

## Order Paper Questions

[Text]

## UIC—CASES HEARD BY ARBITRATION BOARD

Question No. 2,099—**Mr. Laprise:**

For the fiscal year 1973-74, how many cases were heard by the UIC arbitration boards and how many were decided in favour of the beneficiary for the (a) Montreal area (b) Province of Quebec?

**Hon. Robert K. Andras (Minister of Manpower and Immigration):** Insofar as the Unemployment Insurance Commission is concerned: For the fiscal year 1973-74, 56 cases were heard by the Umpire of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in the Province of Quebec. (a) 7 were decided in favour of the claimant in the Montreal area; (b) 23 were decided in favour of the claimant in the province of Quebec.

## UIC—MEDICAL CERTIFICATES

Question No. 2,160—**Mr. Gauthier (Roberval):**

1. What must be the average duration of an applicant's medical certificate to be entitled to the maximum sick pay benefits under UIC?

2. Is the medical certificate to be obtained by the applicant or the Commission?

3. What fees do independent doctors receive for such service?

4. Are independent doctors paid by the Commission and, if so (a) how are they chosen (b) by whom?

**Hon. Robert K. Andras (Minister of Manpower and Immigration):** 1. Seventeen weeks.

2. By the applicant.

3. The customary fee is that which prevails in the particular province.

4. Yes. (a) and (b) They are recruited by the district offices of the commission subject to acceptance by the senior medical advisor of the commission.

## UIC—MATERNITY BENEFITS

Question No. 2,180—**Mr. Herbert:**

1. Are maternity benefits under unemployment insurance payable for a maximum eight weeks before the expected week of confinement?

2. Must a woman file ten weeks prior to the expected date of confinement in order that the mandatory waiting period be served before the specific maternity schedule commences?

3. For a woman living in Ontario earning \$185 per week, submitting an individual tax return with standard deductions and entitled to maximum maternity benefits, what is her net after tax gain per week should she voluntarily choose to continue working during the eight week pre-confinement benefit period rather than draw unemployment insurance benefits?

**Hon. Robert K. Andras (Minister of Manpower and Immigration):** 1. Maternity benefits per se are payable from the eighth week prior to the expected week of confinement so long as the waiting period has been served and the claimant is entitled. However, where an incapacity originating from complications of a pregnancy is supported by a medical certificate and occurs prior to this eight week period, the claimant may qualify for sickness benefits up until that eight prior week, at which time, maternity benefits prevail. In any case the maximum payment for maternity or sickness benefit or a combination of the two is 15 weeks.

[Mr. Reid.]

2. The waiting period cannot be served until a claim for benefit is established, and benefits are paid only after the waiting period has been served. A woman who files a claim in the tenth week prior to the expected week of confinement may serve the waiting period prior to the commencement of the specific maternity schedule.

3. The working woman would receive \$185 less \$31 income tax for a net of \$154. The claimant would receive \$123 less \$16 income tax for a net of \$107. The difference between the two is \$47. (This information was obtained from DNRT—Source Deduction).

## ELECTRICITY EXPORTS TO NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

Question No. 2,445—**Mr. Herbert:**

1. Has the Department of External Affairs received any representations from United States concerning the projected Hydro-Quebec high tension power lines which are to carry exported electricity to northeastern United States?

2. Is the location and size of the line subject to formal agreement between the two countries?

**Hon. Allan J. MacEachen (Secretary of State for External Affairs):** 1. The department has not received representations from the United States on this subject.

2. The location and size of a line for the export of electricity would not normally be the subject of a formal agreement between Canada and the United States. These matters are, however, subject to the authority of regulatory bodies in both countries.

## USE OF AIRCRAFT TYPE GAS TURBINE ENGINE FOR NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION

Question No. 2,452—**Mr. Brisco:**

Are aircraft type engines currently being used by the government or private industry for pumping natural gas in pipelines and (a) if not, is it proposed that aircraft type jet engines be used for such purpose (b) if so, what is the fuel consumption rate per (i) hour (ii) day (iii) week (iv) month of each such engine?

**Mr. Maurice Foster (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources):** The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources reports as follows: Yes, the aircraft type gas turbine engine has been developed for industrial service. It is currently being used for natural gas transmission in the pipeline industry. (a) Not applicable. (b) The gas turbine engine fuel consumption will depend on several factors, such as the size of the unit, station location, altitude, calorific value of the fuel, operating efficiency, ambient temperature, volume of gas transmitted, etc. However, a typical 30,000 H.P. large aircraft type gas turbine unit will consume natural gas at the rate of about (i) 250,000 cubic feet per hour; (ii) 6,000,000 cubic feet per day; (iii) 45,600,000 cubic feet per week; (iv) 182,400,000 cubic feet per month.