from alternative programming delivery services in cable television markets, may be the most effective regulatory approach in the long run.



## Applications to the Competition Tribunal

### Mergers

On June 29, 1989 the Director applied to the Competition Tribunal for a consent order in regard to Imperial Oil Limited's (Imperial) acquisition of the shares of Texaco Canada Inc. (Texaco). Following public hearings and a preliminary decision on the matter, an order was granted on February 6, 1990 requiring Imperial to divest all of Texaco's assets in the Atlantic region. Outside the Atlantic region, Imperial must divest 9 storage terminals and 411 service stations. The company has a duty to supply a specific volume of gasoline to independent petroleum dealers in Ontario and Quebec for up to 10 years. Other conditions also apply.

The Competition Tribunal also examined the acquisition of the electric power transmission and distribution business of Westinghouse Canada Inc. (Westinghouse) by Asea Brown Boveri Inc. (ABB). A consent order was granted by the Tribunal on June 15, 1989 requiring ABB to divest certain assets if it is unable to attain specific tariff relief measures for imports from the U.S.A. of medium and large power transformers. On December 18, 1989 the Tribunal, following an application from ABB, granted an extension of the deadline for the attainment of tariff reductions.

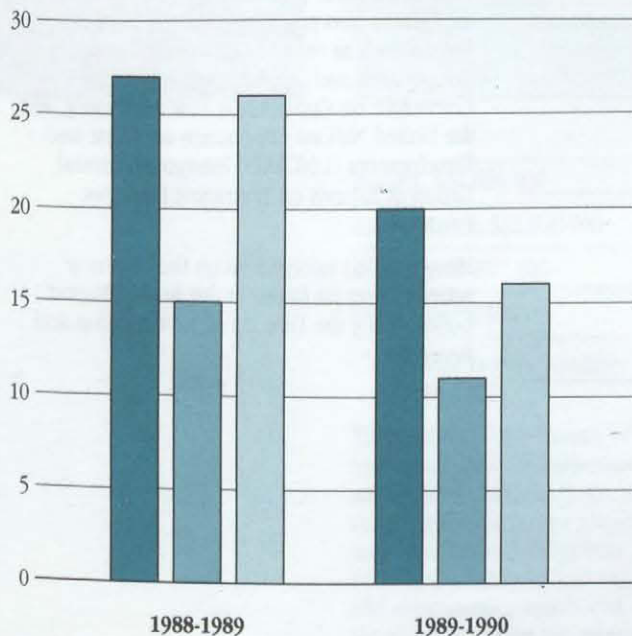
Two matters were ongoing before the Tribunal from the previous year:

- The acquisition by Sanimal Industries Inc. (which owns Alex Couture Inc.) of the Quebec-based waste rendering firms Lomex Inc. and Paul & Eddy Inc. The hearing of this application was stayed pending a challenge to the constitutionality of the *Competition Act*. (On April 6, 1990 Mr. Justice Philippon of the Quebec Superior Court ruled that certain sections of the Act relating to merger transactions were invalid. He held that the Competition Tribunal was unconstitutional due to questions about the independence and impartiality of its lay members. The Attorney General for Canada filed an appeal in the Quebec Court of Appeal on April 17, 1990.)

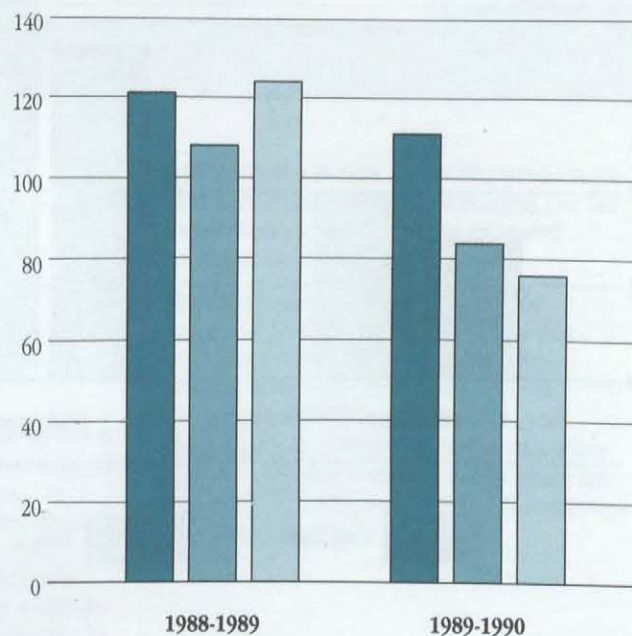
## Bureau of Competition Policy

### Prosecution Activity

Bureau (excluding Marketing Practices)



Marketing Practices



■ Court Inventory  
(at beginning of year)

■ New  
Proceedings

■ Court  
Completions



## Bureau of Competition Policy

- The merger of the Reservec (Air Canada) and Pegasus (Canadian Airlines International) computer reservation systems (CRS) into a new CRS called Gemini. A consent order was issued on July 7, 1989 containing specific provisions relating to Air Canada, Canadian Airlines and Gemini. In addition, the consent order set out detailed rules of conduct to govern the operation of Gemini and all other CRS companies operating in Canada who decide to establish a direct access link pursuant to the provisions of the order.

### Other Reviewable Matters

The first application to the Competition Tribunal for a remedial order in a refusal-to-supply matter had been filed in December 1988, involving Chrysler Canada Ltd. The application asked the Tribunal to order Chrysler Canada Ltd. to supply Chrysler automotive parts for export purposes to R. Brunet of Montreal. The Tribunal issued an order supporting the Director on October 13, 1989.

The Director filed an application with the Tribunal on June 1, 1989 alleging that NutraSweet Company (NutraSweet) had engaged in abuse of dominant position practices and tied selling in the sale of the artificial sweetener aspartame in Canada. The application seeks an order prohibiting NutraSweet from engaging in these practices. The matter was before the Tribunal as of April 1990.

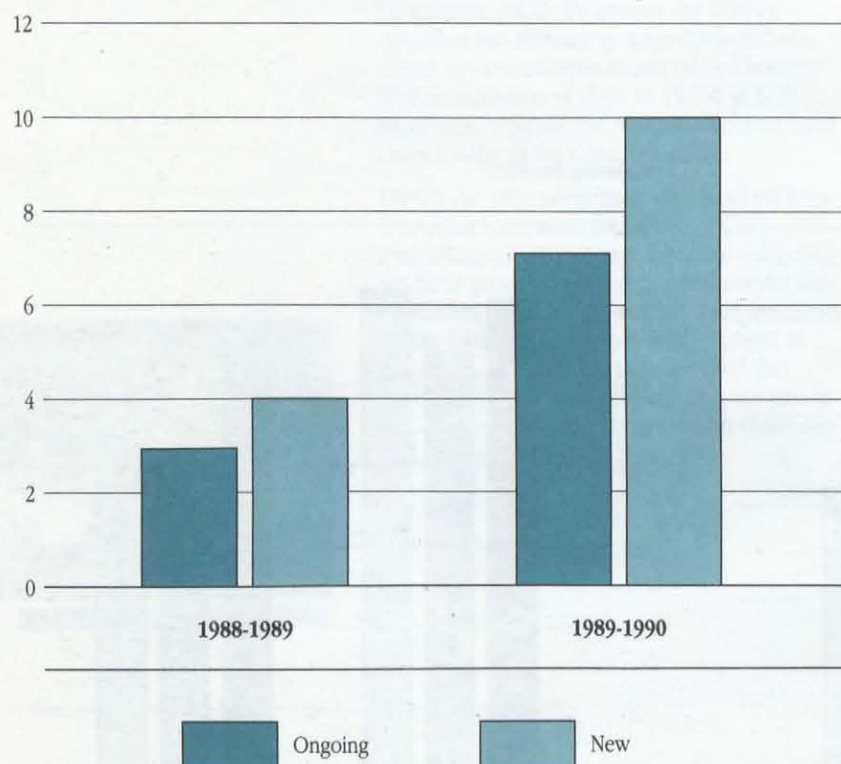
On November 16, 1989 the Director filed an application with the Tribunal under the refusal to deal provisions of the Act. The application asked the Tribunal to order Xerox Canada Inc. (Xerox) to resume supply of photocopier parts for post-1983 Xerox copiers to Exdos Corporation. Hearings before the Tribunal were scheduled for June 1990.

### Other Activities

During the year, officers in the Bureau completed "Canadian Competition Policy: Its Interface with Other Economic and Social Policies," a comprehensive analysis prepared to stimulate discussion in government and business. This document was released to the public at the National Conference on the Centenary of Competition Policy in Canada, held in October 1989 in Toronto. The Director and members of the Bureau also participated in international forums such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Committee on Competition Law and Policy, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices.

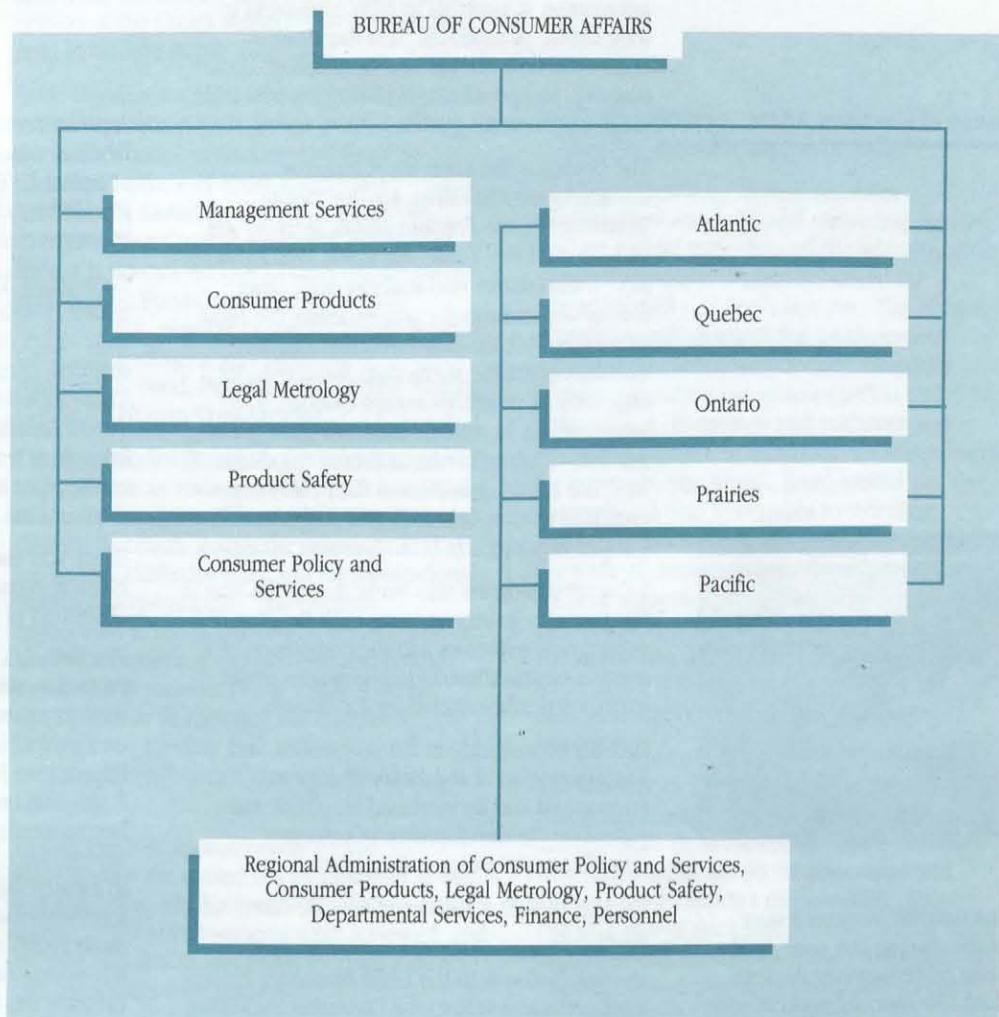
More detailed information on the Bureau's activities may be found in the Annual Report published by the Director of Investigation and Research.

## Representations





# Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada



Budget: \$62 080 000

Expenditures: \$62 026 000

Revenue: \$7 827 000

Person-Years: 974

Assistant Deputy Minister: Wendy F. Porteous  
(997-2862)

The mission of the Bureau of Consumer Affairs is to protect, assist and advocate consumer interests and promote fairness in the marketplace. In consultation with other government departments and agencies and the private and voluntary sectors, it establishes and enforces regulations and administers a number of voluntary programs aimed at protecting the interests of consumers in the Canadian marketplace. At the same time, the

activities of the Bureau ensure that products are identified through accurate information and fair competition and that goods are measured accurately and fairly for sale.

The Bureau also ensures that inherently dangerous products are identified, and that appropriate measures are taken regarding products that could cause injury or death. 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.

## Consumer Products

Director: Katharine Gourlie (953-3187)

The Consumer Products Branch identifies, controls and prevents product misrepresentation in the marketplace, and ascertains that accurate information is available to help consumers in their choice of products. 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 with other federal departments for administering the *Food and Drugs Act*, the *Fish Inspection Act*, the *Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act* and, with all provinces except Quebec, for administering 21 statutes concerning the grading and sale of agricultural and fishery products. As well, the Branch administers such voluntary programs as Care Labelling of Textiles, and Canada Standard Size (CSS) Garment Sizing.

Substantial progress was made during the year in the area of regulatory review, with the start of several new initiatives and the completion of a number of amendments to regulations under various acts administered by the Branch.

Broader consultation in the preparation and implementation of regulatory change was also encouraged and an increased emphasis was placed on the development of voluntary compliance programs and standards.

During 1989-90 a number of specific issues were addressed:

In consultation with the Legal Metrology Branch, a major amendment to the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Regulations was passed. This amendment harmonized Canada's net quantity requirements with those of major trading partners by instituting the average system of quantity verification. This amendment necessitated adjustments to inspection procedures, sampling plans, tolerances and work instruments.

In response to an industry request to add an additional size in containers for laundry detergents, a proposal was developed which would revoke existing regulations and control undue proliferation of container sizes through voluntary industry guidelines.

A policy review of Canada's country of origin labelling requirements for textile products was completed. This resulted in the acceptance by the Minister of recommendations for maintaining the status quo.

Throughout 1989-90, ten separate regulatory reform proposals under three federal statutes were either completed or advanced through the research, consultation and/or legal review stages. These included five amendments under the *Textile Labelling Act* which were designed to keep pace with technological changes in the marketplace and to simplify labelling requirements.

There was also extensive interdepartmental and industry consultation to ensure the effective co-ordination of programs.

The Branch's Food Division and the Health Protection Branch of Health and Welfare Canada worked extensively with industry during 1989-90 on the "Ad Hoc Intersectorial Group on Health Information Programs Involving the Sale of Foods and on the Use of Nutrition Recommendations in Food Labelling and Advertising." The group was formed in response to an increasing number of requests by Canadian food manufacturers and advertisers to make more health and health-related label and advertising claims. The Group's objectives are to examine the question of health and health-related promotions, representations and claims, and to develop guidelines/principles to govern their use.



***Substantial progress was made during the year in the area of regulatory review, with the start of several new initiatives and the completion of a number of amendments to regulations under various acts administered by the Branch.***



The 20th session of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling was held in Ottawa in April 1989 with the Director of the Branch as Chairperson, and the Food Division Chief as Head of the Canadian delegation. Subsequently, the Director and Chief presented a draft report to the 18th session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission held in Geneva in July 1989.

#### Bureau of Consumer Affairs

***Regulatory initiatives which were completed relating to the Electricity and Gas Inspection Act included fee increases and technical revisions to Regulations. The fee increases form part of a strategy to encourage electricity and gas utilities to seek accreditation to verify their own meters.***

Food Division staff attended many industry and technical meetings with groups including the Canadian Council of Grocery Distributors, Canadian Institute of Food Science and Technology, Canadian Dietetic Association, Canadian Meat Council, Canadian Agricultural Research Council Ad Hoc Committee on Natural and Organic Foods, and the second joint Canada/U.S.A. meeting of the Technical Working Group on Packaging and Labelling of Agricultural, Food, Beverage and Certain Related Goods for Human Consumption.

The Merchandise Standards Division continued to participate as voting and information members of standards organizations such as the Canadian General Standards Board, the American Society for Testing Methodologies, and the International Standards Organization. The Division contributed to the development, revision and review of numerous test methods and product standards. A member of the textile section participated in an International Standards Organization meeting in Zurich as a member of the Canadian Advisory Committee on Care Labelling.

During 1989-90, approximately 23 900 inspections were carried out by field staff at the manufacturing, retail, import and wholesale trade levels; 18 183 advertisements were reviewed; and 101 731 complaints and enquiries from industry and consumers were handled.

Roughly 120 000 business establishments trading in consumer products with an annual value of \$50 billion are affected by the legislation administered by the Consumer Products Branch.

#### Legal Metrology

Director: Richard Knapp (952-0652)

The Legal Metrology Branch regulates measurement standards and measuring devices for commercial trade through the administration of the *Weights and Measures Act* and the *Electricity and Gas Inspection Act*. The Branch establishes specifications for, and approves, weighing and measuring devices, electricity meters and natural gas meters used in trade. It defines units of measure and calibrates and maintains a system of standards of measurement for mass, volume, length, time, natural gas and electricity. It also undertakes to minimize inaccurate measurement and to ensure equity in the trade of commodities and services through a national inspection program. During 1989-90, 143 electricity and gas devices and 370 weighing and measuring devices were approved for use in trade, and 2 300 inspection standards were calibrated and certified at the Headquarters' laboratory.

The Director of Legal Metrology is the Canadian voting representative to the Organisation internationale de la métrologie légale (OIML). This organization has 50 member states and includes all of Canada's major trading partners. The objective of the OIML is to harmonize trade legislation and regulations related to measuring instruments and measured goods and services. During the year, Canada registered votes on nine draft international recommendations and submitted comments on eight. Twenty-six recommendations had been sanctioned at the 1988 Conference and 22 have since been formally published and sent to member nations. There were 149 requests for OIML information during the year and 284 documents were distributed to industry and government.

Regulatory initiatives which were completed relating to the *Electricity and Gas Inspection Act* included fee increases and technical revisions to Regulations. The fee increases form part of a strategy to encourage electricity and gas utilities to seek accreditation to verify their own meters.





## Bureau of Consumer Affairs

Accreditation is granted if applicants meet established national standards of quality assurance. Accreditation is voluntary and organizations are subject to periodic surveillance audits. Accredited organizations include the three major Canadian electricity meter manufacturers, and Ontario Hydro, Gaz Métropolitain, Union Gas, and Northwest Utilities.

During the year, three sets of Weights and Measures Regulations were published: two relating to requirements for the net quantity of measured commodities and the in-motion weighing of railcars, and one respecting minor and technical amendments. Proposed specifications for electronic registers and automatic temperature compensators were prepared and await publication in the *Canada Gazette*. Seven advanced technical training courses were prepared, and all inspection staff received training essential to the implementation of the new regulatory initiatives.

A pilot program for improved selective inspections was implemented in five Weights and Measures districts. This program targets inspections on the basis of the dollar value of commodities measured rather than on changes in device compliance rates alone.

On the international scene, a program of enhanced co-operation with U.S. Weights and Measures officials was initiated. The aim is to establish uniform Weights and Measures requirements between the two countries and to reduce redundant work by sharing assignments on specific issues that are of mutual interest.

### Regional Operations

**Electricity and Gas:** Using statistical sampling, field staff verified 2.3 million meters at utilities and manufacturers. Some 217 000 meters were found to be out of tolerance, and corrective action was taken. On-site inspections of 8 800 commercial and industrial metering installations were conducted, revealing \$10.2 million worth of measurement inequities. These inequities were corrected and provided a basis for negotiation between the parties for a rebate or adjustment. Approximately 21 000 complaints and enquiries were handled. Of these, about 9 600 dispute investigations and meter tests were carried out to resolve differences between buyers and sellers.

**Weights and Measures:** Field staff conducted some 193 500 device inspections to verify accuracy and compliance with legislation. Of these, approximately 33 000 were found to be

out of tolerance and corrective action was taken and 1 300 devices were seized for serious non-compliance. Approximately 46 000 mass and volume standards used in inspection work were calibrated and certified. Inspectors also visited 3 036 establishments to sample and inspect more than 11.4 million packages of various commodities for quantity verification. Over 185 000 packages were seized and detained to ensure compliance.

### Product Safety

Director: Jean Gariépy (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.

The activities at the regional level are primarily a blend of inspection/enforcement activities and communications activities. During 1989-90, field staff made more than 4 700 inspections, focusing on glazed ceramics, paints, lighters, tents, baby gates, toys and hazardous household chemicals. Information programs to promote consumer awareness and reduce the number 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 135 000 children during the summer of 1989. In addition, field staff





## Bureau of Consumer Affairs

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organized and participated in high profile events during National Child Safety Week in April 1989 and in seniors' shows and conferences.

A high profile, year-round public awareness program on child safety was developed this year. Following the success of two National Child Safety Weeks, it was decided to explore ways of expanding and improving the scope and reach of the information. The result is KidsCare, launched in September 1990 with a series of co-ordinated campaigns on various aspects of child safety. A major initiative of this program is the creation of linkages with other child safety stakeholders, including corporate sponsors, in united campaigns.

Bill C-70, which established the federal requirements of the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS), included a provision that the exclusion of products from the program will be subject to review by a Parliamentary Committee, commencing at the end of October 1990. In support of this activity, tripartite exclusion review sectorial committees were established involving representatives of industry, labour, and federal, provincial and territorial governments to develop recommendations concerning the continuation or removal of the exclusions.

A major regulatory review of the Consumer Chemicals and Containers Regulations was also initiated in 1989. These regulations require precautionary labelling and child-resistant packaging on certain consumer chemical products which have been specifically added to the *Hazardous Products Act*. As a result, many chemical products that are equally hazardous are not covered by these regulations. The primary purpose of the review is to develop regulations that are generic in nature so that any household chemical product exhibiting hazardous characteristics will be subject to the requirements of the regulations.

Amendments to the Science Education Sets Regulations and the removal of an exemption for child-resistant containers on cyanoacrylate adhesives were finalized. In October 1989, amendments were promulgated to reflect changes in the Canada Motor Vehicle Safety Standard for booster cushions. As well, amendments to the *Hazardous Products Act* were promulgated to prohibit the sale of

unencapsulated asbestos products intended for spraying, and to regulate the sale, advertising and importation of crocidolite asbestos. This action was taken in support of Canada's ratification of the International Labour Organization's Convention on Safety in the Use of Asbestos.

During 1989-1990, elongated-tip lawn darts were banned from sale. There were also new regulations to set design requirements for baby gates, and regulations on ice hockey helmets reflecting the latest standards of the Canadian Standards Association. In addition, amendments to the Hazardous Products (Lighters) Regulations were promulgated in October 1989 to set more stringent performance standards for disposable lighters.

The voluntary standard for baby walkers, negotiated in 1988-1989 with the juvenile products industry, came into effect on June 1, 1989. Compliance with this agreement and with the program of self-regulation by the upholstered furniture industry were monitored by the Branch.

***A high profile, year-round public awareness program on child safety was developed this year.***

***A major initiative of this program is the creation of linkages with other child safety stakeholders, including corporate sponsors, in united campaigns.***



## Bureau of Consumer Affairs



***The Branch administered a grants and contributions program to assist non-profit consumer and voluntary organizations to address marketplace issues.***

The risk to pre-school children of playing with lighters was investigated, and strategies for reducing that risk were evaluated. Product modification to increase the child-resistance of lighters, similar to the concept used for medicine containers, was identified as the most promising strategy. Branch staff worked with a lighter industry task group to develop test methods and criteria to evaluate child-resistance of lighters with a view to introducing these requirements.

In keeping with the objective of a pro-active approach to safety, the Product Safety Branch is addressing the problem of accidents among senior citizens. Displays targeted at seniors, and information materials suitable for seniors and the functionally illiterate were developed to assist field staff in their initiatives.

### **Consumer Policy and Services**

Director: Maureen Wadsworth (997-1203)

Consumer Policy and Services is responsible for the analysis and development of policy in the consumer interest. It contributes to protecting, assisting and advocating that interest across government, business and the voluntary sector.

Among the Branch's major undertakings was the successful persuasion of Canada's major banks and trust companies, the Retail Council of Canada, the Canadian Federation of Independent Business and the Consumers' Association of Canada to participate in the development of the Electronic Funds Transfer voluntary code of practice. The Branch also released a major warning bulletin on telemarketing fraud and reached agreement with the Canadian Direct Marketing Association (CDMA) to sponsor a brochure on how to avoid problems in telemarketing transactions. Input was also provided to a major review of privacy and confidentiality guidelines by the Canadian Bankers' Association.

Staff continued to promote consumer interest in government programs within other federal government departments. Branch staff collaborated with other bureaus of the Department on consumer policy initiatives and a review of existing consumer legislation.

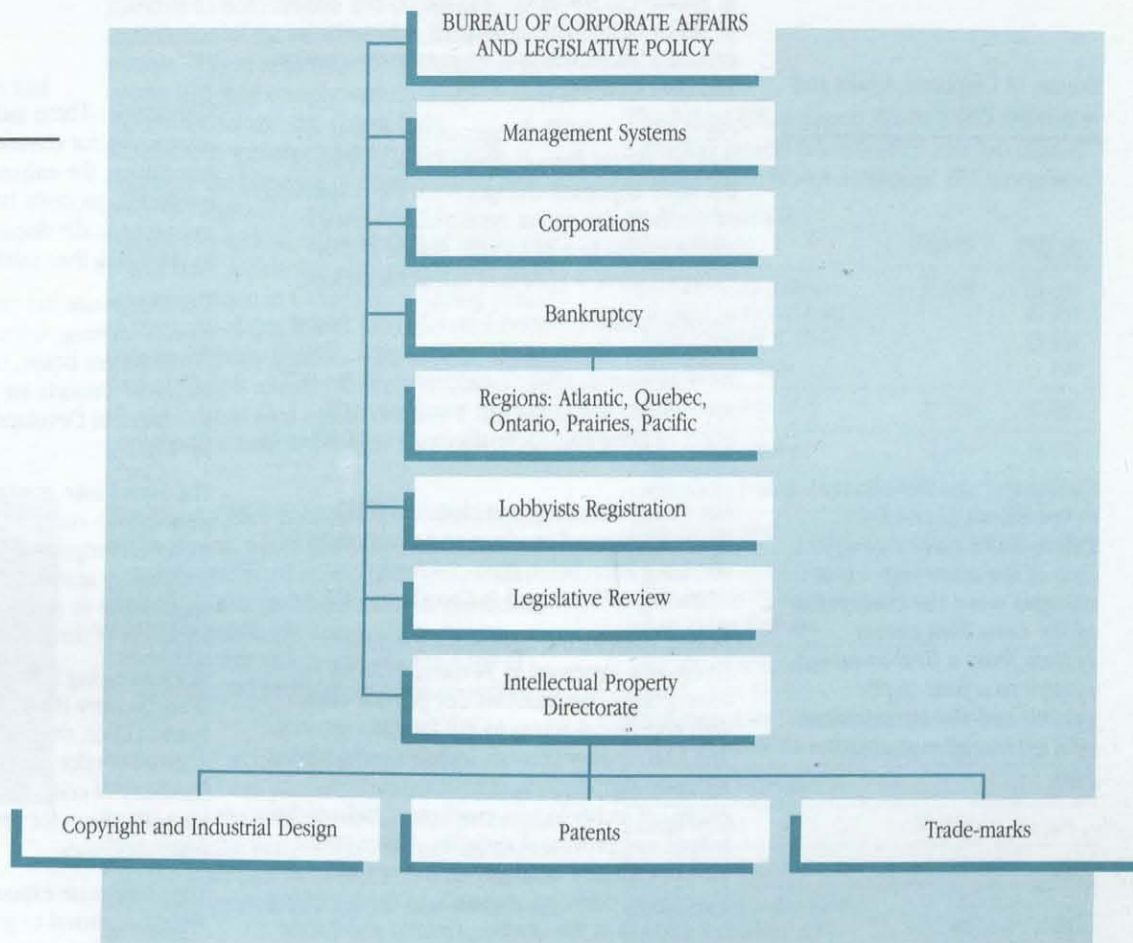
The Branch administers the *Tax Rebate Discounting Act*. In 1989, about 966 000 Canadians sold the right to their income tax refunds – a total value of some \$828 million – to tax discounting firms. Detailed information concerning the administration of the Act was distributed to discounting firms and their associations through information letters. As a result of an investigation initiated by the Branch during the fiscal year, one tax rebate discounter was convicted of violating the federal *Tax Rebate Discounting Act*.

The Branch administered a grants and contributions program to assist non-profit consumer and voluntary organizations to address marketplace issues. During the year, 13 organizations received financial assistance to carry out 25 projects to address consumer issues. A list of these organizations is available on request.



## Bureau of Corporate Affairs and Legislative Policy

Consumer and Corporate  
Affairs Canada



Budget: \$57 309 000

Expenditures: \$61 322 000

Revenue: \$52 133 000

Person-Years: 611

Assistant Deputy Minister: Morris Rosenberg  
(953-6701)

The policy and legislation developed and administered by the Bureau of Corporate Affairs and Legislative Policy make up a substantial part of the regulatory framework for the business community in Canada. Legislation administered by the Bureau includes the *Bankruptcy Act*, the *Canada Corporations Act*, the *Canada Business Corporations Act*, and acts governing patents, copyright, trade-marks and industrial designs.

Together, they help ensure the orderly conduct of business across the country to encourage economic development, creativity, innovation and the exploitation of technology.

The Bureau consists of the Legislative Review Directorate, the Bankruptcy Branch, the Corporations Directorate, the Lobbyists Registration Branch and the Intellectual Property Directorate, which comprises the Patent Office, the Trade-marks Office and the Copyright and Industrial Design Branch.



**Intellectual Property**

Commissioner of Patents, Registrar of Trade-  
marks and Director General:

J.H. André Gariépy (997-4418)

Executive Director: Mart Leesti (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.

On October 1, 1989 changes in the *Patent Act* and the *Patent Rules* came into effect. Two of the more important changes were the conversion of the Canadian patent system from a first-to-invent system to a first-to-file system and the introduction of a system of maintenance fees.

Canada ratified Chapters 1 and 2 of the *Patent Cooperation Treaty* (PCT) on October 2, 1989. As of January 2, 1990, Canadians could file PCT applications in Canada that would have the effect of filing internationally in up to 43 other countries.

The Patent Information Exploitation (PIE) Program informs Canadians and assists them in obtaining information from patented technologies developed in Canada and abroad.

During 1989-90, the Intellectual Property Directorate increased to 54 the number of intermediary organizations that provide clients with convenient access to PIE Program services. The intermediary network includes provincial research organizations, innovation centres, centres of technological excellence, and various federal and provincial agencies. Three patent advisors, located in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, provided assistance to those seeking information in the Quebec, Ontario and Pacific regions.

The Directorate continued to provide the Intellectual Property Advisory Committee (IPAC) with advice on operational issues.

The Directorate participated internationally in other intellectual property matters, both multilaterally with international bodies such as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and bilaterally with other intellectual property offices. The aim of these activities is to contribute to, and benefit from, international initiatives in areas of particular interest to the

Directorate. These include the use of patent information for commercial purposes, patent automation, the enhancement of global intellectual property laws and regulations, and assistance to developing countries in modernizing their intellectual property systems.

The Directorate has provided assistance, in the form of training, to the Sri Lankan Industrial Development Board, Guyana, Vietnam, and Malaysia. Projects are funded by the International Development Research Centre and by WIPO.

The Directorate, through WIPO, provides assistance to countries in the African Regional Industrial Property Organization for the preliminary search and examination of patent applications in accordance with the international standards of the Harare Protocol.

Since receiving Preliminary Project Approval from Treasury Board in 1988 to automate the Patent Office, the Directorate has undertaken a number of pilot projects to establish the feasibility of converting Canadian patents into electronic form for retrieving, searching and other processes.

The Directorate expects to obtain Effective Project Approval to go through the tendering process and to select a prime contractor for the automation program in the 1990-91 fiscal year.

***On October 1, 1989 changes in the Patent Act and the Patent Rules came into effect. Two of the more important changes were the conversion of the Canadian patent system from a first-to-invent system to a first-to-file system and the introduction of a system of maintenance fees.***

## Patents

Director, Patent Examination:  
Anthony McDonough (997-2930)

Bureau of Corporate Affairs and  
Legislative Policy

The Patent Office is responsible for granting patents in Canada. As a result, it has the mandate to both acquire and encourage the exploitation of the information contained in patents. Patent applications are examined to ensure that they comply with the requirements of the *Patent Act* and the *Patent Rules*.

Examination includes a search, a decision regarding the presence of novelty, utility and inventive ingenuity, and verification of compliance with all other aspects of Canadian patent law. A patentee obtains exclusive rights for an invention in Canada for a limited period of time. As of October 1, 1989, the period became 20 years from the date of filing when the date of filing is after September 30, 1989. (For all applications filed before October 1, 1989, the period will remain at 17 years from date of grant.)

The Patent Office publishes the weekly *Patent Office Record*, which provides information on Canadian published applications and 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 technology-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

	1988-89	1989-90
Assistance in defining patent search field	4 990	3 812
Technology searches for organizations	1 528	1 261
Requests for reference material	28 937* 115 881**	34 313* 125 030**

\* Includes reference requests for laid-open applications and Canadian patents only.

\*\* Includes all reference requests from the library (e.g. foreign patents, Canadian patents, requests for materials from archives).

The Patent Office Search File of 1 267 250 Canadian patents is subdivided into 340 classes of technology, which contain 37 177 subclasses.

### Transactions of the Patent Office

	1988-89	1989-90
Applications for patent	32 016	33 535
Before October 1, 1989	—	19 963
After October 1, 1989	—	13 464
PCT Applications	—	108
Applications Reported	26 702	32 039
Applications Allowed	17 374	18 146
Applications Forfeited	1 266	1 123
Applications Abandoned	4 296	4 031
Applications restored under Section 75 after failure to pay final fee	92	109
Applications reinstated under Section 32 after abandonment for failure to reply to an official action	94	84
Requests for Examination		121
Patents Issued	17 245	15 348
Patents Reissued*	14	11
Patents Issued under <i>Public Servants Inventions Act</i> *	55	45
Assignments Recorded	29 823	30 570
Caveats registered	165	61**

\* Included in Patents Issued

\*\* From April 1 to September 30, 1989.

### Patent Agents Register

	1988-89	1989-90
Canadian Resident Agents	328	332
Canadian Firms	78	82
Non-Residents	1009	999
Total	1415	1413



Bureau of Corporate Affairs and  
Legislative Policy

### Compulsory Licences

The Commissioner of Patents is empowered under section 39(3) and 39(4) of the *Patent Act* to grant compulsory licences for patents for food or medicine, and under sections 65 to 70 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.

<b>Section 39(3) (Food)</b>	1988-89	1989-90
Applications received	0	0
Licences granted	2	0
Applications withdrawn	0	1
Applications pending	8	7

### Section 39(4) (Medicine)

Applications received	14	21
Licences granted	27	24
Licences refused	1	3
Applications withdrawn	2	3
Applications pending	65	56

### Section 65

Applications received	0	2
Licences granted	0	0
Licences refused	0	0
Applications withdrawn	0	3
Applications pending	7	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 their patented inventions. Licensing and compensation decisions by the Commissioner during the past two years are summarized below.

<b>Compensation</b>	1988-89	1989-90
Applications received	0	0
Applications withdrawn	0	0
Applications decided	0	0
Applications pending	1	1

### Patent Appeal Board

Acting Chairman: Merle Brown (1997-1995)

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.

<b>Patents</b>	1988-89	1989-90
Rejections referred to the Board	18	11
Rejections affirmed	11	9
Rejections modified	9	6
Rejections reversed	6	0
Disposal without formal decision	17	8
Hearings held	10	8
Appeals before the Board	20	8
Decisions published in the <i>Patent Office Record</i>		
full	0	1
part	1	7

### Industrial Designs

Rejections affirmed	2	1
Rejections reversed	1	1
Hearings held	2	1





Bureau of Corporate Affairs and  
Legislative Policy



*During the year, the Integrated Circuit Topography Bill was tabled and then proceeded to hearings of a committee of the House of Commons.*

### Conflicts

Under section 43 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.

<b>Section 43</b>	1988-89	1989-90
Conflicts referred to the Board	10	12
Conflicts disposed	16	15
Conflicts before the Board	3	0

### Copyright and Industrial Design

Director: Linda Steingarten (997-1657)

The Copyright and Industrial Design Branch registers copyrights, industrial designs and timber marks.

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, plus 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.

During the year, the Integrated Circuit Topography Bill was tabled and then proceeded to hearings of a committee of the House of Commons.

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 Branch during the last two fiscal years.

<b>Transactions of the Copyright and Industrial Design Branch</b>	1988-89	1989-90
<b>Copyright</b>		
Applications received	9 296	9 500
Copyrights registered	8 884	8 014
Assignments recorded	165	170
Number of copyrights affected by assignments	379	347
Applications abandoned	N/A	222

### Industrial Designs

Applications received	3 001	2 999
Designs registered	2 206	2 996
Registrations renewed	747	703
Assignments recorded	277	425
Number of designs affected by assignments	415	633
Applications abandoned	N/A	470

### Timber Marks

Applications received	2	0
Assignments recorded	0	0
Marks registered	0	0

### Oral and Written Inquiries

Copyright	N/A	30 372
Industrial Design	N/A	2 984

### Trade-marks

Director, Trade-mark Examination:  
Barbara Bova (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-marks 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.

*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.*

### Trade-marks Opposition Board

Chairman: Gary Partington (994-4794)

The Trade-marks Opposition Board comprises the Chairman and three members, each of whom has delegated authority from the Registrar of Trade-marks to conduct hearings and render decisions in one or more of the following adversarial proceedings arising under the *Trade-marks Act*: (1) oppositions to trade-marks applications (section 38); (2) section 45 proceedings; and (3) registered user cancellation proceedings (section 50(10)).

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

Transactions of the Trade-marks Office	1988-89	1989-90
Trade-mark applications filed	24 047	25 692
Trade-mark applications advertised	22 239	16 777
Trade-mark registrations	15 864	13 378
Registered user applications filed	13 017	13 189
Number of trade-marks governed by registered user applications (registered and pending)	26 434	31 459
Registered users registered	22 713	22 160
Registered user registrations cancelled	6 745	8 138
Transfer applications filed	16 531	22 874
Transfers registered	16 300	19 916
Trade-mark registrations renewed	4 767	4 866
Trade-mark registrations expunged	4 948	5 058
Amendments entered on the register	35 389*	37 597
Copies prepared	143 473	99 016
Duly registered trade-mark agents	1 660	1 734
Oppositions filed	1 639	1 417

\* Corrected from 1988-89

### 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	1988-89	1989-90
To individuals	1 824	1 747
To companies	15 381	13 558
To individuals and companies jointly	40	43
To inventors or their legal representatives	2 772	1 707
To assignees	14 393	13 549
To assignees and inventors jointly	80	92
One inventor claimed	7 944	6 862
Two or more inventors claimed	9 301	8 486
In French	517	642



Bureau of Corporate Affairs and  
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**Residence of Inventors for  
Patents Granted**

	1988-89	1989-90
<b>Canada</b>		
Alberta	97	83
British Columbia	104	89
Manitoba	33	21
New Brunswick	7	6
Newfoundland	3	3
Nova Scotia	16	10
Ontario	647	582
Prince Edward Island	7	0
Quebec	213	246
Saskatchewan	38	33
The Yukon and Northwest Territories	0	1
Total	1 165	1 074

**Foreign Countries**

	1988-89	1989-90
Argentina	5	0
Australia	146	129
Austria	87	74
Bahamas	2	0
Belgium	145	105
Brazil	5	10
Bulgaria	3	2
Bermuda	5	0
Chile	0	3
China	4	7
Columbia	1	2
Czechoslovakia	12	13
Denmark	55	57
Egypt	3	1
Finland	110	120
France	804	885
Germany, Democratic Republic of	0	72
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 410	1 067
Greece	2	2
Haiti <sup>as</sup>	0	1
Hong Kong	5	9
Hungary	32	50
Iceland	1	4
India	3	3
Iran	0	1
Iraq	1	0
Ireland	5	10
Israel	28	31
Italy	289	256
Japan	2 093	1 987
Korea (Democratic)	0	1
Korea, Republic of	4	5
Kuwait	0	1
Liechtenstein, Principality of	1	6
Luxembourg	20	18
Mexico	5	4
Monaco	2	0

Netherlands	325	283
New Caledonia	2	0
New Zealand	19	19
Norway	53	37
Philippines	0	1
Poland	1	3
Portugal	2	1
Romania	1	2
Saudi Arabia	5	1
Singapore	2	2
South Africa, Republic of	25	0
Soviet Union	28	42
Spain	17	18
Sweden	294	253
Switzerland	425	334
Taiwan	19	20
United Kingdom	807	838
United States of America	8 763	7 480
Venezuela	6	2
Yugoslavia	0	1
Zimbabwe	0	1
<b>Total, Foreign</b>	<b>16 082</b>	<b>14 274</b>
<b>Grand total (including Canada)</b>	<b>17 247</b>	<b>15 348</b>

**Residence of Inventors  
for Applications Filed**

	1988-89	1989-90
<b>Canada</b>		
Alberta	300	332
British Columbia	322	325
Manitoba	82	93
New Brunswick	19	19
Newfoundland	12	17
Nova Scotia	28	44
Ontario	1 379	1 454
Prince Edward Island	5	6
Quebec	577	587
Saskatchewan	66	82
The Yukon and Northwest Territories	2	2
Total	2 792	2 961



Bureau of Corporate Affairs and  
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<b>Foreign Countries</b>	1988-89	1989-90
Argentina	6	7
Australia	173	350
Austria	395	187
Bahamas	3	3
Belgium	244	252
Bermuda	0	2
Brazil	25	32
Brunei	2	0
Bulgaria	10	6
Burundi	0	1
Chile	1	1
China, People's Republic of	17	31
Colombia	0	1
Congo	0	1
Costa Rica	0	2
Cuba	2	0
Czechoslovakia	14	30
Denmark	148	172
Egypt	0	1
El Salvador	0	2
Finland	273	267
France	1 679	1 705
Germany, Democratic Republic of	7	4
Germany, Federal Republic of	2 570	2 690
Greece	7	7
Hong Kong	12	21
Hungary	77	77
Iceland	5	5
India	10	28
Indonesia	1	2
Iran	0	3
Iraq	1	0
Ireland	37	35
Israel	93	125
Italy	588	606
Japan	3 724	4 016
Jordan	0	1
Korea, Peoples Republic of	2	1
Korea, Republic of	26	34
Kuwait	2	1
Liechtenstein, Principality of	8	5
Luxembourg	12	24
Malaysia	2	1
Mexico	9	11
Monaco	4	2
Morocco	9	2
Netherlands	539	492
New Zealand	37	36
Nigeria	0	1
Norway	101	101
Peru	1	2
Philippines	1	4
Poland	8	4
Portugal	3	2
Qatar	0	1

Saudi Arabia	3	2
Singapore	3	6
South Africa, Republic of	87	88
Soviet Union	120	117
Spain	67	84
Sri Lanka	3	0
Sweden	403	392
Switzerland	656	625
Taiwan	102	120
Thailand	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0
Tunisia	0	1
Turkey	1	2
Ukraine	1	0
United Arab Emirates	0	1
United Kingdom	1 676	1 697
United States of America	14 687	15 974
Uruguay	1	1
Venezuela	10	10
Yugoslavia	9	11
Zimbabwe	1	1
Indeterminate	71	44
<b>Total, Foreign</b>	28 791	30 574
<b>Grand total (including Canada)</b>	31 583	33 535

<b>Subject Matter of Invention</b>	No. of Patents Issued 1988-89	No. of Patents Issued 1989-90
<b>Human Necessities</b>		
Agriculture	287	261
Foodstuffs and Tobacco	271	200
Personal and Domestic Articles	422	430
Health and Amusement	969	1 028
<b>Performing Operations</b>		
Separating and Mixing	628	675
Shaping	1 273	1 013
Printing	186	184
Transporting	1 371	1 213
<b>Chemistry and Metallurgy</b>		
Chemistry	3 624	3 546
Metallurgy	533	353
<b>Textiles and Paper</b>		
Textiles and Flexible Materials not otherwise provided for	188	184
Paper	120	107
<b>Fixed Constructions</b>		
Building	538	430
Mining	358	261



Bureau of Corporate Affairs and  
Legislative Policy

*Since receiving Preliminary Project Approval from Treasury Board in 1988 to automate the Patent Office, the Directorate has undertaken a number of pilot projects to establish the feasibility of converting Canadian patents into electronic form for retrieving, searching and other processes.*



**Mechanical Engineering,  
Lighting, Heating, Weapons,  
Blasting**

Engines and Pumps	339	276
Engineering in general	699	537
Lighting and Heating	497	368
Weapons, Blasting	65	46

**Physics**

Instruments	2 185	2 164
Nucleonics	43	46

**Electricity**

Electricity	2 250	2 026
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Total Number Of Patents	16 846	15 348
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**Receipts and  
Expenditures**

	1988-89	1989-90
	(\$)	(\$)
	Actual	Estimated

**Patents**

Revenue	25 766 770	24 862 063
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Expenditures	13 377 814	15 913 831
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**Trade-marks**

Revenue	13 139 406	13 602 355
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Expenditures	4 604 322	4 693 539
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**Copyright,  
Industrial Designs  
and Timber Marks**

Revenue	1 056 003	1 086 805
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Expenditures	718 168	748 774
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**Leading Patentees  
(in descending numerical order)**

	1989-90
American Telephone & Telegraph Company	211
General Electric Company	209
N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken	163
Bayer Aktiengesellschaft	158
E.I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company	152
Sony Corporation	142
Shell Canada Limited	138
International Business Machines Corporation	132
Dow Chemical Company (The)	126
Eastman Kodak Company	119
CIBA-GEIGY AG	117
NEC Sylvania Corporation	117
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company	107
Westinghouse Electric Corporation	107
Mobil Oil Corporation	98
Exxon Research and Engineering Company	91
Northern Telecom Limited	90
Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft	82
BASF Aktiengesellschaft	73
Fujitsu Limited	69
Imperial Chemical Industries Limited	65
Union Carbide Corporation	60
Honda Motor Co. Ltd. (Honda Giken Kogyo)	60
American Cyanamid Company	55
Siemens Aktiengesellschaft	55
Phillips Petroleum Company	55

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

	1989-90
Northern Telecom Limited	78
Canadian Government National Defense	19
Canadian Government National Res. Council	15
Canadian Patents & Development Limited	14
Imperial Oil Limited	11
Mold-Masters Limited	10
Canadian General Electric Company Limited	9
Alcan International Limited	8
Canadian Government Energy, Mines & Resources	8
Institut de Recherche de l'Hydro Quebec IREQ	8
Tenneco Canada Inc.	7
Hepburn (John T.) Limited	6
Uniroyal Chemical Ltd./Uniroyal Chemical Ltée	6
Polysar Limited	6
Du Pont Canada Inc.	6
University of Toronto	5
Canadian Government Communications	5
Domtar Inc.	5
Mitel Corporation	5
Shell Canada Limited	4
Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.	4
Com Dev Ltd.	4
C-I-L Inc.	4
Commander Electrical Materials, Inc.	3
Ilco Unican Inc.	3
Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison Inc.	3
Canadian Marconi Company	3
Canadian Government Agriculture	3
Inco Limited	3
Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada	3
Petro-Canada	3
NCR Canada Ltd./Ltée.	3
Ontario Research Foundation	3
Westinghouse Canada Limited	3
Borden Co., Ltd.	3
Labra-Door Limited	3
Labatt Brewing Company, Ltd.	3

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

1989-90

Shell Canada Limited	133
Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited	34
Hoffman-La Roche Limited	23
Northern Telecom Limited	12
Smith Kline & French Canada Limited	10
Schlumberger Canada Limited	8
Alcan International Limited	5
Richardson-Vicks Ltd.	5
Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals (Canada) Inc.	4
Dowell Schlumberger Canada Inc.	3
Hunter-Douglas Canada Limited	3
Alfa-Laval Ltd.	3
Canadian Government National Defense	2
Wabco Standard Ltd.	2
Diversey Corporations	2

**Corporations**

Director General: Frederick Sparling, QC  
(997-1058)

The Corporations Directorate administers the *Canada Corporations Act*, the *Canada Business Corporations Act*, the *Boards of Trade Act* (Chambers of Commerce), the *Canada Cooperative Associations Act*, the *Trade Unions Act* and the *Pension Fund Societies Act*. It also issues documents under the *Railway Act*.

The Directorate comprises a Corporate Services Branch and a Compliance Branch.

The Corporate Services Branch is responsible for *Canada Business Corporations Act* incorporations, amendments, information and certification services, involuntary dissolution, statutory filings and publication activities.

The Compliance Branch assumes responsibility for the conduct of complex studies and analysis of corporate practices, take-overs, arrangement proposals and other such transactions; investigations of complaints against federally incorporated corporations; review of applications for exemption from statutory requirements; review of applications from corporations, organizations and individuals in accordance with other Acts, i.e. *Boards of Trade Act*, *Canada Cooperative Associations Act*, etc. and allegations of corporate name confusion.

Except for financial intermediaries, all federal business corporations 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 Directorate maintains a comprehensive data base of information on federal corporations, 177 585 of which were active as of the end of the fiscal year. During 1989-90, the Directorate incorporated 11 643 corporations pursuant to the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. In total, the Directorate processed 30 477 requests for incorporation or amendment pursuant to this same Act and other relevant statutes.



**During 1989-90, the  
Directorate incorporated  
11 643 corporations  
pursuant to the Canada  
Business Corporations Act.**



Bureau of Corporate Affairs and  
Legislative Policy

The Directorate investigated 60 complaints involving federal companies and received 166 092 statutory filings in compliance with the legislation and accompanying regulations. It also responded to 84 979 enquiries and provided 32 643 copies of documents. A total of 33 678 certified copies and certificates of compliance were prepared; 539 applications for exemption from certain statutory requirements were also reviewed.

The Directorate also undertakes the review of amendments to the by-laws of non-profit corporations, amendments to the articles of incorporation under the *Canada Cooperative Associations Act* and the *Boards of Trade Act*, as well as of revival applications under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*.

**Documents Issued  
(excluding rejected  
applications)**

	1988-89	1989-90
<b>Canada Corporations Act</b>		
Letters Patents granted Part II	565	593
Supplementary Letters Patents granted	159	155
Certificates of Acceptance for Surrender of Charter	23	33
<b>Canada Business Corporations Act</b>		
Certificates of Incorporation	11 982	11 643
Certificates of Discontinuance (Export)	269	250
Certificates of Amalgamation	532	634
Certificates of Amendment	6 649	6 563
Certificates of Dissolution	2 064	2 199
Certificates of Import Continuance	334	366
<b>Boards of Trade Act</b>		
Boards of Trade registered	10	9
<b>Canada Cooperative Associations Act</b>		
Certificates of Incorporation	5	1

**Documents Processed** 1988-89 1989-90

<b>Canada Corporations Act</b>		
<b>Canada Business Corporations Act</b>		
Annual Summaries and Returns submitted*	106 828	110 632
Prospectuses	189	222
Insider Reports	10 781	11 729
Proxy Information Circulars	656	588
Takeover Bids	68	73
Financial Statements submitted	5 868	6 109
Complaints	61	60
Exemption Orders	554	539

\* Includes annual returns submitted under the *Boards of Trade Act*.



**Bankruptcy**

Superintendent: Yves Pigeon (997-1059)

The Bankruptcy Branch is the administrative designation for the Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, who is responsible for the operation of the head office and 14 additional offices across Canada, with a total staff of 126.

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 Supervision of Estate Administration (SEA), Creditor Services and Debtor Services programs.

Through the SEA 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 1989-90, trustees paid out \$79 283 279 in dividends to unsecured creditors.

During the year, 29 new trustee licences were granted. The Bankruptcy Branch supervised 663 individual trustees and 124 corporate trustees. The Branch's National Auditing Group conducted 33 cyclical audits of trustees and 3 special audits. Another 10 audits 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 anywhere in Canada who are unable to pay trustees' fees.

Trustee information sessions in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Québec and Halifax were held in the fall of 1989.

In 1989-90 the Bankruptcy Branch implemented a refocused Debtor Program aimed at increasing the awareness of debtors of the real causes of their financial problems, promoting the understanding of the bankruptcy process and providing information to enable debtors to cope better with the complex credit system. This was accomplished through the establishment of group sessions as part of the statutory examination process.

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 1989, 1 459 Consolidation Orders were made by the courts of these provinces, with a total of \$7.6 million being distributed to registered creditors.

The accompanying charts show the relative levels of consumer and business bankruptcies during fiscal year 1989-90.





Bureau of Corporate Affairs and  
Legislative Policy

# **FISCAL YEAR 1989-1990 Bankruptcies and Proposals**

Province	Number	Assets \$	Liabilities \$	Deficiency \$
Newfoundland	384	22 551 418	37 948 909	15 397 491
Nova Scotia	1 575	72 456 319	103 102 641	30 646 322
Prince Edward Island	28	275 731	2 176 033	1 900 302
New Brunswick	428	13 722 243	29 255 402	15 533 159
Quebec	15 600	786 886 246	1 614 803 197	827 916 951
Ontario	12 114	339 558 480	935 911 469	596 352 989
Manitoba	1 903	87 586 823	159 898 148	72 311 325
Saskatchewan	1 674	87 340 284	173 811 963	86 471 679
Alberta	3 867	135 940 490	347 999 448	212 058 958
British Columbia	3 520	91 337 378	390 783 014	299 445 636
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0
The Yukon	9	100 575	349 488	248 913
<b>Canada</b>	<b>41 102</b>	<b>1 637 755 987</b>	<b>3 796 039 712</b>	<b>2 158 283 725</b>

# **FISCAL YEAR 1989-1990 Business Bankruptcies**

Province	Number	Assets \$	Liabilities \$	Deficiency \$
Newfoundland	64	17 665 721	29 227 726	11 562 005
Nova Scotia	289	27 531 307	60 116 307	32 585 000
Prince Edward Island	6	176 996	1 589 604	1 412 608
New Brunswick	105	9 193 147	19 849 160	10 656 013
Quebec	3 861	542 551 770	1 048 563 701	506 011 931
Ontario	1 791	195 704 607	551 175 292	355 470 685
Manitoba	406	49 074 489	109 562 840	60 488 351
Saskatchewan	607	45 525 514	120 006 383	74 480 869
Alberta	1 035	67 757 581	251 076 361	183 318 780
British Columbia	1 036	56 864 682	278 478 151	221 613 469
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0
The Yukon	2	1 100	91 796	90 696
<b>Canada</b>	<b>9 202</b>	<b>1 012 046 914</b>	<b>2 469 737 321</b>	<b>1 457 690 407</b>

*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 anywhere in  
Canada who are unable to  
pay trustees' fees.*

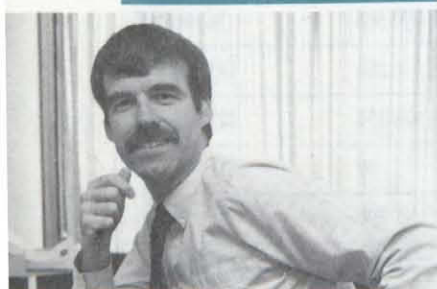


**FISCAL YEAR 1989-1990  
Consumer Bankruptcies**

Province	Number	Assets \$	Liabilities \$	Deficiency \$
Newfoundland	317	3 268 644	6 688 714	3 420 050
Nova Scotia	1 277	18 468 059	36 970 629	18 502 570
Prince Edward Island	22	98 735	586 429	487 694
New Brunswick	320	4 509 646	9 324 144	4 814 498
Quebec	11 580	127 117 970	385 210 678	258 092 708
Ontario	9 981	105 161 070	318 446 976	213 285 906
Manitoba	1 485	34 641 037	43 958 476	9 317 439
Saskatchewan	1 066	41 778 270	53 660 980	11 882 710
Alberta	2 814	67 134 718	83 796 071	16 661 353
British Columbia	2 446	21 660 324	84 285 695	62 625 371
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0
The Yukon	7	99 475	257 692	158 217
<b>Canada</b>	<b>31 315</b>	<b>423 937 948</b>	<b>1 023 186 484</b>	<b>599 248 516</b>

**FISCAL YEAR 1989-1990  
Proposals**

Province	Number	Assets \$	Liabilities \$	Deficiency \$
Newfoundland	3	1 617 033	2 032 469	415 436
Nova Scotia	9	26 456 953	6 015 705	-20 441 248
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	3	19 450	82 098	62 648
Quebec	159	117 216 506	181 028 818	63 812 312
Ontario	342	38 692 803	66 289 201	27 596 398
Manitoba	12	3 871 297	6 376 832	2 505 535
Saskatchewan	1	36 500	144 600	108 100
Alberta	18	1 048 191	13 127 016	12 078 825
British Columbia	38	12 812 372	28 019 168	15 206 796
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0
The Yukon	0	0	0	0
<b>Canada</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>201 771 105</b>	<b>303 115 907</b>	<b>101 344 802</b>





## Bureau of Corporate Affairs and Legislative Policy



*Internationally, the Branch provided extensive support and policy positions for Canada's multilateral trade negotiators in respect of trade-related intellectual property matters at the GATT.*

### Lobbyists Registration

Acting Director: Henri Denolf (953-7144)

The Lobbyists Registration Branch is responsible for the administration of the *Lobbyists Registration Act*, which was proclaimed on September 30, 1989.

The purpose of the Act is to bring transparency to the activities of paid lobbyists without impeding free and open access to government.

The Act distinguishes between two types of lobbyists: Tier I (the professional) and Tier II (the employee).

During the year, the Branch acquired and installed the first computer system in the federal government that stores optically-scanned images of registration forms. The Registry system was designed for access by the public with little or no assistance from Branch personnel.

### Registrations

By the end of the fiscal year, a total of 6 221 registration forms had been processed. The following table provides summary information on these returns.

Registrations processed:	Tier I	2 099
	Tier II	4 122
	TOTAL	6 221
Lobbyists:	Tier I	473
	Tier II	2 355
	TOTAL	2 828

### Legislative Review

Director General: David B. Watters (953-6711)

Due to a reorganization of Bureaus, the Legislative Review Directorate became part of the newly-formed Corporate Affairs and Legislative Policy Bureau. The Directorate is composed of two branches: the Consumer and Corporate Review Branch and the Intellectual Property Review Branch. In addition to overseeing the work of the two branches, the Director General also serves as the Chief Negotiator for Canada in the GATT negotiations on trade-related intellectual property rights.

### Consumer And Corporate Review

Director: George Redling (953-6766)

The Branch is responsible for the review and revision of departmental statutes other than intellectual property legislation. It conducts legal and economic analysis leading to policy development, assesses new approaches to legislative design and reform, and provides legislative and policy support in order to modernize departmental framework law. Specifically, during 1989-90 the Branch continued work on the reform of the

*Bankruptcy Act* and undertook a legislative and policy review of the *Canada Business Corporations Act* and other statutes such as the *Hazardous Products Act*.

To complement its policy and legislative development capabilities, the Branch conducted research into regulatory techniques and the global environment in consumer and corporate law and practice, and consulted widely in the design of legislative proposals. In addition, the Branch provided expertise and advice to advance initiatives with other departments in areas of shared jurisdiction.

### Intellectual Property Review

Director: Jim Keon (953-7845)

The Branch supported policy development initiatives in the areas of: integrated circuits; *Trade-marks Act* revision; *Copyright Act* revision; patenting of biotechnology; industrial designs; and plant breeders' rights. The Branch acted as the Secretariat to the Intellectual Property Advisory Committee (IPAC), chaired by the Deputy Minister, to provide broadly-based advice to the Government on intellectual property concerns in Canada.

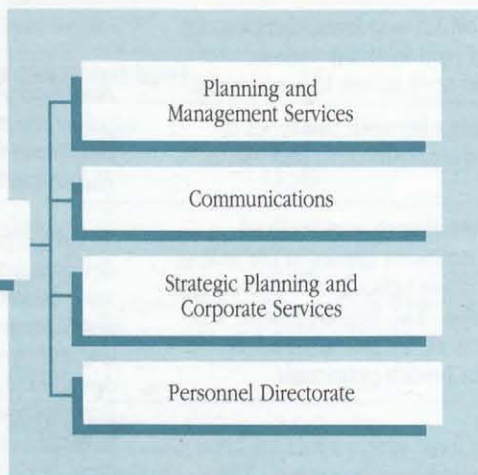
Internationally, the Branch provided extensive support and policy positions for Canada's multilateral trade negotiators in respect of trade-related intellectual property matters at the GATT. It also participated in meetings and conferences of organizations, such as the World Intellectual Property Organization, to discuss and develop draft treaties on international intellectual property issues, including harmonization of patent and trade-mark laws, and protection of integrated circuits. Finally, the Branch contributed to advising Canadian industry on intellectual property issues arising from the European Community's Single Market, to be completed in 1992.



## Bureau of Corporate Policy and Strategic Planning

Consumer and Corporate  
Affairs Canada

BUREAU OF CORPORATE  
POLICY AND STRATEGIC  
PLANNING



Budget: \$10 123 000

Expenditures: \$9 915 000

Revenue: \$0

Person-Years: 140

Assistant Deputy Minister: Suzanne Hurtubise  
(953-8633)

On March 22, 1990 the Bureau's name was changed from Human Resources and Corporate Development to Corporate Policy and Strategic Planning to reflect the increasing departmental emphasis on management and policy objectives. These objectives include providing research and support to policy initiatives and fostering the development and integration of corporate policy and strategic planning in the Department.

The Bureau's activities also included human resource management, federal-provincial affairs, internal audit, program evaluation, personnel services, and communications.

### Communications

Director: Toby Fyfe (997-2858)

In support of CCAC's mission, the Communications Branch provides strategic communications advice to the Department and the Minister's Office. As part of each program or policy initiative, the Branch conducts an analysis of public opinion and the positions of stakeholders, develops messages to meet the information needs of identified target publics and recommends effective methods of delivering those messages.

Additional Branch responsibilities include a daily media clipping service, an ongoing analysis of media treatment of departmental issues, and media coaching for departmental spokespersons. The Branch also produces a variety of communications products, ranging from *New Rapport*, the Department's internal newspaper, to speeches, publications and audio-visual materials.

During 1989-90, communications programs to assist consumers in making informed choices in the marketplace focused on child safety, credit card interest rates, credit card fraud and consumer bankruptcy.

The Branch also assisted the Competition Bureau in handling the communications implications of a series of high-profile mergers.

On the legislative front, the Branch provided communications support for the introduction of the *Integrated Circuit Topography Act* and for the implementation of the new *Patent Act*, the Patent Cooperation Treaty and the *Lobbyists Registration Act*.

Finally, as the fiscal year ended, communications work was underway on expanding National Child Safety Week to build a more comprehensive partnership between the public and private sectors, known as the KidsCare program.



## Strategic Planning and Corporate Services

Director: Ellen M. Carson (997-1067)

The Branch conducts research into current and emerging issues for use in strategic planning, policy development, ministerial briefing and the implementation of new initiatives, as well as providing services in program evaluation and internal audit.

Research in 1989-90 centered on consumer issues in the financial services sectors, on the role of the Department in relation to environmental concerns, and on trade-related issues.

A tabular report comparing charges for commonly used credit cards was published periodically. The Branch chaired a federal-provincial-territorial group which produced a discussion paper on credit card interest charges and explored means to improve consumer understanding of these costs.

The Branch chaired a government/industry/consumer group which began development of a voluntary code of practice for consumer protection in electronic funds transfer.

The Branch played a lead role in monitoring the policy proposals developed in other departments and in producing the departmental strategic plan and public environment assessment.

Program evaluations were completed for Mediatech and Mediawatch. Evaluation plans and framework completed included examination of the Bankruptcy Program and the Departmental Assignment Program. Studies were completed that will contribute to the evaluation of the *Patent Act* amendments concerning pharmaceuticals and the compliance strategies related to the *Canada Business Corporations Act*.

Internal Audits were completed in the areas of Revenue and Accounts Receivable; Departmental Control Systems; Personnel; Travel Expenses; Leave Control System; Special Hamilton Audit; Micro-computers (initiated); Capital; and Motor Vehicles.

The Branch was the co-ordinator for the Department's Annual Regulatory Plan, participated in interdepartmental discussions within the Department's Visions and Strategies exercise and contributed to the discussion of an enforcement strategy.

### Bureau of Corporate Policy and Strategic Planning



*Research in 1989-90 centered on consumer issues in the financial services sectors, on the role of the Department in relation to environmental concerns, and on trade-related issues.*

## Personnel Directorate

Director General: Marie Moylan (997-1300)

The Personnel Directorate provides advice, support and services to managers to enable them to manage the Department's human resources effectively. As well, it offers a complete personnel service to all employees.

During the year, initiatives were ongoing to improve the overall management of human resources. Training continued to be provided to managers in classification, staffing, and staff relations. The Departmental Assignment Program was launched in May and offers opportunities for employees to gain new work experience while providing managers with a source of qualified staff. Fifty-four assignments were authorized during the year.

Action was taken to process equalization/adjustment payments to all CR and ST employees following the Equal Pay Adjustments approved by the Treasury Board.

The Department continued to improve its bilingual capacity and established a tailor-made language training program to meet particular management needs.

The Directorate continued to provide advice and assistance to the satellite organizations established by legislation: the Procurement Review Board, the Copyright Board, the Competition Tribunal, the Patented Medicine Prices Review Board and the Hazardous Materials Information Review Commission.

Consumer and  
Corporate Affairs Canada

### **Finance and Administration Directorate**

Budget: \$12 618 000

Expenditures: \$12 550 000

Revenue: \$204 000

Person-Years: 166

Director General: Harry McIlroy (997-1075)

Other senior staff as of March 31, 1990:

Director, Finance: John McCarthy (997-1054)

Director, Corporate Information Technology  
Services: Samy Talbert (997-2914)

Director, Administrative Services:

Lucien Dagenais (997-1050)

Director, Library and Records Services:

Corinne MacLaurin (994-4879)

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 Registrar General responsibilities.

### **Registrar General of Canada Responsibilities**

The Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, in his capacity as the Registrar General of Canada, is the custodian of the Great Seal, the symbol of sovereignty in Canada. On his behalf, the Registration Division of Library and Records Services Branch, pursuant to the Formal Documents Regulations, is responsible for the issuance and registration of proclamations, Crown land grants, and writs of election as well as Commissions attesting to the appointments of Lieutenant-Governors of provinces, Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Ambassadors, and members and officers of permanent federal commissions, boards and corporations. Services are provided to the Office of the Governor General, the Privy Council Office, federal and provincial government departments and agencies, and Canadian and international law firms.

In 1989-90, there were 13 185 commissions and documents issued pursuant to the Formal Documents Regulations, and 1 319 documents registered pursuant to other legislation.

### **Departmental Secretariat\***

Budget: \$1 319 000

Expenditures: \$1 237 000

Revenue: \$0

Person-Years: 27

Departmental Secretary: Maryse Lavoie  
(997-2704)

The Departmental Secretariat provides support services in respect of ministerial correspondence, Parliamentary returns, the application of the *Access to Information Act* and the *Privacy Act* and the policy on Government Information Collection and Public Opinion Research. During 1989-90, the Secretariat processed 77 Access to Information and 8 Privacy requests.

The unit also provides secretarial support for the Executive Committee and for other department-wide meetings that take place throughout the year. The Departmental Secretary, who is a member of the Executive Committee, is also the departmental representative for the policy on harassment in the workplace.

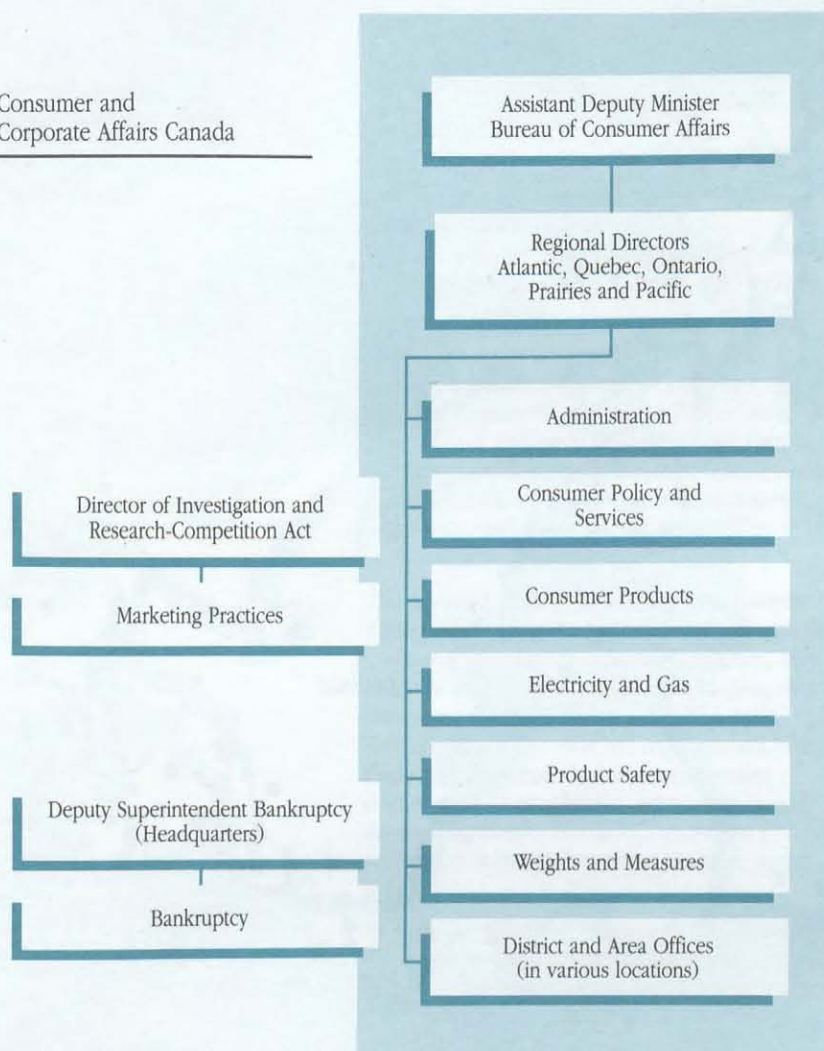
\* Includes figures for Legal Services Branch.

***The Departmental Secretariat provides support services in respect of ministerial correspondence, Parliamentary returns, the application of the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act and the policy on Government Information Collection and Public Opinion Research.***





## Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada



Departmental services are provided through five regional offices and a number of district and area offices reporting to the Assistant Deputy Minister, Consumer Affairs. Area and resident inspectors provide inspection services outside major urban centres and in remote locations. Represented in each region are all of Consumer Affairs' sub-activities – Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas, Product Safety, Consumer Products and Consumer Policy and Services – as well as the Bankruptcy Branch of the Bureau of Corporate Affairs and Legislative Policy, and the Marketing Practices Branch of the Bureau of Competition Policy. Services relating to other *Competition Act* provisions are also provided in Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal. More than one third of the Department's personnel are located in the regions.

### *The five Regional Directors, as of March 31, 1990, are:*

Atlantic: Robert Moir (902) 426-6090

Quebec: Francine Sarrazin (514) 283-5559

Ontario: Robert Rusinek (416) 224-4020

Prairies: Bill Empke (204) 983-3151

Pacific: Zane Brown (604) 666-5050

Regional Directors represent the Department in each of the five regions and provide the administrative services for all departmental personnel in the field.

Regional personnel receive functional guidance from Headquarters and are responsible for the implementation of departmental programs.

During the year, Consumer Affairs inspectors visited more than 16 000 establishments to identify and correct fraudulent or misleading practices in the labelling and packaging of food and other products, and to ensure that dangerous products such as unsafe toys were removed or prevented from entering the marketplace. More than 193 500 weighing and measuring devices were inspected and some 2.3 million electricity and gas meters were verified to ensure they were measuring accurately.

Regional Bankruptcy Officers handled 41 102 bankruptcies and proposals, and Marketing Practices investigators dealt with 85 completed inquiries under the *Competition Act*, 13 448 complaints under the Act's misleading advertising provisions, and handled 56 cases related to misleading advertising and deceptive marketing practices brought before the courts.



# Location of Field Offices (April 1990)

Consumer and  
Corporate Affairs Canada



## Pacific

- 1 Vancouver
- 2 Victoria
- 3 Prince George
- 4 Penticton
- 5 Kelowna
- 6 Nanaimo

## Prairie

- 1 Winnipeg
- 2 Regina
- 3 Saskatoon
- 4 Edmonton
- 5 Calgary
- 6 Brandon
- 7 Grande Prairie
- 8 Lethbridge
- 9 Swift Current

## Ontario

- 1 Toronto
- 2 Hamilton
- 3 Belleville
- 4 Ottawa
- 5 London
- 6 Sudbury
- 7 St. Catharines
- 8 Windsor
- 9 Thunder Bay
- 10 Kitchener
- 11 Peterborough
- 12 Brockville
- 13 North Bay
- 14 Chatham
- 15 Barrie
- 16 Orillia
- 17 Sault Ste. Marie

## Quebec

- 1 Montreal
- 2 Québec
- 3 Trois-Rivières
- 4 Sherbrooke
- 5 Hull
- 6 Rimouski
- 7 Chicoutimi
- 8 Thetford Mines
- 9 Rouyn-Noranda
- 10 Mirabel
- 11 Matane
- 12 St. Bruno
- 13 Rosemère

## Atlantic

- 1 Halifax
- 2 Sydney
- 3 Fredericton
- 4 Saint John
- 5 Moncton
- 6 Charlottetown
- 8 Kentville
- 9 Truro
- 10 Bathurst
- 11 Corner Brook
- 12 Gander

- Regional and District Office
- District Office
- Area Office
- ◆ Resident Staff Only



## Office of the Assistant Deputy Registrar General of Canada

Consumer and  
Corporate Affairs Canada

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Budget: \$1 325 000

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Expenditures: \$1 315 000

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Revenue: \$0

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Person-Years: 20

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Assistant Deputy Registrar General:  
Jean-Pierre Kingsley (replaced by  
Georges Tsai, April 2, 1990) (995-6852)

On behalf of the Prime Minister, the Assistant Deputy Registrar General (ADRG) is charged with the administration of the Conflict of Interest and Post-Employment Code for Public Office Holders as it applies to Ministers of the Crown, Parliamentary Secretaries, Ministers' exempt staff, full-time Governor-in-Council and ministerial appointees, and for trusts that are required to be established by public servants.

The Assistant Deputy Registrar General assists these public office holders in complying with the Code and in resolving compliance matters, and provides advice to Ministers in discharging their own responsibilities in this area. The ADRG also determines if trusts meet the requirements of the Code and recommends the reimbursement of certain costs of establishing, administering and dismantling trusts. The ADRG maintains a registry containing information available to the public.

As well, the ADRG provides assistance to Crown corporations, boards, commissions, and tribunals regarding the establishment or improvement of their own internal policies in this area, as required. The Office also responds to requests for information and assistance from other federal organizations.

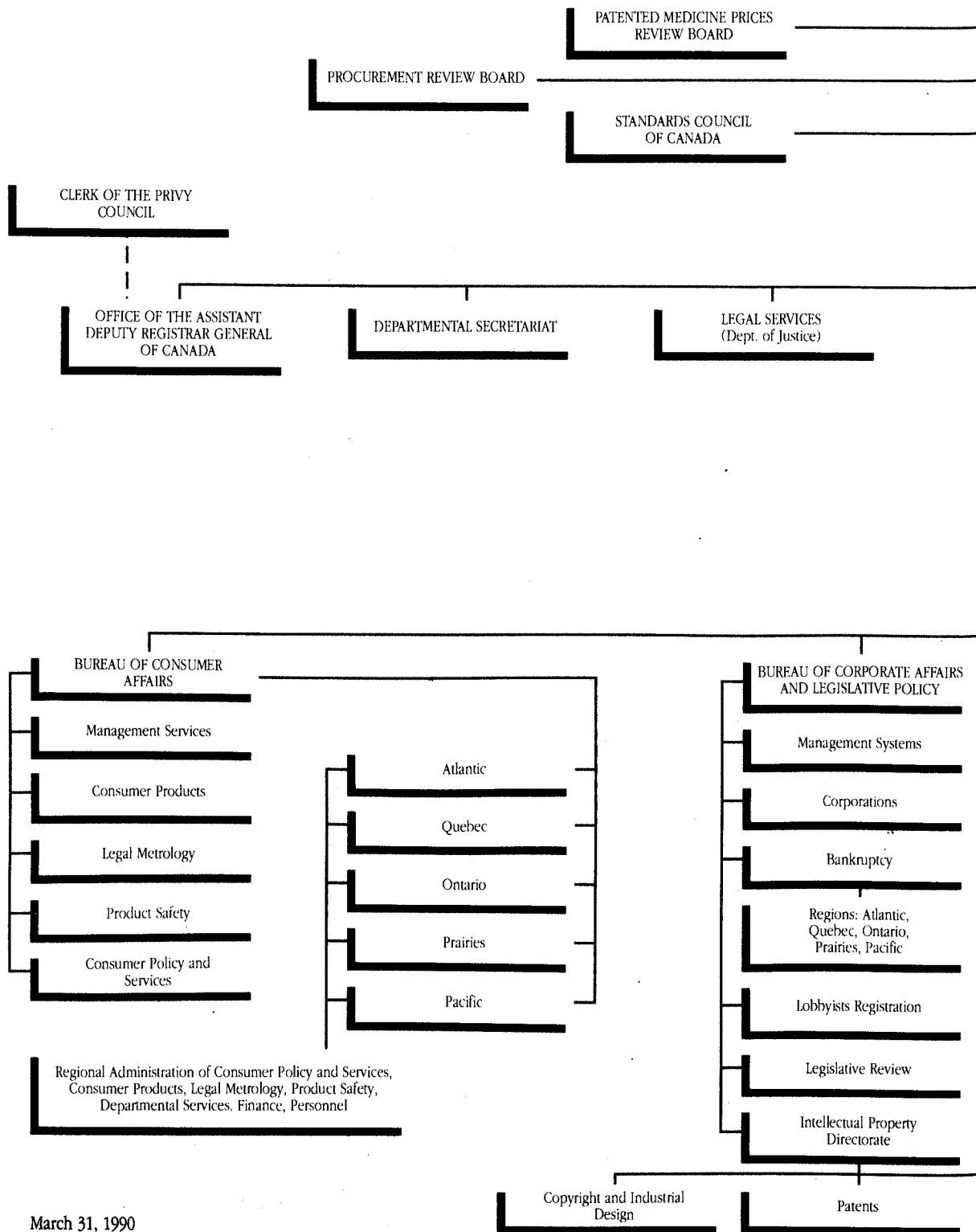
The ADRG also maintains a resource centre of print, film, videotape and other material related to Conflict of Interest and other ethical matters of concern to public office holders and to government. Services and briefings are provided both to individuals and to public service groups seeking information and assistance in the study of public service ethics.

On November 9, 1989, the Prime Minister tabled in the House of Commons Bill C-46, the *Members of the Senate and House of Commons Conflict of Interest Act*, which would require all Members of Parliament and Senators to comply with a new regime that would be administered by an independent commission composed of three commissioners.



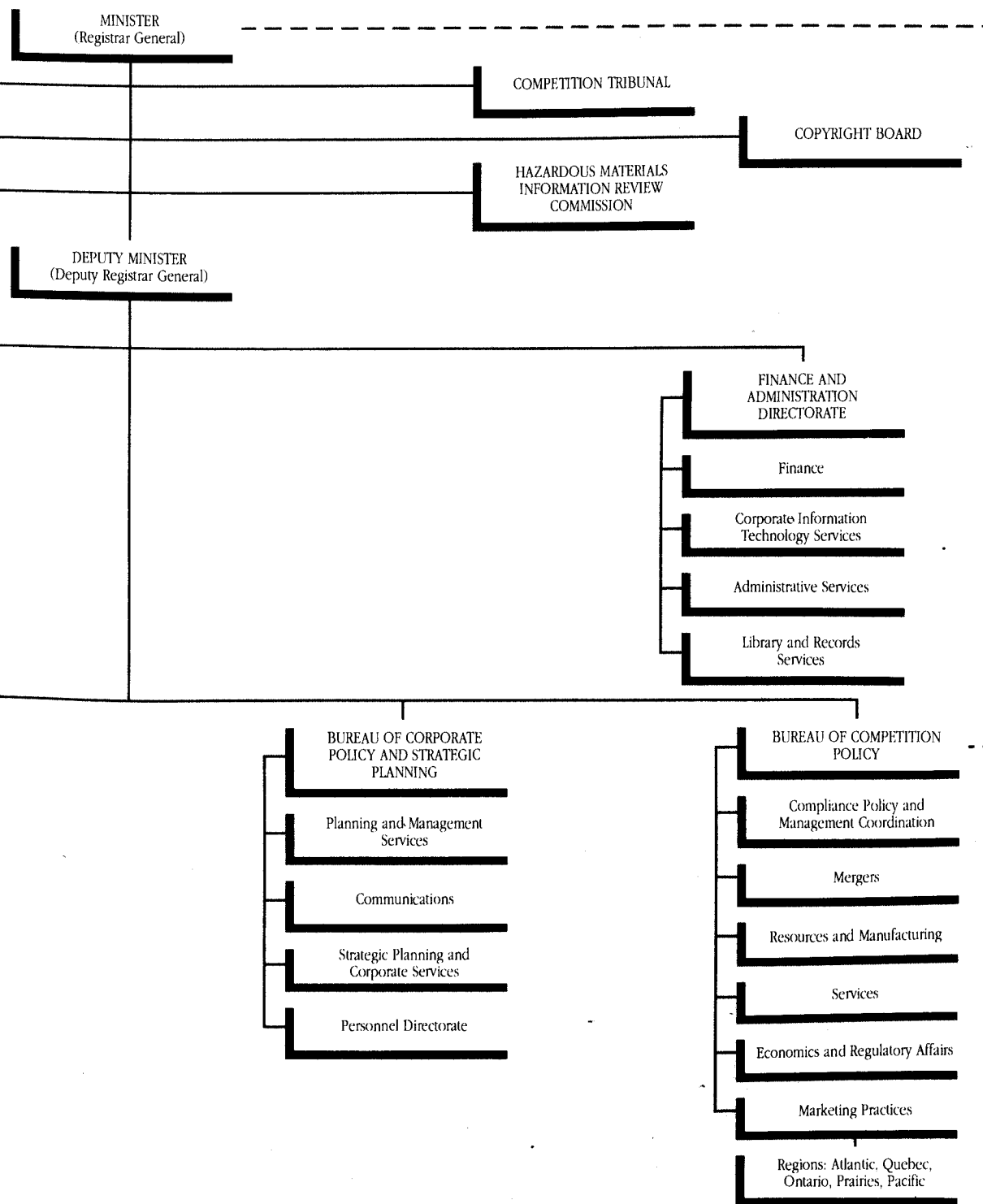
*The ADRG maintains a resource centre of print, film, videotape and other material related to Conflict of Interest and other ethical matters of concern to public office holders and to government.*

Consumer and  
Corporate Affairs Canada



March 31, 1990

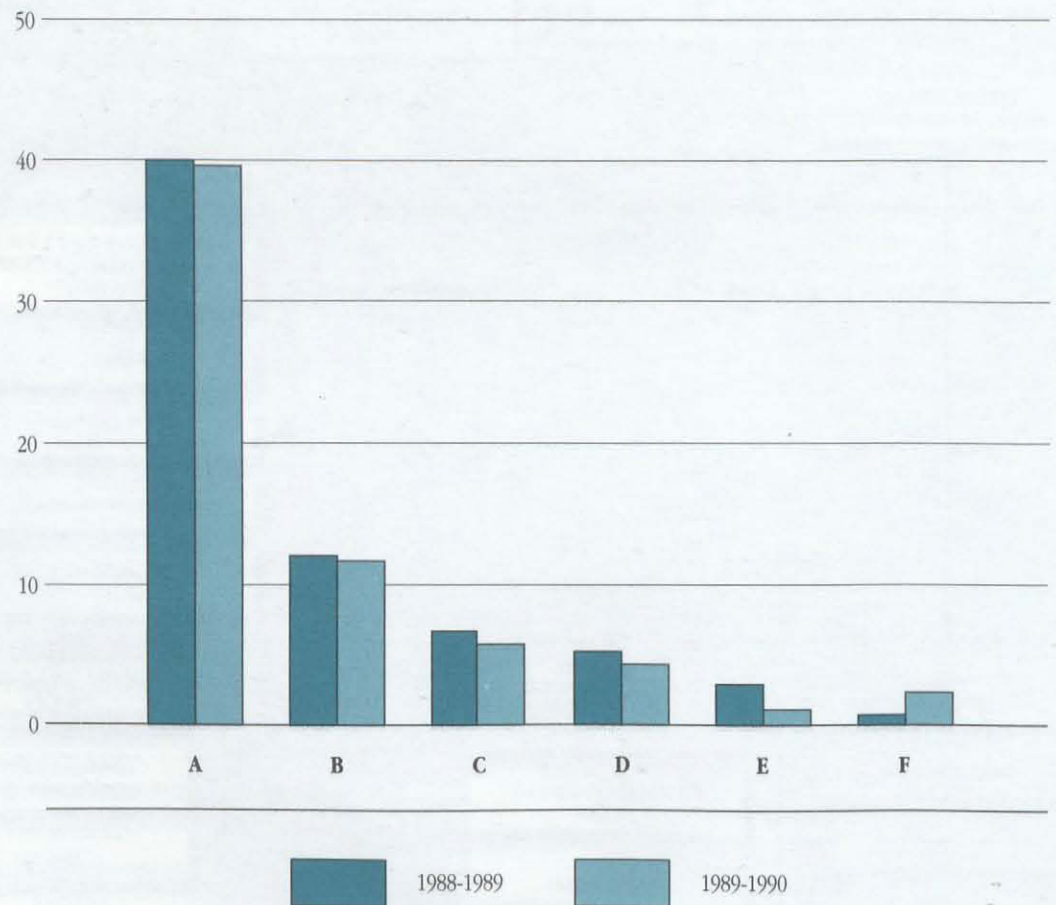




Trade-marks

**Sources of Revenue**

\$ Millions

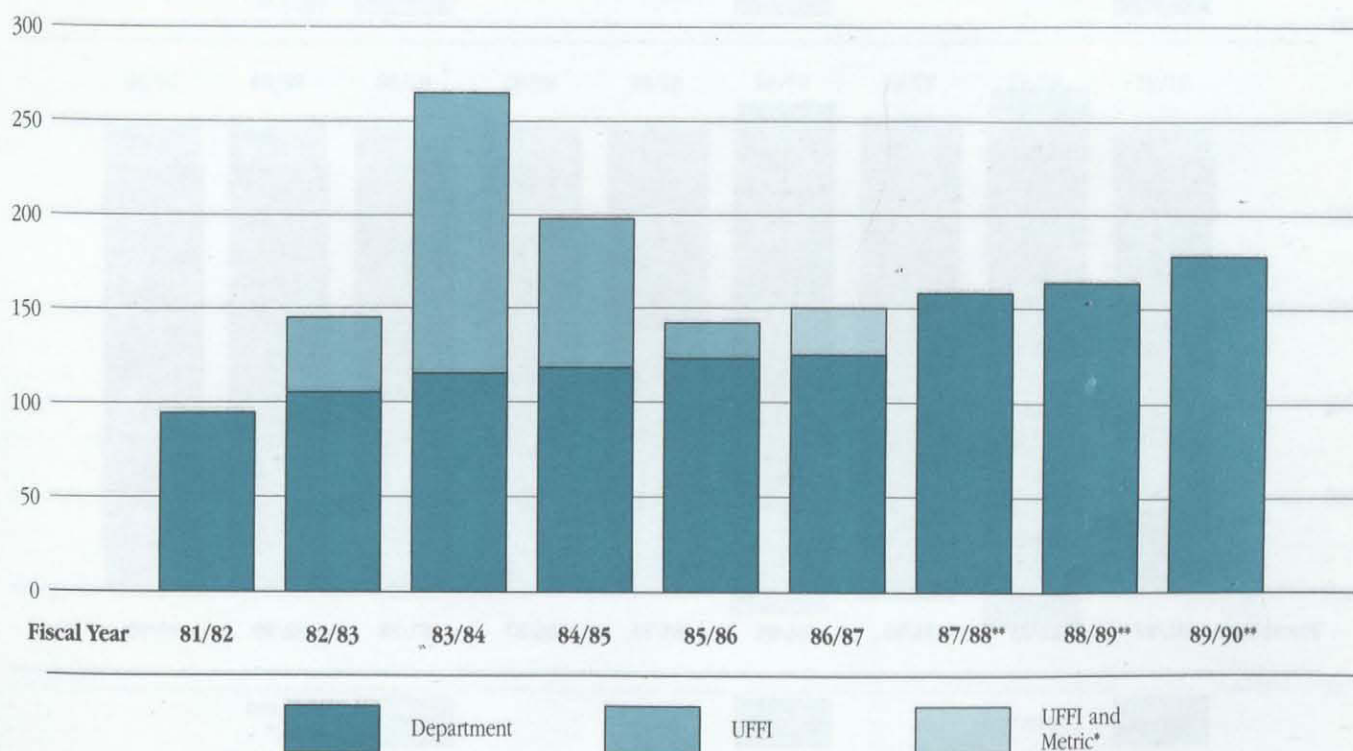


- (A) Patent, Trade-mark, Copyright and Industrial Design Fees
- (B) Incorporation Fees
- (C) Electricity and Gas, Weights and Measures Inspection Fees
- (D) Levies under Bankruptcy Act
- (E) Fines under Combines Investigation Act/Competition Act
- (F) Other Income



**Expenditures (Current Dollars)**

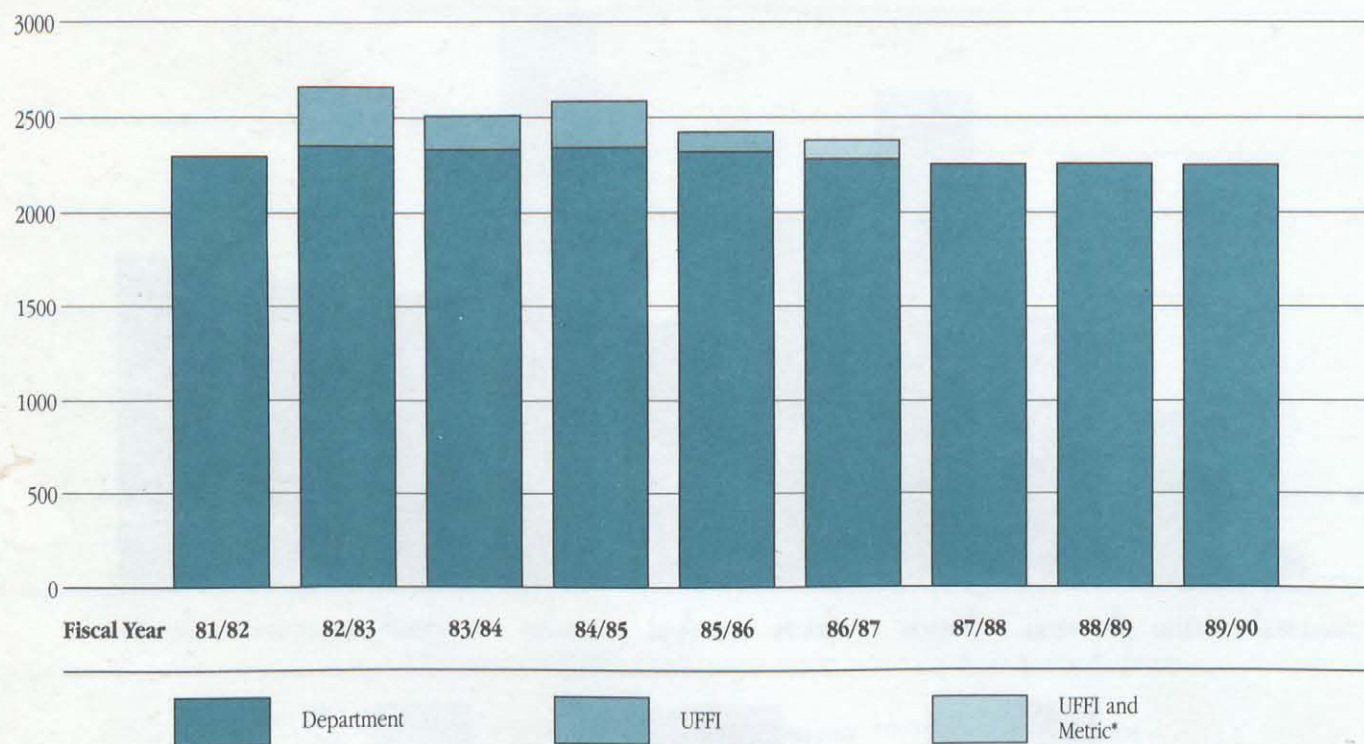
\$ Millions



\* Assistance Program for Urea Formaldehyde Foam Insulation Homeowners (UFFI) and former Metric Commission activities.  
 (Note: the Metric Commission was disbanded on March 31, 1985, and the UFFI office on March 31, 1986.)


\*\*Includes transfer payments (\$25 million) to the provinces for the purposes of research and development relating to medicine.

## 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, and the UFFI office on March 31, 1986.)





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## MAR 28 1994

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~~AUG 29 2000~~

ISTC 1551 (8/88)

Consommation et Corporations Canada	L'hon. Pierre Blais
Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada	Hon. Pierre Blais
	Ministre
	Minister

INDUSTRY CANADA/INDUSTRIE CANADA



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