

5. In particular, are Canadian Sabre Jets being employed in any of these conflicts and, if so, when were these arms or equipment made available to these Portuguese colonies and from what country were they purchased?

**Mr. J. A. Jerome (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council):** I am informed by the Departments of Industry, Trade and Commerce and External Affairs as follows: 1. Canada sold military items of the following description to Portugal during the period 1960-69 inclusive; automotive parts \$86,360, radar \$28,261, and miscellaneous \$51,242. Aircraft piston engine parts in the amount of \$3,102,017 have been sold to Portugal. The latter equipment is for use with propeller driven general utility transport aircraft designed for commercial use; any potential military use would be limited by the performance characteristics of this older type aircraft.

2. During the period 1960-69 inclusive, Canada sold to Mozambique \$169 worth of electron tubes classed as military items and no military arms or equipment to Angola and Portuguese Guinea.

3. None.

4. Not to the knowledge of the Canadian Government.

5. To the Department of External Affairs' knowledge, no Canadian Sabre jets are being employed in Portuguese Africa.

#### INCENTIVE GRANTS

Question No. 1,718—**Mr. Broadbent:**

1. For the fiscal year 1969-70 (a) which and how many non-resident owned or controlled firms have been awarded financial grants or incentives under the Industrial Research and Development Assistance Program, administered by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce (b) in each case, what was the total financial grant or incentive allotted?

2. For the same year (a) which and how many Canadian owned or controlled firms have been awarded financial grants under the IRDA program (b) in each case, what was the total financial grant or incentive allotted?

**Hon. Jean-Luc Pepin (Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce):** The Industrial Research and Development Incentives Act received royal assent March 10, 1967. Regulations were passed May 25, 1967 and initial payments made under the Act occurred in government fiscal year ending March 31, 1968. To qualify for a grant an organization is required to be a Canadian corporation. No

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restrictions with regard to ownership exist, however, each applicant receiving a grant must pass the Benefit to Canada requirements of the Act.

Individual grants under the Act are made on a confidential basis and details of such grants are not made available.

The following provides the extent of the information that can be given in response to the above question:

1. Financial Incentives to Non-resident owned or controlled firms	1969-70
(a) Number of firms	177
(b) Amount (\$000's)	9,690.4
2. Financial Incentives to Canadian-owned or controlled firms	1969-70
(a) Number of firms	248
(b) Amount (\$000's)	12,400.1
3. In addition, financial incentives were given to the following firms for which there is no conclusive evidence as to the residence of the principal owner—	1969-70
(a) Number of firms	87
(b) Amount (\$000's)	909.5

Note: (1) Corporations have been classified as non-resident owned or controlled where official information filed with the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act Administration indicates that more than 50 percent of the voting stock is directly or indirectly owned by non-resident shareholders and there is a concentration of such ownership. Corporations not reporting under the Act have been classified as non-resident owned or controlled if available public information indicates that more than 50 percent of the voting stock is owned by non-residents and there is a concentration of such ownership.

Note: (2) Corporations have been classified as Canadian-owned or controlled where official information filed with the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act Administration indicates that 50 percent or more of the voting stock is directly or indirectly owned by Canadian residents or where although more than 50 percent of the voting stock is held by non-residents there is no foreign parent or concentration of foreign control and the effective control rests with the management and directors of the Canadian company. Companies not reporting under the Act have