

Details should be provided as to the nature of the product in question, its commercial acceptability and the financial arrangement desired. The Department of Regional Industrial Expansion will contact Canadian manufacturers directly or provide nationwide publicity through the *New Products Bulletin*.

Patent protection in Canada is also important. Without a patent, Canadian manufacturers are not likely to be interested since they would have little protection against copyists.

---

### Anti-Trust

The *Combines Investigation Act* is the legislative embodiment of Canadian anti-trust policy. The Director of Investigation and Research of the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs is responsible for enforcing the Act. He also advises the Foreign Investment Review Agency as to the effect of prospective acquisitions on competition. The Director also operates a voluntary Program of Compliance wherein he will offer, without prejudice, opinions as to the competition implications of specific business practices, mergers or acquisitions.

---

### Labelling

Bilingual labelling is mandatory on prepackaged products. There are certain exceptions. In all cases, bilingual labelling is desirable since food products and other items distributed in the province of Quebec must have French labels or be accompanied by a French version.

---

### Incidence of Taxation

The federal government is authorized to raise revenues either directly or indirectly while the provinces are limited to direct taxation. Both federal and provincial governments impose corporate and personal taxes on income as well as sales and excise tax and other special taxes. Only the federal government is authorized to levy customs duties and tariffs.

Specific information on taxation is contained in Chapter 6, while information on customs duties and tariffs is contained in Chapter 8.

---

### Financing and Incentives

Canada has fully developed financing facilities designed to keep pace with an advanced industrial economy. The scope of activities is both varied and flexible, whether in the field of working capital finance or short and long-term investments. Chapter 4 provides potential invest-

ors with information on the scope of available financing. Federal and provincial incentives are also available and are dealt with in further detail in Chapter 5.

---

### Energy

The major sources of energy in Canada are oil, natural gas, coal, uranium and electricity. The multiple sources of energy and undeveloped potential will ensure adequate supply to make Canada self-sufficient in the future. Recent onshore and offshore discoveries coupled with abundant hydro-electric and nuclear power sources greatly enhance Canada's long term energy prospects.

---

### Energy Policy

The primary purpose of Canada's energy policy is to provide incentives for Canadian-controlled companies, rather than placing restrictions on foreign companies. Companies with certain specified levels of beneficial Canadian ownership are entitled to grants equal to 80 per cent of expenditures incurred in oil and gas exploration on federal lands. Grants are limited to 20 per cent in the case of foreign companies. Companies which wish to obtain production licenses for a prospect located on federal lands must have a minimum 50 per cent Canadian ownership. This applies to both public and private companies. These policies contain the government's long-term policies to reduce energy demand, eliminate oil imports, improve its share of revenues and stimulate Canadian participation in the petroleum industry.

---

### Immigration

Canada accepts immigrants from all parts of the world, without regard to race, religion or nationality. In particular, Canada welcomes permanent settlers who have the know-how and capital to establish themselves in business. Information on the procedures to follow should be obtained from the nearest Canadian mission.

Canada also welcomes bona fide business persons on a temporary basis who wish to contact or transact business with Canadian businesses. While formalities are kept to a minimum, enquiries should be made well in advance of the proposed visit.

It is also possible to obtain permission for the temporary entry of individuals or groups of workers when their presence is of critical importance for a specific or "one-time" project. In either case, it is necessary to submit an application to the nearest Canadian Immigration Office. Applications of this sort must be accompanied by details of the specific project, the number of