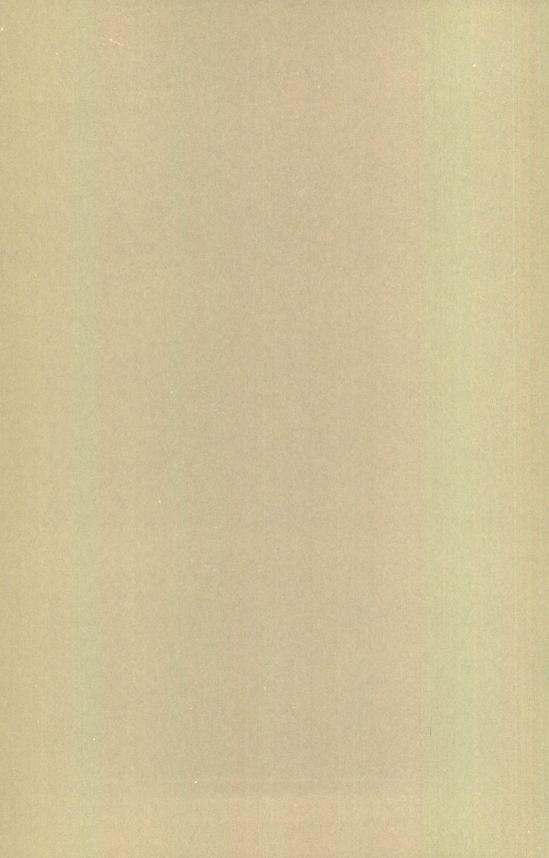
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# idb INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
FISCAL YEAR

1964







HEAD OFFICE

**OTTAWA** 

December 9th, 1964

The Hon. Walter L. Gordon, P.C., Minister of Finance, Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Development Bank Act, I enclose my report for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1964, and a statement of the Bank's accounts for this period which is signed and certified in the prescribed manner.

Yours very truly,

h. Lasnin-Ky

President.

#### Highlights

Amounts	of	loans	at	September	30.	1964 -
Amounts	UI	IUans	at	September	200	IJUT.

(millions of dollars)

#### Number of customers at fiscal year-end:

Fiscal 1948	404
Fiscal 1952	584
Fiscal 1956	819
Fiscal 1960	1,966

Fiscal 1964..... 6,027

#### Number of loans approved in fiscal year:

Fiscal 1948 204	
Fiscal 1952 16	55
Fiscal 1956	349
Fiscal 1960	740
Fiscal 1964	2,083

#### Amount of loans approved in fiscal year:

(millions of dollars)

F1:	scal	19	48				*		٠				٠			J	U	./
	Fisc	al	19	52								٠	٠					11.5
	Fi	isc	al	19	56	ó.			•		•							39.4
		F	isc	al	19	6	0										•	38.6

Fiscal 1964..... 88.1

## idb Industrial DEVELOPMENT BANK

#### TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT—1964

September 30th, 1964 marked the completion of twenty fiscal years of operation by the Industrial Development Bank. When the Bank was created by Parliament in late 1944, it was one of the first organizations of its kind in the world; since then a great number of other countries have established development banks of one kind or another.

Since its inception, the Bank has authorized over 12,000 loans to Canadian businesses — of which no less than half were during the past 3 years. In amount, these 12,000 IDB loans totalled over \$600,000,000. At the 1964 fiscal year-end, the Bank had loans outstanding or in course of disbursement totalling \$263,000,000 to 6,000 business undertakings comprising individuals, firms and incorporated businesses.

Following the initial surge of loans to businesses which became eligible for IDB loans for the first time when the Act was broadened in 1961, some temporary decline was to be expected. This decline was, however, small; the number of loans made in fiscal years 1961 to 1964 inclusive were:

1961	1,365
1962	2,085
1963	1,986
1964	2,083

By the second half of 1964 the rate of lending had risen to a new record level.

In addition to term loans, other kinds of financing are within the scope of the Bank's powers and can be considered in suitable cases, including the guarantee of loans from other sources, direct purchase of a company's capital stock, underwriting agreements, etc. It has been the Bank's experience to date, however, that few financing proposals of these types are received from applicants; in fiscal 1964, nine financing arrangements other than by way of term loans were approved, bringing

total approvals for financing of all kinds to 2,092, higher in the aggregate than for any previous year.

Loans approved in fiscal 1964 ranged in amount from less than \$5,000 to over \$1,000,000. As in past years, most loans were for amounts of \$25,000 or less:

		scal 162		cal 63	Fiscal 1964		
Size of loans	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
\$25,000 or less	1,057	51%	1,093	55%	1,140	55%	
\$25,001 to \$100,000	866	41	779	39	808	39	
Over \$100,000	162	8	114	6	135	6	
	2,085	100%	1,986	100%	2,083	100%	
Average size of loan (\$000)	4	14		40	4:	2	

A detailed classification of loan approvals by size appears on pages 14 and 15.

Due to the growth of lending by the Bank in the last four years, the amount of loan repayments has been steadily increasing: repayments totalled \$46,000,000 in fiscal 1964, \$8,000,000 more than in the previous year.

#### TYPES OF BUSINESSES

A classification of loan approvals in fiscal 1964 by type of business is given below; more detailed figures of numbers of loans and amounts may be found on pages 16 and 17.

	Fisca	1 1964
	Number	Amount
Manufacturing	35%	48%
Wholesale and retail trade	21	15
Personal services (including restaurants, motels, laundries, etc.)	14	11
Agriculture	10	7
Construction	6	5
Transportation and storage	4	6
Recreation services	3	3
Other	7	5
	100%	100%

The classification "Agriculture" included 201 loans to individuals and enterprises engaged in a variety of agricultural activities:

	Number	Amount
Poultry and egg production	30%	31%
Raising of livestock	22	19
Specialty farms (includes fur-bearing animals, greenhouse and nursery products)	14	16
Field crops	12	13
Other	22	21
	100%	100%

#### CUSTOMERS' PROGRAMMES

Loans amounting to \$88,000,000 made by IDB in fiscal 1964 helped finance customers' programmes totalling \$119,300,000. As in previous years, the chief purpose for which businesses obtained loans from the IDB was to finance the acquisition of fixed assets.

	Fiscal 1964		
	Millions of dollars	Per cent of total	
Land and buildings	\$ 46.9	39.3%	
Machinery and equipment	34.9	29.3	
Increase in working capital	18.4	15.4	
Refinancing of realty mortgages	4.8	4.0	
Refinancing of suppliers' liens on equipment	1.6	1.3	
Refinancing of other liens on equipment	1.9	1.6	
Refinancing of other obligations	3.7	3.1	
Financing of changes in ownership	5.6	4.7	
All other purposes	1.5	1.3	
	\$119.3	100.0%	

#### ORGANIZATION

In May, 1964, a branch office was opened in Rimouski, with a view to making the Bank's services more readily available to businesses in the lower St. Lawrence and Gaspe Peninsula area. Including a subbranch at Sherbrooke, which is open on a regular basis certain days of the month, the Bank now has twenty-five branch offices across the country. IDB offices are listed on pages 20 and 21.

In keeping with the IDB's objective of making its facilities available to businesses anywhere in Canada, representatives of the Bank periodically make visits, advertised in advance, to many localities not having an IDB office, for the purpose of interviewing prospective customers. In fiscal 1964, considerably increased emphasis was placed on this aspect of the Bank's activities; in the past year 226 advertised visits were made to 105 localities.

Operations of the Bank are now decentralized to the point where the decision with respect to over 80% of the number of loans approved in the last year was taken at local branches or at regional offices. This has helped in bringing about a further reduction in processing time for loan applications, a matter in which the Bank is constantly striving for improvement. The Bank wants to give prospective borrowers a decision on an application as rapidly as possible, and among the continuing difficulties to be overcome is the frequent problem of obtaining quickly from a borrower adequate financial and other information on which the Bank can base a sound decision.

One of the key factors in the ability of the Bank to carry out its functions effectively is the calibre of its staff who have again rendered the organization loyal, capable and imaginative service. The broadening of the IDB Act in 1961 made it necessary to add considerably to the staff in 1961-62 but the additional staff engaged at that time have now reached a level of training and experience which made it practicable in fiscal 1964 to deal with the new applications received, and to administer our growing volume of existing loan accounts, with about the same level of staff as in the previous year. At the 1964 fiscal year-end, the staff numbered 292 men and 212 women — a total of 504.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The year-end balance sheets, and the statements of income, expense and profit, for fiscal years 1963 and 1964 appear on pages 8-10.

During fiscal 1964, IDB obtained funds from the following sources to provide for the increase in outstanding loans and other assets as shown on the September 30th, 1964 balance sheet:

	\$24,165,000
Fiscal 1964 net profit less net write-offs of bad debts	1,665,000
Increase in issued share capital	2,000,000
Increase in outstanding debentures	\$20,500,000

Debentures now account for 75 per cent of the Bank's loanable funds; share capital and accumulated profits provide the balance. As the IDB Act provides, the additional share capital has been subscribed by the Bank of Canada, which has also purchased all the debentures issued by the IDB.

Income, expense and profit for fiscal 1964 together with comparative figures for the previous few years are summarized below:

	Fiscal 1960	Fiscal 1961	Fiscal 1962	Fiscal 1963	Fiscal 1964
		(thousa	ands of d	ollars)	
Income	6,463	7,424	9,692	12,629	14,660
Less: Operating expenses	1,993	2,779	4,141	4,651	4,906
Cost of debentures	2,474	3,008	4,486	6,556	7,891
Net income before provision for losses	1,996	1,637	1,065	1,422	1,863
Less provision for bad and doubtful debts	488	444	650	729	998
Balance transferred to Reserve Fund	1,508	1,193	415	693	865

The increase in operating expenses between 1960 and 1962 reflected the sharp increase in staff and branches and associated training programmes undertaken to cope with the surge of business which followed the revision of the IDB Act in 1961. The growth in costs inevitably preceded the expansion of the volume of business on the books of the Bank, and its earnings declined from 1960 to 1962, but an upward trend in the Bank's net income began again in 1963 and was continued in 1964.

The standard rate of interest normally charged on new loans has remained unchanged during the past two years at 7 per cent.

During fiscal 1964, loan balances totalling \$227,000 were written off against the Reserve for Losses built up in prior years, and \$29,000 previously written off was recovered. The Reserve for Losses Account was increased from \$3.7 million at September 30, 1963 to \$4.5 million at September 30, 1964; the latter amount represents 1.71% of loans outstanding or committed at the end of the period.

The net profit of \$865,000 remaining after the appropriation to the Reserve for Losses was added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to \$17,483,000.



#### Statement of

1964	1963
\$ 16,147	\$ 17,831
225,314,261	201,802,591
213,285	96,649
36,475	20,000
3,392,651	2,213,545
437,786	419,729
\$229,410,605	\$204,570,345
	\$ 16,147 225,314,261 213,285 36,475 3,392,651 437,786

L. RASMINSKY	
PRESIDENT	
A. J. Norton	
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT	

#### Assets and Liabilities as at September 30, 1964

WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1963

LIABILITIES	1964	1963
Capital — Authorized 500,000 shares par value \$100 each Issued and paid up 350,000 shares (1963 — 330,000 shares)	\$ 35,000,000	\$ 33,000,000
350,000 shares (1903 — 350,000 shares)	\$ 33,000,000	\$ 55,000,000
Reserve fund	17,483,262	16,618,446
Reserve for losses	4,500,000	3,700,000
Debentures outstanding \$168,100,000		
Accrued interest (1963 — \$3,290,000) 3,787,250	171,887,250	150,890,000
Liabilities under guarantees and underwriting agreements	36,475	20,000
Other liabilities	503,618	341,899
	\$229,410,605	\$204,570,345

#### AUDITORS' REPORT

We have made an examination of the statement of assets and liabilities of the Industrial Development Bank as at September 30, 1964 and have received all the information and explanations we have required. We report that in our opinion it correctly sets forth the position of the bank as at September 30, 1964 according to the best of our information and as shown by the books of the bank.

T. C. KINNEAR, F.C.A. of Price Waterhouse & Co.

H. MARCEL CARON, C.A. of Clarkson, Gordon & Cie.

Ottawa, November 4, 1964.



## Statement of Income, Expense and Profit for the year ended September 30, 1964

WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1963

	(\$000)	(\$000)
INCOME	1964	1963
Interest	\$14,232	\$12,240
Profit on sale of investments	14 414	15 374
	\$14,660	\$12,629
EXPENSE		
Salaries <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 3,310	\$ 3,135
surance	220	232
Other staff expenses <sup>(2)</sup> .  Investigation and supervision expenses	48 80	43 82
Travel and transfer expenses	113	130
Rental and other costs — leased premises	522	435
Depreciation on equipment	73	68
Advertising	101 38	85 39
Other public information <sup>(3)</sup>	124	117
Office supplies and expenses	173	173
Directors' fees	12	12
Auditors' fees and expenses	16	17
All other operating expenses	76	83
Total operating expenses	\$ 4,906	\$ 4,651
count and premium)	7,891	6,556
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	998	729
	\$13,795	\$11,936
Profit transferred to reserve fund	\$ 865	\$ 693

<sup>(1)</sup> The number of staff averaged 505 in 1964 and 495 in 1963.

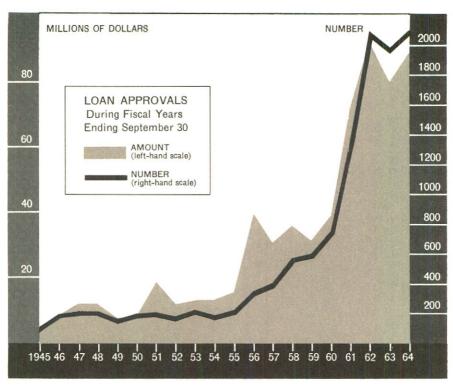
<sup>(2)</sup> Includes overtime pay, medical services and cafeteria expense.

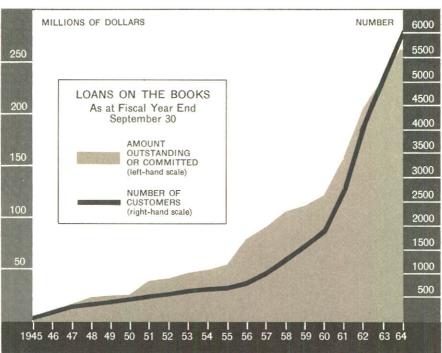
<sup>(3)</sup> Includes printing of Annual Report and of booklet "A Source of Financing for Canadian Business", etc.

#### Reserves

RESERVE FOR LOSSES	(\$000)
Balance, October 1, 1963	\$ 3,700
Add:	
Recovery of amounts previously written off \$ 29	
Provision for bad and doubtful debts for the year ended	
September 30, 1964	1,027
	\$ 4,727
Less:	
Bad debts written off	227
Balance, September 30, 1964	\$ 4,500

RESERVE FUND	(\$000)
Balance, October 1, 1963	\$16,618
Profit for the year ended September 30, 1964	865
Balance, September 30, 1964	\$17,483





#### PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS

		Total Authorizations November 1, 1944 to September 30, 1964		
Number of Businesses	Amounts Outstanding or Committed	Number of Businesses Amount		
	(\$000)		(\$000)	
146	4,950	184	8,160	
34	678	49	6,740	
171	7,663	274	15,807	
213	6,453	348	17,622	
1,230	75,702	1,994	180,628	
2,158	90,394	3,216	202,148	
448	17,096	663	37,895	
280	8,478	390	21,790	
760	23,473	1,054	52,682	
559	27,103	1,070	84,128	
28	1,390	41	2,707	
6,027	263,380	9,283	630,307	
	Number of Businesses  146 34 171 213 1,230 2,158 448 280 760 559 28	Number of Businesses Outstanding or Committed  (\$000)  146	Number of Businesses   Number of Businesses   Number of Gentlement	

## idb

#### SUMMARY STATISTICS OF LOANS

FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30

(Millions of Dollars)	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Amounts drawn down by			S		15 57	S
borrowers	29.3	29.7	47.5	74.3	74.0	69.6
Repayments by borrowers	20.4	23.4	27.1	32.6	38.2	46.0
Amounts written off (net)	.8	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2
Increase in amounts out-				all the second	15.71	(0,100)
standing	8.1	6.2	20.2	41.5	35.7	23.4
Amounts outstanding at year-						
end	96.7	102.9	123.1	164.6	200.3	223.7
Amounts not yet disbursed at year-end on loans author-						
ized	12.4	16.9	31.1	39.0	31.7	39.7
Amounts outstanding plus		10.5	0.11	07.0	2111	57.11
undisbursed at year-end	109.1	119.8	154.2	203.6	232.1	263.4
Number of customers on the						
books at year-end	1,609	1,966	2,768	4,083	5,104	6,027
Average amount outstanding plus undisbursed per cus-						
tomer (thousands of						
dollars)	68	61	56	50	45	44

#### Loan Approvals

During Fiscal Years Ending September 30

#### CLASSIFICATION BY NEW

**NUMBER** 

1,365

2,085

	1959	1960	1961	1962
To New Borrowers	438 161	571 169	1,070 295	1,730 355
Total	599	740	1,365	2,085
	CLASSI	FICATI	ON BY	SIZE:
\$ 5,000 or less  Over 5,000 to 25,000.  Over 25,000 to 50,000.  Over 50,000 to 100,000.  Over 100,000 to 200,000.	31 242 153 112 43	28 313 188 124 60	39 578 372 234 105	72 985 526 340 121
Total up to \$200,000	581 18	713 27	1,328 37	2,044 41
Total	599	740	1,365	2,085
Average Size				
	CLASSI	FICATI	ON BY	PROVI
Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec	7 5 32 27 140	8 8 28 30 147	21 4 49 61 258	60 16 61 89 423

Total.....

## |idb|

#### OR EXISTING BORROWERS:

AMOUNT (\$000)

1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1964	1963
62,964	61,020	75,922	53,596	29,517	24,150	1,514	1,532
25,184	18,791	16,059	17,640	9,059	6,429	569	454
88,148	79,811	91,981	71,236	38,576	30,579	2,083	1,986
363	431	304	165	121	105	86	100
16,503	15,113	15,278	8,960	4,905	3,911	1,054	993
19,778	18,324	20,414	14,238	7,131	5,939	519	476
21,571	22,737	25,289	17,610	9,659	8,406	289 96	303 84
13,666	12,249	17,797	15,418	8,748	6,293	96	
71,881	68,854	79,082	56,391	30,564	24,654	2,044	1,956
16,267	10,957	12,899	14,845	8,012	5,925	39	30
88,148	79,811	91,981	71,236	38,576	30,579	2,083	1,986
42	40	44	52	52	51		
							E:
1,982	1,531	1,628	754	698	235	60	52
61	305	403	70	111	171	4	12
7 177	1,881	2,840	2,130	1,075	1,355	62	47
2,122	2 276		2 711	000	765	52	7/1
1,747	2,276	2,491	2,711	9 398	765 7 585	52 439	70 395
1,747 24,982	22,520	24,340	16,884	9,398	7,585	439	395
1,747 24,982 28,124 5,856	22,520 27,902 5,585	24,340 33,686 6,417	16,884 24,952 5,433	9,398 12,388 1,895	7,585 9,862 2,065	439 675 154	395 676 159
1,747 24,982 28,124 5,856 3,729	22,520 27,902 5,585 2,344	24,340 33,686 6,417 2,938	16,884 24,952 5,433 3,133	9,398 12,388 1,895 1,493	7,585 9,862 2,065 978	439 675 154 120	395 676 159 78
1,747 24,982 28,124 5,856 3,729 8,786	22,520 27,902 5,585 2,344 8,388	24,340 33,686 6,417 2,938 8,011	16,884 24,952 5,433 3,133 5,990	9,398 12,388 1,895 1,493 3,465	7,585 9,862 2,065 978 2,745	439 675 154 120 282	395 676 159 78 306
1,747 24,982 28,124 5,856	22,520 27,902 5,585 2,344	24,340 33,686 6,417 2,938	16,884 24,952 5,433 3,133	9,398 12,388 1,895 1,493	7,585 9,862 2,065 978	439 675 154 120	395 676 159 78



### Classification of

	NUMB	ER		
	1959	1960	1961	1962
Manufacturing:				
Foods and beverages	82	92	159	165
Tobacco and tobacco products				
Rubber products	2	4	9	2
Leather products	5	2	15	6
Textile products (except clothing)	12	11	15	27
Clothing (textiles and fur)	33	25	49	53
Wood products	74	76	127	129
Paper products (including pulp)	6	12	18	11
Printing and allied industries	25	35	58	64
Iron and steel products	80	104	190	164
(including machinery and equipment)				
Transportation equipment	22	26	42	16
Non-ferrous metal products	15	15	20	3
Electrical apparatus and supplies	11	12	22	25
Non-metallic mineral products	34	39	65	66
Products of petroleum and coal	1	2	3	3
Chemical products	20	24	27	28
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	17	17	38	45
Commercial air services	13	10	20	20
Warehousing (including refrigeration)	5	13	13	12
Other transportation and storage	42	61	103	88
Electric power, gas, water utilities				2
Mines (incl. milling) quarries, oil wells	6	20	31	28
Construction	37	59	144	161
Industrial buildings	13	12	28	32
Personal services	11	23	42	270
Forestry		2	5	9
Wholesale trade	9	16	32	152
Retail trade	9	20	55	240
Education and health services			2	18
Recreation services	• •		1	67
Services to business management	2	2	4	25
Miscellaneous services	9	4	17	34
Agriculture	4	2	11	106
Fishing and trapping	• •			1
Communications				13
(Enterprises engaged in more than one type of business	599	740	1,365	2,085
are classified according to major activity.)				

### Loan Approvals by Types of Businesses

DURING FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30

		AMOUN	r (\$000)				
1963	1964	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1703	1704	1707					
160	151	4,340	5,435	8,625	6,934	7,525	9,016
•:	٠:	20	230	547	47	208	233
7	5	38	115	1,026	463	372	434
6	14	246 611	474	933	2,323	1,695	1,610
26	19		837	2,585	2,934	1,446	1,919
45	38	1,707		7,657	7,522	6,281	5,954
112	115	4,575	5,217	1,615	407	1,430	758
18	15	171	803		2,058	2,082	2,290
46	47	1,169	1,223	2,380	6,701	7,921	12,455
165	184	3,298	4,718	8,933	0,701	1,921	12,433
25	23	765	775	1,390	648	847	699
7	2	1,028	659	762	93	296	407
14	16	502	531	2,112	1,860	666	1,240
54	46	1,497	2,511	5,889	3,097	2,248	2,477
	3	30	40	224	152		169
26	9	846	942	1,233	1,234	1,522	277
56	47	1,122	888	1,681	1,394	2,298	2,035
12	15	891	598	908	1,497	384	993
12	9	469	1,215	745	745	1,222	439
92	67	1,789	4,012	5,445	4,579	4,791	4,078
2	4				80	63	79
16	16	361	1,500	2,614	1,418	550	928
123	118	2,275	2,358	5,992	6,873	3,877	4,256
34	36	949	492	1,232	1,312	1,462	1,354
261	290	327	672	1,596	12,868	10,022	10,025
6	7		292	220	612	77	147
118	151	395	668	1,418	5,888	4,314	5,509
226	292	556	936	2,297	6,888	6,185	7,811
10	7			85	463	181	100
59	61			100	4,174	2,662	2,584
21	13	51	105	168	628	631	307
39	42	511	245	582	1,156	913	1,022
175	201	60	85	242	4,127	4,809	5,892
6	4				8	455	136
7	16				798	376	515
1,986	2,083	30,579	38,576	71,236	91,981	79,811	88,148

#### Board of Directors

- \*L. RASMINSKY, C.B.E., OTTAWA, ONT.
- \*J. R. BEATTIE, OTTAWA, ONT.
- \*H. BARIBEAU, LEVIS, QUE.
- A. I. BARROW, C.A., HALIFAX, N.S.
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<sup>\*</sup>Member of the Executive Committee

#### Head Office, Ottawa

L. RASMINSKY, C.B.E. President
L. F. MUNDY Secretary

P. D. SMITH

A. J. NORTON

Chief Accountant

E. METCALFE

Internal Auditor

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A. N. H. JAMES General Manager

E. R. CLARK Assistant General Manager

C. E. DEATHE Executive Assistant

J. HARVEY

Administrative Assistant

G. R. ELLIOTT Assistant Superintendent, Credit Department

G. D. COATES Controller

H. M. SCOTT Chief, Legal Department

W. L. MUNDY Chief, Insurance Department

H. DUNCAN Chief, Loan Accounting Department

E. C. SCOTT Personnel Officer
C. I. STUART Deputy Secretary
J. W. SIVERS Information Officer

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SAINT JOHN
MONCTON
EASTERN REGION REGIONAL OFFICE, MONTREAL
RIMOUSKI
QUEBEC
TROIS-RIVIERES
MONTREAL
SHERBROOKE (Sub-Branch to Montreal) 31 King Street West
OTTAWA

CENTRAL REGION
REGIONAL OFFICE, TORONTO250 University Avenue W. C. STUART, Regional Supervisor J. R. Gibb, Assistant Supervisor
TORONTO
HAMILTON
KITCHENER-WATERLOO Waterloo Square Building, Waterloo W. H. Jay, Manager
LONDON
WINDSOR
SUDBURY
PRAIRIE REGION  REGIONAL OFFICE, WINNIPEG360 Broadway Ave.  J. C. Ingram, Regional Supervisor  R. H. Wheeler, Assistant Supervisor
LAKEHEAD
WINNIPEG
REGINA
SASKATOON
CALGARY
EDMONTON
KELOWNA
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA

## 1944 idb 1964

On August 15th, 1944, royal assent was given to the Industrial Development Bank Act. The Act came into force on the following September 30th, and on November 1st, 1944 the Bank opened its doors for business.

Prior to that time there was no financial institution in Canada to provide a regular source of medium or long-term financing for small and medium-sized businesses unable to raise funds in the securities market. Short-term credit for business was provided by the banking system but, in general, longer-term funds were available only from non-institutional sources. Banks were not permitted to make loans on the security of land, buildings or other fixed assets, and other institutional lenders such as insurance and trust and loan companies were, so far as smaller mortgages were concerned, mainly interested in lending on residential rather than business property. There was therefore a special interest in broadening the sources of term financing, particularly for smaller businesses, to encourage industrial development.

The Industrial Development Bank, the new organization to provide term financing to Canadian business, was set up as a public institution with all of its capital stock being subscribed by the central bank, the Bank of Canada. It was intended to supplement rather than compete with the activities of other lenders, and to provide credit only when this was not available elsewhere on reasonable terms and conditions. The Industrial Development Bank Act also indicated that the IDB was to

confine its lending to enterprises which seemed likely to be financially successful and able to repay their borrowings from the Bank, and that the IDB was to be particularly concerned with the financing problems of smaller business enterprises.

These guiding principles were set forth in the preamble to the Industrial Development Bank Act which reads as follows:

"Whereas it is desirable to establish an industrial development bank to promote the economic welfare of Canada by increasing the effectiveness of monetary action through ensuring the availability of credit to industrial enterprises which may reasonably be expected to prove successful if a high level of national income and employment is maintained, by supplementing the activities of other lenders and by providing capital assistance to industry with particular consideration to the financing problems of small enterprises."

As the IDB would be operating in a field of lending new in Canada and would have problems of acquiring or training staff with the necessary specialized skills, its operations were at first limited to the area in which the immediate need for its facilities was expected to be greatest. Under the Act as proclaimed in 1944, IDB's field of operations was confined almost entirely to manufacturing enterprises, where the importance of investment in fixed assets made the provision of longer-term capital funds a particularly urgent problem. As the Bank acquired operating experience the scope of the IDB's operations was steadily broadened by successive amendments to the IDB Act:

- In 1952, the Bank was empowered to provide financing to commercial air services in Canada.
- In 1956, the range of industrial enterprises which the Bank could finance was extended considerably, to include for the first time such activities as processing, installing, reconditioning, repairing, cleaning, etc.
- In 1961, the Bank's field of activity was enlarged to include "any industry, trade or other business undertaking of any kind."

Since 1961 the Bank has been able to provide financial assistance to virtually all types of business enterprises in Canada; a few are, for policy reasons, not regarded as appropriate for IDB financing.

In keeping with the Bank's fundamental objective of making its facilities conveniently accessible in all parts of the country, branch offices have been established in key centres as the volume of business developed and suitable trained staff were available. The first IDB branches opened, shortly after the inception of the Bank, were in the metropolitan centres of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In 1956, branches were opened at Halifax and Calgary, and in 1959 at Saint John, Quebec City, London and Regina. In 1960, and in each succeeding year, additional branch offices have been established until, at the present time, the Bank has a network of twenty-five branches extending to all parts of the country. In addition, regular advertised visits are paid by each IDB branch to contiguous areas to contact interested applicants.

On the following pages are photographs illustrating the operations of a few of the more than 9,000 individual businesses to which the Bank has extended financial assistance in past years.



Manufacturing spiral welded pipe for use as piling or to carry air, water, and other gases and liquids.



Freshly caught fish being unloaded into a processing plant.



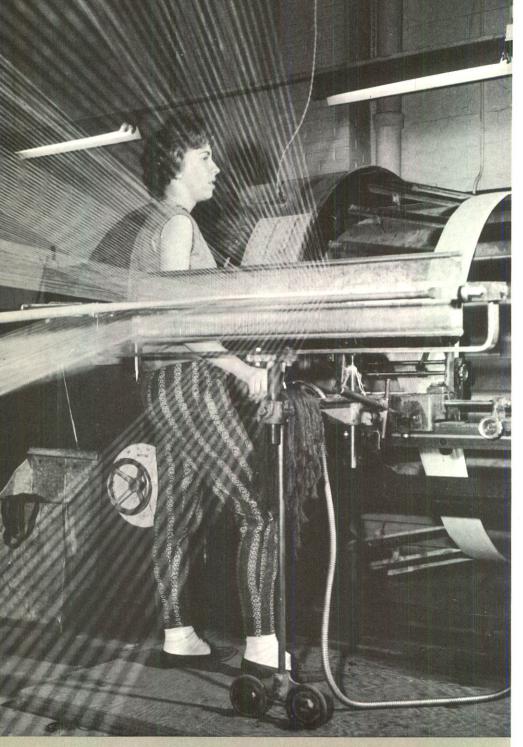
High speed plastic injection moulding machines being made for sale chiefly in foreign markets.



Cookies emerging from a band oven.



Flower cuttings being planted in a greenhouse.



Preparing yarn for weaving wool fabrics.



Analyzing paints and lacquers in a laboratory for purpose of quality control.



This company operates a charter helicopter service to move men and equipment to inaccessible areas.



