

Questions

places of decimals; (ii) the minimum contribution of any one Contracting State should be .13 per cent for a full financial year; (iii) the contribution to be paid by any one Contracting State in any one year should not, in principle, exceed 30 per cent of the total contribution.

(c) In the application of the principles at paragraph (a) the following should be taken into account: (i) in the computation of the scale, capacity to pay should carry a weight of 75% and interest and importance in civil aviation a weight of 25%, and from these should be obtained coefficient figures for each State expressed as percentages of the whole; (ii) in taking account of the capacity of Contracting States to pay, only total national income per capita income should be considered as being subject to quantitative evaluation and to inclusion in the computed scale; (iii) the adjustment to each State's national income should be based on a maximum possible reduction of 50% for States having a per capita income of less than \$1,000; (iv) interest and importance in civil aviation should be measured by the capacity tonne-kilometres available on each State's scheduled air services; (v) capacity tonne-kilometres should be given a weight of 75% for international services and 25% for domestic services.

(d) The difference between the maximum contribution by application of the principles and the fixed maximum contribution should be distributed over the remaining Contracting States by applying the same principles.

(e) The increase in a State's contribution as compared with the previous year's, expressed in per cent of the total contribution, should not exceed 10% of the previous year's contribution or .07% of the total contribution, whichever is the higher.

(f) The per capita contribution ceiling principle should be evaluated by judgment.

3. There are two Canadian representatives at the International Civil Aviation Organization. One is the representative of Canada on the Council, the governing body of the Organization. He is also a member of each of three bodies subordinate to the Council, the Air Transport Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Committee on Joint Support of Air Navigation Services. He is bilingual. His mother tongue is English. His annual salary is \$16,006. The other Canadian representative is a member of the Air Navigation Commission. He is English speaking. His annual salary is \$11,554.

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4. As a country with a substantial interest in international air transport, Canada has contributed to the establishment and development of the International Civil Aviation Organization. Canada participated in the founding of the Organization at the Chicago Conference of 1944. Since 1947 when ICAO formally came into existence, Canada has been represented on the Council and has provided a member of the Air Navigation Commission. As the headquarters of ICAO is located in Montreal, Canada is host to the Organization.

5. In addition to the payment of an annual contribution, the Government of Canada provides ICAO with office accommodation and the usual related services in the International Aviation Building in Montreal, the annual operating cost of which is approximately \$379,000 more than the annual rent paid to the Government by ICAO.

[English]

COST OF ARMED FORCES SCHOOLS

Question No. 892—Mr. Prittie:

1. What was the cost of operating the following joint service colleges in 1965-66, and what will be the estimated cost in 1966-67 (a) Royal Military College (b) Collège Militaire Royal (c) Royal Roads?

2. What was the cost of operating schools for service dependants in Canada and overseas for the calendar year 1964, and what will be the estimated cost of operating these schools for the calendar years 1965 and 1966?

Hon. Paul Hellyer (Minister of National Defence): 1. The annual estimated operating costs for the Canadian services colleges is shown below. These estimates include—military pay and allowances, civilian salaries and wages, cadets' transportation costs to and from training units, food supplies, camp stores, laundry and dry cleaning, clothing and personal equipment, operation, maintenance and repairs of buildings, and miscellaneous supplies.

	Royal Military College (a)	College Militaire Royal (b)	Royal Roads (c)
1965-66	\$3,600,000	\$2,600,000	\$1,200,000
1966-67	3,800,000	2,700,000	1,300,000

2. The financial records of the Department of National Defence are based on a fiscal rather than a calendar year and are not maintained in a manner which will permit the ready identification of all items related to the cost of operating schools for service dependants. However, based on the following criteria: (a) Salaries for the teachers and the