

**Rick Johnson, Vice President of the Canadian School Boards Association
presents to the House of Commons Finance Committee DATE**

The GST	Charging school boards for the GST is inefficient and represents a tax on already taxed money. In essence, a clawback.
The Principle	While school board revenue sources differ across the country, it is safe to say that provincial government grants and property taxes comprise the major source of revenue for school boards. Charging the GST on school board purchases means that the federal government is essentially taxing money that school boards received through taxation, a kind of double taxation which the CSBA cannot believe contributes to good policy-making or efficient tax management.
Other Information	The GST imposes a complicated and expensive administrative burden which has forced school boards to engage experts to comply with regulations The GST imposes a complicated and expensive administrative burden which has forced school boards to engage experts to comply with regulations
Other CSBA recommendations presented by Vice-President Johnson – Green tax support for school board capital and operational investment School boards across the country spend nearly \$3 billion annually on facilities – encourage ‘green’ spending through the tax system. Use the LEEDS Canada guidelines to evaluate the environmental impact. (See Canada Green Building Council - www.cagbc.org)	



Vice President Johnson and Rick Dykstra, MP.
(A Committee Member) Nov. 29 2007. Ottawa



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Education Indicators In Canada: Report of the Pan Canadian Indicators Programme – A Statistics Canada-Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC) collaboration. The CSBA will prepare excerpts and interpretations over the next few weeks. Below is a summary of what you will find in the Report. Some of the materials were issued in earlier, more specific releases and were summarized in past InfoPicks

Please let us know if there is a subject that particularly interests you. (pparulekar@cdnsba.org)

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- A A Portrait of the School Age Population – Demographics; Linguistic Characteristics; Family Background
- B Financing– Education Expenditures Including Public and Private; Student Debt
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- D Postsecondary – Enrolment; Completion Rates, Data about Educators; Research & Development; and Literacy
- E Transitions & Outcomes. Transitions to Postsecondary Education; the Labour Market and Labour Market Outcomes (Unemployment rates and Incomes); Outcomes for the Aboriginal Populations

www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/81-582-XIE/81-582-XIE2007001.pdf

Patricia Parulekar, National Director
Ottawa December 14, 2007