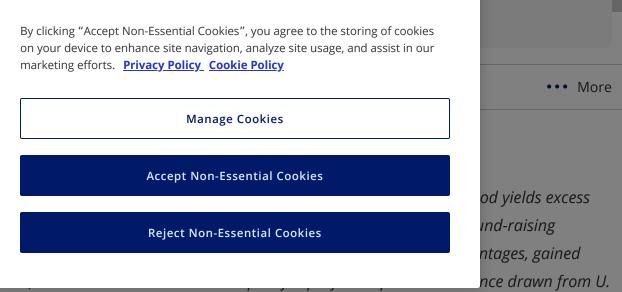
Public Finance Review



Abstract

This article puts forth revenues used to find technique when the put through tax-exempts



K. charities demonstrates that large successful charities generate a sizable portion of revenues from direct-trading activities.



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- 1. See Cornes and Sandler (1984) and Olson (1965) on technological jointness.
- 2. At equilibrium, MRS $^{1}_{zx}$ may be quite large, especially for those public goods whose equilibrium supply deviates greatly from the optimum quantity. The exact size of MRS $^{1}_{zx}$ depends on the number of units consumed. Joint supply helps induce donors to contribute, but need not lead to optimality.
- 3. Income and Corporation Taxes Act (1978, S. 360(1)(e)).
- 4. Income and Corporation Taxes Act (1978, S. 248).
- 5. "The problem at which this tax on unrelated business activity is directed here is that of unfair competition. The tax-free status of these organizations enables them to use their profits tax-free to expand operations, while their competitors can expand only with the profit remaining after taxes" (U.S. Congress, 1950: 36).

- 6. The eight charities in Table 1 are among the ten largest fund-raising charities in Britain (see Charities Aid Foundation, 1984). Accounts were not available for the other two charities.
- 7. Clearly, our analysis could be expanded to include altruistic motives along with the self-interest motives depicted.

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