

*Private Members' Business*

**The Acting Speaker (Mrs. Champagne):** Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt the motion?

**Some hon. members:** Agreed.

**Some hon. members:** On division.

Motion agreed to.

**The Acting Speaker (Mrs. Champagne):** When shall the bill be read a third time? By leave, now?

**Some hon. members:** Agreed.

[*Translation*]

**Hon. Benoît Bouchard (for Mr. Mazankowski)** moved that the bill be now read the third time and passed.

**The Acting Speaker (Mrs. Champagne):** Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt the motion?

**Some hon. members:** Agreed.

**Some hon. members:** On division.

Motion agreed to, Bill read the third time and passed.

**The Acting Speaker (Mrs. Champagne):** It being 5.45 p.m., the House will now proceed to the consideration of Private Members' Business as listed on today's Order Paper.

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## PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS — MOTIONS

[*English*]

### MINING

#### MINERAL MARKETING AGENCY

**Mr. Cid Samson (Timmins—Chapleau)** moved:

That, in the opinion of this House, the government should consider the advisability of developing, in consultation with provincial and local governments, with industry and with labour unions, a co-operative mineral-marketing agency to further promote Canadian refined minerals in the world marketplace.

He said: Madam Speaker, I welcome the opportunity to speak to my colleagues on a motion that asks the government to consider the advisability of developing, in consultation with provincial and local governments, with industry and with labour unions, a co-operative mineral-marketing agency to further promote Canadian refined minerals in the world marketplace.

Before I speak on the specific concept presented in this motion I would like to remind the House of the importance of the mineral industry in Canada. Canada's minerals and metals industry accounts for about 3 per cent of our gross domestic product and almost 20 per cent of total merchandise exports. The industry provides a livelihood, directly or indirectly, for hundreds of thousands of Canadians from Newfoundland to British Columbia. Some 120 communities in Canada depend largely on mining or mineral processing for their livelihood.

In 1988 the mineral industry continued to be one of the two most important primary industries supporting the Ontario economy. Approximately \$50 million was spent on exploration in the Yukon and far northern British Columbia in 1988.

In British Columbia there were increases in the value of mineral production in 1988 because of new gold mines and increased prices for zinc, copper and coal. In Manitoba the exploration expenditure levels were maintained at 1987 levels at an estimated \$50 million.

I would like to take a moment and remind the minister responsible for mines that the mineral development agreements that allowed for the completion of many worth-while projects are coming to an end in most of the provinces.

It is hoped that this government will look at little further than the immediate future and consider the possibility of renewing these agreements. These federal-provincial mineral development agreements are sub-agreements to the more general economic and regional development agreements.

In British Columbia alone the projects under the MDA represented a substantial part of all the scientific and geotechnical information made available to the mining industry and other interested users. They have had significant positive impact on the focus of exploration programs, the discovery of new mineral prospects and the development of cost effective and environmentally sound access routes to remote mine sites. As well, the program helped identify new markets for this province's underdeveloped industrial mineral sector.

My motion speaks of creating a co-operative mode of operation to help the sale of Canadian refined minerals. Let us look at what happens in other fields when the sale