

### Order Paper Questions

scheduled during the summer instead of continuing through January to March.

3. It is difficult to measure the quality of each individual program in a way that would establish realistically how many are similar in calibre.

#### NATIONAL DEFENCE—COST OF CHUTE-DES-PASSES DAM AND SHIPSHAW CENTRAL POWER STATION

##### Question No. 3,038—Mr. Gauthier (Roberval):

Will the Minister of National Defence advise the cost to the government of (a) the Chute-des-Passes dam in Lake St. John West (b) the Shipshaw central power station during the late forties?

**Hon. Jean-Pierre Goyer (Minister of Supply and Services):** (a) No information available. (b) Reference to the Shipshaw Power Station is contained in the "History of the Department of Munitions and Supply", by J. de N. Kennedy published by the King's Printer in 1950. The following appears at page 102: "With the imminence of war, the United Kingdom became interested in obtaining additional facilities for the production of primary aluminum and the commonly used mill forms and, with the financial assistance of that country, Aluminum Co. of Canada, Limited constructed a very large and up-to-date plant in Kingston, Ontario. Before World War II, Aluminum Co. of Canada, Limited had laid a base for almost unlimited extension of their reduction facilities of Arvida, in northern Quebec, and in order to produce the enormous quantities of primary aluminum which the expanding munitions programme of the Allies required, the Shipshaw Power Project was constructed. The project produced an additional 833,000 horse-power and cost approximately \$70,000,000; it was financed by the Company itself and the profits from the American contract were used to amortize the capital costs incurred. The production of primary aluminum by the Company increased from 82,800 tons in 1939 to approximately 500,000 tons in 1943."

#### REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE 12 PER CENT TAX ON GASOLINE

##### Question No. 3,088—Mr. Andre:

1. (a) How much revenue was derived from the 12 per cent manufacturer's tax on gasoline for the 1972 calendar year and for the twelve months prior to October 1, 1973 (b) how much was derived from the area east of the Ottawa valley and how much from the area west of the Ottawa valley?

2. What were the revenues from this tax for all other refined petroleum products for each of these time periods and each of the areas?

3. How much is this tax for gasoline, expressed in terms of cents per gallon of gasoline sold, for each of the time periods and each of the areas?

4. What are the sources of information and methods of calculation used to answer these questions?

**Hon. Robert Stanbury (Minister of National Revenue):** In so far as National Revenue is concerned: 1. (a) and (b) We are unable to provide the information requested because the 12 per cent federal sales tax imposed by the Excise Tax Act is recorded in one account without any distinction as to the products from which it was derived.

2. See answer to 1 (a) and (b).

[Mr. Faulkner.]

3. The national rounded average tax content for the 1972 calendar year was 2½ cents per gallon of Grade No. 1 gasoline and 216 cents per gallon of Grade No. 2 gasoline. For the twelve months prior to October 1, 1973, the national rounded average tax content was 3 cents and 2½ cents per gallon of Grade No. 1 and Grade No. 2 gasoline, respectively.

4. The average tax content was arrived at by analysing information obtained as a result of a sample survey of sales in the industry taking into account both prices and proportions of sales to the different marketing levels.

#### NATO EXPENDITURES—PERCENTAGE RATE OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

##### Question No. 3,104—Mr. Stevens:

Would there be an increase in defence expenditure if the percentage rate of gross national product on defence was pegged to the present NATO members states' average expenditure on defence and, if so, by what amount?

**Hon. James Richardson (Minister of National Defence):** Yes. If the 1972 average expenditure on defence for the European members of NATO only, expressed as a percentage of gross national product, is taken as the base, the increase would be approximately \$1.5 billion. If the 1972 average for all NATO countries is taken as the base, the increase would be approximately \$3 billion.

#### EDC LOAN FINANCING TO CHILE

##### Question No. 3,106—Mr. Rodriguez:

1. What was the actual level of EDC loan financing to Chile between January 1965 and December 1970?

2. What is the dollar value of (a) aircraft (b) telecommunications components of the \$5 million loan to Chile approved by EDC in April 1973 referred to in the Secretary of State for External Affairs' statement of October 26, 1973?

3. (a) What organization was to receive (i) the aircraft (ii) the telecommunications equipment (b) what was the precise nature of the telecommunications equipment referred to in this loan?

4. Does EDC approval of the loan referred to by the Secretary of State for External Affairs in his statement of October 26 mean that a specific legal agreement was signed with Chile regarding the loan and loan terms, or only that approval to negotiate such a loan was given?

5. Does the government intend to make this loan available to the Chilean Junta and (a) if so, will the terms of the loan to the Junta be exactly the same as those offered to the Allende government (b) if not, how will they differ?

**Mr. Herb Breau (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce):** EDC reports that: 1. The actual level of EDC's loan financing to Chile between January 1965 and December 1970 was \$1,952,500.

2. With respect to the \$5 million loan to Chile approved by EDC in April 1973 and referred to in the October 26, 1973 statement of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the dollar value (a) of the aircraft component is \$1.15 million, and (b) of the telecommunications component is \$3.85 million.

3. (a) The organization which was to receive (i) the aircraft is Linea Aerea Nacional, and (ii) the telecommunications equipment is Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones; and (b) The precise nature of the telecom-