In Nunavut there are no financial or tax-based incentives specifically directed to outside investors; virtually all programs are directed to Inuit and other Nunavut or local businesses. However, Nunavut should consider partnership arrangements with outside and Nunavut firms to take advantage of investment incentives and other advantages. There are no specific financial incentives offered by the Government of Nunavut.

There are two main types of incentives offered by the Government of Nunavut. The first is the provision of direct financial assistance, such as loans, grants, or tax credits. The second is the provision of support services, such as business development centers, which provide information, consulting, and networking opportunities.

**FINANCIAL INCENTIVES**

**Government of Canada**

- **Financing and Development Services**
  - The Government of Canada provides financing and development services to support the development of Nunavut’s economy. This includes loans, grants, and tax incentives.
  - **Government of Canada**

- **Economic Development Organizations (EDOs)**
  - **Minto Inuit Development (MIND)**
  - **Nunavut Economic Development Corporation (NEDC)**
  - **Nunavut Business Development Centre**

**Business Development Centres**

- **Inuvik Economic Development Corporation**
- **Nunavut Business Development Centre**
- **Northwestel**

**Business Support Programs**

- **Nunavut Business Development Centre**
- **Government of Canada**

**About Nunavut**

Nunavut is the largest of the Canadian territories and one of the most remote areas in Canada. The territory is home to约13,000 people, making it the smallest and least populous territory in Canada. Nunavut is divided into 14 Nunavut regions, each of which has its own government. The territory is governed by the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, which provides for the rights of Inuit to self-government and the protection of their culture and language. The territory is home to a diverse range of natural resources, including minerals such as diamonds, gold, and base metal deposits. The major economic sectors are tourism, mining, and exploration.
Fish processing opportunities

More than 300 seasonal jobs. The estimated value of commercial turbot and $14 million annually to the economy of the territory, and creates It is estimated that Nunavut's fishery contributes between $12 million

1986 to 1996 the population grew by 32%, a population growth rate 21,000 of the overall population is 34 years of age or younger. From 1996 to 2006 the population grew by 32%, a population growth rate has achieved a high school diploma or higher, while roughly Nunavut has a workforce of 11,600. Approximately 26% of Nunavut's

While Nunavut has few roads, there is an efficient transportation chain. While Nunavut has few roads, there is an efficient transportation chain.

The profile of the arctic char industry reveals that approximately 400,000 kg is harvested annually, with the commercial portion being quotas approaching 5,500 metric tons. It is a unique employee in the Baffin region, creating nearly 100 seasonal and contributing over 40 million to the Nunavut economy.

The catch of turbot, or Greenland halibut, is recognized by its snow-white, firm. whiteness, makes it a very appealing in the markets of North America, Europe and Asia. Commercial quotas for turbine have been increasing and now approach 800 metric tons with Nunavut held quotas approaching 5,500 metric tons. It is a unique employee in the Baffin region, creating nearly 100 seasonal and contributing over 40 million to the Nunavut economy.

Further, annual wage examples reveal that average annual wages for most remote locations.

The cost of doing business in Nunavut, given its remoteness and therefore distance from goods and services, is in many respects relatively costly. By way of example, construction costs for commercial space range from $380 to $390 Canadian per square foot as $375 to $375 US. The higher end of the range reflects commercial costs in the most remote locations.

Fishing in Nunavut is regulated by its Inuktitut name. Given that its Inuktitut name translates as “fair fishing place,” it is easy to imagine how the community is rich in wildlife. It is fully adapted to meet the needs of a low-density population living with a fish processing facility. Located on a narrow coastal plain against the community is rich in wildlife. It is fully adapted to meet the needs of a low-density population living

THE OPPORTUNITY
Nunavut has identified a need for increased capacity in fisheries harvesting and processing, and invites foreign investors to invest in this growing sector of the economy. Nunavut invites qualified foreign companies to invest in new harvesting infrastructure and processing facilities in partnership with local quota holders. The objective is to increase harvesting and processing capacity for Arctic char and turbot catches, and to add value to the same.

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All industry groups involved in the offshore fisheries form the Baffin Fisheries Coalition. The credo is never seeking partnerships in harvesting, processing and marketing of turbot.

Processing with the above-mentioned fish for expansion should be considered, as well as establishing new fish plants in one or more other communities.

SUGGESTED COMMUNITIES
Cambridge Bay, with a population of 1,800, is the largest community in the Arctic region and one of the most northerly in Nunavut. It is centre by its fish processing plant being built that its harvesting season in high efficiency, which means “fair fishing place.”

Rankin Inlet, with a population of approximately 2,000, is the regional centre of the Kitikmeot and Nunavut’s second largest community. Located on the mainland shores of Ungava Bay, it is a land-locked town that serves as both a government centre and a transportation hub.

Pangnirtung, with a population of over 1,300, is the fourth community with a fish processing facility. Located in a coastal settlement on an excellent site for additional development with its efficient handling of high mountains and a grinding stone, this community is well suited to priorities.

Foreign investors should consider these communities for both expansion and partnership opportunities in the processing side.

Other communities should also be considered for new development.

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Nunavut welcomes business
Nunavut is open for business. Organizations from across Canada and around the globe are encouraged to launch operations in the territory.

To mitigate risk and to increase the chances of success, foreign companies are encouraged to combine forces with local firms. Ventures owned by a majority of Nunavut interests have access to a range of incentives and assistance to help them grow faster. As such foreign firms may want to consider partnering with local and Inuit businesses.

Foreign companies looking to establish in Nunavut and/or do business with the Government of Nunavut are advised that a policy known at Northern Growth Partnership (NGP) provides for a training program in both pre- and post-development with conditions given for local ownership, local employment, management control and local benefits.

The economic development & transportation