

foreign and international standards, certification systems and technical regulations. This service is Canada's central enquiry point on standards and assists overseas callers with information on current Canadian practice. The council also provides the Canadian outlet for international standards of ISO and IEC, and national standards of 12 other countries.

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 is a statutory corporation and, in the main, is financed by parliamentary appropriation. The council is independent in its policies and operations, reporting to Parliament through the minister of consumer and corporate affairs.

**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 In 1948 this statute, which had been consolidated as the Statistics Act (RSC 1927, c.190), was repealed and replaced by the Statistics Act (RSC 1952, c.257) which was amended by SC 1952-53, c.18, assented to March 31, 1953.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 annually to Parliament.

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

**Status of Women, Office of the Co-ordinator** (Status of Women Canada). Created in response to recommendations made by the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada in 1971, the agency's mandate is to ensure that federal legislation, policies and programs consider women's concerns. It recommends policy changes to other federal bodies and liaises with other federal departments, with provincial governments, advisory councils and national women's organizations. On the international level, the agency works to ensure that Canadian women's concerns are taken into account when delegations are preparing to participate in international assemblies. The agency is located in Ottawa.

**Supply and Services, Department of** (Supply and Services Canada). This department was established in April 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 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 29 regional or district supply offices across Canada and an overseas supply office in Washington, DC, 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. Services functions are carried out through regional and district offices in 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, the Office of the Custodian and Statistics Canada.

**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 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. Under the provisions of the Petroleum Administration Act, the Tariff Board acts as a court to hear appeals from decisions by the National Energy Board on any charges payable in the exportation of oil, and decisions by the Petroleum Compensation Board on any charges payable on any petroleum or petroleum product. Declarations of the board on appeals are final and conclusive but the acts contain provisions for appeal on