

and TV stations. The Cannes Film Festival is the annual film convention of the World.

Cannes is the first event in the festival year. Many of the preparation costs (especially those attached to the selection and pre-selection costs) serve all through the year. These costs are charged to Cannes because they are initiated in time for Cannes.

For the first time ever, in 1980, a Canadian feature film was selected to open the Festival. Producers and countries of the film selected to open or close the Festival must "host" and therefore pay the cost of the Festival's opening or closing reception. The Film Festivals Bureau obtained Treasury Board approval (No. 770954, May 20, 1980) to pay its share of this extraordinary expense.

2. The Corporation's expenses totalled \$230,945 broken down as follows:

Rental of stands, equipment and so forth	\$ 36,245
Travel and shipment of goods	46,700
Promotion and advertising	145,000
Rental of a cinema	3,000
	\$230,945

3. (a) (i) and (ii) \$2,500 (meals and room), \$5,000 (hospitality expenses). (b) \$7,500.

4. (a) Not known to the Corporation, (b) not at the expense of the Corporation.

5. (a) June 1, 1978, (b) four weeks per year, (c) To be consistent with the provisions of the Canadian Human Rights Act Part IV we are not providing personal information.

6. Visa-Chargex. Credit limit: \$3,000.

7 and 8. See Part 5 (c) above.

In so far as the National Film Board is concerned:

1. (a) F. Macerola—Deputy Government Film Commissioner, A. Lafond—Area Representative, Europe (Paris). (b) Promotion. (c) Canadian Government Travel Allowances for Paris plus necessary hospitality.

2. For transportation, meals, accommodation, representation, hospitality, advertising, shipping of promotional material, etc.—\$12,120.

3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. To be answered elsewhere.

CANADA-POLAND BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Question No. 3,363—Mr. Kushner:

1. During the past five years, how many bilateral and multilateral agreements were reached in which both the Canadian and Polish Governments were signatories and, in each case (a) what was the nature and duration of the agreement (b) which departments and/or agencies were involved in both Governments (c) what was the cost to the Government?

2. During the past two years, what was the total quantity and value of (a) food (b) clothing (c) medical supplies that were sent to Poland by both the Government and other groups and organizations to alleviate shortages of such goods there?

Hon. Allan J. MacEachen (Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs): 1. (a) and (b) During

Order Paper Questions

the period 1976 to 1982, Poland and Canada were signatories to the following agreements:

Bilateral

1. Air Transport Agreement	May 14, 1976 (Transport Canada)
2. Long Term Grain Agreement	November 25, 1976 (Canadian Wheat Board)
3. Long Term Grain Agreement	April 19, 1977 (Canadian Wheat Board)
4. Long Term Grain Agreement	October 4, 1979 (Canadian Wheat Board)
5. Agreement on Mutual Fisheries Relations	May 14, 1976 (Fisheries & Oceans Canada)
6. Agreement on Mutual Fisheries Relations	May 14, 1982 (Fisheries & Oceans Canada)

Multilateral

A. Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques	December 10, 1976 (External Affairs)
B. Geneva (1979) Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	June 30, 1979 (External Affairs)

(c) It would be impossible to calculate the cost (if any) of the multilateral agreements and the air transport agreement.

The fisheries treaties give allocations of fish in Canadian waters to Polish vessels in return for purchases by Poland of Canadian fish products. As a result of Poland's current economic difficulties, it is unable to buy the amount of fish products which both sides would prefer. However, in 1982 Poland was obligated to buy products worth \$1,000,000.

As for the long term grain agreements, the 1979 treaty expired at the end of 1982. It provided government-guaranteed credit for the purchase of up to 1.5 million tons of grain during each of the three years of the agreement.

2. The Government of Canada has made a contribution of \$500,000 to the International Red Cross in response to its appeal for food, medicine and clothing for Poland and has also provided two grants totalling \$300,000 to the Canadian-Polish Congress to assist its relief efforts. Unfortunately, the Government has no way of knowing the total quantity and value of food, clothing and medical supplies sent to Poland by private organizations and groups.

EDC ALLOCATION TO CESKOSLOVENSKA OBCHODNI BANKA OF PRAGUE

Question No. 4,285—Mr. MacKay:

1. What amount was allocated to the Ceskoslovenska Obchodni Banka of Prague, Czechoslovakia by the Export Development Corporation in (a) 1981 (b) 1982?

2. What products were sold to Czechoslovakia by Canadian firms under this allocation and, in each case, what were the amounts involved?

3. What sales to Czechoslovakia were made by Velan Inc. of Montreal in (a) 1981 (b) 1982 and what were the products and the dollar values?

4. In (a) 1981 (b) 1982, did Velan Inc. sell any valves to Strojexport of Prague, Czechoslovakia and, if so (i) what kind (ii) what are the valves customarily used for (iii) were the same kind of valves or similar valves