

Order Paper Questions

March, prior to seeding, at the same time that the minimum guaranteed quota levels for wheat, oats and barley are established. In addition to a guaranteed minimum eight bushel quota for rapeseed before October 1 of the crop year, the Prairie Rapeseed Growers Council had also recommended that there be guaranteed quota increases at certain times during the crop year to a minimum final quota level of 30 bushels per acre or an open quota. However, it is not considered practical for the Canadian Wheat Board to guarantee the establishment of a minimum 30 bushel quota for rapeseed. The amount of rapeseed that producers can deliver ultimately depends on the success of the trade in marketing rapeseed and rape oil and meal. Consequently, further adjustments during the crop year above the eight bushel quota level for rapeseed will be made by the Board when and at such time as they are warranted by domestic and export demand.

POSSIBLE BENEFITS TO POORER PROVINCES FROM TRANSFER OF
TAX POINTS

Question No. 2,411—**Mr. Howie:**

Will the transfer of tax points, plus the benefits of equalization formula and tax grants, provide the poorer provinces with the funds to maintain health, hospital and secondary education services at the same level as in the wealthier provinces and catch up in those areas where such services are below the comparable level in wealthier provinces or is the catch up feature to be the subject of another agreement or another programme?

Mr. Bob Kaplan (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Finance): Yes. Two aspects of the federal-provincial fiscal arrangements are relevant here. The first is the equalization programmes and the second is the established programmes financing programme. Taken together, these programs ensure that all provinces are in a position to provide comparable services in the areas of hospital insurance, medicare and post-secondary education. The purpose of the equalization programme, under which provincial revenues from own sources are equalized to the national average, is to ensure that all provinces can provide a reasonable standard of basic public services without having to resort to levels of taxation significantly above the national average. The purpose of the established programmes financing arrangements is to assist the provinces in the financing of the so-called "established" programmes. Federal contributions take the form of a mix of cash and tax transfers. These arrangements are designed to increase the fiscal flexibility of the provinces and to eliminate the per capita differences which existed under the prior, shared-cost arrangements. Fiscal flexibility is achieved through a tax transfer equalized to the national average; per capita differences in programmes costs are eliminated through levelling adjustment payments designed to ensure that all provinces receive equal per capita grants within five years. Hence, a "catch-up" feature has been built into the new arrangements. It is also worth noting that all provinces are better off financially than they would have been had the prior, shared-cost arrangements continued. For example, by the year 1981-82, the transfer under the new arrangements is estimated to be

[Mr. Lang.]

\$10.5 billion, while the transfer under the old shared-cost arrangements would have been approximately \$8.7 billion.

OXFAM-CANADA

Question No. 2,471—**Mr. Brisco:**

1. As of April 1, 1977, is OXFAM-Canada registered as a Canadian charitable organization with the Department of National Revenue?

2. Are donations to OXFAM-Canada tax deductible within the provisions of paragraph 110 (1)(a) of the Income Tax Act?

3. (a) What is the location and address of the head office of OXFAM-Canada (b) who are the present registered members of the Board?

4. Are there any patrons of OXFAM-Canada and, if so, who are they?

5. Did the Secretary of State respond to the concerns expressed by certain members of the Board of the Western Region of OXFAM on their resignation, when they wrote to the Secretary of State regarding the political education projects of OXFAM and, if so, what was the nature of the response?

Mr. Ralph E. Goodale (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council): I am informed by the Departments of National Revenue, Consumer and Corporate Affairs and Secretary of State as follows: 1. Yes.

2. Yes.

3. According to information filed by the company as at March 31, 1976, (a) the location and address of the head office of OXFAM-Canada are: location: Ottawa, Ontario; address: 251 Laurier St. W., Suite 301, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5J6. (b) The members of the Board of Directors are: Muriel Duckworth, 6250 South Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Peter Bietenholz, 117 Albert Avenue, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Mike Bradfield, 6324 Cornwall Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Meyer Brownstone, 57 Poplar Plains Road, Toronto, Ontario; Mac Freeman, Queen's University, Faculty of Education, Duncan McArthur Hall, Kingston, Ontario; Jonathan Forbes, Development Education Centre, 121 A Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario; Irving Greenberg, 11 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario; Theo Hills, 35 de Bretagne, St-Lambert, Quebec; John Loxley, Legislative Building, Room 338, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Charlotte Maxwell, 37 Burnside Drive, Toronto, Ontario; Ralph Miller, Department of Education Foundations, Faculty of Education, University of Calgary, Alberta; Vern Ratzlaff, 77 Henderson Highway, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Bill Saul, Ogilvy & Mather (Canada) Ltd., 88 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario; David Thompson, 143 Pleasant Street, St. John's, Newfoundland; Ed Wellwood, 6th Avenue—R.R. # 1, Okanagan Falls, B.C.; John Williams, 7 Newton Road, St. John's, Newfoundland; Bob White, 37 Amelia Street, Toronto, Ontario.

4. The information requested may be obtained directly from OXFAM-Canada.

5. The Department of the Secretary of State can find no record of this correspondence.