

5. Was an application made for exemption from the guidelines and, if so (a) on what date (b) what form did the application take?

6. Is Mr. Bown currently employed by the Department of Communications and, if not, on what date did he leave?

**Mr. Jack Masters (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Communications):** In so far as the Department of Communications is concerned, the reply to the above question is as follows:

1. Norpak Limited made a formal offer of employment to Mr. Bown on June 18, 1981.

2. Mr. Bown officially disclosed his offer of employment to the assistant deputy minister (research) on June 19, 1981. This offer of employment disclosure was also made known to the deputy minister on June 19, 1981.

3. (a) The minister announced on June 23, 1981 at the Noranda-Norpak news conference, that Mr. Bown would be leaving the department to join Norpak Limited.

(b) The minister was aware of the implications and the guidelines and the assistant deputy minister (research), Mr. Doug Parkhill, responded at the June 23 press conference that the department would adhere to the requirements of these guidelines.

4. The minister was aware of the guidelines with respect to post employment for public servants. When the June 18 offer of employment to Mr. Bown became official, action steps were taken to seek exemption for Mr. Bown as provided for in the guidelines.

5. (a) Yes, on July 15, 1981.

(b) The application was sent to Miss Anita Szlazak, the Public Service Commissioner who chairs the post-employment advisory committee for public servants which is responsible under the guidelines for reviewing requests for exemptions and making recommendations to the Treasury Board.

The application was made up of a letter from the deputy minister outlining Mr. Bown's case and the reasons on which the request for exemption was based. The letter was accompanied by supporting documents. The application for exemption and the advisory committee's recommendation was presented to the Treasury Board ministers on July 29, 1981 for consideration and was approved.

6. At the time of receipt of this inquiry Mr. Bown was still an employee of the Department of Communications. Separation date: August 17, 1981.

#### TRANSFER OF IMMIGRATION OFFICERS TO DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

**Question No. 3,065—Mr. Cossitt:**

1. Were offices and employees of the Department of Employment and Immigration outside Canada transferred to the Department of External Affairs and, if so (a) on what date (b) for what reason (c) does the Minister of Employment and Immigration no longer have control over their functions?

2. Are ministerial entry permits still issued by the Minister of Employment and Immigration and is it necessary for him to have the concurrence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs first?

#### Order Paper Questions

3. Is this an attempt to dismantle or completely abolish the Department of Employment and Immigration and, if so, how can such a move be justified?

**Hon. Lloyd Axworthy (Minister of Employment and Immigration):** 1. Some 350 foreign service employees of the Employment and Immigration Commission presently in Canada or posted abroad were transferred to the Department of External Affairs.

(a) on April 1, 1981.

(b) to establish a consolidated foreign service which will provide a more refined and effective tool to deliver all overseas programs.

(c) No. The Minister of Employment and Immigration retains full responsibility for administering the provisions of the Immigration Act and its application in Canada and abroad. This includes immigration policy development, program design and legislative interpretation. The Department of External Affairs has assumed responsibility for the delivery only, of the immigration and other programs abroad under the policy and functional direction of the Minister of Employment and Immigration.

2. The Minister of Employment and Immigration does not need the concurrence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs to issue minister's permits. Section 37 of the Immigration Act (1976) clearly gives this authority exclusively to the minister of immigration.

3. No.

#### USE OF GOVERNMENT VEHICLES

**Question No. 3,222—Mr. Stevens:**

1. Is it government policy to allow cabinet ministers, deputy ministers and/or senior public servants to drive or otherwise use government vehicles for personal use?

2. Does the government receive compensation for such personal use of these cars and, if so, on what basis?

3. Who is responsible for the payment of operational and maintenance expenses while the vehicles are being used for the personal benefit of cabinet ministers, deputy ministers, and/or senior public servants?

**Hon. Donald J. Johnston (President of the Treasury Board):** 1. Yes; cabinet ministers and deputy ministers of departments or equivalent may make personal use of the departmental vehicle assigned to their offices for official use.

2. Yes; all personal use of the departmental vehicle must be paid for on the basis of a kilometric/mileage rate. The total annual charge relates to the taxable benefit received and is determined as the greater of the amount calculated by multiplying the annual personal distance driven by the applicable rate, or the minimum stand-by charge as per section 6(2) of the Income Tax Act, generally calculated, on the date this question was asked, as 1 per cent of the capital cost of the vehicle. Effective with the 1982 taxation year, the minimum stand-by charge has been increased to 2½ per cent per month of the capital cost of the vehicle. Cabinet ministers make a monthly payment to the department equal to the calculated stand-by charge and a further adjustment at the end of the year, should personal use exceed that permissible by dividing