

Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and the Canadian Mutual Aid Board. As a result, the corporation continued without interruption all procurement action being taken on April 30, 1946, by the Canadian Export Board, and continued to render similar services to foreign governments. In addition, for some time, the corporation was able to give assistance to Canadians in the procurement of goods from other countries where, by reason of regulations in those countries, it was necessary that transactions be handled in whole or in part through a government agency. From February 5, 1947 to March 31, 1951, the corporation also acted in effect as agent for the Minister of Trade and Commerce in procurement for the Department of National Defence. On March 31, 1947 the Crown's equity was \$2,500,000 in the form of an advance for working capital, there being no fixed assets acquired.

2. From the figures aforementioned the book value of the Crown's equity is as follows: at incorporation, \$2,500,000; at December 31, 1977, \$10,681,866.

3. To December 31, 1977, the net amount "invested" by the Crown in CCC was \$81,312,651, not including \$10,241,953 recovered from the Canadian International Development Agency for grant aid procurement services. Since 1962, CCC has not charged any handling fee for its services due to statutes in various defence related agreements and also in a desire to encourage exports. Most expenses have been covered by annual appropriations so that the corporation operates on a break even basis. Therefore the concept of realized profit in dollar terms is inapplicable. These costs must be taken in the context of an over-all business volume of about \$6.8 billion to date.

4. (a) The board of directors and the president of the corporation are appointed by the Governor-in-Council pursuant to S.3(1) of the act. It has been the policy of the corporation that all directors be public servants with the exception of appointment of a president from the private sector from 1961 to 1965. (b) Since April 1, 1964, all staff have been employees of the Department of Supply and Services and its predecessor the Department of Defence Production.

5. It is not intended at the present time to make any change in the current relationship between the government and CCC.

CANADAIR LIMITED

Question No. 1,197—**Mr. Andre:**

1. What is the Crown's precise financial interest in Canadair Limited as administered by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and on what date was such interest acquired, at what cost and for what reason?

2. What was the book value of the Crown's equity on the date of acquisition and what is its latest estimated book value?

3. To date, what is the Crown's total investment, including equity costs, contributions to operating funds, debt forgiveness and what is the Crown's total realized profit from such investment?

4. In what manner is the Crown's interest represented (a) on the Board of Directors (b) in its senior management?

5. Did the government make a policy decision in regard to the future disposition of its interest?

Order Paper Questions

Hon. Jack H. Horner (Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce): 1. (a) Financial interest: \$46,618,715. (b)(i) At date of acquisition, January 5, 1975: 251,700 Preferred Shares, \$25,170,165; 1,408,463 Common Shares, 12,979,835. (ii) At December 31, 1976: 1,693,743 Common Shares, 8,468,715; Total interest, \$46,618,715. (c)(i) In exercise of the option agreement to purchase; (ii) additional subscription, consequent on the repayment by Canadair of a \$6 million loan, plus accrued interest, to the Defence Production Revolving Fund.

2. (a) At date of acquisition, \$30.919 million; (b) At end of 1977 (estimated), \$40.929 million.

3. Equity Costs, \$46,618,715. Contributions to Operating Funds, Refundable inventory financing, during period since Crown took ownership of Canadair, resulting from agreements standing at the time of purchase, \$16,006,996. Debt Forgiveness, Nil. Crown's Realized Profit, Canadair has operated profitably since the purchase. Net earnings have been retained.

4. (a) The Canadair board of directors is appointed by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Mr. A. M. Guérin, assistant deputy minister, Industry and Commerce Development, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, directly represents the minister on the board. With the exception of one other government representative, Mr. Guy Lavigne, vice president, Federal Development Bank, the other board members are drawn from the Canadian private sector. (b) Canadair is constituted as a business entity under the Canada Corporations Act. The appointment of the senior management of the company is the prerogative of the board of directors.

5. Not yet. Mr. D. A. Golden, president Telesat, is currently assessing for the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the restructuring options open to the government in respect of its ownership of Canadair Limited and of de Havilland. Mr. Golden plans to submit his report at the end of March, 1978.

MR. LIONEL ORLIKOW

Question No. 1,208—**Mr. Epp:**

1. Is Mr. Lionel Orlikow employed by the Department of the Secretary of State and, if so (a) what is his job designation (b) upon what basis and on what criteria was he hired (c) for how long has he been hired (d) what salary and what expense account per year is he receiving?

2. Will he be submitting an annual report of his findings and will the report be Tabled in the House of Commons?

Hon. John Roberts (Secretary of State): 1. No.

2. Not applicable.

CBC—FOOTAGE OF RUSSIAN SATELLITE CRASH LANDING

Question No. 1,272—**Mr. Beatty:**

1. Since the first report of the Russian satellite that crash landed in Northern Canada was broadcasted up to and including January 31, 1978, how many minutes of footage concerning the incident was made available to local stations by CBC?

2. Of the total footage, how many minutes were produced by CBC?