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Federal Regional Economic Development Organizations

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Federal Regional Economic Development Organizations
(Background Paper)

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FEDERAL REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

This paper provides a brief overview of the history of federal regional development organizations and agencies, as well as their relationship with Parliament, their expenditures and their main policy instruments. The paper concludes with a brief discussion of the ongoing debate regarding the impact of regional economic development policies in Canada.

2 FEDERAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS: A BRIEF HISTORY

Since Confederation, the federal government has considered growth in the national economy to be the best means of ensuring the prosperity and well-being of the general population. Until the mid-1950s, there was no explicit regional development policy or program aimed at reducing regional differences in economic growth and employment. However, continuing regional economic disparities and persistent rural poverty in some areas compelled the federal government to reconsider its economic goals and policy approaches.

Although not typically considered to be an instrument of regional economic development, the federal intergovernmental transfer payment system was set up to ensure that all Canadians received comparable access to public services at comparable levels of taxation, regardless of where they lived. In 1957, the federal government established the first formal equalization payments system to address disparities in the delivery of public services among the provinces. It later introduced block transfer programs, such as the Canada Assistance Plan (1966) and Established Programs Financing (1977), both of which were forerunners of the Canada Health Transfer and the Canada Social Transfer.

During the 1960s, the federal government began to set up specific regional development initiatives, such as special tax incentives (e.g., accelerated capital cost allowances on acquisitions of productive capital for designated regions), agricultural development boards, and other programs to assist economically depressed regions with high rates of unemployment and poverty. In 1969, the federal government consolidated these programs and activities into a single entity by creating the Department of Regional Economic Expansion. This department was replaced by the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) in 1982.¹

In 1987–1988, the federal government dissolved DRIE and transferred some of its regional development responsibilities to two new organizations: the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA),² which was established to represent the four Atlantic provinces,³ and the Department of Western Economic Diversification Canada (WD), which was set up to represent the four western provinces.⁴

In the meantime, as the new Department of Industry, Science and Technology (DIST) – the forerunner of Industry Canada – was being constituted, it was announced that a new, stand-alone organization would be formed within DIST: Regional Development Ontario and Quebec.⁵ Thus, DIST retained the regional development responsibilities for the two central provinces, while eastern and western Canada were served by stand-alone regional development agencies.

In 1987, the federal government established the Federal Economic Development Initiative in Northern Ontario (FedNor), a fund to support development initiatives in northern Ontario.⁶ To implement FedNor, a local advisory board – the FedNor Board – was appointed and the FedNor Secretariat was established within DIST.⁷ At its inception, FedNor received funding of \$55 million over five years.⁸ Over time, the federal government continued program funding to FedNor and, in the 2005 budget, announced that it would commit an additional \$88 million to allow FedNor to continue operating until 2013.⁹ According to Industry Canada's *2013–2014 Report on Plans and Priorities*, FedNor program funding has been extended to 2015–2016.¹⁰

In 1989, DIST split Regional Development Ontario and Quebec into two separate entities, one for each province. DIST retained responsibility for regional economic development in Ontario, including FedNor, and eventually spun off the Quebec portion of regional development programs and activities by forming a new agency, the Federal Office for Regional Development–Quebec (FORD-Q), in 1991.¹¹ FORD-Q operated independently from DIST and coordinated federal regional development initiatives in Quebec.¹² However, although FORD-Q was a stand-alone entity, its activities were based primarily on an industrial strategy developed by DIST in 1988.¹³ In January 1996, responsibility for FORD-Q was transferred back to the Minister of Industry through an order in council.¹⁴

In 2005, Parliament passed legislation¹⁵ transforming FORD-Q into the Canada Economic Development Agency for the Regions of Quebec (CED-Q) and conferring autonomous status to CED-Q on the same basis as ACOA and WD.

In 2009, the federal government announced the establishment of two new stand-alone agencies – the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario (FedDev Ontario) and the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (CanNor) – to support economic and regional development in the southern portion of Ontario and in the northern territories (i.e., Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Yukon) respectively.¹⁶ Each agency initially delivered existing programs and services, and later established its own program structures and operations.¹⁷

CanNor assumed programs previously delivered by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and FedDev Ontario took over FedNor's eastern Ontario development program operations.

ACOA, CED-Q and WD were created and are governed by enabling legislation. In contrast, both FedDev Ontario and CanNor were established through orders in council.

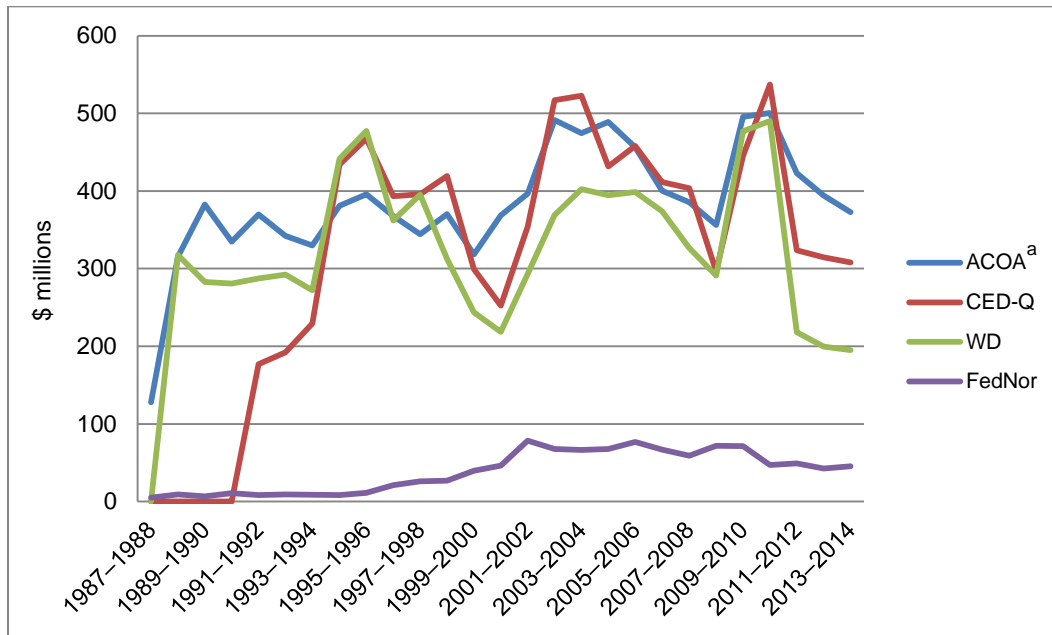
3 REPORTING TO PARLIAMENT

Regional economic development agencies are funded through parliamentary budget appropriations and report to Parliament on a regular basis. The agencies produce annual reports that are tabled in Parliament and periodically submit budgetary documents, such as reports on plans and priorities, departmental performance reports¹⁸ and a number of other statutory documents (for example, reports on official languages, access to information and sustainable development strategies, as well as the results of internal audits and program evaluations). Most of these reports are available to the public.¹⁹

4 REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES' EXPENDITURES

Figure 1 shows the voted appropriations of the regional economic development agencies (or program, in the case of FedNor) since 1987–1988. With the exception of FedNor, the annual appropriations for each agency are comparable, and the annual rates of growth for ACOA, CED-Q and WD are relatively similar.

Figure 1 – Regional Development Agencies – Voted Appropriations, 1987–1988 to 2013–2014



Note: a. The following regional development agencies are listed here: Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA), Canada Economic Development Agency for the Regions of Quebec (CED-Q), Western Economic Diversification Canada (WD) and Federal Economic Development Initiative in Northern Ontario (FedNor).

Source: Public Accounts of Canada, 1987–2014.

5 MAIN POLICY INSTRUMENTS

Regional economic development agencies deliver a number of programs and services to promote and stimulate economic development in their respective regions. While a complete description of these programs and initiatives is beyond the scope of this publication, all agencies share certain policy instruments, which are discussed below: transfer payments, the Community Futures Program and infrastructure programming.

5.1 TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Transfer payments²⁰ represent a sizeable portion of the agencies' annual budgets. According to the 2012–2013 *Public Accounts of Canada*, transfer payments represented some 72% of ACOA's and WD's budgets, and more than 83% of CED-Q's budget.²¹ Transfer payments to CanNor and FedDev Ontario represented more than 72% and just over 88%, respectively, of their 2012–2013 voted appropriations budgets.

Regional economic development agencies use contribution agreements, a type of transfer payment, to provide financial assistance to beneficiaries, including private businesses, not-for-profit organizations and other levels of government. These contribution payments are intended to finance commercial and non-commercial development initiatives that would otherwise have been implemented on a smaller scale, postponed or abandoned altogether. For-profit entities receiving payments with the aim of generating profits or increasing the value of their businesses are expected to repay these contributions, but – in some circumstances – businesses can receive non-repayable contributions.²² To a lesser extent, the agencies also use other instruments, including financial assistance in the form of grants or loan guaranties, and the provision of business consultancy and technical support services to small and medium-sized businesses, as well as to rural or isolated communities.

5.2 COMMUNITY FUTURES PROGRAM

The Government of Canada established the Community Futures Program (CFP) in 1985 as part of its Canadian Jobs Strategy. The objective of the program is to support community-based economic development and/or adjustment initiatives through financial and technical assistance in remote and rural areas under significant economic strain.²³ Initially administered by Human Resources Development Canada, the CFP was transferred in 1995 to the three regional economic development agencies and Industry Canada (FedNor).²⁴

The CFP is delivered by a network of not-for-profit organizations that provide business services and access to capital to small and medium-sized businesses, social enterprises and other local organizations.²⁵ These not-for-profit organizations, which are more commonly known as Community Futures Development Corporations (CFDCs), are incorporated entities governed by volunteer boards of directors representing local community interests. Funded by regional economic development agencies, CFDCs provide the following community services:

- strategic community planning and socio-economic development to help define economic goals, identify opportunities for development and develop plans to achieve them;
- the formation of partnerships with the public and private sectors to support and implement community-based initiatives in tourism, entrepreneurship, industrial diversification, and community economic restructuring and adjustment;
- the provision of business information and referral services to local businesses and entrepreneurs; and
- enhanced access to capital for small businesses through the operation of locally governed investment funds that provide loans, loan guaranties or equity investments for the start-up, expansion or stabilization of local businesses.²⁶

CFDCs²⁷ offer local businesses “single window” access to capital funding and services when conventional forms of financing are unavailable.

5.3 INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMING

With the exception of FedNor, all regional economic development agencies work with the federal government, through Infrastructure Canada, to deliver certain types of infrastructure programming. Each agency acts as an implementation agent for specific infrastructure projects, while Infrastructure Canada acts as the funding agent and negotiates agreements with each of the funding partners and project proponents. Partners can include provinces and territories, municipalities, First Nations communities, private organizations or a combination thereof. Responsibility for the monitoring and oversight of projects is shared between Infrastructure Canada and the federal delivery partners.²⁸

Under the federal Economic Action Plan (EAP), which was presented in the 2009 budget, the regional economic development agencies use their existing network of regional staff to review project proposals and monitor delivery of the following EAP programs: the Community Adjustment Fund, the Recreational Infrastructure Canada Program, and – together with Infrastructure Canada – the Communities Component of the Building Canada Fund.²⁹

6 THE CONTINUING DEBATE ABOUT FEDERAL REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

Debate continues about the effectiveness of the federal government’s policies and instruments intended to stimulate economic development in regions across Canada. Despite many years of subsidies and loans to local organizations in economically depressed regions, disparities in regional economic performance remain and areas of rural poverty persist.³⁰

Some commentators argue that past and current federal measures designed to support regional economic development have not been entirely effective, and that the use of regional development programs and industrial subsidies may have delayed or prevented necessary economic adjustments by distorting business investment decisions.³¹

Other observers have proposed that, instead of relying on targeted subsidization of selected enterprises or industrial sectors, the federal government could have achieved better results by stimulating general business activity and fostering competition through general tax incentives, such as broad-based reductions in business tax rates or tax credits for investments.³²

CFDCs can provide local businesses and other not-for-profit organizations with “single window” access to capital funding and business services to support projects or proposals that conventional financial institutions would consider to be too risky. Often, CFDCs provide the only federal presence for business development in remote and isolated communities.

Another debate relating to regional economic development concerns the respective role of each level of government in promoting this development. The federal and provincial governments have specific powers and responsibilities under the Constitution regarding regional development, which sometimes complement and sometimes conflict with one another. In response, in order to reach consensus on regional economic development issues, governments have developed procedures and protocols that emphasize joint federal–provincial/territorial (and sometimes municipal) program planning, coordination and funding through the use of bilateral agreements on a wide variety of projects, including infrastructure, industry services, human resources, agriculture and natural resources. These agreements are based on the principle of matched funding, and seek to promote economic growth in areas of joint federal–provincial interest.³³

Some commentators have suggested that the traditional mindset is likely not the best approach if the goal is to reduce regional socio-economic disparities, and have proposed that this issue be recast into a rural/urban problem, since poorer regions in Canada are predominantly located in rural areas and tend to lag behind urbanized regions in virtually all economic development indicators.³⁴

A 2008 Senate committee report acknowledged the rural/urban split in Canada’s socio-economic development and proposed a number of recommendations to raise the profile of rural Canada in the nation’s policy agenda. In its report entitled *Beyond Freefall: Halting Rural Poverty*, the Standing Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry recommended greater federal support of rural communities across the country, notably by establishing a department of rural affairs. This department would raise the political profile of the concerns and interests of rural Canada among members of the federal Cabinet. Other recommendations included:

- providing greater financial and technical support to rural transportation infrastructure and telecommunications networks;
- addressing rural poverty by strengthening policies in a number of domains, including income redistribution, education, social housing, justice and law enforcement;
- encouraging immigration in order to repopulate and revitalize rural communities; and
- improving access to health care.³⁵

NOTES

1. Readers seeking a more thorough discussion of the evolution of regional economic development policy in Canada can consult Donald J. Savoie, [Reviewing Canada's Regional Development Efforts](#), Royal Commission on Renewing and Strengthening Our Place in Canada [Newfoundland and Labrador], March 2003, and the first two chapters of Senate, Standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, [Beyond Freefall: Halting Rural Poverty](#), Final report, June 2008.
2. [Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act](#), R.S.C., 1985, c. 41 (4th Supp).
3. In addition, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) administered the Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation (ECBC), a Crown corporation that was mandated to provide assistance to economically depressed regions on Cape Breton Island and help shift its economy away from traditional resource-based industries (e.g., coal and steel) and toward new outlets or markets for economic activities. See ACOA, [Five-Year Report to Parliament, 2003–2008](#), Moncton, 4 December 2008. The [Economic Action Plan 2014 Act, No. 1](#) (Bill C-31) contained amendments to the *Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act* that allowed for the dissolution of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Board and the ECBC, with the transfer of their remaining assets and obligations to either ACOA or the Minister of Public Works and Government Services.
4. [Western Economic Diversification Act](#), R.S.C., 1985, c. 11 (4th Supp).
5. Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, *Main Estimates, Part III: 1989–90 Expenditure Plan*, Ottawa, 1990.
6. Industry Canada, [Final Evaluation for the Northern Ontario Economic Development Program](#), February 2011.
7. Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (1990), p. 13.
8. Industry Canada also delivers infrastructure programming for Ontario and, through its Operations Sector–Economic Development Program, engages in a number of initiatives designed to address the needs of small businesses, encourage entrepreneurship and foster regional development across Canada. See Industry Canada, “3.4 Additional Information for Program Activities by Strategic Income,” in [Departmental Performance Report – For the period ending March 31, 2009](#), October 2009.
9. Industry Canada, [2005-2006 Estimates: Report on Plans and Priorities](#), Ottawa, March 2006, p. 24.
10. Industry Canada, [2013–14 Estimates – Report on Plans and Priorities](#), March 2013.
11. Guy Beaumier, [Regional Development in Canada](#), Publication no. 88-13E, Parliamentary Information and Research Service, Library of Parliament, Ottawa, 27 October 1998.
12. The Federal Office of Regional Development–Quebec (FORD-Q) “was established by a series of orders in council passed in 1991. It was given the authority required to operate independently under the *Financial Administration Act* and the *Public Service Employment Act*.” See Minister Responsible for the Federal Office of Regional Development – Quebec [Minister Responsible for FORD-Q], [Federal Office of Regional Development \(Quebec\): Performance Report – For the period ending March 31, 1997](#), Ottawa, 1997, p. 5.
13. Office of the Auditor General of Canada, “Chapter 19 – Federal Office of Regional Development – Quebec,” in *November 1995 Report of the Auditor General of Canada*, Ottawa, 1995.
14. Minister Responsible for FORD-Q (1997); and [Department of Industry Act](#), S.C. 1995, c. 1.

15. [Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec Act](#), S.C. 2005, c. 26.
16. Department of Finance, [Canada's Economic Action Plan: Budget 2009](#), Ottawa, 27 January 2009, pp. 182–183.
17. [Order Designating the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario as a Department and the President and Deputy Head for Purposes of the Act](#), P.C. 2009-1415, 13 August 2009; and [Order Transferring from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency the Control and Supervision of the Northern Economic Development Branch](#), P.C. 2009-1423, 14 August 2009.
18. Industry Canada delivers the FedNor program and reports program outcomes to the public through its own website; as well, it provides, on request, copies of FedNor's business plans and other information. FedNor's senior officials can be summoned to respond to parliamentary committee requests for information. See Industry Canada, [Business Plan 2013–2014](#).
19. Like most federal departments, regional development agencies must proactively disclose – on their websites – expenditures on travel and hospitality, contracts over \$10,000, position reclassification, and grants and contributions over \$25,000. *Economic Action Plan 2014 Act, No. 1* (Bill C-31) contained amendments to the *Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act* that repealed the requirement to produce a comprehensive report every five years on the activities of the Agency and their impacts on regional disparities.
20. According to the Main Estimates:

A transfer payment is a grant, contribution or other payment made for the purpose of furthering program objectives but for which no goods or services are received. Grants are transfer payments made on the basis of established eligibility and are not normally subject to audit. They have a legislative character and specific descriptions that govern their use. Contributions are transfer payments for which the recipients must meet performance conditions and may be subject to audit. Other transfer payments are transfer payments other than grants and contributions, based on legislation or an arrangement, which may include a formula to determine the annual amounts (e.g., equalization payments to the provinces and territories).

(Treasury Board Secretariat, "The Main Estimates," Part II, [2011–12 Estimates](#), p. 24.)
21. Public Works and Government Services Canada, [Public Accounts of Canada 2012: Volume II – Details of Expenses and Revenues](#), Ottawa, 2012.
22. Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, "[Appendix E: Terms and Conditions for Contributions](#)," in *Directive on Transfer Payments*, para. 15.
23. Industry Canada, Audits and Evaluations, [Final Evaluation of the Community Futures Program in Ontario](#), October 2008.
24. Ibid.
25. See Community Futures Network of Canada, [Annual Review 2009](#).
26. See the [Ontario Association of Community Futures Development Corporations website](#).

27. In Atlantic Canada, similar organizations – known as [Community Business Development Corporations](#) (CBDs) – provide services to small businesses. Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions, through the [Community Futures Program](#), supports a network of 57 Community Futures Development Corporations (CFDCs), as well as 10 Community Business Development Corporations in suburban areas. FedNor has 24 CFDCs operating in northern Ontario, while FedDev Ontario has 37 CFDCs located in southern and eastern Ontario (see the [Ontario Association of Community Futures Development Corporations website](#)). [Western Economic Diversification Canada](#) has a business service network of more than 100 offices across the western provinces, including 90 CFDCs. According to the [Community Futures Network of Canada](#), CanNor supports three Community Business Development Centres in Nunavut and seven Community Futures Development Corporations in the Northwest Territories. There are currently no CFDCs in Yukon.
28. Senate, Standing Committee on National Finance, [Report on Infrastructure Programs and Regional Development Agencies](#), 16th report, 2nd Session, 39th Parliament, June 2008.
29. Office of the Auditor General of Canada, “[Chapter 1: Canada’s Economic Action Plan](#),” in *Report of the Auditor General of Canada to the House of Commons*, Ottawa, Fall 2010.
30. Savoie (2003).
31. Fred McMahon, *Looking the Gift Horse in the Mouth: The Impact of Federal Transfers on Atlantic Canada*, Atlantic Institute for Market Studies, Halifax, 1996.
32. Jack M. Mintz and Michael Smart, [Brooking no Favorites: A New Approach to Regional Development in Atlantic Canada](#), C.D. Howe Institute Commentary, No. 192, December 2003.
33. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, [Regional Development Policies in OECD Countries](#), Paris, 2010.
34. Savoie (2003).
35. Senate, Standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (2008).

APPENDIX – REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES’ ANNUAL FUNDING

Table 1 indicates voted and actual expenditures since the inception of existing federal regional economic development agencies.

Table 1 – Annual Voted Appropriations and Expenses, by Regional Economic Development Agency,^a 1987–2014 (\$ millions)

Fiscal Year	Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency ^b (ACOA)		Canada Economic Development Agency for the Regions of Quebec ^c (CED-Q)		Western Economic Diversification (WD)	
	Voted Appropriations	Expenses	Voted Appropriations	Expenses	Voted Appropriations	Expenses
1987–1988	127.8	81.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1988–1989	315.4	234.9	0.0	0.0	317.6	98.2
1989–1990	382.7	325.0	0.0	0.0	282.8	137.5
1990–1991	334.9	279.6	0.0	0.0	280.7	188.7
1991–1992	369.9	293.5	177.0	175.9	287.5	185.8
1992–1993	342.4	278.4	192.0	171.0	292.5	196.9
1993–1994	330.0	285.6	229.1	184.6	272.0	173.5
1994–1995	381.1	362.8	434.1	267.4	441.7	251.9
1995–1996	395.6	383.4	467.7	376.2	477.3	362.9
1996–1997	367.6	326.5	393.5	385.3	361.9	303.2
1997–1998	344.3	335.7	395.7	360.9	395.5	334.7
1998–1999	370.4	369.1	419.4	328.6	312.3	267.3
1999–2000	318.5	313.5	299.2	258.0	243.7	215.2
2000–2001	368.5	316.6	252.5	233.1	218.3	214.0
2001–2002	396.7	355.6	354.3	260.8	293.2	251.6
2002–2003	491.3	395.2	517.2	367.2	369.1	246.8
2003–2004	474.7	465.9	522.6	385.3	402.2	315.7
2004–2005	489.0	463.0	431.7	333.1	394.7	312.1
2005–2006	456.4	427.4	458.2	334.2	398.5	306.6
2006–2007	400.3	394.0	411.3	364.9	374.0	339.0
2007–2008	385.5	380.2	403.4	336.4	326.7	247.2
2008–2009	356.1	350.0	296.6	293.4	291.2	242.2
2009–2010	495.5	487.4	445.1	398.1	477.1	421.3
2010–2011	500.4	491.5	537.3	480.0	490.3	466.5
2011–2012	423.0	407.6	323.5	305.9	218.1	195.3
2012–2013	394.2	376.3	314.6	296.4	199.8	183.7
2013–2014	372.7	365.0	307.9	269.3	195.1	188.3
Cumulative Total	10,384.9	9,545.6	8,584.1	7,166.1	8,614.0	6,546.3

Notes: a. All figures represent total budgetary allocations and expenses, including operational, capital and transfer payments (Grants and Contributions). (See Table 2 for the voted and actual expenditures for the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario [FedDev Ontario] and for the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency [CanNor], which were established in 2009–2010 and began receiving parliamentary appropriations in 2010–2011.) The cumulative totals may not be exact because of rounding.

b. ACOA figures incorporate voted appropriations and expenses allocated to Entreprise Cape Breton Corporation (ECBC).

c. From 1991 to 1995, the Economic Development Agency for the Regions of Quebec was known as the Federal Office of Regional Development for the Regions of Quebec (FORD-Q).

Source: The Receiver General of Canada, *The Public Accounts of Canada: Volume II – Details of Expenses and Revenues, 1987–2014*.

FEDERAL REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Table 2 shows the voted appropriations and expenses for FedDev Ontario and CanNor for the last three fiscal years. The data are from the *Public Accounts of Canada*.

Table 2 – Annual Voted Appropriations and Expenses for the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario (FedDev Ontario) and the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (CanNor), 2010–2014 (\$ millions)

Fiscal Year	Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario (FedDev Ontario)		Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (CanNor)	
	Voted Appropriations	Expenses	Voted Appropriations	Expenses
2010–2011	593.1	405.6	69.2	64.3
2011–2012	278.7	230.5	51.2	48.5
2012–2013	262.8	241.7	55.0	52.4
2013–2014	246.7	234.3	54.3	50.8
Cumulative Totals	1,381.4	1,112.1	229.8	216.0

Note: All figures represent total budgetary allocations and expenses, including operational, capital and transfer payments (Grants and Contributions). The cumulative totals may not be exact because of rounding.

Source: The Receiver General of Canada, *The Public Accounts of Canada: Volume II, Details of Expenses and Revenues*, 2010–2014.

FEDERAL REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Table 3 shows voted appropriations and expenses for the Federal Economic Development Initiative for Northern Ontario (FedNor) since 1987–1988. Data shown are contribution payments issued from a number of program funds managed by FedNor. Information on FedNor’s operational and capital expenditures are not reported on a regular or consistent basis and are thus omitted from the table.

**Table 3 –Federal Economic Development Initiative for Northern Ontario (FedNor)
Contribution Program Funding, 1987–2014 (\$ millions)**

Fiscal Year	Voted Appropriations	Expenses
1987–1988	5.0	0.0
1988–1989	9.1	2.9
1989–1990	6.7	6.7
1990–1991	11.0	7.2
1991–1992	8.6	8.4
1992–1993	8.9	8.8
1993–1994	8.8	8.8
1994–1995	8.3	7.3
1995–1996	12.1	10.5
1996–1997	21.1	21.1
1997–1998	25.9	25.5
1998–1999	27.0	25.5
1999–2000	39.7	38.3
2000–2001	46.4	46.4
2001–2002	78.2	78.2
2002–2003	67.8	67.8
2003–2004	66.4	66.4
2004–2005	67.5	67.5
2005–2006	76.8	76.8
2006–2007	66.7	66.7
2007–2008	76.8	76.8
2008–2009	71.9	71.9
2009–2010	71.3	70.2
2010–2011	65.2	62.7
2011–2012	49.2	43.6
2012–2013	42.6	41.6
2013–2014	45.5	36.9
Cumulative Totals	1,084.5	1,044.5

Notes: Figures represent transfer payments funding only, excluding operational and capital expenditures. Program contribution funding can include the following contribution programs: contributions to a cooperative tourism initiative in Northern Ontario, the Community Futures Program (CFP), the Northern Ontario Development Program (NODP), the Eastern Ontario Development Program (EODP), the Community Adjustment Fund (CAF) and, since 2008–2009, the Economic Development Initiative (EDI). In 2011, the responsibility for administering the EODP was transferred from the Federal Economic Development Initiative for Northern Ontario (FedNor) to the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario (FedDev Ontario). The cumulative totals may not be exact because of rounding.

Source: The Receiver General of Canada, *The Public Accounts of Canada: Volume II – Details of Expenses and Revenues, 1987–2014*.