

Ltd., Eldorado Nuclear Ltd., Atomic Energy Control Board, and Uranium Canada Ltd. The Energy Supplies Allocation Board (ESAB) was established in 1974, but the legislation carried a 1976 sunset clause. In view of the deteriorating international oil situation in the late 1970s, new legislation was introduced and approved by Parliament in 1979 to establish the present ESAB, with the Chairman reporting to the Minister. In 1978, the energy policy analytical capability and the energy commodity functions were further strengthened to reflect the government's continuing commitment to demand reduction and supply enhancement.

The second OPEC oil price shock reinforced the Government's concern with Canada's energy situation. It responded in 1980 with the National Energy Program, which further extended the responsibilities of the Department. The Petroleum Monitoring Agency (PMA) was established reporting directly to the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources. In 1981, the Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA) was formed by a consolidation of EMR's Resource Management Branch with the equivalent branch in the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The Petroleum Incentives Administration (PIA) was established in June 1982 to administer the new Petroleum Incentives Program and the related Canadian Ownership and Control Determination Program.

The organization of the Energy Program as it stands today is illustrated in the attached chart.

FIVE APPROACHES TO THE ENERGY PROBLEM

As the Energy Program has evolved, we have developed five broad approaches to the energy problem.

1. Demand Restraint and Oil Substitution
2. Supply Development
3. Managing the Canada Lands
4. Pricing
5. Information

These approaches were initially articulated in the 1976 Energy Strategy for Canada: Policies for Self Reliance.

Some of our earliest efforts in the Department have focussed on demand restraint or energy conservation. Canadians are high energy users, for many good reasons: climate, geography and our industrial structure to name but a few. But even a decade ago it was apparent that Canadians used too much energy, and certainly more than made economic sense in the context of high world oil prices. A broad range of programs has now been established to encourage Canadians to use energy wisely. Included are insulation grants, automobile fuel economy standards, support for renewable energy (such as solar