

The Bureau is responsible for administering the following agreements. The Canada—Quebec Co-operation Agreement for Development of the Lower St. Lawrence, Gaspé and Magdalen Islands, covering the period 1971-76, which began under the FRED program and replaced the 1968 agreement on Eastern Quebec; additional funds made available when the Agreement was revised facilitated a shift in emphasis to development programs. The Canada—Quebec Federal-Provincial Rural Agreement, 1971-75, which operates under the ARDA program, makes funds available to speed implementation of an integrated resource-development program in the Saguenay—Lac St-Jean and northwestern Quebec areas. The Canada—Quebec Federal-Provincial Agreement Concerning the Development of Special Areas covers development in the Quebec City, Trois-Rivières and Sept Îles—Port Cartier regions as well as in the sub-region of the new Montreal International Airport. Beginning in March 1974, the Bureau took over administration of the Quebec General Development Agreement which will replace the other federal development agreements as they expire.

**The Ontario Economic Council**, formed initially by Order in Council in 1962, was established by legislation in 1968. It is an organization in which representatives of a broad cross-section of informed people can pool their knowledge and experience regarding social and economic questions, commission research and formulate policy recommendations to the public and private sectors. At present, 21 Ontario citizens serve on the Council representing business, finance, labour, agriculture and universities. Each member serves without compensation for a term of one, two or three years. The Council meets not less than five times a year, generally in Toronto although meetings are held occasionally in other Ontario centres. A permanent Council staff undertakes direct assignments and supervises the design and administration of projects assigned to others on a consulting basis. Areas of study are established as a result of liaison and discussion with the public and private sectors.

The Council is an independent body. The results of its work are made available to government and the public and recent reports cover the fields of economic, environmental, social and municipal policies in Ontario. The Council works in co-operation with the Economic Council of Canada.

### 9.5.2 Industrial research

Non-profit industrial research institutes have been set up by provincial governments for the purpose of helping industry solve technical problems and develop provincial resources. They are active participants in the industrial innovation process. Since they are often associated with universities they also serve to bring together R&D facilities and needs of industry and the universities.

Table 9.13 shows how each of these institutes was financed in 1971. The percentage of funds obtained from various sources is a function both of the particular responsibilities assigned to each institute by the various provincial governments and of the industrial environment which differs from province to province. The Quebec Industrial Research Institute received all its funds from the provincial government in 1971 principally because it had only recently begun operations; its sources of funds are expected to become more diversified in future. The exceptionally high amount of provincial subsidies and grants for the Alberta Research Council is due to the large volume of work done for provincial government departments. The prominence of industrial contracts in Ontario, and to a lesser extent in British Columbia, reflects, in part, the favourable industrial environment in these two provinces. Grants and subsidies from the provincial governments are the primary source of funds for all institutes except those in Ontario and British Columbia, accounting for 60% of the total in 1971. The second largest source of funds is derived from contracts with private industry, which made up 20% of the 1971 total. Lastly, 14% of the funds originated from the federal government with almost all of it being channelled through contracts.

Research and development are not the provincial institutes' only activities, although they constitute the largest items of current intramural expenditures. These activities accounted for 54% of expenditures in 1971 and 56% in 1972. In view of the fact that the purpose of the institutes is to provide services to industry, activities such as resource surveys, analysis and testing, and industrial engineering, as well as library and technical information services accounted for a relatively large percentage of their expenditures.

**The Nova Scotia Research Foundation** was created by the government of Nova Scotia in 1946 to provide industry and government with scientific and technical assistance in finding new and