

Resolution 665 (1990)

Adopted by the SC at its 2938th meeting, on 25 August, 1990—Called upon states deploying maritime forces to use such measures as may be necessary to halt all maritime shipping in order to inspect cargo and ensure strict implementation of UNSCR 661; coordinate actions using "as appropriate" the Military Staff Committee.

Resolution 666 (1990)

Adopted by the SC at its 2939th meeting, on 13 September, 1990—Established a framework for determination of "humanitarian circumstances" and distribution of foodstuffs in Iraq and Kuwait as per UNSCR 661; 661 Committee must report and recommend; food should be provided and the distribution supervised "through the UN in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross or other appropriate humanitarian agency".

Resolution 667 (1990)

Adopted by the SC at its 2940th meeting, on 16 September, 1990—Strongly condemned the Iraqi actions against diplomatic premises and personnel in Kuwait and demanded the immediate release of foreign nationals.

Resolution 669 (1990)

Adopted by the SC at its 2942nd meeting, on 24 September, 1990—Entrusts the 661 Committee of the Council with the task of examining requests for assistance under the provisions of article 50 of the UN Charter. Under this article, states can consult the Council for a solution to economic problems arising from carrying out sanctions imposed by the Council.

Resolution 670 (1990)

Adopted by the SC at its 2943rd meeting, on 25 September, 1990—Extended maritime embargo to air traffic by "taking such measures as may be necessary, consistent with international law, including the Chicago Convention"; affirmed that UN specialized agencies must comply with sanctions; decided to consider measures against sanctions-busters; and reaffirmed that Iraq is liable under the Fourth Geneva Convention (war crimes).

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX**COST OF GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING**

Hon. C. William Doody (Deputy Leader of the Government): Honourable senators, I have a response to a question raised in the Senate on October 25, 1990, by the Honourable Azellus Denis, regarding Cost of Government Advertising.

(The answer follows:)

Recently, my honourable friend, Senator Denis, inquired about the advertising costs related to the GST. Today, I am pleased to be able to supply him with that information.

The reform of the Canadian Sales Tax System is a major fiscal initiative. It involves the coordination of different departments from the development of policy to

[Senator Doody.]

final implementation. It also requires the cooperation and participation of the business community and the Canadian public. To ensure a smooth transition from the outmoded and damaging FST to the modern and efficient GST, the Government must actively inform businesses about how the GST will operate. Moreover, the Government has an obligation and a responsibility to explain to the Canadian public the need for sales tax reform as well as its impact on the Canadian Economy and their everyday lives.

The importance of public understanding is a key lesson learned from other countries where similar tax systems have been introduced. Where business people and consumers have been well informed, implementation has gone smoothly.

To this end, the Department of Finance, Revenue Canada, and the GST consumer information office have allocated funds to advertise the proposed sales tax reform.

For the fiscal year 1989-90, the Department of Finance spent \$9.3 million on advertising and related communications activities, including the publication and distribution of the booklet, **GST: INFORMATION FOR SMALL BUSINESS**. For the fiscal year 1990-91, \$8.7 million has been budgeted for advertising and related communications activities to provide Canadians with factual information on the GST.

In June 1990, the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, the Honourable Pierre Blais, announced the establishment of the GST consumer information office, an independent agency responsible for looking after the interests of consumers prior to, and during, the implementation of the GST. For the fiscal year 1990-91, the consumer information office has budgeted \$7.4 million to advertise its existence, its objectives and its toll-free information line for consumers, as well as to provide consumers with factual information on the price impacts of the GST.

For the fiscal year 1990-91, Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise, has budgeted \$8.9 million for advertising in print and on radio and television to encourage businesses to pre-register for the GST as well as to announce the business information seminars and office openings.

DE HAVILLAND AIRCRAFT**PROPOSED SALE BY BOEING—EFFECT ON EMPLOYMENT AS GOVERNMENT POLICY**

Hon. C. William Doody (Deputy Leader of the Government): Honourable senators, I have a delayed answer to a question raised in the Senate on October 26, 1990 by the Honourable Jack Austin regarding De Havilland Aircraft—Proposed Sale by Boeing—Effect on Employment as Government Policy.

(The answer follows:)