

Standards Council of Canada. The council was established by an act of Parliament (RSC 1970, c.41, 1st Supp.) which received royal assent on October 7, 1970. Its objectives are to foster and promote voluntary standardization in fields relating to the construction, manufacture, production, quality, performance and safety of buildings, structures, manufactured articles and products and other goods, including components thereof, not expressly provided for by law, as a means of advancing the national economy, benefiting the 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, testing and certification organizations and the Canadian national committees responsible for international standardization. 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 In 1948 this statute, which had been consolidated as the Statistics Act (RSC 1927, c.190), was repealed and replaced by the Statistics Act (RSC 1952, c.257) which was amended by SC 1952-53, c.18, assented to March 31, 1953.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 president of the Treasury Board.

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.

Supply and Services, Department of (Supply and Services Canada). This department was established on April 1, 1969 (RSC 1970, c.S-18). It was formed through amalgamation of the departments of defence production and public printing and stationery, the shipbuilding branch of the transport department, the office of the comptroller of the treasury, the central data processing service bureau of the Treasury Board and the bureau of management consulting services from the Public Service Commission. With the disbanding of Information Canada in 1976, two functions, publishing and expositions, became the responsibility of the department.

The department is organized into two major administrations, each headed by a deputy minister. The supply administration is responsible for purchasing, printing, publishing, traffic management, security, equipment maintenance and repair and warehousing and distribution. Since the 1973-74 fiscal year, the supply administration has been on a cost recovery basis for services rendered to its customers. The supply administration has 19 regional or district supply offices across Canada and an overseas supply office in London, England, and in Koblenz, Federal Republic of Germany.

The services administration provides payment or cheque-issuing services for all federal departments, maintains the fiscal accounts of Canada and prepares the public accounts. It offers departments and agencies a broad range of services in management consulting, auditing and computer services. It also provides administrative services for pay, pensions and other employee benefit plans, together with financial management reports and statistical information. Service functions are carried out through regional and district offices throughout Canada and abroad.

The minister of supply and services is also the receiver general for Canada and reports to Parliament for Canadian Arsenals Ltd., Crown Assets Disposal Corp., the Royal Canadian Mint and the Office of the Custodian.

Tariff Board. Constituted in 1931, the board derives its duties and powers from five 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); the Anti-dumping Act (RSC 1970, c.A-15) and the Petroleum Administration Act.

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