



HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
CANADA

A REVIEW OF THE CANADIAN GENERAL STANDARDS BOARD

Report of the Standing Committee on Government Operations and Estimates

**Pat Martin
Chair**

JUNE 2015

41st PARLIAMENT, SECOND SESSION

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**A REVIEW OF THE CANADIAN GENERAL
STANDARDS BOARD**

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Operations and Estimates**

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Chair**

JUNE 2015

41st PARLIAMENT, SECOND SESSION

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THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND ESTIMATES

has the honour to present its

ELEVENTH REPORT

Pursuant to its mandate under Standing Order 108(3)(c)(i) the Committee has studied the programs and activities of the Canadian General Standards Board:

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A REVIEW OF THE CANADIAN GENERAL STANDARDS BOARD CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

The use of standards ensures that a product or process meets certain criteria. The [Canadian General Standards Board](#) (CGSB), part of Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC), is responsible for developing standards in Canada, as are six other private standards development organizations (SDOs), and one other public SDO, from the government of Quebec.

In this context, the House of Commons Standing Committee on Government Operations and Estimates (hereinafter “the Committee”) adopted the [following motion](#) on 5 May 2014:

That the Committee examine the programs and activities of the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB), including how the Board interacts with the private sector to deliver standards development and conformity assessment services, and make recommendations on how the CGSB can be more effective and efficient.

The Committee held four meetings on the subject. At the first meeting, on [29 May 2014](#), the Committee heard from PWGSC officials, who discussed the activities of the CGSB and the importance of standards for the Canadian economy. At the second meeting, on [3 June 2014](#), representatives of CGSB clients — the Canadian Fuels Association, Micom Laboratories, Natural Resources Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada — spoke to the Committee about their relationship with the CGSB. At the third meeting, on [5 May 2015](#), the [Standards Council of Canada](#) (SCC), along with representatives from other SDOs — the Bureau de normalisation du Québec (BNQ) and ULC Standards — explained how the Canadian standards industry works and what their relationship is with the CGSB. Then at the final meeting, on [7 May 2015](#), PWGSC officials responded to questions that were raised over the course of the study.

During its study, the Committee learned of general problems in relation to the Canadian standards industry, and not just those of the CGSB. As such, the report first presents an overview of how the Canadian standards industry operates, then focuses more specifically on the services provided by the CGSB and how it relates to its clients and the other SDOs, and lastly looks at the CGSB’s effectiveness and efficiency.

CHAPTER TWO: STANDARDS IN CANADA

Standards Council of Canada

The SCC is a federal Crown corporation established in 1970 that reports directly to Parliament under the [Industry Canada portfolio](#). It is the organization that accredits Canadian SDOs. It also represents Canada internationally on matters related to standards. It is mandated by the [Standards Council of Canada Act](#) to promote efficient and effective standardization.

The SCC has a 13-member Governing Council appointed by the federal government and about 90 employees. It also has a [Standards Development Organizations Advisory Committee](#) that, according to a [PWGSC official](#), meets two to four times a year to discuss governance and cooperation.

On an annual basis, the SCC assesses the various Canadian SDOs, including the CGSB. This assessment consists of a series of criteria that are rated as being adequate, inadequate, not applicable or omitted from the assessment. The criteria look, for example, at the SDO's ability to organize tests and develop standards, as well as the number of supplier complaints.

Standards Development Organizations

According to [their official](#), the SCC has a repository of all Canadian standards. If an SDO is interested in developing a standard and has the appropriate expertise, it submits a request to the SCC, which consults its standards repository to make sure that no similar standard already exists for the same product, and if no other SDO is opposed, it may proceed. The [BNQ official](#) confirmed that before developing a standard, an SDO must also verify whether an equivalent standard for the same product already exists in Canada or elsewhere.

In some cases, an international standard is adapted to specific Canadian conditions, such as climate. A [Canadian Fuels Association representative](#) gave the following example:

Because Canada is such a large country, with such a varied climate, it's very specific. It's one of the coldest places to live in the world in the winter. Essentially the standard identifies those attributes that are specific to Canadian conditions, whether it is the fuel we use in our aviation, for example, the fuel that we need to heat our northern communities, to provide diesel in our coal mines, or to provide gasoline for our vehicles as they travel huge distances in climates that vary from day to day and week to week. That's why CGSB is good. It essentially helps in adapting the standards, which are probably 90% to 95% standardized between Canada and the U.S. But it's that 5% or 10% that's specific to the particular climatic conditions of Canada that CGSB helps us to address.

In order to develop a standard, an SDO must first establish a technical committee whose members represent the various stakeholders, such as experts, employers'

representatives, researchers and consumer groups. As stated by the [BNQ official](#) with respect to committee membership, there must be balanced representation of three parties: manufacturers, users, and general interest groups such as regulatory bodies and experts. A [PWGSC official](#) noted that members of the committee elect their chair. Her [colleague](#) added that committees are consensus-based, so while a standard can be developed in two to three meetings if everyone is in agreement, it could take two to three years when there is significant disagreement. Officials from [PWGSC](#) and the [BNQ](#) specified that committee members are volunteers.

As explained by the [SCC official](#), the draft standard must then be released for public scrutiny. Each public comment received must be reviewed by the chair of the committee and, if required, the draft standard must be amended before it is approved by the SCC in order to be designated a [National Standard of Canada](#).

According to the [BNQ official](#), the developer of a National Standard of Canada is required to assess the need for revisions at least every five years to ensure that the standard is still relevant, given how frequently technology changes. A [PWGSC official](#) said that the CGSB consults industry before changing a standard, since changes may have a significant impact on costs for companies.

Once a standard had been developed, conformity assessment bodies ensure that companies follow the standard. According to a [PWGSC official](#), there are hundreds of these bodies; and according to the [SCC official](#), these are accredited by the SCC.

Impact of Standardization

At the outset of this study, a [PWGSC official](#) explained to the Committee that ultimately the purpose of a standard is to “have an objective, performance-based statement of how a product should behave for a specific outcome.” He also noted that standards are useful for developing regulations, since regulations can then simply refer to the standard, rather than specifying what the product must be able to do. [He added](#) that standards also support government procurement “by defining requirements in a consistent and efficient manner for goods that government needs to buy.” In addition, they support federal departments “in protecting the health, safety, and welfare of workers and the public, in protecting our environment and in supporting the Canadian economy.”

[A PWGSC official](#) stated that it is the companies themselves looking for standards to be set in their field. Regardless of whether regulations make them mandatory, standards allow companies selling high-quality products and services to stand out.

Standards can also have the effect of promoting innovation. In fact, the [ULC Standards representative](#) defended the idea that standards should be utilized more often to support innovation and to attract the establishment of research facilities and factories here in Canada. In the case of the CGSB, its main client is the federal government. Their standards may often be developed to create regulations. However, these regulations may drive companies to innovate in order to comply with them. A [PWGSC official](#) affirmed that the CGSB supports innovation since most standards specify requirements in relation to the

performance of a product, meaning what a product is able to do, rather than the process, meaning how that performance is to be achieved. In his view, this drives companies to find the best way to achieve the objective in relation to the performance of a product.

The SCC commissioned a study on the impact of standardization in Canada in July 2007. One of the conclusions of the report, [Economic Value of Standardization](#), was that between 1981 and 2004, standardization accounted for 17% of the growth rate in labour productivity and 9% of the growth rate in Canada's real gross domestic product.

A [PWGSC official](#) added that standardization puts small businesses on a level playing field with larger ones, since all companies must comply with this standard if required by regulations. If there are no regulations, the standard can give small businesses an idea of what their products must do to be considered of high quality.

Harmonization of Standards

Standards and regulations are not always harmonized in Canada among provinces and territories or between Canada and other countries, which often results in higher costs for manufacturers. The [ULC Standards representative](#) also noted that in some instances, provincial or territorial regulations refer to earlier versions of standards. The CGSB is not responsible for determining which standards are to be included in provincial and territorial regulations. However, a [PWGSC official](#) reiterated that before developing a standard, an SDO must ensure that there is not already a Canadian or international standard for the same product.

The [ULC Standards representative](#) also referred to the [Agreement on Internal Trade](#), which includes provisions regarding standards and is managed by the [Internal Trade Secretariat](#). He said that this agreement could help better harmonize how standards are used in provincial and territorial regulations. The [BNQ official](#) was also in favour of harmonizing the use of standards in provincial and territorial regulations. The [SCC Provincial-Territorial Advisory Committee](#), which promotes cooperation and communications between the provinces, could also play a role in this.

With regard to standards harmonization, several witnesses suggested that the federal government, through either the Standards Council of Canada or another organization, should take the lead in harmonizing federal, provincial and territorial standards in order to promote the use of the same standards where appropriate. This simplification could help make Canadian companies more competitive.

North American and International Standards

With respect to North American standards, the [Canada-United States Regulatory Cooperation Council](#) Secretariat, under the Privy Council Office portfolio, is involved in improving consistency in both countries' regulations and in joint standards development. For example, according to [Canada-United States Regulatory Cooperation Council News February 2015](#), Environment Canada is working with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on the development and implementation of aligned standards on greenhouse gas emissions, which should lower compliance costs for companies.

Committee members believe that the Canada-United States Regulatory Cooperation Council Secretariat should make developing joint standards between both countries a priority, continue its work in this regard and expedite the joint standards development process.

There are also international standards, such as those developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The [SCC official](#) said that the three largest international SDOs, including the ISO, manage a total of 30,000 standards, whereas there are only 2,600 National Standards of Canada.

The [SCC official](#) told the Committee that his organization represents Canada at international conferences and with organizations such as the ISO. It also coordinates the participation of Canadian SDOs such as the CGSB in technical committees developing international standards. [He also said](#) that in 2014, of the 1,160 standards incorporated in federal regulations, 38% were domestic standards and 62% were North American or international standards.

CHAPTER THREE: SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CANADIAN GENERAL STANDARDS BOARD

The [CGSB](#) “is a federal government organization that offers client-centred, comprehensive standards development and conformity assessment services in support of the economic, regulatory, procurement, health, safety and environmental interests of our stakeholders—government, industry and consumers.” It also certifies laboratories and manages specialized staff certification programs.

The [ULC Standards representative](#) said that in most other countries, for example, Europe and Australia, there is only one SDO, a government body. This is not the case in the U.S. or Canada, where there are several private SDOs, in addition to the CGSB in Canada.

A [PWGSC official](#) told the Committee that since the CGSB is part of that department, it does not have a board. Table 1 presents figures on the CGSB:

**Table 1 – Data on the Canadian General Standards Board,
2009–2010 to 2013–2014**

| | Full-Time Equivalent Employees | Gross Expenditures | Revenues | Net Expenditures |
|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | Number | \$ | | |
| 2009-2010 | 48 | 4,684,197 | 3,047,950 | 1,636,247 |
| 2010-2011 | 42 | 4,430,964 | 3,252,311 | 1,178,653 |
| 2011-2012 | 32 | 4,003,895 | 2,612,795 | 1,391,100 |
| 2012-2013 | 30 | 3,274,354 | 2,107,883 | 1,166,471 |
| 2013-2014 | 29 | 3,161,239 | 1,584,516 | 1,576,723 |

Sources: Table prepared by the authors using data from Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC), [2012-2013](#) and [2013-2014](#) Departmental Performance Reports, and data obtained from PWGSC.

Although Table 1 presents the number of employees expressed as full-time equivalents at fiscal year-end, a [PWGSC official](#) told the Committee that the number of CGSB employees dropped from 46 in 2010 to 33 in 2015. This decrease was explained mostly by positions in auditing services being replaced by outside consultants, which reduced the organization’s expenditures. [She added](#) that these reductions were done entirely through attrition, meaning retirements or employees who took employment elsewhere and were not replaced.

According to a [PWGSC official](#), the CGSB’s main client is the federal government, and it develops standards and programs only when there is a clear public need. [His colleague](#) added that, the CGSB recovers about 80% to 90% of its costs through fees on the services it provides to clients. However, according to Table 1, between 2009–2010 and

2013–2014, this figure ranged from 50% to 73%. Part of the CGSB’s work is carried out to meet PWGSC requirements and so is never recovered.

In terms of developing standards, a [PWGSC official](#) said that the CGSB does not write the standards itself, but rather manages the standards development process by organizing roundtables, which were sometimes referred to as standards development committees.

The CGSB certification program was described by a [PWGSC official](#) as follows:

[It is an] independent verification process to ensure that the products and services meet specific requirements. Certification allows suppliers to demonstrate that their products and services have been tested and meet the quality and performance characteristics the standard requires, providing assurance to buyers that the products and services will perform as expected.

The CGSB partners with various departments on employee certification. As an example, a [PWGSC official](#) explained that the CGSB works with the Treasury Board Secretariat to certify federal employees involved in procurement and materiel management. Those who meet the conditions are certified as federal procurement or materiel management specialists. The CGSB also developed a program to ensure that the employees of private companies working with Fisheries and Oceans Canada are properly trained in relation to their work on monitoring the type and number of fish being caught. The CGSB evaluates these companies every year and conducts on-site audits every three years.

As mentioned earlier, the CGSB is also involved in developing standards on ISO standards development committees. A [PWGSC official](#) indicated that the CGSB also offers certification services for the ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 series of standards on a cost-recovery basis. According to the CGSB’s [website](#), it grants accreditation on ISO 9001 (quality management) and 14001 (environmental management), and on Occupational Health and Safety Advisory Services (OHSAS) 18001. The [PWGSC official](#) added that in the early 1990s, the ISO 9000 standard became very important for Canadian companies in order to secure contracts. He said that the private sector was not ready to provide ISO 9000 certification services, so that is why the CGSB provided them for years. He explained that, “[a]t CGSB, of course, our job is not to duplicate what is in the private sector. We do not compete with the private sector. So as that service has come to fruition, we have now refocused our energies on providing those services to public sector organizations.”

A new CGSB program, [GC Standards](#), was launched in 2014. According to a [PWGSC official](#), it is a faster, less costly process for developing not an official standard, but rather a specification guide for a particular government department, for example. This process is less expensive than developing an official standard since the usual process of striking a committee and holding public consultations can be dispensed with.

Information on the CGSB is available on PWGSC’s website. According to the [Micom Laboratories representative](#), the CGSB “does not have the right to advertise itself to the public or to users.” [He added](#) that greater awareness of what the CGSB does would

result in companies and governments using CGSB standards more often when writing procurement specifications.

RECOMMENDATION 1

The Committee recommends that the Canadian General Standards Board take all appropriate measures to ensure that all federal government departments and agencies are better informed of its services with respect to standards.

CHAPTER FOUR: INTERACTIONS WITH CLIENTS AND STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Based on the evidence heard, there are no significant problems with respect to the interactions between the CGSB and other Canadian SDOs. According to the [SCC official](#), there has never been a conflict as to who would develop a standard. In fact, according to a [PWGSC official](#), the CGSB develops standards at the request of a private sector or government client, not on its own initiative. Thus, it is the client who approaches whichever SDO has the most expertise in the relevant field. The [SCC official](#) said that clients now have a greater choice as to which organization will develop their standard, since four SDOs have been accredited by the SCC since 2012.

According to a [PWGSC official](#), since 2010, most CGSB contracts have been with government clients. He added that private sector clients sometimes approach the CGSB when having a private SDO develop a standard would be too expensive.

The CGSB clients heard by the Committee appeared to be satisfied with the services received, adding that the CGSB plays a valuable role. However, a [Canadian Fuels Association representative](#) stated that the CGSB might be able to operate as an outside agency or could cease to exist, since other organizations could take over. However, he stressed that he was unsure whether this would improve anything, and he reiterated his support for the work of the CGSB, which he says is done “in an effective and an efficient way with full transparency” and that it is a “consensus-driven organization.”

A [Micom Laboratories representative](#) pointed out that the membership of standard development committees was well balanced. A [Canadian Fuels Association representative](#) confirmed the quality and balance of CGSB standard development committees.

[He also said](#) that the government has a regulatory role to play, particularly in the areas of health, safety and transportation. That is why he believes it is important to have a government organization set standards. The importance of having an independent, not-for-profit body was also mentioned by a [Fisheries and Oceans Canada official](#).

CHAPTER FIVE: EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

Effectiveness can be defined as the achievement of objectives, while efficiency is the best way to achieve these objectives, for instance in terms of speed or costs.

In terms of effectiveness, the CGSB appears to be achieving most of its objectives. It develops standards and certifies products, laboratories and personnel. As mentioned in the previous chapter, the CGSB clients who appeared before the Committee said they were satisfied with the services provided.

However, the [SCC official](#) noted that at least half of the CGSB standards catalogue is outdated. Since standards must be reviewed every five years or less, ensuring that the standards are kept up to date is part of the CGSB's responsibilities. In this respect, the CGSB is not effective.

The Committee heard evidence that the CGSB's role has evolved over time, as has the standards industry. The [SCC official](#) stated that the "CGSB was a very useful organization 40 or 50 years ago when it was closely integrated with the procurement system of the Government of Canada. [...] Since then the value of the catalogue has diminished and there are up-to-date alternative standards out there that can be used and are being used by Canadian regulators and industry." [He added](#) that "anecdotal evidence shows that there may be instances where a CGSB standard would lead us to having multiple certifications with very old, outdated standards." In light of this testimony, the CGSB's role should be examined.

According to a [PWGSC official](#), in response to a 2009 CGSB evaluation report prepared by PWGSC, the CGSB developed a strategic plan, which resulted in it removing 700 standards and placing a focus on those standards that require the federal government's involvement.

A [PWGSC official](#) added that five years ago, 856 of the CGSB's standards had not been reviewed in over five years, but that as of 15 April 2015, this number was down to 162. She believes that it will take one to two years to clear the backlog in relation to the outdated standards.

In PWGSC's [2015-16 Report on Plans and Priorities](#), a new performance indicator was added: that the "[p]ercentage of standards reviewed on time (within a five-year cycle for National Standards of Canada)" reach the target of at least 75% by 31 March 2016. The Committee believes that the CGSB must comply quickly with SCC guidelines, which stipulate that all National Standards of Canada are to be reviewed at least every five years.

Moreover, the number of years since a standard was last reviewed is not the sole criterion for determining whether it is outdated. For example, a recent standard may become outdated if the related technology is developing very quickly. In contrast, a standard may remain current for a long time if little change has been made to the relevant

product. The [ULC Standards representative](#) discussed the use of a standard by industry or by regulatory bodies as being an appropriate consideration in determining whether a standard should be kept.

RECOMMENDATION 2

The Committee recommends that Public Works and Government Services Canada, in its *2016-17 Report on Plans and Priorities*, increase the target for the percentage of standards reviewed on time from 75% to 100% by 31 March 2017.

RECOMMENDATION 3

The Committee recommends that the Canadian General Standards Board continue to quickly review its standards, update those that warrant it, remove outdated or unused standards, and submit a progress report to the Committee by 31 March 2016.

Regarding the CGSB's efficiency, the most recent evaluation report by the SCC, prepared in June 2013 and updated in September 2013, flagged a major non-conformity, since the CGSB had not implemented corrective measures recommended in an earlier evaluation. Otherwise, the evaluation grid contained only criteria deemed adequate or omitted from the evaluation. CGSB employees were evaluated as being competent in their fields.

RECOMMENDATION 4

The Committee recommends that the Canadian General Standards Board comply more quickly with the recommendations in the Standards Council of Canada evaluation reports so as to improve its effectiveness and efficiency and that it submit a progress report to the Committee by 31 March 2016.

As mentioned earlier, the Committee heard evidence that Canadian businesses interested in exporting products or selling them locally may have to comply with two standards — one international and another domestic — which increases costs for businesses, especially small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs). The Committee learned that redundant standards may be especially costly to small — and medium — sized enterprises (SMEs). On this topic, the [SCC official](#) noted that the existence of multiple standards “makes Canadian SMEs less competitive.”

A [PWGSC official](#) said that “Canada participates in agreements to recognize other countries' standards and certification systems and likewise to ensure Canadian standards and product certifications are recognized and accepted elsewhere, without the need for costly retesting.”

Furthermore, several witnesses said that while few international standards needed to be adapted to Canadian conditions, adjustments are sometimes necessary. A [PWGSC official](#) gave the following example:

For example, the standards being developed for radon mitigation need to consider Arctic-type extreme temperature conditions, Canadian soil geology characterized by high uranium content, unique geological formations, and Canadian building and construction work practices.

A [Canadian Fuels Association representative](#) said that 10% to 15% of Canadian standards are different from U.S. or European standards:

... 85% to 90% of any given standard finds its basis in either a European or a U.S. standard, with much larger markets. On that 10% to 15% difference, there's a real effort to ensure that if we're going to have a slightly different standard, it's for legitimate reasons.

RECOMMENDATION 5

The Committee recommends that the Canadian General Standards Board look at whether it manages domestic standards for which there is already an international standard and no Canadian conditions warranting a domestic standard, in order to avoid duplication of standards and reduce certification costs for Canadian businesses interested in exporting their products.

Several witnesses, such as the [SCC official](#), said that the SDOs should focus their international activities on areas where Canada has greater expertise or competitive advantages. The [SCC](#) and [BNQ](#) officials said that this could allow them to compete with international standard-setting bodies or have greater influence within them, for example on technical committees developing international standards. Having greater influence on international standards based on Canadian technology and interests could benefit Canadian companies.

RECOMMENDATION 6

The Committee recommends that the Canadian General Standards Board focus its international efforts in areas where Canada has special expertise or a particularly skilled workforce in order to gain influence in these areas with respect to the development of international standards.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION

During its study of the CGSB's activities, the Committee heard evidence on broader issues related to standards development. Regarding the industry in general, one important issue would be to better harmonize the standards used in the regulations of the various provinces and territories in order to avoid making companies meet standards that differ from one province or territory to another, or different versions of the same standard. Companies looking to export sometimes have to meet international standards as well, prompting several witnesses to say that Canadian standards should be developed only for appropriate reasons when warranted by significant special conditions.

Specifically with respect to the CGSB, the main issue raised was the fact that many of its standards are not reviewed frequently enough. PWGSC officials said that the target to address the issue was in one or two years. The Committee believes that adjustments can be made to the standardization process, particularly with regard to standards harmonization, duplication and updating. This could allow Canadian companies to cut costs, innovate further and become more competitive.

LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION 1

The Committee recommends that the Canadian General Standards Board take all appropriate measures to ensure that all federal government departments and agencies are better informed of its services with respect to standards..... 9

RECOMMENDATION 2

The Committee recommends that Public Works and Government Services Canada, in its *2016-17 Report on Plans and Priorities*, increase the target for the percentage of standards reviewed on time from 75% to 100% by 31 March 2017. 14

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The Committee recommends that the Canadian General Standards Board continue to quickly review its standards, update those that warrant it, remove outdated or unused standards, and submit a progress report to the Committee by 31 March 2016. 14

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The Committee recommends that the Canadian General Standards Board look at whether it manages domestic standards for which there is already an international standard and no Canadian conditions warranting a domestic standard, in order to avoid duplication of standards and reduce certification costs for Canadian businesses interested in exporting their products. 15

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The Committee recommends that the Canadian General Standards Board focus its international efforts in areas where Canada has special expertise or a particularly skilled workforce in order to gain influence in these areas with respect to the development of international standards..... 15

APPENDIX A LIST OF WITNESSES

| Organizations and Individuals | Date | Meeting |
|---|------------|---------|
| <p>Department of Public Works and Government Services Desmond Gray, Acting Director General, Services and Specialized Acquisitions Management Sector Pablo Sobrino, Associate Assistant Deputy Minister, Acquisitions Branch</p> | 2014/05/29 | 28 |
| <p>Canadian Fuels Association Peter Boag, President and Chief Executive Officer Gilles Morel, Director, Fuels</p> | 2014/06/03 | 29 |
| <p>Department of Fisheries and Oceans Randy Jenkins, Director, Ecosystems and Fisheries Management</p> | | |
| <p>Department of Natural Resources Philippe Dauphin, Director General, CanmetMATERIALS, Minerals and Metals Sector</p> | | |
| <p>Micom Laboratories Inc. Michel Comtois, President</p> | | |
| <p>Bureau de normalisation du Québec Jean Rousseau, Senior Director</p> | 2015/05/05 | 47 |
| <p>Standards Council of Canada Véronique de Passillé, Director, Government Engagement Michel Girard, Vice President, Strategy</p> | | |
| <p>ULC Standards and Underwriters Laboratories of Canada Graham Rae Dulmage, Director, Standards Department, Government Relations Office and External Affairs</p> | | |
| <p>Canadian General Standards Board Desmond Gray, Director General, Acquisitions Branch, PWGSC Begonia Lojk, Director, Acquisitions Branch, PWGSC</p> | 2015/05/07 | 48 |

APPENDIX B LIST OF BRIEFS

Organizations and Individuals

Standards Council of Canada

REQUEST FOR GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

Pursuant to Standing Order 109, the Committee requests that the government table a comprehensive response to this Report.

A copy of the relevant *Minutes of Proceedings* ([Meetings Nos. 28, 29, 45, 47, 48, 51 and 52](#)) is tabled.

Respectfully submitted,

Pat Martin

Chair

