

93. National economic policies should take more account of regional objectives through coordinating mechanisms between governments and through considerable administrative decentralization in the operation of the Federal Government and its agencies.
94. Provincial and municipal governments should also take more account of national economic objectives.

*Chapter 32—Trade and Commerce*

95. Parliament should have exclusive jurisdiction over international and interprovincial trade and commerce, including the instrumentalities of such trade and commerce. Intraprovincial trade and commerce should remain under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures.

*Chapter 33—Income Controls*

96. In cases of national emergency, as defined by the Parliament of Canada, the Provinces should delegate to the Federal Parliament all additional powers necessary to control prices, wages and other forms of income, including rent, dividends and profits, to implement its prime responsibility for full employment and balanced economic growth.

*Chapter 34—Securities and Financial Institutions*

97. The matter of securities regulation, which has hitherto been under provincial jurisdiction, should become a concurrent jurisdiction with paramountcy in the Federal Parliament.
98. Where financial institutions (trust companies, insurance companies, finance companies, credit unions, caisses populaires) do business in more than one province, they should have to meet national standards as defined by the Federal Parliament; where they confine their activities to a single province, the Province should retain exclusive jurisdiction.

*Chapter 35—Competition*

99. The Federal Parliament ought to have a concurrent power with the Provincial Legislatures over competition in order that the regulation of unfair competition in all its aspects be subject to the national interest. In the event of conflicting legislation, the federal legislation should be paramount.

*Chapter 36—Air and Water Pollution*

100. Control over the pollution of air and water should be a matter of concurrent jurisdiction between the Provincial Legislatures and the Federal Parliament, and, as in section 95 of the British North America Act, the powers of the Federal Parliament should be paramount.
101. The concurrency of jurisdiction over the air and water pollution would necessitate both Federal-Provincial and Province-to-Province planning and coordination of programs.
102. We endorse the work of the Resources Ministers Council as a means of continuing consultation on matters of renewable resources.

*Chapter 37—Foreign Ownership and Canadian Independence*

103. The power of the Federal Parliament with respect to aliens should be clarified to ensure that Parliament has paramount power to deal with problems of foreign ownership.
104. The Federal Parliament should have the clear power to nationalize industry and expropriate land threatened by foreign takeovers or control contrary to the national interest.
105. The Federal Parliament should have jurisdiction over citizenship, and that power should include the power to promote national unity and a national spirit and to create institutions for these purposes.