

struction of nuclear facilities are available to the public and can be obtained from the library of the AECB.

2. The AECB is the sole legal authority responsible for assessing and licensing of nuclear facilities. At their request, the Department of National Health and Welfare reviewed the figures that were submitted by Eldorado Nuclear Limited. The figures quoted by Eldorado Nuclear were based on accepted predictive models and were not arrived at independently by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

METRIC COMMISSION MAILING LISTS

Question No. 2,677—**Mr. Beatty:**

1. For 1981, does the Metric Commission have mailing lists and, if so (a) how many (b) in each case, what is the nature of the list and how many names are on it?

2. Do some names appear (a) on more than one list (b) more than once on the same list and, if so, how many names?

3. Are the lists updated and, if so, how often?

4. Are checks done to determine whether an individual on a list is from the same organization as other individuals on the same list and, if so, how often?

5. In 1980, what was the cost to the taxpayer for duplications by the Metric Commission?

Mr. Ralph Ferguson (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of State (Small Businesses and Tourism)): In so far as Metric Commission Canada is concerned: 1. (a) and (b) One master mailing list file comprised of 83,635 names within 650 specific mailing list categories. The purpose of the mailing list is to disseminate information related to metric conversion to the primary intended audience and to increase the general awareness of metric conversion activities.

2. (a) Some names are included in more than one mailing list category within the mailing list.

(b) All names appear only once within each mailing list category.

3. The mailing list file is updated once a month.

4. In some cases there are more than one individual from the same organization on the mailing list. In such cases, each individual has requested a personal copy of a specific publication.

5. The costs to the taxpayer for duplication are minimal. Before any name is added to the mailing list file, it is checked to ensure that it is not already included in the list.

PATENT AGENTS

Question No. 2,768—**Mr. Skelly:**

1. In what manner is the impartiality and fairness of the examination procedure for patent agents guaranteed and maintained?

2. How is the difficulty of the certification examination for patent agents established?

3. In each of the past six years, how many individuals attempted the patent agent certification examinations and how many were successful in passing?

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4. Does the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, on behalf of the Institute of Patent Agents, intentionally attempt to regulate the number of patent agents that are certified and operating in Canada?

Mr. Gary F. McCauley (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs): 1. Candidates for the Patent Agents examination are given a number when they enter the examination centre. This number is the only identification for all their papers and no other identification is allowed. The supervisors at the examination centres note the numbers and names of the candidates at their location and return this, with the papers, to the Public Service Commission. The officer of the Public Service Commission responsible for conducting the examination makes a key list of all the candidate's names and numbers and sends it, sealed, to the Commissioner of Patents who keeps it sealed. The examination board learns the identities of the candidates only when the envelope containing the key list is opened after the marks and standings have been settled. Every answer in the examination is marked by at least two Board members acting independently of each other and without knowledge of the marks allotted by the other. They make separate returns of their marking to the secretary of the board. The board meets to finalize the marking and grading of all papers while they are still identified by number only.

2. The standard and subject matter of the examination is set by an examining board appointed by the Commissioner of Patents. The board consists of six persons, four patent agents who have been nominated by the Patent and Trademarks Institute of Canada, and two persons from the examining staff of the patent office. The maintenance of uniform testing standards is achieved through a continuity in the make-up of the board, which results from having members serve three-year terms on an overlapping basis. The examination is divided into four papers, A to D, of equal value. Each paper includes one major question as well as some minor questions. The candidates are told in advance that the following areas will be covered in the major questions: the drafting of an application for a client, patent validity, problems associated with the prosecution of a pending application before the patent office and advising a client in an infringement action. The technical subject matter used to test these areas is selected by the board and is such that a competent patent agent should be able to understand and work with it.

3. Breakdown of examination results 1976-1981

Year	Number of candidates	Number of successful candidates
1981	28	10
1980	21	11
1979	25	7
1978	24	11
1977	21	8
1976	22	11

4. No.