

*Motions*

## TENTH REPORT OF STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE ON SCRUTINY OF REGULATIONS

**Mr. Jim Hawkes (Parliamentary Secretary to Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council):** I was just going to note, Mr. Speaker, that earlier this day there was an indication from all three Parties that if the co-chairman of the Standing Committee on Scrutiny of Regulations appeared later in the day and wanted to move concurrence in the report, there was a general predisposition in the House, by unanimous consent, to admit that motion and to dispose of it in a positive way without debate. I think that it is in the nation's interest and in the committee's interest.

**ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS**

[English]

**SCRUTINY OF REGULATIONS**

## CONCURRENCE IN TENTH REPORT OF THE STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE

**Hon. Bob Kaplan (York Centre):** Mr. Speaker, I would like to move concurrence in the tenth report of the Standing Joint Committee on Scrutiny of Regulations. I understand that the unanimous consent is based on no debate. I would simply note that this is a report which was unanimous, which has already been concurred in in the Senate, and which explains to Parliament the reasons for which the committee has decided not to review the regulations issued by courts in certain cases about the procedures that apply in the court. The report is short and self-explanatory. I commend it to all of the Members of this House, and I thank you for the unanimous consent.

Motion agreed to.

● (1520)

**GOVERNMENT ORDERS**

[English]

**CANADA-UNITED STATES FREE TRADE AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT**

## MEASURE TO ENACT

The House resumed consideration of Bill C-130, an Act to implement the free trade agreement between Canada and the United States of America, as reported (with amendments) from a legislative committee; and the amendments of Mr. Axworthy (p. 18476), and of Mr. Langdon (p. 18476).

**Mr. Sergio Marchi (York West):** Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise to address, in the few moments available to each Member to speak, the fourth grouping of amendments including the ones put forward by our trade critic, the Hon. Member for Winnipeg—Fort Garry (Mr. Axworthy). I would like to concentrate on Motion No. 19 to delete Clause 9 of the

Bill which refers to the Canadian grape and wine industry. I would also like to deal with Motion No. 21 which, if passed, would ensure a true partnership with various consumer, labour and business interests and/or organizations represented on a number of committees and commissions in charge of overseeing the Mulroney-Reagan trade deal.

If there is any industry that will have a negative fallout from the Mulroney trade agreement, clearly it is the grape and wine industry. This industry is largely focused in the Niagara fruit belt of the Province of Ontario and in the Province of British Columbia. The Canadian wine industry and grape growers will be major losers from this deal.

Every conceivable analysis done by any independent authority predicts widespread job losses in the Provinces of Ontario and British Columbia, because the agreement will remove tariffs over a 10-year period and will affect provincial pricing mechanisms that are in place to try to protect and enhance our own industry. It is very obvious that the wine industry will come to a fatal end. As well, the jobs connected to it through the multiplier effect in other key sectors in both provinces will be at stake.

I had an opportunity, along with other members of the Liberal Party, only two days ago to meet firsthand with a number of grape producers who made the trip to Ottawa. They got up at five o'clock in the morning, got in their cars and came to Ottawa with the intention of making a pitch, a last ditch effort, an eleventh hour plea, for the sensitivity and protection that is needed and justified for their industry. In the face of American and European competition, this industry will no longer be viable.

The pleas of the grape growers were desperate ones. They were real ones. We could tell from the look in their eyes that they were on the threshold of losing their livelihoods and in some cases abandoning generations of grape growing. They came to Ottawa to ask the Government to try to protect this industry. They said that if it was the vision of this Government to enter into a trade arrangement with the United States, if that was its economic answer to the woes we face, then that vision should be put before the Canadian people.

What the grape growers fail to take lying down is the blind attitude of this Government which knows of the consequences of its actions on the wine and grape producers. Those actions would sound the death-knell for those families in that industry of some 1,500 jobs. They fail to accept a Government that will walk into this free trade arrangement blindly when it has those kinds of ramifications.

The Government has said that it will take care of these people by providing adjustment programs so they can grow other kinds of tender fruits. However, the tender fruit industries in the Niagara fruit belt and the Okanagan Valley are at a saturation point. Other fruit growers are already struggling. Not only will this action cause a serious rupture in the grape producing farm belts of Canada, but because it will force these people into producing other fruits it will endanger other fruit