

21. That the government cooperate with the provinces to ensure GST input tax credits are treated as a price adjustment for PST purposes.
22. That businesses be allowed to claim a standard percentage on GST tax included (invoiced and non-invoiced) purchases as a GST credit when information as to actual amounts may be inadequate and the risk of revenue loss from error is not significant. The input credit could simply be calculated by applying an appropriate reciprocal factor. Satisfactory documentary evidence should be maintained by the registrant.
23. That on transactions where both parties are registrants and goods, other than inventory and commercial properties exceeding \$1 million, are supplied, GST be collected by the vendor and the input tax claimed by the purchaser on a notional basis only. That is, GST should be deemed collected and the corresponding input tax credit deemed claimed where the vendor and purchaser complete and file a prescribed form, containing details of the transaction, and Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise approves the notational collection and claim. Submission of satisfactory evidence that the proposed use will entitle the purchaser to a full input tax credit should be required, and the procedure should be allowed only in respect of purchases of goods (other than inventory) greater than \$100,000, where a registered vendor has annual taxable sales greater than \$500,000, and of purchases greater than \$30,000, where a business has annual taxable sales less than or equal to \$500,000.
24. That certain related groups be allowed to elect to be treated as a single entity for GST filing purposes only. The related group given the option of group registration would be a related group as defined in Section 251 of the Income Tax Act, except that control would be deemed to mean 100% ownership. A member company could be designated as being responsible for accounting for the GST for the entire group. Although individual member companies would thereby be relieved of responsibilities to file returns, they would still be required to issue tax invoices and keep records. Also, although only one registration number could be given the group of companies, for control purposes individual member companies could be required to register as part of the group.

Chapter 3: Defining the Tax Base

25. That tax by the nature of the establishment be adopted by the Government for incorporating restaurant meals and take out prepared food into the tax base.
26. That, the Government review the list of zero-rated medical devices in consultation with representatives of the disabled on a regular basis.
27. That, health care service provided by psychologists who are registered under the Canadian Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology be exempt under the