

Adjournment Debate

4, 1976. However, as regards the case mentioned in the letter of December 7, 1976, it was subsection 29(5) of the act, which came into force on July 4, 1976, that applied. Subsection 29(5), or clause 9(2), brought into the act an element of flexibility with regard to the payment of sickness benefits. First class beneficiaries can now receive up to 10 regular weekly benefits without restricting their right to sickness benefits. They may now receive a maximum of 10 regular weekly payments, plus 15 weekly sickness benefits within an over-all period of 39 rather than 29 weeks.

I would also like to specify that subsection 29(5) of the act came into force on July 4, 1976, because of the necessary computer programming involved, which was not needed in the case of paragraph 25(b).

[*English*]

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Turner): Order, please. The motion to adjourn the House is now deemed to have been adopted. Accordingly, this House stands adjourned until 2 p.m. tomorrow.

Motion agreed to and the House adjourned at 10.10 p.m.