

*Excise Tax Act*

and after July 1, 1962: British preferential tariff, free; most-favoured-nation tariff, 15 per cent; general tariff, 27½ per cent.

2. When of types and sizes made in Canada: British preferential tariff, free; most favoured nation tariff, 15 per cent; general tariff, 27½ per cent.

**Mr. Benidickson:** Mr. Chairman, on page 11 we have item 440m, aircraft not including engines. I wonder if the minister would explain to the committee what the present regulations are either when aircraft of this type are made in Canada or not made in Canada.

**Mr. Fleming (Eglinton):** Mr. Chairman, it will be observed that the only change made here is in the effective date of the item. This provision will lapse on July 1, 1960 unless it is extended. The duty free privilege on aircraft and aircraft engines of types or sizes not made in Canada under these items will thus be extended for a period of two years. Items 440m and 440n were introduced in the 1952 budget and contained provision for the free entry of aircraft and aircraft engines of types or sizes not made in Canada for a three-year period. The free entry privilege on types or sizes not made in Canada was extended for a three-year period, from 1955 to 1958, and subsequently for a two-year period which, as I have said, expires on July 1, 1960. The limitation on the duty free entry privilege was included as a means of providing a basis for future tariff negotiation.

**Mr. Martin (Essex East):** What are the regulations which the minister has prescribed under this item? He has not prescribed any.

**Mr. Benidickson:** That was my question. I was quite well aware—

**Mr. Fleming (Eglinton):** The minister referred to in this item is not the Minister of Finance but the Minister of National Revenue. These are national revenue regulations entirely.

**Mr. Martin (Essex East):** Surely that does not free the minister from telling the house what the regulations are?

**Mr. Fleming (Eglinton):** They are precisely the same as they were when the hon. member was a minister.

**Mr. Martin (Essex East):** What were they then?

**Mr. Benidickson:** Our memories are sometimes not too good. We are asked to extend a certain legislative item, I quite realize that. But I think in summary form the minister might indicate to us what are the conditions under which aircraft are admitted to this country under these duty rates either when made in Canada or when not made in Canada.

**Mr. Fleming (Eglinton):** I will be glad to ask my colleague the Minister of National Revenue to furnish a copy of these regulations to the hon. member for Kenora-Rainy River.

**Mr. Martin (Essex East):** Perhaps I may be included in that.

Item agreed to.

Item 440n agreed to.

Schedule B agreed to.

Title agreed to.

Bill reported.

**Mr. Speaker:** When shall the bill be read the third time?

**Mr. Benidickson:** Next sitting of the house.

**EXCISE TAX ACT**

**Hon. Donald M. Fleming (Minister of Finance)** moved the second reading of Bill No. C-73, to amend the Excise Tax Act.

**Mr. Chevrier:** Is the minister going to make a statement?

**Mr. Fleming (Eglinton):** I do not think a statement can be usefully made at this time, Mr. Speaker. This is a bill to bring about certain specific amendments to the Excise Tax Act. It is not a bill of general import; it is a bill containing specific amendments. All of those amendments were set out in full in the resolution and that resolution received careful review in the committee of ways and means on June 7 and June 8.

**Mr. Hubert Badanai (Fort William):** Mr. Speaker, the proposed amendments to the Excise Tax which provide exemptions for coverings or containers for packaging and crating of eggs, butter and cheese, ice cream, paper boxes for bread, flour bags, milk and cream bottles and cream cans and other minor items are commendable, but in the over-all picture of the excise tax the amendments do not give relief to toilet goods which are basic health and beauty products and which, in all fairness, should have been considered in the amendments.

The women of Canada who are the principal users of these products have a real grievance against the government for continuing a 10 per cent tax on what is considered by all people of every civilized nation in the world as necessary as food and clothing.

This tax was imposed as an emergency measure in 1933, during the depths of the depression. Subsequently the tax has been sometimes raised and sometimes lowered. During this period the excise tax was removed from cameras, films and luggage and