

## 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 1964, the work of the Board in fulfilment of its regulatory responsibilities under the National Energy Act included the issuing of 574 certificates, licences and orders, compared with 570 in 1963. The certificates authorized the construction of certain additional oil and gas pipeline facilities and international power lines; the licences and orders concerned the export of gas and electric power, the import of gas, 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. Public hearings were held during 1964 in regard to an application for a new international power line and applications for additional oil pipeline and gas pipeline facilities. The Board also issued numerous orders relating to pipeline safety and carried out field inspections relating to the pressure-testing of gas and oil pipelines, gas compressor and oil pumping facilities and other pipeline installations.

During 1964, the Board continued the preparation of detailed supply and demand forecasts and the development, in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, of statistical records relating to energy. Progress was made in improving supply and demand data for petroleum, natural gas, coal and electricity in co-operation with the Inter-departmental Advisory Committee on Energy Statistics, the establishment of which was sponsored by the Board and the DBS.

Up-to-date estimates of reserves and producibility for crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids were maintained, in co-operation with interested provincial agencies and trade associations, and a detailed study of gas reserves in British Columbia was completed. During the year the Board was involved with a number of other agencies concerned with energy supply and demand, such as the Federal-Provincial Working Committee on Long-Distance Transmission, the Atlantic Development Board, the Canadian Standards Association Committee, the Emergency Supply Planning Branch of the Department of Defence Production and a number of energy industry advisory committees, and continued liaison with international organizations such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

**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