

Section 4.—Miscellaneous Aids or Controls

The National Energy Board.—The National Energy Board was established by the National Energy Board Act, 1959 (SC 1959, c. 46) for the broad purpose of assuring the best use of energy resources in Canada. The Board is responsible for the regulation in the public interest of the construction and operation of oil and gas pipelines subject to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, the tolls charged for transmission by such pipelines, the export and import of gas, the export of electric power and the construction of those lines over which such power is exported. The Board is also required to study and keep under review all matters relating to energy within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada and to recommend such measures as it considers necessary or advisable in the public interest with regard to such matters. The Act also authorizes the extension of the export and import provisions to oil upon proclamation by the Governor in Council. The Board, which reports to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, consists of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and three other members.

During 1963, the work of the Board in fulfilment of its regulatory responsibilities under the National Energy Act included the issuing of 570 certificates, licences and orders, compared with 441 in 1962. The certificates authorized the construction of certain additional oil and gas line facilities and international power lines; the licences and orders concerned the export of gas and electric power, the export of butanes by pipeline and exemption orders, the latter relating to the construction of pipelines or branches or extensions not exceeding 25 miles in length. Seven public hearings were held in connection with certificate and licence applications and one dealing with compensation in connection with the working of a quarry being prevented by a pipeline.

The Board continued active liaison or involvement with a number of agencies concerned with energy supply and demand, such as the Dominion Bureau of Statistics *re* the consolidation and improvement of procedures and content of surveys and statistical reports in connection with electric power and energy matters; the Federal-Provincial Working Committee on Long-Distance Transmission; the Nelson River Programming Board *re* feasibility studies associated with the development of remote hydro-electric power sites and their potential export possibilities; the Atlantic Development Board in the power and energy aspects of that Board's responsibilities; the Canadian Standards Association Committee *re* the establishment of a Canadian code for the design, construction and operation of oil and gas pipelines and of a code for aluminum pressure piping; the Emergency Supply Planning Branch of the Department of Defence Production *re* emergency planning in the energy field; and with certain international organizations.

The Board has under study detailed energy supply and demand forecasts and maintains up-to-date estimates of reserves and productivity for crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids.

Trade Standards.—The Standards Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce consolidates under one Director the administration of the Electricity Inspection Act, the Gas Inspection Act, the Precious Metals Marking Act, the Weights and Measures Act, and the National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act.

Commodity Standards.—On Nov. 26, 1949, Parliament passed the National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act (RSC 1952, c. 191) which provides a framework for the development of the National Standard and true labelling in order to circumvent public deception in advertising. In brief, the use of the National Standard is voluntary and compliance with commodity standards affects only those manufacturers who desire to use the national trade mark. This is exemplified in the National Trade Mark Garment Sizing Regulations which were passed on Mar. 16, 1961. In addition, where manufacturers descriptively label any commodity or container, it must be labelled accurately to avoid public deception. The regulation applying to the labelling of fur garments, for example, has been established as a code of fair practice throughout the merchandising field.