

health, safety and welfare of the public, assisting and protecting consumers, facilitating domestic and international trade and furthering international co-operation in the field of standards. To this end, the council sponsors the national standards system, a federation of accredited independent Canadian standards-writing organizations and the Canadian national committees responsible for international standardization, to which will be joined accredited certification organizations and testing laboratories. The council holds membership in the International Organization for Standardization and sponsors the Canadian national committee of the International Electrotechnical Commission. The council has been responsible for co-ordinating the planning and execution of a program for the development of standards in the metric (SI) system. This activity is in support of the overall program being carried out by Metric Commission Canada.

The council consists of not more than 57 members; including six federal representatives, 10 representing the provinces and 41 other members. Membership is broadly representative of all levels of government, primary and secondary industries, distributive and service industries, trade associations, labour unions, consumer associations and the academic community. The council reports to Parliament through the minister of industry, trade and commerce.

Statistics Canada. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was set up by statute in 1918 as the central statistical agency for Canada (SC 1918, c.43). In 1948 this statute, which had been consolidated as the Statistics Act (RSC 1927, c.190), was repealed and replaced by the Statistics Act (RSC 1952, c.257) which was amended by SC 1952-53, c.18, assented to March 31, 1953. The 1971 Statistics Act (SC 1971, c.15) replaced that statute.

The functions of Statistics Canada are to compile, analyze and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, financial, social and general condition of the people and to conduct regularly a census of population, housing and agriculture as required under the act.

Statistics Canada is a major publication agency of the federal government; its reports cover all aspects of the national economy and social conditions of the country. The administrative head of the bureau is the chief statistician of Canada who has the rank of a deputy head of a department and reports to Parliament through the minister of industry, trade and commerce.

Statistics Canada has offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver with facilities to provide information collected by the bureau and to explain how such data can be used.

Tariff Board. Constituted in 1931, the board derives its duties and powers from four statutes: the Tariff Board Act (RSC 1970, c.T-1); the Customs Act (RSC 1970, c.C-40); the Excise Tax Act (RSC 1970, c.E-13); and the Anti-dumping Act (RSC 1970, c.A-15).

Under the Tariff Board Act, the board looks into and reports on any matter in relation to goods that, if brought into Canada, are subject to or exempt from customs duties or excise taxes. Reports of the board are tabled in Parliament by the minister of finance. It is also the duty of the board to inquire into any other matter in relation to trade and commerce that may be referred to it by the Governor-in-Council.

Under the provisions of the Customs Act, the Excise Tax Act and the Anti-dumping Act, the Tariff Board acts as a court to hear appeals from decisions on customs and excise rulings by the national revenue department in respect of excise taxes, tariff classification, value for duty, drawback of customs duties and determination of normal value or export price in dumping matters. Declarations of the board on appeals are final and conclusive but the acts contain provisions for appeal on questions of law to the Federal Court and thence to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Tax Review Board. This board, formerly the Tax Appeal Board, was created and operates under the provisions of the Tax Review Board Act (SC 1970-71, c.11). The board has jurisdiction to hear appeals by taxpayers against their assessments, under the Income Tax Act and the Estate Tax Act as well as appeals under the Old Age Security Act, certain sections of the superannuation plan, the Unemployment Insurance Act, and in other acts of Parliament that specify the right to appeal to the board. It has, for the exercise of its jurisdiction, such powers, rights and privileges as are vested in a superior court of Canada. The board consists of no less than three nor more than seven members and at its full complement includes a chairman, an assistant chairman and five members. Its principal office is at Ottawa; the board sits at such times and places throughout Canada as it considers necessary. The board is under the jurisdiction of the minister of justice but is independent of the justice department.

Teleglobe Canada. Created in 1950 by an act of Parliament (RSC 1970, c.C-11), under the name of the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation, this Crown agency operates all overseas communications to and from Canada — whether by undersea cable or international satellite. By means of international switching-centres in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, Teleglobe Canada provides public telephone service to over 200 overseas territories. The corporation also provides public message telegraph service, Telex, private wire service, data and video transmissions to many points around the world. Teleglobe Canada is the designated operating entity for Canadian participation in Intelsat and represents Canada on the Commonwealth Telecommunications Council. It reports to Parliament through the minister of communications.