

Energy

technology in this area, through federal subsidies and a very generous tax system.

I recently signed a new agreement with Saskatchewan and Manitoba as well as with the Yukon and the Northwest Territories concerning energy conservation and alternate forms of energy. These are some of the measures we have taken. It is our intention not only to encourage Canadians to substitute other forms of energy for oil consumption but also to encourage them, by all means available, to conserve energy even more.

For example we have allocated more than \$200 million this year to the EnerSave Program, to encourage Canadians to insulate their homes much more efficiently than we have done in the past. We already signed some contracts to promote better insulation in federal buildings throughout Canada. We have launched a public education campaign whose significance the Progressive Conservatives are deriding, but that is most important to reach that objective. If I had a parallel to make, it would be with the policy followed by the Canadian government around 1974 or 1975, the new perspective on the health of Canadians, a policy that succeeded not only in Canada but also in other countries, a policy that has been internationally recognized as a breakthrough in government health policy. What we intend to do in the energy sector is something similar. What does this mean? It means relying on citizens, recognizing that citizens themselves, when given a sense of direction by government policy, can change their lifestyles and readily co-operate to reach clear and well-defined objectives that are both in their own interest and the interest of the country as a whole. That basic direction is the one this government intends to follow, even if it does not please the opposition, by calling upon each Canadian citizen to do his share to ensure that Canada will become truly and completely self-reliant in energy matters over this decade.

[English]

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, whether it is the question of increasing energy security through increasing supply, better conservation, or substitution of other forms of energy, all three approaches are fundamental to an energy policy for this country. These are the basis for our approach to the question on oil and gas. In a few weeks the federal government will release a national energy program which will supplement all the steps that we have already taken in the last few months and that the Liberal governments have taken since 1974.

What we will not do is follow the actions of the previous Conservative government which established a budget with all kinds of oil and gas increases, but without any program to ensure energy security for Canadians. What we will do is implement our objectives and commitments to the Canadian public concerning security, fairness, and an opportunity to participate.

Mr. Waddell: What about price?

Mr. Lalonde: With regard to energy security, we will stop Canadian dependence on imported oil well within this decade.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Lalonde: With regard to fairness, first of all we will put a price on oil in Canada which will be related to Canadian cost of production and which will not depend on the gyrations of the international cartel, OPEC.

● (1640)

Mr. Crosby: Why don't you call it a "made-in-Canada" price?

Mr. Lalonde: Yes, it will be a "made-in-Canada" price based on the Canadian cost of production.

An hon. Member: Is that the same one you talked about a year ago?

Mr. Lalonde: In fairness, we will also introduce a better and more fair division of revenues between the federal government and the governments of the oil producing provinces.

My colleague, the hon. member for Vancouver-Kingsway (Mr. Waddell), has referred to the present division of 45 per cent to the producing provinces, 45 per cent to the industry, and 10 per cent to the federal government. I should like to put on record what the situation is in other federal states where the resources are owned by the component states or provinces. In Texas, for instance, a federal state just south of here, the situation—

An hon. Member: Oh, oh!

Mr. Lalonde: I hear a Tory is worried over there; he does not like the fact. In Texas the revenue shares are approximately 48 per cent to the producer, 17 per cent to the state government, and 35 per cent to the federal government. That is in the United States, which our friends are so happy to talk about.

An hon. Member: What about Alaska?

Mr. Lalonde: If you look at Alaska you will find that the situation is very similar. I invite you to look at it and find what is happening there.

In Australia, where the situation is very much like that in Canada, what do we see?

An hon. Member: That they have an elected senate.

Mr. Lalonde: The share is 37 per cent to the producer, 15 per cent to the state government, and 48 per cent to the federal government. Australia is a federal state where—

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, please. The hon. member for Athabasca (Mr. Shields) on a point of order.

Mr. Shields: Mr. Speaker, would the minister entertain a question at this time or at end of his speech?