

the Post Office Act, therefore is not included in the figures quoted by the Commissioner of Official Languages. As well, Canada Post is committed to the introduction of bilingual services in Labrador City in 1981-82.

2. As a federal institution, Canada Post recognizes an obligation to provide services in both French and English to Canadians in areas where a demand is established.

3. The latest information on languages is from the 1976 census, but that information relates only to mother tongue, as opposed to language currently spoken. According to the 1976 census the distribution of the population in Newfoundland by mother tongue was as follows:

Mother tongue English: 97.7 per cent
 Mother tongue French: 0.5 per cent
 Mother tongue neither English nor French: 1.8 per cent

The most recent information on official languages capabilities was collected in the 1971 census, which asked whether English or French were spoken well enough to conduct a conversation. For Newfoundland, the official languages capabilities of the population in 1971 were:

English only: 98.0 per cent
 French only: 0.1 per cent
 Both English and French: 1.8 per cent
 Neither English nor French: 0.1 per cent

Similar information is being collected in the 1981 census.

HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUMS

Question No. 3,509—**Mr. Herbert:**

1. Do Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta and the Yukon territory levy provincial health insurance premiums as a form of provincial revenue?

2. (a) Did the government transfer \$42 million on behalf of federal employees in 1980-81 to provincial treasuries as a part of this levy (b) did the government estimate the amount that it would receive in personal income taxes on this transferred sum?

3. Does the government collect personal income taxes for Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta and, if so, in each province, what is the approximate percentage of the amount collected as federal taxes?

Mr. David Smith (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council): I am informed by the Departments of Finance, National Health and Welfare, National Revenue (Taxation) and by the Treasury Board as follows:

1. Yes.

2. (a) The federal government, as employer, pays a portion of the provincial health insurance premiums payable by its employees in the aforementioned provinces and the Yukon territory, and makes such contributions directly to the provincial authorities. In 1980-81, the amount of these contributions was \$38.9 million.

(b) On a payment such as this, the federal government estimated to recoup 20 per cent in aggregate in federal personal income taxes. Since the amount

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transferred in 1980-81 was \$38.9 million, federal income taxes recovered are estimated to have been \$7.8 million.

3. Yes. The amount of personal income tax assessed for the year 1979 in the three provinces in question is as follows:

	Total Tax	Provincial Tax	Percent of total
	(millions of dollars)		
Ontario	10,566	3,501	33
British Columbia	3,489	1,169	34
Alberta	2,716	791	29

(Source: taxation statistics 1981)

These amounts reflect the application of the income tax acts of the three provincial jurisdictions including a variety of provincial income tax reductions and provincial tax credits.

NCC CHANGE OF OFFICIAL COLOURS

Question No. 4,111—**Mr. Cossitt:**

Did the National Capital Commission decide to change its official colours from green and white to browns, beige and white on vehicles and stationery and, if so (a) what is the name of the highest-ranking official making the decision and on what date was it made (b) what is the total estimated cost of the change in colours and is it approximately \$1.2 million (c) what is wrong with the present colours that requires that they be changed at considerable expense (d) what is the justification for such an expense, in view of the government's restraint program?

Hon. Paul J. Cosgrove (Minister of Public Works): Yes, to brown and beige. (a) Mr. C. M. Drury, chairman, and the executive committee on November 17, 1981, on the advice of its advisory committees on design and the arts.

(b) \$1.4 million of which \$1.2 million is estimated replacement cost of signs.

(c) Green has been used for vehicles and black for signs with white lettering in both cases. In order to standardize on one colour system, adoption of brown and beige in both areas, plus future stationery needs, is intended to give continuity to public recognition of NCC property, activities and vehicles. The use of the Canada wordmark will also be introduced in all applications.

(d) Changeover is phased over next four years on normal replacement or renewal basis within budget limitations.

[English]

Mr. Smith: Madam Speaker, I ask that the remaining questions be allowed to stand.

[Translation]

Madam Speaker: The questions enumerated by the parliamentary secretary have been answered. Shall the remaining questions be allowed to stand?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.