

Routine Proceedings

participate at most any age so residents of the community of Kemptville are really objecting to that.

Mr. Maurice Foster (Algoma): Mr. Speaker, I have about two dozen petitions to present today on behalf of constituents throughout the Algoma-Manitoulin area in which they oppose the implementation of a goods and services tax. My constituents point out that some 31 new taxes have been imposed since 1984, that the manufacturers' sales tax has been increased from 9 per cent to 13.5 per cent, that the new goods and services tax at 9 per cent or even at 7 per cent will still be a hidden tax that will cause unfair hardship for low and middle income Canadians and that it will be a special burden to small businessmen because of the cost of administration and the time involved in administration.

I present these on behalf of these constituents who are opposed to the goods and services tax.

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QUESTIONS ON THE ORDER PAPER

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk.)

Mr. Albert Cooper (Parliamentary Secretary to Government House Leader): Mr. Speaker, the following questions will be answered today: Nos. 146, 161 and 163.

[Text]

THE JAMES BAY AND NORTHERN QUÉBEC
AGREEMENT—OPERATING AND CAPITAL BUDGETS FOR
CREE SCHOOL BOARD

Question No. 146—Mr. Skelly (Comox—Alberni):

Under the provisions of Section 16.0.28 of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* for approved operating and capital budgets for Cree School Boards (a) what was the budget for capital and operating costs approved under the agreement in each school year from 1978-79 to date (b) of the approved budget in each school year how much was contributed by Canada in (i) dollars (ii) percentage terms (c) has Canada's initial responsibility to provide 75 percent of these budgets been changed and, if so (i) in what years (ii) in each case, by what percentage of the approved budget?

Hon. Pierre H. Cadieux (Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development): (a) Québec and Canada have not, to date, agreed on a common budget approval process for the Cree school board. In the past the Québec government has determined the annual budgets

and billed Canada for its 75 percent contribution. Negotiations are continuing to correct this situation.

(b) (i) The table attached indicates Canada's contributions to the Cree school board budget from 1978/79 to 1988/89. The 1989/90 budget is still under discussion.

(ii) These contributions represent 75 percent of the expenses Canada has accepted to fund annually. Canada is also discussing with the Québec government the approval of additional Cree school board expenses incurred during past years.

(c) This percentage has not changed since 1978/79.

**CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA**

FISCAL YEARS	OPERATING	CAPITAL	TOTAL
1978/79	\$ 7,626,800	\$ 1,373,077	\$ 8,999,877
1979/80	10,125,700	1,452,748	11,578,448
1980/81	11,698,500	2,235,263	13,933,763
1981/82	13,453,300	1,319,000	14,772,300
1982/83	15,471,300	941,900	16,413,200
1983/84	14,731,000	3,561,500	18,292,500
1984/85	16,238,200	1,700,900	17,939,100
1985/86	17,403,300	2,721,800	20,125,100
1986/87	19,437,000	4,172,200	23,609,200
1987/88	18,460,460	4,624,500	23,084,960
1988/89	20,517,427	6,048,200	26,565,627
Totals	165,162,987	30,151,088	195,314,075

APPLICATION OF FEDERAL TAXES**Question No. 161—Mr. Saint-Julien:**

As of October 25, 1989, are any Canadian products subject to a federal tax and, if so (a) which ones (b) what is the tax rate applied to each of these products?

Hon. Otto John Jelinek (Minister of National Revenue): A general rate of federal sales tax at 13.5 per cent is imposed by the Excise Tax Act on all goods manufactured or produced in Canada, or imported into the country. A reduced sales tax rate of 8 per cent applies to various construction materials. The Act also provides for a number of exemptions from the tax. For example, most