

1% of the building cost for a 10-year period and no tax on equipment or inventory for the same period. IEL's Small Business Financing Division assists manufacturing or processing industries whose gross annual sales do not exceed \$1 million. Financing may include short-, medium- and long-term loans, loan guarantees and minority equity positions. A loan may not exceed \$150,000.

The Nova Scotia Resources Development Board, affiliated with the Department of Development, provides term financing on the security of fixed assets for projects defined under The Industrial Loan Act, The Industrial Development Act, The Agriculture and Rural Credit Act, The Forest Improvement Act and The Fishermen's Loan Act. It provides financing for tourism facilities, farms and primary agriculture processing, fish plants and vessels, saw and planing mills and timber lands.

The Department of Development sponsors the Market Assistance Program which is designed to complement the existing export market development programs administered by the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. The program provides varying reimbursement schedules for Nova Scotia companies participating in trade fairs, market education programs and incoming buyers programs.

Special municipal tax assistance as authorized under the Nova Scotia Bonus Act may provide assistance to new or expanding firms by limiting either the assessment or the tax rate for a specified period of time.

The province co-operates closely with the Cape Breton Development Corporation, a federal Crown corporation, and contributes financially to some of the industry-development projects sponsored by it.

New Brunswick. The Department of Economic Growth has the over-all responsibility for coordinating and implementing provincial industrial development policy. The Department focuses its efforts in this direction through three main operating branches — Regional Development, Transportation and Communications; Investment Management; and Trade and Industrial Services.

The Regional Development, Transportation and Communications Branch directs and coordinates provincial transportation policy; develops and directs provincial communications policy; co-ordinates the implementation of the federal-provincial General Development Agreement as it applies to the Department's area of responsibility; and provides assistance to community groups to foster regionally oriented actions to establish and enlarge local industrial development.

The Investment Management Branch reviews and evaluates industrial projects which are presented to the New Brunswick Industrial Finance Board for financial assistance; and provides after-care services to firms that have received financial assistance from the Industrial Finance Board.

The Trade and Industrial Services Branch provides support to industry through programs designed to meet general and specific needs; they include export sales and promotion, management upgrading, technical advice and assistance, import replacement, tariff and documentation assistance, market research and the maximization of New Brunswick product content in public construction and government purchasing.

The Department of Economic Growth also operates the New Brunswick Development Office in London, England. It provides general information and assistance to firms in Britain and Common Market countries which may be interested in a New Brunswick location. The Office also develops and expands European markets for New Brunswick products; encourages joint ventures between New Brunswick and European manufacturers; and facilitates the setting-up of licensing agreements between provincial and European manufacturers.

The New Brunswick Development Corporation, the New Brunswick Industrial Finance Board, Provincial Holdings Limited, New Brunswick Multiplex Corporation, and the Research and Productivity Council are some of the agencies associated with the Department of Economic Growth.

The New Brunswick Development Corporation was established by the government of New Brunswick to attract new industry to the province and to encourage the expansion of existing industries. Its efforts are directed primarily to the secondary manufacturing sector. Existing legislation empowers the Development Corporation to make loans or loan guarantees or to take equity as a shareholder. Financial assistance is not meant to compete with existing con-