



The Games were quite successful, considering the time constraints for organizing an event of this scope. Delegations of artists and athletes from 39 countries took part in the first Games. Forty national athletic records and the production of original, noteworthy works of art provided tangible evidence that La Francophonie is dynamic, rich and full of promise.

The second Games will be held in France in July 1994. A national steering committee, consisting of representatives of the federal government and the governments of Quebec and New Brunswick, is already co-operating with the Executive Secretariat of the International Committee to put the necessary infrastructures in place. The Games will be an outstanding showcase for the cultural originality and diversity of Francophone countries.

FRANCOPHONE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The majority of Francophone associations are professional in origin or were created on the basis of common goals.

The involvement of these organizations in a wide variety of fields, programs and activities is a particularly important dimension of La Francophonie, giving it great dynamism and taking it well beyond the government sector.

Accordingly, the federal government supports a number of these associations that are either Canadian in origin or possess significant Canadian participation.

This support consists of annual subsidies, contributions to congresses, symposiums or seminars, or personal loans granted by the Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for La Francophonie at Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (FAITC).

A) International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians

The International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians (AIPLF) was formed in Luxembourg in 1967, in response to the vigorous efforts of countries seeking to expand the influence of La Francophonie. Canada was one of the founding countries. Today, 45 parliaments are represented in the AIPLF. Quebec, New Brunswick and Ontario are autonomous sections with standing equivalent to Canada.

Since its formation in 1967, the AIPLF has sought to develop and strengthen the solidarity and co-operation between its many sections, and has progressively expanded its objectives, which for example now include the defence of human rights. In addition, it has initiated interparliamentary co-operation programs, which have resulted in setting up a program to restructure the documentation services of legislative assemblies in Francophone countries, known as the Program to support the organization of documentation services in the parliaments of southern countries (PARDOC). Thanks to the direction provided by the Canadian section and co-operation between its sections, the AIPLF organizes development training for parliamentarians. Since the initiation of pertinent action in the Agency's support for the