

2. On a per capita basis, how does Canada's energy research related expenditures compare with other member countries of the OECD?

Hon. Marc Lalonde (Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources): In so far as the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources is concerned:

1 and 2. See lists below. Table I shows the governments' expenditures on energy research for four years and table II shows the per capita comparison to other member countries of the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) for government and industrial energy research.

Table I
Canadian \$ (Millions)

Research Area	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Conservation	6.7	4.0	11.6	4.8	20.5	4.5	20.5	5.2
Oil & gas	6.3	21.8	6.4	34.9	4.0	38.9	3.9	40.1
Coal	5.9	7.7	8.4	10.1	9.9	6.1	10.2	10.2
Nuclear	100.8	3.7	103.9	5.4	107.6	3.8	107.6	5.0
Renewables	6.3	3.8	13.4	9.4	40.3	9.7	40.3	10.1
Transportation & transmission	4.6	28.1	13.5	34.5	7.6	20.7	7.6	40.2
Other	.1	.2	—	1.0	—	—	1.1	.8
Totals	130.7	69.3	157.2	100.1	189.9	83.7	191.2	111.6

Table II
1979 data
U.S. \$ (Millions)

	Population	Govt. R&D (U.S. \$)	Per Capita (U.S. \$)	Rank	Industry R&D (U.S. \$)	Per Capita (U.S. \$)	Rank
Australia	14.434	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Austria	7.506	31.9	4.25	12	—	—	—
Belgium	9.860	97.7	9.90	4	—	—	—
Canada	23.691	233.6	9.86	5	236.9	6.00	4
Denmark	5.120	31.0	6.05	11	—	—	—
Germany	61.337	1,048.0	17.09	2	329.0	5.36	6
Greece	9.444	4.1	.43	17	—	—	—
Ireland	3.256	4.7	1.44	16	—	—	—
Italy	56.888	213.2	3.75	13	124.4	2.19	9
Japan	115.880	919.3	7.93	8	512.7	4.42	7
Netherlands	14.030	111.7	7.89	9	108.6	7.74	3
New Zealand	3.160	8.5	2.69	14	2.4	.76	10
Norway	4.074	39.5	9.70	6	46.1	11.32	2
Spain	37.554	79.3	2.11	15	16.9	.45	11
Sweden	8.296	108.5	13.08	3	—	—	—
Switzerland	6.318	52.6	8.33	7	192.4	30.45	1
U.K.	55.783	389.2	6.98	10	267.0	4.43	7
U.S.	220.415	3,783.4	17.16	1	1,309.1	5.94	5

[English]

Mr. Collenette: I ask that the remaining questions be allowed to stand.

Madam Speaker: The questions enumerated by the parliamentary secretary have been answered. Shall the remaining questions be allowed to stand?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

The Constitution

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

[English]

THE CONSTITUTION

ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

The House resumed consideration from Wednesday, October 15, 1980, of the motion of the Minister of Justice and Minister of State for Social Development (Mr. Chrétien):

That a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and of the House of Commons be appointed to consider and report upon the document entitled "Proposed Resolution for a Joint Address to Her Majesty the Queen respecting the Constitution of Canada" published by the government on October 2, 1980, and to recommend in their report whether or not such an Address, with such amendments as the committee considers necessary, should be presented by both Houses of Parliament to Her Majesty the Queen;

That 15 members of the House of Commons to be designated no later than three sitting days after the adoption of this motion be members on the part of this House of the Special Joint Committee;

That the committee have power to appoint from among its members such subcommittees as may be deemed advisable and necessary and to delegate to such subcommittees all or any of their powers except the power to report directly to the House;

That the committee have power to sit during sittings and adjournments of the House of Commons;

That the committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, and to examine witnesses and to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the committee;

That the committee submit their report not later than December 9, 1980;

That the quorum of the committee be 12 members, whenever a vote, resolution or other decision is taken, so long as both Houses are represented and that the joint chairmen be authorized to hold meetings, to receive evidence and authorize the printing thereof, when six members are present so long as both Houses are represented; and

That a message be sent to the Senate requesting that House to unite with this House for the above purpose, and to select, if the Senate deems it to be advisable, members to act on the proposed Special Joint Committee.

Hon. John Roberts (Minister of State for Science and Technology and Minister of the Environment): Madam Speaker, I welcome the opportunity to take part in this debate which is, as many members of the House have recognized, an important and historic debate and one which has been of very high quality. I have not been able to be here for all the comments of members of the House, but I have followed closely their remarks as reported in *Hansard*. It is clear that members on all sides of the House participating in the debate have raised questions of serious and thorough interest.

Also I am rather glad to have had the opportunity today to listen to the crossfire before we reached this stage. I was somewhat surprised by the puzzlement, concern, or almost astonishment which has just been expressed by some members opposite about the course we have proposed to deal with this resolution because clearly it has been known to them for some time. I should like to refer to the remarks of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Clark), as reported at page 3290 of *Hansard* of October 6, which read as follows:

The significant debate will come when the resolution itself is brought directly before the House some time after the committee has made its report. Only when that resolution is presented will we know if the government has taken any account—