

dential accommodation other than tourist facilities, public utilities including power generation and distribution, resource-based industries such as mining, oil and gas production, logging, farming and ranching.

A number of considerations enter into the decision as to whether or not assistance will be granted: the contribution the project would make to the economy, the local community and the province as a whole; economic viability of the proposal considering capabilities of management, the business environment, adequacy of over-all financing and technical and ecological considerations; proof that the financial assistance requested is not obtainable from other conventional sources on reasonable terms and conditions; and the availability of security to provide reasonable protection. Assistance may be provided for establishing new businesses, acquiring fixed assets — land, buildings and equipment, expanding existing facilities, strengthening working capital, financing raw material or finished inventories for manufacturers, and research and development projects.

Financial assistance is made available directly or by guarantee in various forms: capital loans (maximum \$500,000); working capital loans (maximum \$500,000); inventory financing for manufacturers (maximum \$500,000) for the stockpiling of either the raw materials used in the manufacturing process or finished products resulting from that process (in actual operation AOC will purchase the inventory from the manufacturer under a buy/sell agreement at established prices to a level of 80% of "laid-in" cost or wholesale price, as the case may be); research and development loans up to 50% (maximum \$50,000) of the total cost of an approved project undertaken by a commercial enterprise. Such projects are restricted to applied research and development programs which contribute to improvements in one or more of the following areas: technological advances to products or development of new products; technological advances to production facilities; adoption of improved management techniques; and development of new markets.

Business management counselling services may be provided without charge by AOC professional consultants and include management advice and guidance on financial, technical and marketing matters for small- and intermediate-size Alberta businesses which are not in a financial position to obtain this type of assistance elsewhere. Services under the program are provided through the Company's head office in Ponoka and its branch offices in Calgary and Edmonton. Financing programs are individually dealt with by an experienced staff of professional personnel. Applications for assistance call for suitable back-up material, such as financial statements, etc., which is studied and broadly assessed. Applications are considered for approval by the board of directors and, normally, funds are available in four to six weeks.

British Columbia. The Department of Industrial Development, Trade and Commerce provides services designed to encourage and assist in the orderly growth of secondary manufacturing in British Columbia. The Department organizes and sponsors visits by groups of BC manufacturers to prime export markets in the United States, overseas and elsewhere in Canada. The Department also assists individual companies and industry groups to participate in trade shows and fairs around the world.

Through its Technical Assistance Program, the Department will share costs of marketing and feasibility studies for companies considering expansion or diversification. The Department acts as liaison with the British Columbia Development Corporation which was set up to provide loans and loan guarantees to BC industry and business. Department counsellors use statistical information collected and published to encourage regional industrial development and growth of the secondary manufacturing base. The Department also maintains a trade and industry office at British Columbia House in London, England.

17.4 Government aid and controls

17.4.1 The Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

The functions of the Department relate to consumer affairs; corporations and corporate securities; combines, mergers, monopolies and restraint of trade; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents, trade marks, copyright and industrial design.

The Department has five main divisions — the Bureau of Consumer Affairs, the Bureau of Corporate Affairs, the Bureau of Intellectual Property, the Field Operations Service and the Bureau of Competition Policy. The Bureau of Consumer Affairs co-ordinates government activities in the field of consumer affairs. Branches within the Bureau include Consumer Ser-