

Mr. Speaker, with regard to foreign ownership, I would say that at the end of 1970, out of \$31.4 billion which represented the assets of the energy industry in Canada, \$11 billion, that is 35.1 per cent, were in the hands of foreigners, and 9.8 per cent of those \$11 billion were concentrated in the oil industry.

Mr. Speaker, the Canadian people do not own their natural resources. In view of present-day technology and our many universities, there is no reason why we should be so far behind, why we should own so little of our natural resources, and especially no reason why we cannot develop them.

It is all very well to restrict the powers of foreign companies, to impose conditions of all sorts, and to ask that Canadians buy 51 per cent of the company shares. But that poses a problem, Mr. Speaker, because Canadians cannot afford them. Only the large companies listed on the stock exchange can afford to buy them and do something. And to be listed on the stock exchange is another story: first of all, one has to be rich.

A great number of Canadians cannot enter the stock market and through this means develop our natural resources or develop some industries and finish some products in Canada.

In the oil industry, exploration, production, refining and distribution are controlled by foreign-owned companies which control 91 per cent of the assets and over 95 per cent of the sales. About four fifths of the assets controlled by non-residents belong to Americans. The Americans are not to blame if they own industries in Canada, but our governments or government should be blamed since they failed to make the necessary tools available to Canadians, they failed to make the required funds available to Canadians so that they may become owners or stockholders in those big companies.

We have failed to earmark the funds required for the development of our resources, while the Americans have been doing it for a long time. They are issuing credits on our resources, they are cashing in on our resources and are using them to issue credits, and with those credits, they develop natural resources at home or abroad. Canadians did not keep their eyes open. This is our mistake and the minister could not care less. It is all very well to say to the Canadian people: Become owners, buy shares and own 51 per cent of companies' stocks, when most of them are too poor to buy them. Canadians are too poor, industrialists are overtaxed by the federal, provincial, and municipal governments and overburdened with school taxes, municipal taxes, all kind of taxes, and exceedingly high interest rates. No profits are left to industries. They cannot develop. If we want to develop this country, we should make some improvements.

Foreign control over the coal industry, which presently amounts to approximately 73 per cent, reflects recent developments in the extraction of metallurgical coal in Western Canada for export markets. The uranium industry is partly State-owned and partly privately-owned 20 per cent of the assets being under foreign control. So, that is one industry belonging to Canadians, but it is state-owned and not privately-owned.

Competition Bill

The most important source of investment in the oil industry is self-financing which, incidentally, constitutes an even larger share of the investment of foreign-controlled industrial corporations than that of the Canadian-controlled corporations.

Between 1961 and 1970, 66 per cent of investments have been made that way, whereas 35 per cent of external investments from Canadian sources, that is 23 per cent of all capital invested in Canada, were from foreign sources.

Most regions where new supplies of oil and gas are expected to be found have already been allocated to exploration companies by way of permits. Canadian-controlled corporations hold only some 15 per cent of permits and leases delivered to provinces the federal government.

Why, Mr. Speaker, Canadians do not invest anymore in these developments? It is one of the most predominant factors where there is a guaranteed market for years to come, and where considerable profits are to be realized. However, Canadians are unable to invest because they are too poor and because financial institutions do not lend to Canadians.

Canadian financial institutions want foreign capital. They promote the exportation of foreign capital and with \$1 of this capital, \$14 in capital is created.

Mr. Speaker, this is why large financial institutions recommend foreign capital exports. The market control achieved by many foreign companies makes it difficult for less important and newly created corporations to establish themselves.

Because of their vertical integration, the larger oil corporations have a flexibility with which the less integrated Canadian firms can hardly compete; they have also access to financial resources, thereby satisfying their considerable need for capital.

The national oil policy which divides Canada in two marketing zones has been detrimental to the competitive ability of the non-integrated independent firms.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is obvious from these reports that Canadians can hardly become holders of securities in view of the nonexistence of the profit margin, for the government went so far as imposing a capital gains tax, thereby depriving a number of corporations of the benefits they could make by investing. Whoever wants to invest, Mr. Speaker, must kneel before the higher financial institutions and borrow capital at rates as high as 10, 12, 13 or 15 per cent. The financiers are then those who are making profits. Industrialists and the people who work 24 hours a day do not make money; actually, it is those people who do not work who make money. Those who do nothing and use their pens to give credit are those who, because of their prerogatives, exercise their rights to take over the assets of the citizens and transfer them to their own accounts.

That, Mr. Speaker, is what we have. This is why our society has large financial institutions which have no deficits. Mr. Speaker, the assets of the banks were over \$15 billion this year, and I think that another \$15 billion were invested elsewhere, that is into some type of reserves which are not disclosed for income tax purposes.

Several billion dollars are thus invested in these reserves while other companies are not entitled to build up