

Mr. WHELAN: Does it go to Parliament or does it go to the National Treasury?

Mr. HUMPHRYS: The fee is collected by Parliament. I would presume it would go to the consolidated revenue fund.

Mr. WHELAN: It used to stay for Parliament. It used to be the right of Parliament to use this for the operation of Parliament but they have lost all that.

Mr. TARDIF: Mr. Chairman, the fee that is being charged now is under federal treasury on their original capitalization.

Mr. FELL: Concerning their present capital stock.

Mr. TARDIF: This is the original one. There has been no change.

Mr. LACHANCE: A supplementary question. The fee on the incorporation of a \$500,000 company is only \$200?

Mr. HUMPHRYS: It is up to Parliament, Mr. Chairman, I do not have the scale of fees. It is not something that the department determines.

Mr. LACHANCE: I am surprised that the fee for incorporation of a company of \$500,000 is only \$200?

The CHAIRMAN: It is a straight fee.

Mr. SMITH: You used the word precedent in your discussions a few minutes ago. I think different people have different meanings of precedent. This private bill does not create any precedent which binds subsequent parliamentary committees. Does it?

Mr. HUMPHRYS: Not as far as I know.

Mr. SMITH: It might be a precedent in the sense that it gave somebody the idea to follow the same course, but it would not have any binding effect on the Committee that next heard this? Is that right?

Mr. HUMPHRYS: Mr. Chairman, there is one point that Mr. Peters has raised that I did not answer and that is that this procedure will only work if the company goes to its provincial legislature and get complementary legislation.

The other procedure that has been followed involves the creation of a federal company and then a private agreement between the federal company and the provincial company transferring the assets and liabilities. But the provincial company as a corporate entity then is left on the shelf.

This system only works if the company concerned will go ahead and get complementary legislation.

You have to get two private bills—one provincial and one federal. I think a company would only do it if the volume of business were such that it was an important matter.

Mr. PETERS: Are there not some insurance companies that are not supervised by federal jurisdiction? As I understand it, it is possible to happen in a number of ways. You have to supervise all federally incorporated companies; you also have to supervise all foreign-owned insurance companies except those that fall under the terms of the Canada and British insurance acts.

Mr. HUMPHRYS: We supervise all companies that have been incorporated outside of Canada and that are doing business in Canada on a branch basis.

Mr. PETERS: Is this a branch operation that we have in Canada?