

and use in an emergency. This includes the development and implementation, during a crisis, of programs involving the mandatory allocation and rationing of oil supplies to ensure their equitable distribution. This activity involves planning for the establishment of a National Emergency Agency for Energy, and ongoing liaison with international agencies such as NATO and IEA.

ESAB staff are drawn from the Petroleum Sector, but the ESAB Chairman, H.F. Stevenson, reports directly to the Minister.

The Petroleum Monitoring Agency (PMA), established under the Energy Monitoring Act, monitors and reports on the financial performance of the oil and gas industry. The Agency publishes semi-annual surveys based upon data from more than 100 petroleum companies in Canada. These companies account for more than 95 per cent of the industry's revenue. The surveys are available to the public and private sectors, and provide information on profitability, cash flow, sources of funds, capital expenditures, dividend payments, ownership and control, revenue sharing, research and development, and the international flow of funds.

Ralph Gillen, Chairman of the PMA, reports to the Minister. For administrative purposes, the PMA staff is drawn from the Energy Policy Analysis Sector. I understand that the PMA is to appear before this Committee on May 29 to give a detailed description of its activities.

That, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, concludes my overview of the organization and functions of the Energy Program of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. I would be happy to respond to any questions that the Committee may have.

Note: The organization chart enclosed in the brief could not be reproduced.