

Order Paper Questions

present Criminal Code provisions which, when enacted, did not envisage our present technology.

The purpose of this bill is to amend the Criminal Code so that the integral elements such as magnetic tapes, programs and date are included in the offences against property.

The penalty for an indictable offence is imprisonment for ten years. This amendment is badly needed today in view of the universal use now being made of data systems and the personal and confidential information contained on same.

Motion agreed to, bill read the first time and ordered to be printed.

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[Translation]

QUESTIONS ON THE ORDER PAPER

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk.)

Mr. D. M. Collett (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council): Madam Speaker, the following questions will be answered today: Nos. 984, 1,437, 1,652, 1,674, 1,675, 1,758, 1,860, 1,944 and 2,005.

I ask, Madam Speaker, that the remaining questions be allowed to stand.

[Text]

IMPORT STATISTICS

Question No. 984—**Mr. MacKay:**

Did the Import Analysis Division of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce undertake a detailed analysis of the import statistics published by Statistics Canada and, if so, did they find "enormous and unpredictable errors" as well as "significant variations in reliability of data, even when aggregated at the industry, or subsector level" and, if so, are such "errors" and "variations" likely to impede the division's ability to carry out its objective of encouraging import substitution by Canadian manufacturers?

Hon. Herb Gray (Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce): In so far as the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce is concerned: the Import Analysis Division of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce carried out a small detailed analysis of the import statistics published by Statistics Canada and concluded that errors and variations occurred. Such errors and variations were substantial and occurred in a generally unpredictable pattern, leading to extremely unreliable and often misleading statistics. The consequence of error is particularly great at the company level where such data may be used to estimate market volumes and value at the product level. Furthermore, such errors and variations impede the ability of the Import Analysis Division by, in some cases, making it impossible to collect accurate product level market information and by, nearly always, substantially reducing the productivity of the division in its effort to disaggregate data for market analysis purposes.

The Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, has been authorized by Treasury Board to hire additional resources to implement a program of corrective action at ports

of entry. In addition, Statistics Canada and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce are developing additional measures in connection with the Customs and Excise initiative.

RCMP—CONTRACTS FOR SERVICES

Question No. 1,437—**Mr. Crosby:**

1. What is the projected cost per man that will be used to negotiate contracts with the provinces that utilize the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police when current contracts expire in 1981?

2. What is the projected percentage increase in the cost to the provinces when new Royal Canadian Mounted Police contracts are established in 1981 and what items will be increased other than the cost per man?

Hon. Bob Kaplan (Solicitor General): 1. The RCMP agreements are not based on a "cost per man" calculation. The full costs of the program are detailed (e.g. salaries, transportation, clerical assistance) in order to provide a comprehensive report to the contracting parties. The provinces are then billed for a proportion of that cost base. The federal government has proposed that, under a new agreement, the provincial and municipal governments should pay 75 per cent and 90 per cent respectively of the total cost of providing police services in their jurisdictions.

2. On average, the provincial share of the contract policing program will increase about 50 per cent. In addition to the increased share of the cost base, the cost base itself is to be modified slightly by the addition to it of certain administrative, rental, pension and interest expenses arising from the program. Cost recoveries are also intended to become more current.

GRANTS TO UNIVERSITY OF QUEBEC, CHICOUTIMI

Question No. 1,652—**Mr. Dionne (Chicoutimi):**

Did the government grant (a) research funds or subsidies (b) direct or indirect grants or other types of subsidies to the University of Quebec in Chicoutimi and, if so (i) in what amount, by year (ii) through which department or agency?

Mr. D. M. Collett (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council):

(a) and (b) Research Grants

(i) 1975-76—\$ 7,000
1976-77—\$ 9,000
1977-78—\$ 9,000
1978-79—\$10,000
1979-80—\$14,000
1980-81—\$10,000

(ii) Energy, Mines and Resources

(a) and (b) Direct Grants

(i) 1975-76—none
1976-77—none
1977-78—none
1978-79—none
1979-80—\$ 5,000
1980-81—\$10,000

(ii) Environment Canada

(a) and (b) Grants and scholarships from NRC and NSERC to researchers and graduate students at the University of Quebec in Chicoutimi.