

*The Budget—Mr. Faulkner*

board would be authorized to grant such leave only if it was satisfied:

(1) that the existing collective agreement did not contain provisions whereby the effects of technological change could be subjected to negotiation and final determination;

(2) that the employer had not given written notice of the change in question prior to negotiation of the existing agreement; and

(3) that the change in question was likely to have substantial and adverse effects on conditions or security of employment.

That is something industrial workers have been talking about for years. It is now embodied in a bill introduced by the government containing amendments to the Canada Labour Code. We had another bill to amend the Canada Labour (Standards) Code which contains a section dealing with lay-offs, precisely the sort of thing that resolution No. 5 was complaining about. It is stated in the bill as follows:

Any employer who terminates, either simultaneously or within any period not exceeding four weeks, the employment of a group of 50 or more employees employed by him within a particular industrial establishment, or of such lesser number, of employees as is prescribed, shall give notice to the minister in writing, of his intention to do so at least:

(a) 8 weeks before that date of termination of the employment of the employee in the group whose employment is first terminated where the group of employees whose employment is to be terminated does not exceed one hundred;

(b) 12 weeks before the date where the group exceeds 100 but does not exceed 300; and

(c) 16 weeks before the date where the group exceeds 300.

That is, again, a response to the sort of callous shut-down that we have experienced in certain plants, the Dunlop plant and others. These events breed fear and uncertainty about job security in the minds of organized and unorganized workers. That provision has been made. Perhaps it could be improved upon, but the point is that it is a response by the government to meet the legitimate fears of workers, and that is part of the over-all strategy.

In my constituency there is a concern, as the hon. member for Wellington (Mr. Hales) stated, about dumping. Again, this government introduced amendments to the Anti-dumping Act. The new act provides authority for the government to impose additional duties on dumped imports if it is determined that they are causing or threatening to cause material injury to Canadian industry. Anti-dumping duties may also be applied if dumped imports are materially retarding the establishment of production in Canada of like goods. The determination of injury includes the assessment of the effect that dumped imports have had on employment levels. In this sense the legislation provides direct protection to employment in Canada.

Since proclamation of the Anti-dumping Act on January 1, 1969, 23 investigations have been initiated by the Department of National Revenue. Seven of these investigations are still in progress and one recent one, initiated by the Canadian General Electric Company, deals with alternating current, high-voltage circuit breakers. That investigation is under way. One that has been completed to the satisfaction of the same plant deals with transformers. I suggest that not many workers have heard very much about these changes. They may not have

heard about how the changes relate directly to their major preoccupation with job security.

The Anti-dumping Act was amended in 1970 to provide that the tribunal, at the request of the Governor in Council, may inquire as to whether imports, other than dumped imports, are causing or threatening to cause injury to Canadian producers. There are a number of measures which may be used to restrict imports which, in terms of Canada's obligations under GATT, can only be imposed if it is established that imports are causing or threatening to cause injury to Canadian producers. The provision in the amended legislation will make it possible to assign responsibility for determining injury to the tribunal, an independent body which has developed an expertise in assessing injury.

Further representations have also been made by Canadian manufacturers, again relating to the problem of job security. They deal with the practice of a number of foreign governments to guarantee loans to Canadian industrial developers at concessional rates in exchange for the developer's undertaking to purchase machinery, equipment and materials from the lending country. Our manufacturers claim that this practice limits opportunities for Canadian industries to bid on business in Canada.

Recent regulations under the Anti-dumping Act provide a means for taking account of concessional financing terms in calculating margins of dumping. I know something about this initiative and what the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce (Mr. Pepin) planned to do about it, which has probably passed unnoticed and unheralded in the ridings of Guelph and Peterborough. Certainly the management of the two companies involved knows something about it, but how many average workers appreciate the significance of what the government has attempted to do to combat concessional financing; and how many workers are fully aware of what real job security is involved in offshore concessional financing? That is, again, part of the over-all strategy. I will not go into the various provisions announced by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce on May 26, 1970, but they are four and all deal with the problem of concessional financing. They are all designed to eliminate this threat to Canadian employment.

Finally, I want to turn to one other area, again part of the over-all strategy, namely, the role of the Export Development Corporation in financing support for Canadian exports. Again addressing myself to the particular problem in Peterborough, there are very real prospects for the Canadian General Electric plant, particularly in the export market, and a key instrument in realizing through financing these particular markets and the jobs which are associated with obtaining contracts is the Export Development Corporation.

The Export Development Corporation was proclaimed on October 1, 1969, as successor to the Export Credits Insurance Corporation. EDC possesses far greater powers and greatly expanded financial resources for support of the financing of Canadian exports. In addition to providing export credit insurance, the traditional activity of its predecessor, EDC can provide direct, long-term financing for the export of Canadian manufactured goods both for

[Mr. Faulkner.]