

the same limitations as value sales and includes, in addition, purchases by non-residents.

Government revenue specifically related to alcoholic beverages and details of sales by value and volume for each province are given in Table 19.25. *The control and sale of alcoholic beverages in Canada* (Statistics Canada Catalogue 63-202) shows further detail as well as volume figures of production and warehousing transactions, the value and volume of imports and exports and the assets and liabilities of provincial liquor commissions.

Government aid and controls

19.2

Consumer affairs legislation

19.2.1

The federal consumer and corporate affairs department administers federal legislation and policies affecting business, and demonstrates that a competitive marketplace can benefit consumers, business people and investors. Three bureaus share responsibility for achieving the department's marketplace objectives.

The consumer affairs bureau co-ordinates government activities in the field of consumer affairs through five branches: consumer services, consumer research and evaluation, legal metrology, consumer fraud protection and product safety. The corporate affairs bureau administers legislation and regulations pertaining to corporations; its branches are responsible for corporations, bankruptcy, securities and research. The bureau also administers laws pertaining to patents, copyright, timber marks industrial design, and trade marks, with a branch responsible for each of these fields. Canada's participation in international intellectual property organizations is the responsibility of the research and international affairs branch. The bureau of competition policy has branches specializing in resources, manufacturing, services and marketing practices. A research branch undertakes basic research projects. The Restrictive Trade Practices Commission is an independent administrative commission that reports directly to the minister.

The department maintains regional and district offices in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax, and district and local offices in other cities. These offices ensure that laws and regulations administered by the department with the exception of the statutes administered by the corporations branch are uniformly applied and interpreted in all parts of the country. The field force includes consumer services officers, inspectors and specialists in the fields of bankruptcy and marketing practices such as misleading advertising.

Anti-combines legislation. Canadian anti-combines legislation seeks to eliminate restrictive trade practices in order to stimulate maximum production, distribution and employment through open competition. Legislative measures, including some formerly included in the criminal code, were amended in 1960 and consolidated into the Combines Investigation Act (RSC 1970, c.C-23). An act to amend this act was passed in December 1975 (SC 1974-75-76, c.76) and for the most part came into effect January 1, 1976, the remainder on July 1 of the same year.

The Combines Investigation Act makes illegal the operation of trade practices that prevent, or lessen unduly, competition in production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, storage, rental, transportation or supply of a product of trade or commerce. Resale price maintenance, predatory pricing and price discrimination are also prohibited.

Under the act it is illegal to participate in a merger or a monopoly that has operated, or is likely to operate to the detriment of the public, whether consumers, producers or others. Other sections of the act forbid misleading or deceptive advertising, either as to normal price or as to presumably factual statements describing goods or property offered for sale. The act also provides against double ticketing, pyramid selling, referral selling, bait and switch selling, and certain types of promotional contests.

The director of investigation and research, who is also the assistant deputy minister for the bureau of competition policy, is responsible for investigating combines and other restrictive practices. When there are reasonable grounds for believing that a forbidden