

**ADMINISTRATIVE PROFILE**

**OF**

**NORTHERN QUEBEC**

**Environment Canada  
Conservation and Protection  
Quebec Region**

**Environmental Assessment and Northern  
Quebec Affairs Branch**

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## INTRODUCTION

The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement had a profound effect on the administration of this immense territory that covers more than 60 per cent of the province. Under these agreements, the responsibilities of the Canadian and Quebec governments were amended and new agencies, some administered by aboriginal nations, were formed.

**The administrative profile of Northern Quebec** provides an overview of the structure of the programs and activities carried out by the main government, parapublic and aboriginal organizations operating in Northern Quebec.

Essentially, this document consists of a series of fact sheets on the organizations. The only criteria for inclusion in the profile is that at least one aspect of the organization's activities must involve Northern Quebec.

Each fact sheet contains the following information:

**Name of the organization**

**Geographic area of interest**, that is the geo-political area in which the organization performs its basic activity. For federal administrations, the territory covered is generally Canada. Provincial departments have jurisdiction over Quebec territory, whereas other organizations cover territory in Quebec north of the 50/55th parallel.

Key words are used to describe the organization's **fields of activity**, as well as

the organization's **operating framework**, i.e., the laws, regulations or policies governing its operations.

The organization's **mandate** is described and an overview provided of its structure, programs and activities, particularly those that involve the North and the aboriginal peoples living in the North.

Forty-one organizations are listed. They are divided into Canadian government, Quebec government and aboriginal organizations. The fourth section consists of fact sheets on other exclusively parapublic or private organizations.

This profile is current as of September 1991. All organizations listed in the profile are requested to help us keep it up to date by notifying us of any changes.

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Energy, Mines and Resources	CG-EM-1
Environment	CG-EN-1
Fisheries and Oceans	CG-FI-1
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Health and Welfare	CG-HW-1
Indian Affairs and Northern Development	CG-IN-1
Industry, Science and Technology	CG-IS-1
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	CG-MH-1
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Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Le ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation)	QG-AF-1
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Environment (Le ministère de l'Environnement)	QG-EN-1
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Forestry (Le ministère des Forêts)	QG-FO-1
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Recreation, Fish and Game (Le ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche)	QG-RF-1
Tourism (Le ministère du Tourisme)	QG-TO-1
Transportation (Le ministère des Transports)	QG-TR-1

## **ABORIGINAL ORGANIZATIONS**

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Cree nation	AO-CR-1
Inuit nation	AO-IN-1
Montagnais nation	AO-MO-1
Naskapi nation	AO-NA-1

## **OTHER ORGANIZATIONS**

Section «OO»

James Bay Development Corporation (La Société de développement de la baie James)	OO-DC-1
James Bay Energy Corporation (La Société d'énergie de la baie James)	OO-EC-1
Hydro-Québec	OO-HQ-1
Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board	OO-IS-1
Municipality of James Bay	OO-MB-1
Native Training Institute of Quebec	OO-NT-1

**SUBJECT INDEX**



## SUBJECT INDEX

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	QG	Energy and Resources Quebec	QG-ER-1
	OO	Hydro-Québec	QG-HQ-1
<b>Circumpolar</b>	CG	Indian Affairs and Northern Development	CG-IN-1
	AO	Inuit nation	OO-IN-1
<b>Culture</b>	CG	Secretary of State	CG-SS-1
	QG	Cultural Affairs	QG-CA-1
	AO	All aboriginal nations	AO-AL-1
			AO-CR-1
			AO-IN-1
			AO-MO-1
AO-NA-1			
<b>Economy</b>	CG	Indian Affairs and Northern Development	CG-IN-1
	CG	Industry, Science and Technology Canada	CG-IS-1
	QG	Quebec Planning and Development Bureau	QG-PD-1
	AO	All aboriginal nations	AO-AL-1
			AO-CR-1
			AO-IN-1
			AO-MO-1
AO-NA-1			

**Education**

CG	Indian Affairs and Northern Development	CG-IN-1
AO	All aboriginal nations	AO-AL-1 AO-CR-1 AO-IN-1 AO-MO-1 AO-NA-1
OO	Native Training Institute of Quebec	OO-NT-1

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CG	Indian Affairs and Northern Development	CG-IN-1
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**Energy**

CG	Indian Affairs and Northern Development	CG-IN-1
CG	Energy, Mines and Resources Canada	CG-EM-1
CG	National Energy Board	CG-NE-1
QG	Energy and Resources	QG-ER-1
OO	Hydro-Québec	OO-HQ-1
OO	James Bay Energy Corporation	OO-EC-1

**Environment**

CG	Federal Environment Assessment and Review Office	CG-EA-1
CG	Environment Canada	CG-EN-1
CG	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	CG-FI-1
QG	Environmental Public Hearing Board	QG-EP-1
QG	Environment Quebec	QG-EN-1
QG	Recreation, Fish and Game	QG-RF-1
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OO	James Bay Energy Corporation	OO-EC-1
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	CG	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	CG-FI-1
	QG	Recreation, Fish and Game Québec	QG-RF-1
	QG	Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Quebec	QG-AF-1
	QG	Environment Quebec	QG-EN-1
	AO	All aboriginal nations	AO-AL-1 AO-CR-1 AO-IN-1 AO-MO-1 AO-NA-1
	OO	Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board	OO-IS-1
<b>Forestry</b>	CG	Forestry Canada	CG-FO-1
	QG	Forestry Quebec	QG-FO-1
	AO	All aboriginal nations	AO-AL-1 AO-CR-1 AO-IN-1 AO-MO-1 AO-NA-1
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	CG	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	CG-MH-1
	QG	Quebec Housing Corporation	QG-HC-1
	AO	All aboriginal nations	AO-AL-1 AO-CR-1 AO-IN-1 AO-MO-1 AO-NA-1
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<b>Municipalities</b>	QG	Municipal Affairs Quebec	QG-MA-1
	AO	All aboriginal nations	AO-AL-1 AO-CR-1 AO-IN-1 AO-MO-1 AO-NA-1
	OO	Municipality of James Bay	OO-MB-1

**Parks**

CG Environment Canada CG-EN-1  
QG Recreation, Fish and Game Quebec QG-RF-1

**Fisheries**

CG Indian Affairs and Northern Development CG-IN-1  
CG Fisheries and Oceans Canada CG-FI-1  
QG Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Quebec QG-AF-1  
QG Recreation, Fish and Game Quebec QG-RF-1  
AO All aboriginal nations  
AO-AL-1  
AO-CR-1  
AO-IN-1  
AO-MO-1  
AO-NA-1

**Health**

CG Health and Welfare Canada CG-HW-1  
QG Health and Social Services QG-HS-1  
AO All aboriginal nations  
AO-AL-1  
AO-CR-1  
AO-IN-1  
AO-MO-1  
AO-NA-1

**Treaties**

CG Indian Affairs and Northern Development CG-IN-1  
QG Quebec Native Affairs Secretariat QG-NA-1  
AO All aboriginal nations  
AO-AL-1  
AO-CR-1  
AO-IN-1  
AO-MO-1  
AO-NA-1

See also page «x»  
and following pages

**Tourism**

QG Tourism Quebec  
AO All aboriginal  
nations

QG-TO-1

AO-AL-1  
AO-CR-1  
AO-IN-1  
AO-MO-1  
AO-NA-1

OO Native Training  
Institute of Quebec

OO-NT-1

**Transportation**

CG Transport Canada  
CG National Defence Canada  
QG Transport Quebec

CG-TR-1  
CG-ND-1  
QG-TR-1

(\*) JBNQA and the NQA are abbreviations for:  
the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and  
the Northeastern Quebec Agreement

## THE TERRITORY

It is well known that not everyone defines Northern Quebec, and consequently the boundary between north and south, in the same way. Some set the boundary at the trees line, others refer to the permafrost, and still others to a specific latitude.

Administrations with northern responsibilities also have their own definitions of the north. Generally speaking, their definitions directly reflect their mandate. Since this profile is intended to be a directory of diverse organizations, a decision must be made as to where the south ends and the north begins.

For the purposes of this profile, Northern Quebec territory is defined as:

The territory from west to east and north to south that corresponds to the territory specified in the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement, that is from the boundary of the James Bay basin to where it meets the 50th parallel on the eastern side. Everything north of this "line" in Quebec territory corresponds to Northern Quebec (see map of Northern Quebec).

Northern Quebec includes roughly 1 171 000 km<sup>2</sup>. Given the vastness of the territory, it is not unusual to encounter a wide variety of landscapes including various mountainous areas, geological formations, water bodies and vegetation. The diverse physical geography consisting of mountains, plateaus and plains with a sequence of vegetation and network of waterways makes it difficult to describe in just a few paragraphs how the area is used by the rich and varied wildlife as well as by humans. From the southern part of the Agreement territory (48th parallel), where there are agricultural lands and diverse forests, up to Northern Quebec (62nd parallel), where there are no forests, extends a vast transition zone with a climate and ecology that varies in latitude and altitude.

The Quebec border was not always as it is today. Around the turn of the 19th century, Quebec's borders were extended to include vast sections of land in the North.

After Canada established Ontario's northern border in 1889, Quebec approached the federal government about extending its northern borders. In 1898, the Rupert Act extended the northwestern border to the Eastmain River, and the northeastern border to the Hamilton River. The Quebec Boundaries Extension Act of 1912 pushed the provincial boundary farther north to Hudson Strait, with the exception of the strip of land on the Labrador side, where the boundary was contested. In 1927, the Judicial Committee of the London Privy Council issued a notice setting a boundary line between Labrador and the Province of Quebec. The same boundary has been in effect since that time.



The native population of Northern Quebec, i.e., the communities in the territory, amounts to roughly 25,800:

- Cree:	10 101
- Montagnais:	7 396
- Inuit:	6 400
- Algonquian:	1 431
- Naskapi:	440

Sources:

For the Inuit:

Société d'habitation du Québec, January 1, 1989

Other communities: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Canada, December 31, 1990

Cree, Inuit and Naskapi peoples live in the territory covered by the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement. These Native populations include 14 Inuit villages, 9 Cree communities, and 1 Naskapi community. With the exception of 2 Inuit villages, all these entities are on what the Agreement calls Category I land, which is reserved for the exclusive use of each of the three communities.

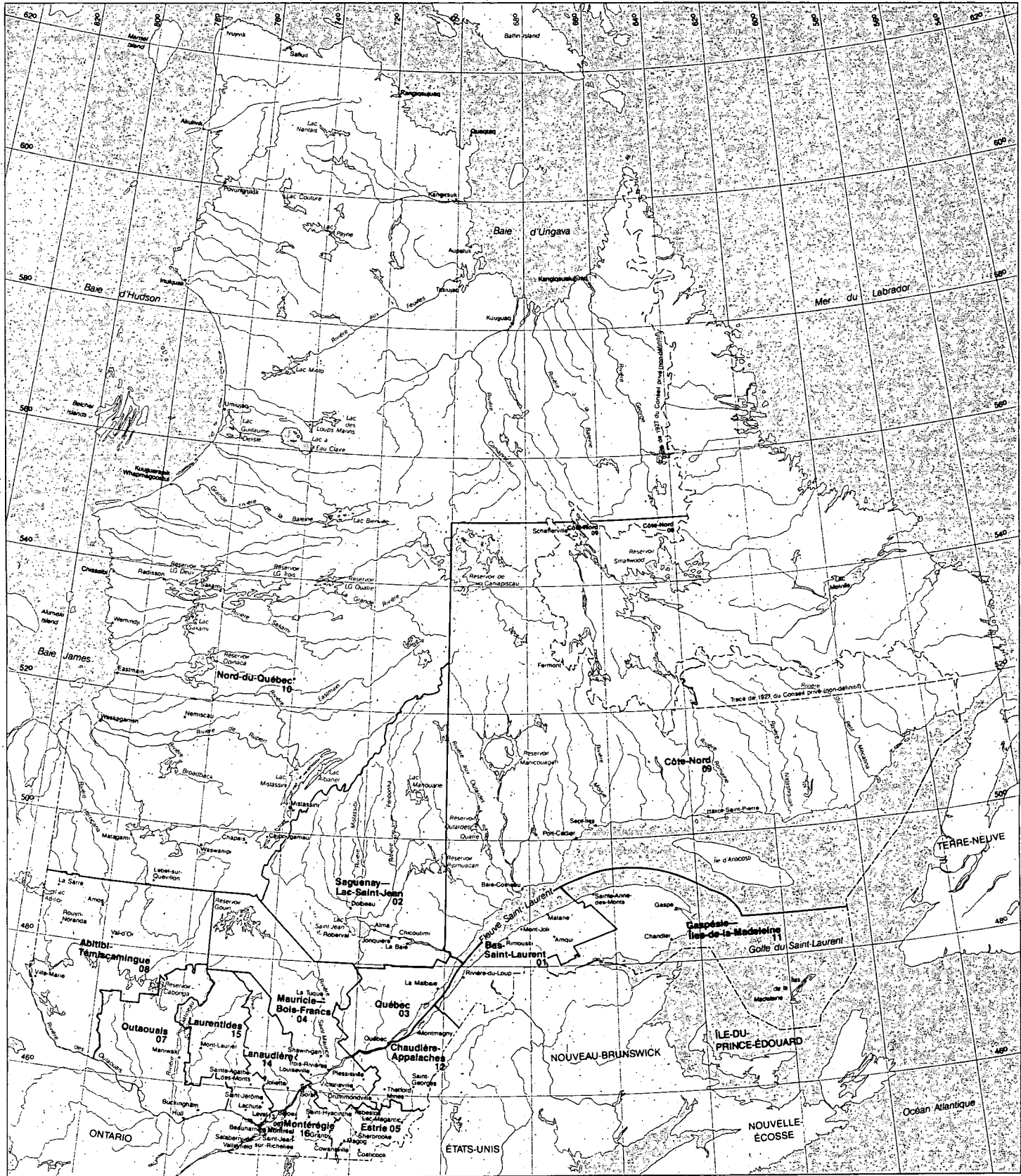
Generally speaking, the 55th parallel is the dividing line between the Cree to the south and the Inuit to the north, even though in practice this boundary is a few hundred kilometres wide. There is, for example, a Cree community (Whapmagoostui) north of the 55th parallel and an Inuit community (Kiggaluk) south of the 55th parallel.

Two maps of the Northern Quebec territory are also provided. The "Administrative Regions of Quebec" shows the subdivisions of the provincial administrative machinery, and the way in which the North is demarcated. The map of the "Federal and Provincial Electoral Districts" shows the federal and provincial electoral districts in Northern Quebec.



# RÉGIONS ADMINISTRATIVES DU QUÉBEC

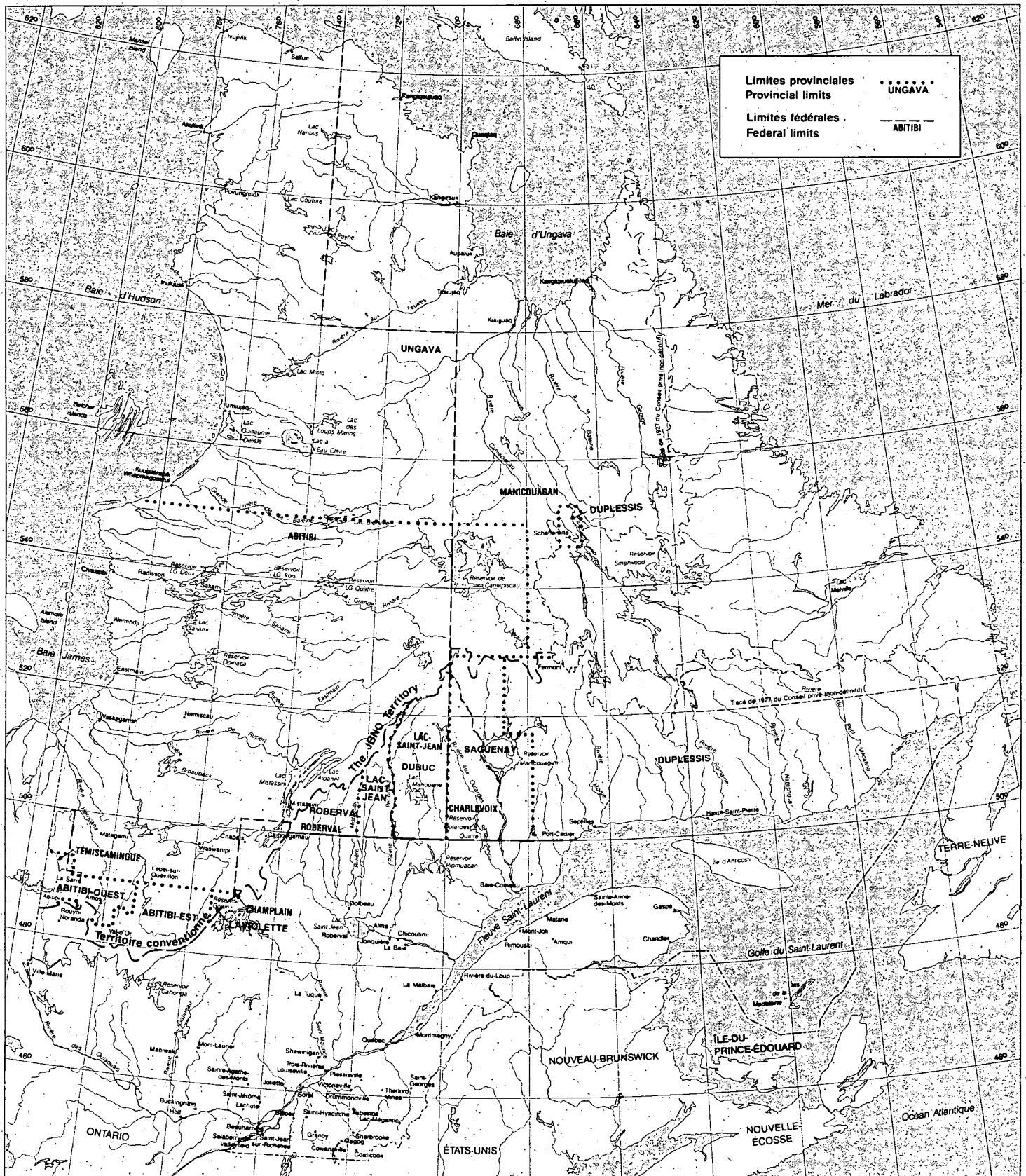
## ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF QUEBEC



Source: Le Québec 1: 8,000,000  
 Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources  
 Photocartotheque québécoise

0 100 200  
 kilomètres

# CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ÉLECTORALES DES GOUVERNEMENTS DU CANADA ET DU QUÉBEC FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS



## THE JAMES BAY AND NORTHERN QUEBEC AGREEMENT AND THE NORTHEASTERN QUEBEC AGREEMENT

### BACKGROUND

The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA) and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement (NQA) constitute the first contemporary regulations on land claims. These agreements, signed in 1975 and 1978 respectively, were the culmination of the commitments made to settle land claims that go back as far as 1800s.

The native peoples have occupied the disputed land since time immemorial, living off the abundant wildlife and other resources in the area. Before the extensive hydroelectric potential was recognized in the 1960s, little outside interest was shown in this territory. Until the turn of the century, the only non-native inhabitants of the region were Hudson Bay Company representatives, a few missionaries and some federal civil servants.

Prior to Confederation, the lands subject to the JBNQA and the NQA were part of Rupert's Land. When the northern boundaries were extended in 1898 (to the 52nd parallel) and again in 1912 (to Hudson Strait), the new lands became the property of the Province of Quebec. One of the main conditions for the boundary extensions in 1912 stipulated that Quebec negotiate with the native peoples to obtain rights to these lands.

The commitment to settle the aboriginal land claims remained unresolved or shelved for more than 60 years, until the Quebec government in 1971 announced its intention to develop the hydro-electric potential of the rivers flowing into James Bay.

In 1972, the Association des Indiens du Québec (which represented the Crees and Inuit of Quebec) sought an injunction from the Superior Court of Quebec aimed at stopping all construction work in the James Bay area. The court granted the injunction because the Quebec government had made a commitment to settle aboriginal land claims. Although the injunction was broken several days later, negotiations were initiated by the parties to settle the land claims.

In 1974, the Canadian and Quebec governments, the Crees, Inuit and Hydro-Québec signed an agreement in principal, which led to the signing of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement the following year. The Naskapi Indians negotiated the Northeastern Quebec Agreement, which was signed in 1978 and amended the JBNQA. Nine other complementary agreements were signed between 1978 and 1990 (see Appendix A below).

## APPENDIX A

### JAMES BAY AND NORTHERN QUEBEC AGREEMENT COMPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS

AGREEMENT NO	OBJECTIVE
1	Incorporate the provisions of the Northeastern Quebec Agreement into the JBNQA.
2	Cession of land claims in the Northwest Territories by the Port Burwell Inuit in exchange for their inclusion in the JBNQA.
3	Special provisions for the Fort George Inuit community.
4	Relocation of Fort George village (Chisasibi) and technical modifications to LG-1 and other facilities (Chisasibi Agreement).
5	Increasing the height of Lake Sakami reservoir (Sakami Agreement).
6	Selection of Inuit land.
7	La Grande, phase II (back-up equipment) (LG-2A Agreement).
8	Amendment to Income Security Program for Cree Hunters and Trappers.
9	Kuujuuaq Agreement (reduction in the flow of Koksoak and Caniapiscau rivers).
10	Amendment to section 24 (Hunting, Fishing and Trapping) on the right of first refusal regarding outfitting facilities.

The contents of the agreements go well beyond the settlement of aboriginal land claims. They establish a framework for aboriginal-government relations with respect to such issues as land regimes, self-government provisions, economic development, the administration of justice, health and social services, and the environment. The JBNQA was ratified and associated legislation was amended over a number of years by Quebec and Canada.

On July 14, 1977, the federal government passed the James Bay and Northern Quebec Native Claims Settlement Act, which approved, brought into effect and ratified the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement.

The Northeastern Quebec Agreement was signed on January 28, 1978. The Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act, passed in 1984, was the only other federal act derived from the agreements.

In June 1976, the Assemblée nationale du Québec (Quebec National Assembly) passed the act approving the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (1976, section 46).

In 1978, the Assemblée nationale du Québec also passed a dozen or more bills amending existing acts or passing new acts in compliance with specific obligations set out in the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement.

## **THE REGIMES UNDER THE AGREEMENTS**

### **Land Regime**

The agreements and the ensuing federal and provincial legislation put into place particular regimes with respect to the management and development of northern land and resources.

The land regime, described in sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and section 5 of the Northeastern Quebec Agreement, constitutes the basis upon which the territory divided into Category I, II and III lands is shared.

Category I lands are allocated to native peoples for their exclusive use. These lands include the villages where the native peoples reside and cover roughly 1.5 per cent of the territory. Among the Crees and Naskapis, Category I lands are subdivided into Category IA, to which the Cree-Naskapi Act applies, and Category IB, which is managed by Cree village corporations formed under Quebec legislation. Pursuant to the Cree-Naskapi Act, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs maintains a registration service for Category IA land rights and interests and the buildings on this land. All Inuit Category I lands fall within Quebec government jurisdiction.

Category II lands, adjacent to Category I lands, represent 15 per cent of the entire territory. The native peoples have exclusive hunting, fishing and trapping rights on this land. These lands remain the property of the Crown, but regional governments participate in their management with respect to the hunting, fishing and trapping regime.

Category III lands are public lands. Native peoples can pursue hunting and fishing activities on these lands, but they have exclusive rights only for some species and for trapping fur animals. Quebec citizens may hunt and fish on these lands in accordance with the regulations adopted pursuant to the terms defined in the Agreement.

### **HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING REGIME**

The Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Regime defines the rights of native peoples with respect to the harvesting of fauna in the territory. It provides for the formation of a co-ordinating committee responsible for administering, reviewing and regulating the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Regime, establishing guaranteed wildlife harvesting levels for native peoples and advising the government on various issues related to wildlife management. The committee consists of representatives from the federal and provincial governments and

the three Native groups involved (see Table 1).

The regime is subject to the principle of conservation, defined as:

"...the pursuit of the optimum natural productivity of all living resources and the protection of the ecological systems of the territory so as to protect endangered species and to ensure primarily the continuance of the traditional pursuits of the native people, and secondarily the satisfaction of the needs of non-native people for sport hunting and fishing." (Section 24.1.5)

TABLE 1

Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Joint Committee

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NATIVE PEOPLES

3	Crees (Cree Regional Government)
3	Inuit (Makivik Corporation)
2	Naskapis (Naskapi Development Corporation)

---

8

GOVERNMENTS

4	Quebec
4	Canada

---

8

1	Observer-member James Bay Development Corporation
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TOTAL 17 Committee members

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**FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE, CONTACT**

Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Co-ordinating Committee  
10, St-Jacques Street, Suite 408  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2Y 1L3

Phone: (514) 284-2151

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PROTECTION REGIMES

Two regimes, one for the Crees, and another for the Inuit, were established with a view to minimizing the negative impact of development projects in the territory.

These regimes provide for a procedure whereby environmental and social laws and regulations and land use regulations may from time to time be adopted or modified if necessary to minimize the negative impact of development and protect the ecosystems in the territory.

According to the agreement, two advisory committees on the environment were established: one for the south (the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment) and another for the north (the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee). The purpose of these committees is to study and monitor the administration of the environmental and social protection regime as well as to advise governments on legislative matters. They also advise the Québec Department of Lands and Forests with respect to management plans for Crown forests in the Agreement territory. Upon request, they provide local authorities with technical and scientific information, advice, and technical assistance from relevant government agencies. These committees include members appointed by Canada, Quebec and native organizations.

The regimes set out procedures for assessing and reviewing the environmental and social impact of development projects on the territory. Federal, provincial and local procedures are included, depending upon the jurisdiction involved.

A federal or provincial administrator appointed by the Cabinet is responsible for applying the procedure and deciding whether to authorize development projects within the administrator's jurisdiction. In the case of projects undertaken on Cree Category IA lands, the decision-making power rests with the local Cree administrator.

Environmental assessment procedures differ according to whether they involve land south or north of the 55th parallel. In the first case, a tripartite assessment committee is given a mandate to recommend the scope, orientation and content of the assessment study the administrator should require from the developer. The review panel studies and analyzes the impact report and recommends that the administrator approve, reject or require modifications to the project.

In the north, the provincial and federal mechanisms are completely separate. The federal selection and review panels are bipartite (including federal and native parties) and their mandate is the same as that of the assessment and review panels operating in the southern part of the territory.

As for the Northeastern Quebec Agreement, section 14 sets forth general provisions with regard to environmental protection.

Tables 2 and 3 illustrate the composition and distribution of the committees established by the environmental regimes.

TABLE 2

Environmental and Social Protection Regime - South of the 55th Parallel (Crees) - JBNQA, Section 22

Committee Members							
Advisory Process		Assessment and Review Process					
James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment		Assessment Committee		Federal Review Panel		Provincial Review Committee	
Members		Members		Members		Members	
Quebec	4	Quebec	2	Canada	3	Quebec	3
Canada	4	Canada	2	CRG	2	CRG	2
CRG	4	CRG	2				
HFTJC							
Chairman	1						
	<u>13</u>		<u>6</u>		<u>5</u>		<u>5</u>
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TABLE 3

Environmental and Social Protection Regime - North of the 55th Parallel (JBNQA, Section 23, for Inuit; NQA, Section 14, for the Naskapi)

Committee Members			
Advisory Process	Assessment and Review Process		
	Provincial Procedure	Federal Procedure	
Kativik Advisory Committee on the Environment	Kativik Environmental Quality Commission	Federal Selection Committee	Federal Review Panel
Members	Members	Members	Members
Quebec			
Canada			
KRA	Quebec	Canada	Canada
HFTJC	KRA	KRA	KRA
3	5	2	3
3	4	2	2
3	4	4	5
9	9	4	5
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**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE JAMES BAY AND KATIVIK ADVISORY COMMITTEES:**

**JAMES BAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT**

Marly Building  
3900 Marly Street, 6th Floor  
Box 50  
Sainte-Foy, Quebec  
G1X 4E4

Phone: (418) 643-7974

**KATIVIK ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT**

P.O. Box 9  
Kuujuaq, Quebec  
J0M 1C0

Phone: (819) 964-2961

## **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIME**

The regime provides for tripartite committees to co-ordinate federal and provincial economic and social development programs for the Crees, Inuit and Naskapis. The agreements set out a series of objectives, some temporary, others permanent, including the establishment of native organizations in areas such as renewable resources or crafts.

## **SELF-GOVERNMENT**

The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement contains several sections on local government and the participation of native peoples in the various services provided by the Quebec government such as health and social services, education, administration of justice, police, and the environment.

## **CREE-NASKAPI COMMISSION**

The local government regime (Section 9 of the JBNQA and Section 7 of the NQA) requires the adoption of special legislation to apply the provisions in the agreements with respect to the local administration of Category 1A and 1A-N lands.

This legislation, called the Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act, was passed in June 1984 by the Canadian government. It is the main instrument used to set up local governments, to administer, manage and control Category 1A and 1A-N lands, and to protect individual and collective rights provided for in the agreements.

The Act contains provisions for the formation of a body to control and monitor the application of the provisions set out in the Act. The Cree-Naskapi Commission was therefore formed with a mandate to:

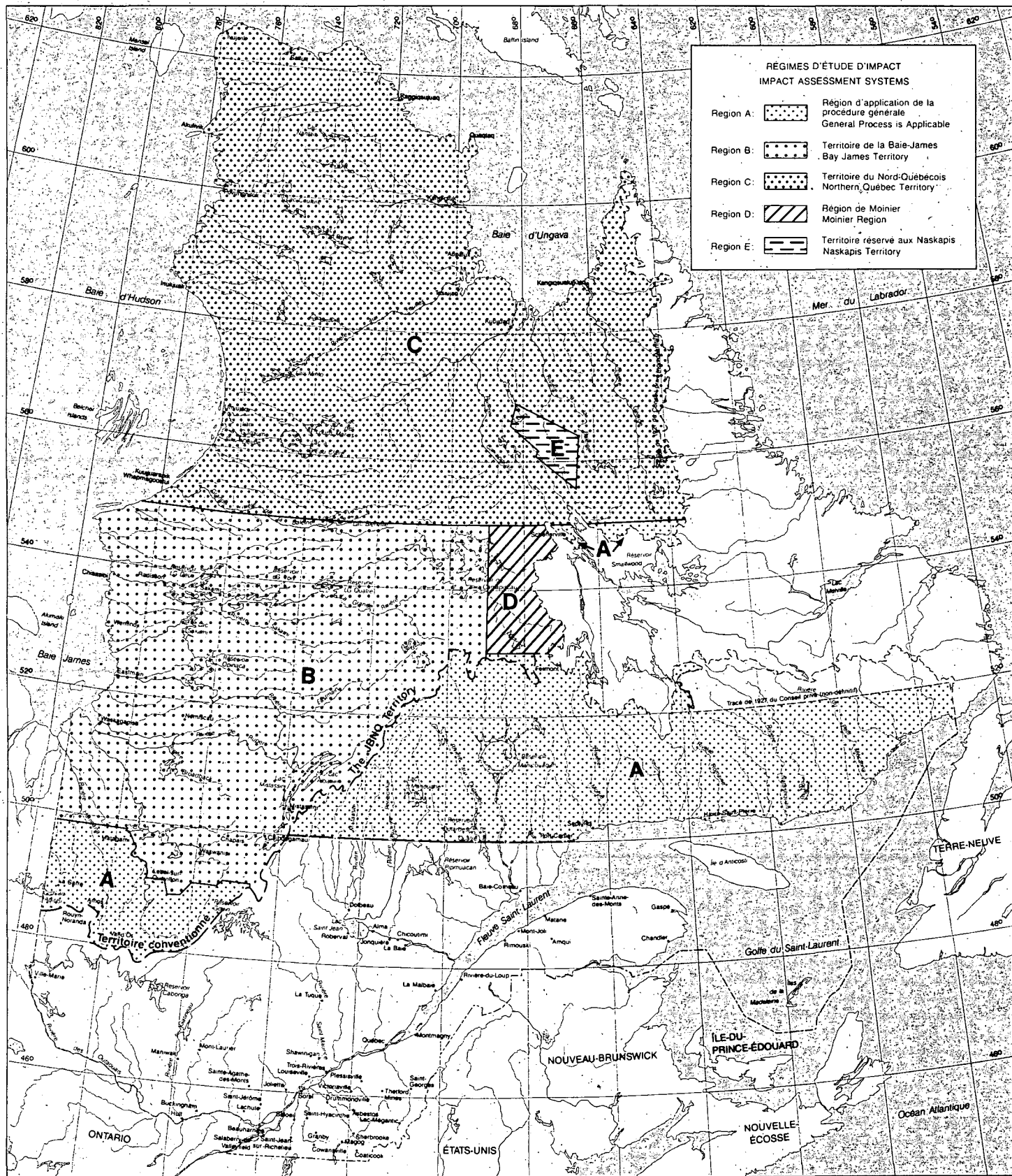
- a) Prepare reports on the application of the Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act (in French, English, Cree and Naskapi) every two years;
- b) Investigate claims submitted concerning the application of the Act, specifically the exercise of or the failure to exercise powers or functions conferred under the Act

The commission consists of three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Cree Regional Government and the Naskapi Band.

The Governor in Council selects the chairman of the commission from among the commissioners. Commissioners have a two-year mandate, and council members, band representatives and staff members are not eligible to serve on the commission.

# RÉGIMES ENVIRONNEMENTAUX

## ENVIRONMENTAL REGIMES



## **FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE CREE-NASKAPI COMMISSION:**

Cree-Naskapi Commission  
222, Queen Street, Suite 603  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 5V9

Phone: (613) 234-4288

### **FINANCIAL COMPENSATION**

In accordance with the JBNQA, the Crees and Inuit were granted a total of \$225 000 000 distributed on a per-capita basis. The full amount will be allocated in several instalments up to 1996.

The Naskapi received \$9 000 000 in compensation, which is also being allocated in instalments, and is similar, on a per-capita basis, to the compensation allocated to the Crees and Inuit. The per capita amount is about \$22 000.

Complementary agreements, such as the Chisasibi Agreement and the Lac Sakami Agreement, also include monetary compensation.

### **LA GRANDE COMPLEX REMEDIAL WORKS CORPORATION (SOTRAC)**

(La Société des travaux correcteurs du complexe La Grande)

Since the impact of the La Grande complex on the Crees' way of life could not be clearly determined during the planning and construction phases of the project, it was considered to be essential that a continuing relationship be maintained between the Crees and the James Bay Energy Corporation (SEBJ).

The La Grande Complex Remedial Works Corporation (SOTRAC), a non-profit company established pursuant to Part III of the Quebec Companies Act, was formed to fill this role, and specifically to assess the impact of the project on the Crees' way of life and to implement appropriate mitigating measures. The company included both voting and non-voting members. The SEBJ and the Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec) each had an equal number of voting members. Other than the organization's corporate goals, SOTRAC's specific mandate was to:

Plan, evaluate, authorize, execute, operate, directly or indirectly, remedial works and programs within the scope and limitations defined hereafter:

the purpose of such remedial works and programs was primarily to alleviate negative impacts of the La Grande Complex on hunting, fishing and trapping of the Crees and on other related activities, and secondarily to provide for enhancement works carried out to offset such negative impacts.

Funding:

SOTRAC activities were funded by a \$30 million payment provided by the SEBJ. The SEBJ also provided services free of charge relating to the preparation of contract documents, including drawings and specifications, calls for tenders, evaluation of tenders, as well as the awarding, administration and supervision of contracts. Finally, SEBJ provided administrative services, including 1000 square feet of office space, until January 1983, and made scientific and technical information ensuing from ongoing environmental programs available to SOTRAC free of charge.

The LA GRANDE COMPLEX REMEDIAL WORKS CORPORATION (SOTRAC) was consolidated when the La Grande Agreement came into effect in 1986 (complementary agreement #7) and subsequently became the James Bay Eeyou Corporation. Three additional funds were incorporated into this same agreement (\$15 million for remedial work; \$50 million for community work; and \$45 million for economic development activities). The new non-profit corporation formed pursuant to a special act passed by the Quebec National Assembly had no capital stock, and its members did not receive profits or dividends. The Cree Regional Government had the prerogative to incorporate SOTRAC under the Quebec Companies Act. It would then have assumed all of SOTRAC's rights, assets and powers.

The James Bay Eeyou Corporation, SOTRAC's successor, redefined its objectives as follows:

Study, plan, devise, implement and administer mitigating measures as well as control and manage SOTRAC funds, which includes the balance of the fund created in 1976, and the additional funds set up thereafter.

The James Bay Native Development Corporation (Société de développement autochtone de la Baie-James, SODAB) is in the midst of negotiations aimed at transferring the shares held in this corporation to the James Bay Eeyou Corporation. The Cree Regional Economic Enterprises Company (CREECO), formed with the compensation provided under the JBNQA, manages the assets of the Cree Construction Company, Distribution Marcel Lacroix Inc, Air Creebec and Valpro, in addition to several other economic initiatives. Included among these is Cree Energy, a company that specializes in supplying gas.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE JAMES BAY EYYOU CORPORATION  
AND THE JAMES BAY NATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (SODAB)**

James Bay Eeyou Corporation  
P.O. Box 360  
Chisasibi, Quebec  
J0M 1E0

Phone (819) 855-2830  
(819) 855-2831

James Bay Native Development Corporation (SODAB)  
Waswanipi, Quebec  
J0Y 3C0

Phone (819) 753-2519  
(819) 825-8182

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Section «CG»

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	CG-CB-1
Federal Environment Assessment Review Office	CG-EA-1
Energy, Mines and Resources	CG-EM-1
Environment	CG-EN-1
Fisheries and Oceans	CG-FI-1
Forestry	CG-FO-1
Health and Welfare	CG-HW-1
Indian Affairs and Northern Development	CG-IN-1
Industry, Science and Technology	CG-IS-1
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	CG-MH-1
National Defence	CG-ND-1
National Energy Board	CG-NE-1
Public Service Commission	CG-PS-1
Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec)	CG-RD-1
Secretary of State	CG-SS-1
Transport	CG-TR-1

**ORGANIZATION**

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Canada

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**Radio and television  
broadcasting**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Broadcasting Act

Northern Native Broadcast Access Program

**MANDATE**

Broadcasting as a cultural force, the distribution of programming of national interest, the canadianization of English programming and the enrichment of French programming are the major thrusts of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's strategy.

In 1967 the CBC Northern Service began to rebroadcast television programs in 14 Northern Canadian communities. Today, the network reaches more than 100 000 individuals from different cultures and languages. The CBC Northern Service also helps independent aboriginal communications corporations operating under the Northern Native Broadcast Access Program to distribute the programming they produce.

**NORTHERN QUEBEC**

The Northern Service - Quebec was officially founded in 1980 to serve mainly Cree and Inuit communities in Northern Quebec and non-Native residents. Programming developed by aboriginal groups, such as the Attikameks-Montagnais Communication Corporation, the James Bay Cree Communications Corporation, the Tewegan Algonquin Communications Corporation, and the Tagamiut Nipingat Inuit Corporation are rebroadcast in Northern Quebec.

Radio (16 hours a week) and television (1/2 hour a week) programs produced in Montreal for Quebec are broadcast in the North via shortwave service or satellite. The CBC also broadcasts (26 hours a week) programming produced in northern areas by aboriginal communications corporations.



The Northern Service - Quebec station is part of CBC NORTHERN SERVICE, which provides the following programming across Canada:

**Radio:**

Every week, the Northern Service-Quebec produces 220 hours of local programming, including 103 hours in aboriginal languages, and some 25 000 stories are presented within the regular daily programs. The Service produces programs in English, Inuktitut, Slavey, Dogrib, Chipewyan, Loucheux and Cree.

**Television:**

The Northern Service uses two satellite channels across four time zones to broadcast programming in Canada's North. Four weekly series are produced in English, the Dene languages, Inuktitut and Cree, along with special programs.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION:**

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation  
Northern Service - Quebec  
P.O. Box 6000  
Montreal, Quebec  
H3C 3A8

(514) 597-4370

**ORGANIZATION**

Federal Environment Assessment Review Office

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Canada

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Environmental assessments

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Decree on the guidelines pertaining to the Environmental Assessment and Review Process (1984)

**MANDATE**

The Federal Environment Assessment Review Office (FEARO) administers the federal environmental assessment and review process (EARP), which applies to all projects:

- a) that are likely to have an environmental impact in an area that falls under federal jurisdiction;
- b) to which the federal government is financially committed;
- c) that are undertaken on lands administered by the Canadian government, as well as the ocean.

When initiating or participating departments refer projects to the Department of the Environment for public review, the Office is responsible for setting up an environmental assessment commission.

The FEARO is administered by an executive chairman who reports directly to the Minister of the Environment. His organization is divided into three administrative regions, including the Eastern Branch, which manages the process for Quebec and the Maritimes.

Since September 1991, Bill C-13 on environmental assessments is under study in the House of Commons. The bill provides for a Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency to succeed the FEARO.

## **Canadian Environmental Assessment Research Council**

The Council, appointed in 1984, consists of 12 members from the private sector, universities, and public service under the direction of the FEARO executive chairman. It supports research aimed at predicting the impact of development on the environment and social milieu. First and foremost, the Council aims to orient development by recommending analytical approaches and methods that promote sustainable development. Four types of publications are issued by the Council: research prospectuses, reports, manuscripts and general publications.

## **NORTHERN QUEBEC**

Although some provisions of the JBNQA and the NQA stipulate special procedures, court decisions handed down in 1991 stipulated that the EARP also applies to Northern Quebec development projects that fall under federal jurisdictions.

It should also be noted that in 1987 the administrator's function pursuant to sections 22 and 23 of the JBNQA was assigned to the executive chairman of the FEARO.

## **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE FEDERAL ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT REVIEW OFFICE:**

Federal Assessment Environment Review Office  
Fontaine Building  
200 Sacré-Coeur Blvd  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H3

(819) 997-1000

Eastern Branch  
Fontaine Building  
200 Sacré-Coeur Blvd  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H3

(819) 997-1000

Canadian Environmental  
Assessment Research Council  
Fontaine Building  
200 Sacré-Coeur Blvd  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H3

(819) 997-1000

**ORGANIZATION**

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Canada

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Energy; mines, oil; gas;  
cartography; seismic surveys.

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Canadian Exploration Incentive Program Act  
Canadian Exploration and Development Incentive Program Act  
Energy Administration Act  
Energy Monitoring Act  
National Energy Board Act  
Explosives Act  
Canada Lands Surveys Act  
Resources and Technical Surveys Act  
Canadian Exploration Incentive Program  
Mineral development agreements (federal and provincial governments)  
Canada-Quebec Agreement on Conservation and Alternative Energy  
Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Mineral Development  
Letter of Intent on Geographic Information System with the Quebec Department of Energy and Resources

**MANDATE**

The mandate of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR) is to explore Canada's landmass, conduct R & D work, pursue policies and programs to ensure that our energy and mineral resources are developed and extracted in ways that are safe, efficient and respectful to the environment.

In addition to its Administration Program, the Department has two other programs, one covering activities related to minerals and earth sciences, and another covering energy-related activities.

## **1.0 Mineral and Earth Sciences**

The objective of this program is to gather and transfer information and technology. Its areas of involvement are minerals, metals and fuel resources on Canadian territory, including offshore areas. The program guides land use management and economic and environmentally sound resource development.

### **1.1 Mineral Policy**

The Mineral Policy Sector formulates, recommends and co-ordinates policies and programs that further develop the national minerals and metals sector. It seeks to improve market access, as well.

#### **Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Mineral Development (1985-1990)**

At the end of the five-year term, the agreement was extended for an additional year while discussions were under way with regard to its renewal. The agreement includes a financial assistance program for exploration, assistance for the Asbestos Institute, more funding for technical economic studies and a new technological development program. Its five year budget amounted to \$107 million.

### **1.2 Geological Survey of Canada**

The objective of the Geological Survey of Canada, founded in 1842, is to make basic geoscientific knowledge of Canada's land mass and offshore areas available. It also furnishes information and advice with respect to:

1. the discovery and exploitation of mineral resources and fossil fuels;
2. environmental assessments;
3. engineering, including the risk of earthquakes and land slides;
4. policy planning and formulation
5. logistical services for scientific research in the High Arctic.

The Geological Survey of Canada is divided into five groups:

- Sedimentary and Marine Geoscience Branch
- Geophysics and Terrain Sciences Branch
- Continental Geoscience and Mineral Resources Branch
- Program, Planning and Services Branch
- Polar Continental Shelf Project

### **1.2.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC**

In Quebec, the Geological Survey of Canada is conducting a program at sites around Ungava Bay to study the uplift this region experiences following removal of its glacial load. In addition, GSC, working in conjunction with the Institut national de la recherche scientifique du Québec, established the Quebec Geoscience Centre. The Centre's mandate is to ensure the availability of knowledge, techniques and skills with respect to bedrock geology and geochemistry, surface deposits and mineralization of target areas, especially in eastern Canada.

The mandate is fulfilled through research programs that complement those conducted by provincial and territorial geoscientific bodies.

### **1.3 Mineral and Energy Technology**

This sector has two main fields of activity. First, it is responsible for developing technologies that permit more effective use of mineral and energy resources. Second, its objective is to manage strategies aimed at achieving energy efficiency in buildings and other sources of energy.

#### **1.3.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC**

Within the EMR, the Office of Energy Research and Development co-ordinates Canadian participation in co-operative energy research and development. Although the office has no human or financial resources directly involved in James Bay projects, it is nonetheless interested in keeping abreast of hydroelectric development projects.

## 1.4 **Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing**

The Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector develops programs for the survey and definition of Canadian lands and waters; manages the National Topographic Data Base for those who produce, manage or use national digital topographic data; prepares and distributes different types of maps; and manages a national program for acquiring and using remote sensing data.

The division is made up of six groups:

Geographic Information Systems Division (Ottawa)  
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing (Ottawa)  
Canada Centre for Mapping (Ottawa)  
Canada Centre for Surveying (Ottawa)  
Office for Planning, Co-ordination and Cartographic Services (Ottawa)  
Canada Centre for Geomatics (Sherbrooke)

Although the last group is based in Quebec, its activities are conducted on a national scale. There are no specific activities undertaken in Quebec alone. The activities of the other groups in this division are also conducted nation-wide.

## 2.0 **Energy**

The Energy Sector, the second largest administrative unit within the Department, is responsible for developing and maintaining policies and initiatives for energy supply, use, processing and R & D.

The five branches that make up the Energy Sector are described below.

### 2.1 **Energy Strategy and International Affairs**

This branch co-ordinates the development and application of energy-related trade policies, which are essential components of the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement as well as for the General Accord on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The Branch also analyzes the impact of regulatory activities by the National Energy Board (NEB) on trade agreements signed by Canada.

### 2.1.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC

NEB policies and orders have definitely affected Quebec's electricity exports. For further information, refer to the fact sheet on the National Energy Board.

## 2.2 Financial and Market Analysis

This branch deals essentially with the Canada Petroleum Resources Act, and Canadian gasoline and oil taxes.

## 2.3 Electrical Energy

This branch's mandate is to:

- collect and analyze information on electrical energy in Canada and abroad;
- provide advice on the electrical energy industry;
- negotiate and administer agreements with electrical utilities, provinces and national industry associations.

This branch joined forces with the National Energy Board to develop the current regulatory policy on electricity exports. It also called upon the Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Service to prepare "Electricity Canada", a map showing the location of the main transmission lines in Canada.

## 2.4 Uranium and Nuclear Energy

This branch provides policy advice and information on the uranium and nuclear industries, radioactive waste management and radiation issues.

## 2.5 Oil and Emergency Planning

The Oil and Emergency Planning Branch monitors supply, demand, price levels and related issues in the international and domestic oil markets. The branch also provides advice on processing, transport, markets and trade in the oil and natural gas industries.



**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES  
AND RESOURCES:**

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada  
Guy Favreau Complex  
5th Floor, West Tower, Suite 501  
200 René-Lévesque Blvd West  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2Z 1X4

(514) 283-8508

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada  
Energy Research and Development Office  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E8

(613) 995-5299

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada  
Geological Survey of Canada  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E8

(613) 995-4142

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada  
Geological Survey of Canada  
Quebec Geoscience Centre  
2700 Einstein, P O Box 7500  
Sainte-Foy, Quebec  
G1V 4C7

(418) 654-2604

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada  
Canada Centre for Geomatics  
2144 King Street West  
Suite 10  
Sherbrooke, Quebec  
J1J 2E8

(819) 564-5604

**ORGANIZATION**

Environment Canada

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Canada

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Environmental protection;  
weather services; historical sites  
and national parks; migratory birds.

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Canadian Environmental Protection Act  
National Parks Act  
Weather Modification Information Act  
Migratory Birds Convention Act  
Game Export Act  
Canada Wildlife Act  
Fisheries Act (\*\*\*)  
Canada Water Act  
Resources and Technical Surveys Act  
International Boundary Waters Treaty Act  
Environmental Partners Fund  
Canadian Environment Week Act  
Department of Transport Act (1970) (canals)

**MANDATE**

The powers of the Department of the Environment cover the following main areas:

preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and land;

co-ordination of the federal government's policies and programs relating to preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment;

renewable resources, including migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna;

meteorology;

creation and protection of national parks, historic sites and heritage canals.

To carry out its mandate, Environment Canada is divided into three major branches

- Conservation and Protection
- Canadian Parks Service
- Atmospheric Environment Service

The Department is also divided into five administrative regions:

1. Atlantic Canada
2. Quebec
3. Ontario
4. Western and Northern Canada
5. The Pacific and the Yukon

## **1.0 CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION (Quebec Region)**

### **1.1 St Lawrence Centre**

Since the inception of the St Lawrence Centre in 1988, the two sections of the Inland Waters Directorate that collect and analyze data on water quality and quantity, i.e., the Water Resources and Water Quality sections, were merged. Most of the work performed by these sections is carried out under the St Lawrence Action Plan. They operate water flow and level measurement and water quality networks, in addition to sediment measurements. These two sections are located in Longueuil. In 1990, the other section of the Inland Waters Directorate, the Planning and Management of Sainte-Foy waters was also merged. This section currently oversees three programs: the assessment of the effects of acid rain on the aquatic environment; the reduction of flood damage through the use of flood-risk maps and environmental assessments.

#### **1.1.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC**

Under a federal-provincial agreement, the Inland Waters Directorate manages a water quality monitoring program initiated in 1983. Fifteen sampling sites located in areas of federal interest supply data on the rivers in Ungava Peninsula. On the North Shore, under the Programme on Long-Distance Transport of Air Pollutants, measurements are taken at 23 sampling sites, 11 of which are located north of the 50th parallel.

The Water Quality Section operates a water quality monitoring network on the St Lawrence as well as a water quality network on the main water ways in Northern Quebec.

## 1.2 Environmental Protection Directorate

The Environmental Protection Directorate employs a persuasive approach in relation to the private sector and government agencies regarding water, air and land clean-up issues and safe waste management techniques. Research, technological development, distribution of scientific knowledge and public awareness are the focus of several programs run by the Directorate. Since the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) was passed in 1988, the range of inspection and investigation activities have increased and may eventually result in coercive measures.

In the event of environmental emergencies, the Directorate provides advice on environmental impacts, priorities, and the properties and behaviour of contaminants and pollution control techniques. It also assumes responsibility for directing operations when other authorities neglect to act because the polluter is on federal facilities.

### 1.2.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC

The Directorate's general mandate also applies to Northern Quebec, where the Directorate is involved in:

Implementing the Shellfish Program north of the 50th parallel on the North Shore of the St Lawrence in co-operation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Responding to environmental emergencies on Indian reserves and establishments.

Inspecting industry and relevant federal installations to ensure compliance with the regulations under the CEPA and the Fisheries Act.

## 1.3 Canadian Wildlife Service

The Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) is responsible for the protection and management of migratory birds and carries out research and surveys on their distribution, status, population dynamics and ecological requirements. In addition, CWS sets regulations governing the hunting, handling and use of migratory game birds. It also manages a network of national wildlife areas and migratory bird sanctuaries. In addition to managing threatened or endangered migratory birds, CWS conducts research and provides advice on other species at risk and their habitats.

The Canadian Wildlife Service in the Quebec Region is one of the partners involved in the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. The Plan represents a major co-operative effort by federal, provincial, territorial and state governments and non-government agencies in Canada and the US in conserving and managing waterfowl and its habitat.

### 1.3.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC

The boreal forest is used as a nesting ground by a large number of migratory bird species. Inventories taken each year as part of a five-year plan are currently in process.

The James Bay migration corridor is also of interest to the Service in northwestern Quebec. Several documents on sector-based studies have been produced. Topics such as the resting and feeding areas used by geese during their migration or the creation of geese hunting ponds were the focus of special studies. A geese monitoring program is under way on the James Bay shorelines and on certain Hudson Bay species. Studies on waterfowl habitats and mercury contamination are currently under way, in co-operation with Hydro-Québec.

Farther north, the murre are being monitored on the cliffs and islands of the Hudson Strait. This program is being undertaken in collaboration with the Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Atlantic Region.

The Middle North Shore and Lower North Shore, areas of special interest for sea birds, are part of a five-year inventory program. Efforts to increase the populations of sea birds are being made.

Under the Migratory Birds Convention Act and the Canada Wildlife Act, the Canadian Wildlife Service is empowered to create protected areas for the protection of wildlife in general and birds in particular. There are three types of sites offering varying degrees of protection:

- a) national wildlife areas
- b) migratory bird sanctuaries
- c) resting areas

In Northern Quebec, there are nine migratory bird sanctuaries, eight of which are on the North Shore, and only one in the James Bay area (Boatswain Bay).

## **1.4 Environmental Assessment and Northern Affairs Branch**

The Environmental Assessment and Northern Affairs Branch (EANAB) has a mandate to co-ordinate the Department of the Environment's participation in environmental assessments and to establish, as necessary, the Department's position on development projects. It also serves as an advisory body for other federal departments and agencies by furnishing technical and scientific support under the Environmental Assessment and Review Process (EARP) and other relevant processes.

### **1.4.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC**

The Branch co-ordinates the Department's participation in northern affairs issues, specifically the implementation of sections 22, 23 and 24 of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and section 14 of the Northeastern Quebec Agreement.

## **2.0 CANADIAN PARKS SERVICE**

The mission of the Canadian Parks Service, in relation to national parks, is to preserve natural areas of Canadian interest within a network of national parks and encourage public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of this natural heritage in ways which leave it unimpaired for future generations.

### **2.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC**

There is no national park on northern Quebec territory. As part of the settlement of the Attikameks-Montagnais land claims, Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve acquired the status of a national park. Farther north, inventories are in process in the Lake Plateau region to assess the feasibility of establishing a national park in the Guillaume-Deslisle lakes sector and at Eau-Claire.

The Torngat Mountains which are representative of the Northern Labrador Mountain region have been selected as a potential natural area. Only the Whale River and the Ungava tundra plateau regions have not been the subject of a detailed analysis as natural areas of Canadian interest.

The Canadian Parks Service also manages a network of national marine parks. Four of these natural marine regions fall in Northern Quebec. They are the James Bay, Hudson Bay, Davis and Hudson straits and the Northern Plateau of the Gulf of St Lawrence.

### **3.0 ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE**

The Atmospheric Environment Service (AES) provides weather forecasts and warnings to the general public, National Defence, the aviation community, and commercial and recreational vessels. It is also responsible for providing past and current atmospheric conditions, and anticipating future conditions. This information is necessary to ensure the safety of citizens night and day, and enable farmers, fishermen and forestry workers to undertake their socio-economic activities in an efficient manner.

Climate information is also very useful in analyzing ice conditions, predicting floods, climate modelling, studying the transport of air pollutants, and long-range statistical forecasting.

In Quebec, weather information is collected in co-operation with the Quebec government, Alcan, National Defence, Transport Canada, National Search and Rescue, McGill University and Hydro-Québec. The hundreds of weather stations operated by these partners add their information to the hourly data collected by 60 Environment Canada stations in Quebec.

#### **3.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC**

Weather offices are located in Sept-Îles, Val d'Or and Iqaluit on Baffin Land. Personnel on site issue weather bulletins, provide the public with information on weather conditions and climatic data, and apply their meteorological skills to local needs. The AES is also responsible for managing weather observation stations, including those in the North. Northerners help to operate and maintain the instruments, sites and buildings.

### **4.0 Environmental Partnership Fund**

The Environmental Partnership Fund aims to promote partnerships between community groups and the Government of Canada. With a national resource envelope of \$50 million over five years, this program offers financial assistance to non-government and non-profit organizations that propose projects to clean up, restore or improve the natural environment. Religious, community, and non-profit environmental organizations, recreational clubs, schools, young people's groups may also submit proposals.

#### **4.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC**

The Environmental Partnership program applies to Northern Quebec as well.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENT CANADA :**

Environment Canada  
Atmospheric Environment Service  
100 Alexis Nihon Blvd, 3rd Floor  
Saint-Laurent, Quebec  
H4M 2N8

(514) 283-1600

Environment Canada  
Canadian Parks Service  
3 Buade Street  
P.O. Box 6060  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1R 4V7

(418) 648-4177 / 1-800-463-6769

Environment Canada  
Conservation and Protection  
1141 route de l'Église  
P.O. Box 10100  
Sainte-Foy, Quebec  
G1V 4H5

(418) 648-4506  
1-800-463-4311

Environment Canada  
St Lawrence Centre  
105 McGill  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2Y 2E7

(514) 283-7000

Environment Canada  
Environmental Protection Directorate  
1179 de Bleury  
Montreal, Quebec  
H3B 3H9

(514) 283-4670

Environment Canada  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
1141 route de l'Église  
P.O. Box 10100  
Sainte-Foy, Quebec  
G1V 4H5

(418) 648-4078



Environment Canada  
Environmental Assessment and Northern  
Affairs Branch  
1141 route de l'Église  
P.O. Box 10100  
Sainte-Foy, Quebec  
G1V 4H5

(418) 648-4955

Environment Canada  
Communications Branch  
3 Buade Street  
P.O. Box 6060  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1R 4V7

(418) 648-7204  
1-800-463-4311

**ORGANIZATION**

Department of Fisheries and Oceans

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF OPERATION**

Canada

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Fisheries and Habitat Management;  
 Sciences: Fisheries research,  
 Oceanography, Hydrography,  
 Cartography; Marine mammals;  
 Ecology; Inspection.

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Fisheries Act  
 Fisheries Development Act  
 Coastal Fisheries Protection Act  
 Government Organization Act (1979)  
 Canada Oceans Policy  
 National Recreational Fisheries Policy  
 National Habitat Policy (1986)  
 James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement  
 Beluga Management Plan for Nunavik  
 Pink Shrimp Management Plan  
 Implementation of certain recommendations of the Royal Commission on Seals and the Sealing Industry in Canada  
 Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development  
 Fisheries and Aquaculture Testing and Experimentation Program  
 Quebec Federal Fisheries Development Program

**MANDATE**

The mandate of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) is to promote the understanding, preservation and optimal use of Canada's marine resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

The DFO has various objectives. Among its main goals are the protection and restoration of fish habitats, the inspection of fish products, and the implementation of a long-term strategy to encourage sustainable marine resources development. The DFO's activities revolve around the following themes:

- Coastal fisheries, habitat management and conservation;
- fishing and recreational harbours;
- biological sciences, physical and chemical sciences, and hydrography;

- co-ordination of the policies, regulations and programs of the federal government respecting oceans.
- inspection

In Quebec, fisheries management is an Area of joint jurisdiction. Without going into detail, we will simply note that the administration of anadromous and catadromous species and the freshwater fishery has been delegated to the provincial government.

## **NORTHERN QUEBEC**

Regular fisheries management and habitat protection activities are carried out throughout Quebec, including Northern Quebec. DFO's scientific activities in Northern Quebec cover sea waters adjacent to Quebec: James Bay, Hudson Bay, Ungava Bay and Hudson Strait and Foxe Basin.

DFO's general mandate, which includes Northern Quebec, is applied according to the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA).

The DFO works in close co-operation with the Native peoples of Northern Quebec to increase their involvement in the management and conservation of northern resources, in accordance with the concept of joint management and the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Regime of the JBNQA.

Two DFO branches are currently more directly involved. They are the Fisheries and Habitat Management Branch and the Science Branch. Other DFO units participate as necessary providing communications, marine product inspection, statistics and economic services.

### **1.0 FISHERIES AND HABITAT MANAGEMENT BRANCH**

This branch is responsible for applying the mandate with respect to aquaculture management and habitat conservation, protection and regulatory measures, in addition to the administration of the Fishing Vessel Insurance Plan (FVIP).

The Fisheries and Habitat Management Branch operates in accordance with the terms and obligations set out in the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, and the concept of joint management.

Included among its responsibilities are:

- managing and conserving marine resources in the Territory and their habitat;
- ensuring that traditional activities are given priority over all other operations, except the conservation of the various animal populations;
- promoting socioeconomic development through special fisheries development programs.

One unit within the Fisheries and Habitat Management Branch is the Northern Quebec Area and Native Affairs. It serves as the main contact with Northern clientele and constitutes the centre for co-ordinating DFO programs for Northern Quebec and Native Affairs.

Also included in the Fisheries and Habitat Management Branch are:

the Resource Management and Development Branch, which is involved in Northern Quebec with respect to fisheries management plans (eg, the pink shrimp plan); commercial fishing, exploration and scientific licensing; and the monitoring of quotas and some administrative aspects of special fisheries development programs;

the Protection and Regulations Services, which monitors fishing activities and applies regulations under the Fishing Act. The Division also ensures compliance with annual fisheries management plans, and controls fishing and shellfish harvesting areas as well as the use of different types of fishing gear, including the new experimental commercial fishing methods used by the Inuit.

the Habitat Management Division, whose mandate is to apply the fish habitat management policy in addition to implementing chapters on environmental issues both north and south of the 55th parallel;

Fishermen's Services, which administers the Fishing Vessel Insurance Plan that offers commercial fishermen adequate coverage at minimal cost. Some community fishing boats used by the Inuit are insured under this Plan.

## **1.1 Northern Quebec Area and Native Affairs**

The Northern Quebec Area and Native Affairs implements and co-ordinates DFO programs in Northern Quebec. Personnel based in Quebec City receive support from the Inukjuak district office.

Specifically, the Area is responsible for conserving and managing marine mammals, including beluga whales, monitoring harvesting data, representing the DFO on the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Joint Committee, and implementing fisheries development programs.

### **Beluga Management Plan**

In the early 1980s, the DFO, in co-operation with the Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government, initiated research and discussions on the conservation of beluga whales. As a result of these initiatives, a beluga management plan for Nunavik was established. The tabling of the plan constitutes official recognition of a conservation problem as described in chapter 24 of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. The plan includes several measures including sanctuaries and community quotas.

The recommendations will be implemented jointly with land corporations, Nunavik municipal corporations, the Kativik Regional Government and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

The area is currently responsible for implementing three programs:

phase 3 of the Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development in Northern Quebec (1987-1991), which is in its last year of operation, and in which the federal and provincial governments will have jointly invested \$2 million.

This program promotes fisheries research and development activities in Northern Quebec and covers freshwater fisheries north of the 49th parallel. Efforts are directed at:

- commercial harvesting of anadromous fish stocks;
- identifying the potential of marine resources in the James Bay area;
- research on marine mammals aimed at protecting the resource on which the traditional hunting activities of Inuit communities depend;
- the acquisition by Native peoples of basic knowledge of the fishery resource and commercial management of Arctic char and salmon.

The Fisheries and Aquaculture Testing and Experimentation Program (1989-1995), for which \$1 million out of a total budget of \$13.6 million has been allocated to Northern Quebec. This program provides fishermen and fish processing and aquaculture industries in Quebec with grants up to a maximum of \$300,000 for an innovative applied research and development project.

The Federal Program for Quebec Fisheries Development (FPQFD) (1990-1995) was created to ensure the long-term viability of fisheries and to assist workers and communities who depend upon this industry for their survival. A total envelope of \$45 million has been allocated to Northern Quebec projects:

1. marketing, market development and product promotion;
2. improving the management of fish processing companies by making optimal use of their processing capacity;
3. reorganizing the harvesting sector as required, while ensuring the survival of commercial resources;
- 4.a) conducting research aimed at rebuilding and stabilizing declining and overfished species and developing under-utilized and aquaculture species;
- b) adapting or improving the service infrastructure in line with industry restructuring.

## **1.2 Habitat Management Division**

The Habitat Management Division seeks to conserve, restore and improve those environments on which fish depend for their survival. Its long-term objective, as set out in the fish habitat management policy, is to increase the production capacity of habitats. To achieve this

objective, efforts are being made in co-operation with other partners to improve the quality of existing habitats and promote the creation of new, more productive habitats. The Division plays a key role in assessing environmental impacts of development projects likely to affect fish habitats.

Environmental impact assessments are normally conducted through the Northern Quebec and Native Affairs Sector, except in the case of special projects or mega projects, such as hydro-electric developments in Northern Quebec, for which the Habitat Management Division is responsible.

## **2.0 SCIENCE BRANCH**

The mandate of the Science Branch, Quebec Region covers the three areas of scientific activities conducted by the Department's Science Sector: biological sciences, physical and chemical sciences and hydrography. Since December 1986, these activities have been carried out at the Maurice Lamontagne Institute (MLI) in Mont Joli, the DFO's most recent scientific research centre.

In biological sciences, the DFO undertakes short- and long-term projects on fish and invertebrates, as well as mammals, plants and marine ecosystems, with a view to acquiring knowledge and providing advice indispensable to the proper management and development of Canadian fisheries.

Research in the physical and chemical sciences entails the study of the physical and chemical properties of oceans, and the processes and phenomena that characterize oceans; the study of the behaviour of organic and inorganic matter, and its impact on fish and ecosystems; and finally the study of pollutants. Such research is designed to provide public and private sector clients, including regulatory agencies, with information and advice. Oceanographic technology and equipment are developed and transferred to the oceanographic industry.

Hydrography consists of sounding and marine surveys, tide and current surveys, and the production and distribution of marine charts, tide and current tables, nautical instructions and related publications; under the auspices of the Canadian Hydrographic Service (CHS). These activities facilitate the use of navigation channels and ensure safe navigation.

In 1993, the Institute will have some 250 employees.

### **2.1 Northern Research**

In the past five years, northern research activities involved fisheries, biological and physical oceanography and fish habitats.

Many of the fisheries research activities involved marine mammals, specifically the beluga whale. Research on shrimp and scallops was also conducted in co-operation with the Inuit.

With regard to oceanography and habitats, intensive research work is currently under way in the Hudson Bay area to answer numerous questions raised by hydro-electric developments. Research related to ice conditions, water circulation, plankton production, fish larva survival and the habitats of the main species used for subsistence purposes has been undertaken.

The Science Branch is currently developing a multidisciplinary five-year research plan to ensure it is in a position to satisfy the needs of Northern Quebec.

**FOR ADDITIONNAL INFORMATION, CONTACT:**

Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
Champlain Harbour Station  
901 Cap Diamant  
P O Box 15500  
Quebec City, Quebec  
G1K 7Y7

(418) 648-6188  
(418) 648-5940

Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
Maurice Lamontagne Institute  
850 Route de la Mer  
P O Box 1000  
Mont Joli, Quebec  
G5H 3Z4

(418) 648-0697  
(418) 775-0526

**ORGANIZATION**

Forestry Canada

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Canada

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**Forestry research and  
development**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Department of Forestry Act

Forestry Act

Canada/Quebec Forestry Development Subsidiary Agreement

**MANDATE**

The federal government has been involved in the forestry sector since the beginning of the century. Until the late 1970s, the federal government's involvement was focused essentially on forestry research. In the 1970s, through regional economic development agreements, the government was called upon to intervene in several other sectors relating to the development and enhancement of wood fibre potential, training programs, and the production of forest products. The Canadian Department of Forestry was formed in 1989.

Its mission adopts an approach that promotes sustainable development and world competitiveness and recognizes the importance of rallying the efforts of various forest partners. The Department operates on two levels. On the national scale, it aims to coordinate the influence and contribution of federal agencies in the sector, so as to bring a certain consistency to their sector-based activities in diverse fields, including forestry research, environmental protection, processing industries, technological R&D, workforce, and national and international trade. On a regional scale, its mission is to exercise leadership in forestry research involving issues of primary importance and to contribute to the development, transfer and implementation of forestry practices that meet regional needs.

Forestry Canada consists of six regional branches, each of which has established its own objectives and responsibilities tailored to local needs. The main objectives of the Quebec branch are to:

enhance scientific and technical knowledge required to increase the quality and productivity of the forests;



contribute to the development and the implementation of concrete management and protection tools that enhance the quality of the environment;

foster human resources development;

promote co-operative efforts among partners;

co-ordinate regional action of federal departments.

To achieve these goals, Forestry Canada has put in place various mechanisms such as agreements with the Quebec government. The two levels of government jointly set up a \$304 million forestry development program from 1985 to 1990. The Canada-Quebec forestry development subsidiary agreement for the Upper North Shore is another example of this mechanism: from 1987 to 1992 the two governments will have spent \$6.5 million to increase the wood supply in the Les Escoumins and Forestville management units to ensure the viability and competitiveness of the forestry industry in the Upper North Shore region.

In other cases, Forestry Canada enters into agreements with private organizations. For example, to achieve part of the second phase (1988-1993) of its forestry development program in eastern Quebec, the Department signed agreements with local organizations and companies operating on private woodlots.

The Department has therefore created mechanisms for establishing partnerships with private, public or university organizations involved in research and development. It therefore sets up or participates in committees or other administrative arrangements with federal departments involved in the forestry sector.

## **NORTHERN QUEBEC**

Other than the forestry development subsidiary agreement for the Upper North Shore which could involve the areas beyond the 50th parallel, the Department of Forestry has no other research and development activities that are conducted specifically in Northern Quebec. However, under the Forest Management Program of Indian Lands (FMPIL) agreements can be reached with northern communities.

The FMPIL aims first to promote integrated management of the Indian communities' forestry resources through silvicultural activities. It also aims to enhance the aboriginal communities' expertise in integrated management principles and to plan and manage their resources accordingly. Through ad hoc agreements, Forestry Canada provides financial and technical support to bands interested in the program. The Mistassini, Waswanipi,

Waskaganish, Nemiscau, Maliotenam and Lac-Simon bands have participated in the program.

From 1985 to 1990, FMPIL injected \$4 million into the forests on Indian land. The program was renewed for another five-year period (1990-1995).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON FORESTRY CANADA:**

Forestry Canada, Quebec Region  
1055 rue du PEPS  
P.O. Box 3800  
Sainte-Foy, Québec  
G1V 4C7

(418) 648-5850

**ORGANIZATION**

Health and Welfare Canada

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Canada

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Health protection, services  
and promotion; medical services;  
social service programs;  
Income security.

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Food and Drugs Act

Canada Health Act

Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act  
(1977)

Old Age Security Act

Family Allowances Act

Canada Pension Plan Act (Parts II and III)

**MANDATE**

The role of the Department of Health and Welfare is to protect and improve the well-being of Canadians.

In general, the Department oversees the nutritive value of foods; verifies the safety and effectiveness of drugs and medical instruments and restricts the distribution of drugs that are likely to be improperly used. Other programs focus on reducing the use of chemicals that are harmful to the environment, monitoring exposure to radioactive substances and improving medical diagnoses.

Its mission relating to health promotion is carried out through health information and educational activities that focus on various areas such as smoking, alcohol and drugs. Other programs dealing with income security, social services, medical services, physical fitness and amateur sports complete the traditional health and safety network that serves all Canadians.

## **Primary Programs**

The Canada Assistance Plan, a series of agreements with the provinces and the territories, provides for cost sharing of provincial programs to assist persons in need, and for welfare services for persons in need.

The Canada Pension Plan is a contributory social insurance program that provides basic protection with respect to retirement, disability and death.

The Old Age Security Program pays monthly benefits to all persons 65 years of age and over who satisfy certain basic residence requirements.

Under the Family Allowances Act, monthly payments are made for children under the age of 18 who are supported by their parents or guardians.

## **Native Clientele**

Status Indians living in Quebec benefit from health services comparable to those available to other Quebecers. The Medical Services Branch has a mandate to supplement health insurance benefits.

Most Indian communities in Quebec are served by a health centre or a nursing station, which provides treatment and preventive and promotional health services. Subject to certain conditions, the Department covers the cost of medications, corrective lenses, hearing aids and other prostheses, paramedical services, dental care, transportation, living expenses, and other necessities.

## **NORTHERN QUEBEC**

The Department's general mandate also applies to Northern Quebec, although some procedures differ. For the Crees, Naskapis and Inuit, the provisions of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement take precedence. Health services are administered by aboriginal organizations, namely Cree Regional Board of Health and Social Services; the Naskapi Regional Board of Health and Social Services, and the Kativik Health and Social Services Council.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON HEALTH AND WELFARE CANADA:**

Health and Welfare Canada  
Medical Services, Quebec Region  
200 René-Lévesque Blvd West  
East Tower, Room 202  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2Z 1X4

(514) 283-4677

Health and Welfare Canada  
National Native Alcohol and  
Drug Abuse Program (NNADAP)  
Jeanne-Mance Building  
Room 828, Tunney Pasture  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 1B9

(613) 957-3390

Income Security Program  
Quebec Client Service Centre  
330 de la Gare du Palais  
P.O. Box 1816  
Quebec City, Quebec  
G1K 7L5

(418) 691-2924

**ORGANIZATION**

Indian Affairs and Northern Development

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Canada

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Indian and Inuit affairs; management of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories and their resources.

**MANDATE**

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND), formed in 1966, is responsible for Indian and Inuit affairs as well as the Yukon and Northwest Territories and their resources.

DIAND fulfils the federal government's obligations under the Indian Act, other related acts and treaties. It provides services directly to registered Indians and Inuit in a range of fields (housing, education, health services, economic development and so forth). DIAND's position is to encourage native communities to take charge of government programs and to promote community decision-making power.

In Northern Quebec, DIAND once exercised all its powers and responsibilities with regard to the Cree, Inuit, Naskapi, Montagnais and Algonquin communities. After the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement came into effect in 1976, and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement came into effect in 1978, DIAND withdrew from delivering direct services to the Cree, Naskapi and Inuit communities. Pursuant to these agreements and the Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act, which gave effect to certain provisions of the agreements, DIAND provided the Cree and Naskapi communities with a resource envelope. They hence became responsible for managing community services. DIAND remained responsible for providing direct services to the Montagnais and Algonquin communities, even if its basic position was still to encourage the transfer of program control to the communities and to promote community decision-making power.

In the name of Canada, DIAND assumes the role of trustee of aboriginal rights and those ensuing from treaties. It also co-ordinates action taken by other federal departments. DIAND's responsibility as trustee goes beyond the scope of Parliament because government departments and agencies serve as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada.

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is responsible for managing the Northwest Territories and the Yukon and their resources, while delegating a substantial part of its powers to the territorial governments.

This fact sheet describes the main activities conducted by DIAND in the following sectors:

1. Self-Government
2. Economic development
3. Lands, Revenues and Trusts
4. Indian services
5. Northern affairs

## 1.0 SELF-GOVERNMENT

### 1.1 OPERATING FRAMEWORK

Indian Act

Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act

James Bay and Northern Quebec Native Claims Settlement Act

Indian Lands Agreement (1986)

Directives related to self-government by Indian and Inuit communities

### 1.2 MANDATE

The Canadian government is committed to encouraging the aboriginal communities to manage their own affairs. To establish a new relationship that respects the distinctive characteristics and needs of Indian and Inuit communities, the pace and manner of the transfer of power is controlled by the aboriginal peoples themselves.

#### 1.2.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC

Following the signing of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement in 1975 and 1978 respectively, the Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act was adopted to specify, for the nine bands involved, the Cree's and Naskapi's areas of responsibilities under the Indian Act. As DIAND is responsible for applying the Act, it essentially served as a banker through national headquarters, while the management of the funds was left to the native peoples.

For the Inuit, the resource envelope from the federal government was allocated under a federal-provincial agreement according to which the programs would be managed jointly by Quebec and the Inuit organizations. The Montagnais and Algonquins continue to receive services from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development through the regular programs derived from the Indian Act.

## 2.0 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### 2.1 OPERATING FRAMEWORK

Canada-Quebec Memorandum of Understanding on Native Economic Development  
Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development (CAED) Strategy  
Indian Act  
Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act  
James Bay and Northern Quebec Native Claims Settlement Act

### 2.2 MANDATE

DIAND's principle mandate with regard to economic development is to allow native peoples to take charge of their socio-economic development as an essential tool for achieving self-government. Activities in this area are conducted as part of two major elements:

#### Canada-Quebec Memorandum of Understanding on Native Economic Development

The purpose of this agreement is to make Quebec government programs accessible and to adapt them to particular features and aspirations of the native communities.

The agreement targets seven aspects of native economic development: forestry, agriculture, employment and training, commercial fisheries, tourism and mineral resources. For additional information, see the fact sheets on the departments covering these sectors.

#### Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy

This strategy, which was developed by the Canadian Government, specifically the departments of Indian and Northern Affairs, Industry, Science and Technology, as well as Employment and Immigration, aims to offer job and long-term business opportunities to Canadian native peoples. It also aims to provide native people with an effective means of managing their businesses, economic institutions and activities related to occupational training and skills acquisition. From 1990 to 1995, the budget allocated to the strategy reached \$874 million. This amount was divided among three departments and represented \$174 million additional funds for existing budgetary appropriations.



The strategy focuses on six elements:

a) Community Economic Planning and Development

This sector aims to increase local Inuit communities' organizational capacity so that community and tribal economic development corporations can take over delivery of government economic development programs or provide training and advisory services.

b) Employment

The Indian Community Human Resource Strategies (ICHRS), a program implemented in concert with Employment and Immigration Canada's Canadian Jobs Strategy program, provides literacy, academic and basic skills upgrading for the young adult population. Business skills development will be encouraged through training, internships and business support services. Priority will be given to community investment projects aimed at enhancing the long-term retention of individuals in the labour market.

c) Economic services

Funding and advisory assistance are offered to large Indian and Inuit communities and groups of communities to provide planning, advisory and extension services for business and economic development (ISTC).

d) Entrepreneurship program

DIAND aims to boost individuals' business skills. Professional development courses and internships with existing companies are offered to native entrepreneurs. Following completion of the program and approval of the business plan by the Department of Industry, Science and Technology, trainees receive a start-up grant of \$7 500. During the first year of operation, a follow-up is conducted by the Native Training Institute and DIAND.

e) Resource Access Negotiations

This program helps aboriginal communities to capitalize on business and employment opportunities in the resource sector. Financial assistance is granted to communities

- 1) to cover the cost of negotiations to obtain access to resources,
- 2) to attract developers to invest in community-owned resources, or
- 3) to establish agreements with developers of large-scale projects that offer significant employment and business benefits.

f) Indian and Inuit Economic Development Funds

Direct loans granted through the Indian and Inuit Economic Development Funds where no effective service is provided by an aboriginal capital corporation are administered by DIAND. Indian or Inuit boards may propose to buy at market price, or administer for a service fee,

portions of the direct loan portfolio managed by DIAND.

DIAND provides guaranteed loan facilities for eligible corporations located on Indian reserves. In the case of Inuit communities, this function is handled by the Department of Industry, Science and Technology.

### **2.2.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC**

The Economic Development Branch (Quebec Region) of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development interacts directly with the Crees, Inuit and Naskapis. The different components of the strategy are similar to those that apply to other native peoples in the province, except for one particular feature involving the Cree population, whereby local organizations have taken charge of their economic development. The Inuit decided to make the Kativik Regional Development Council responsible for all economic development activities. The Naskapis are also responsible for their own economic development through their band council. The Montagnais and Algonquin peoples continue to receive services provided by DIAND (Quebec Region) under standard programs derived from the Indian Act.

## **3.0 LANDS, REVENUES AND TRUSTS**

### **3.1 OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Indian Lands Agreement (1986)  
Territorial Lands Act  
Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act  
Indian Act

### **3.2 MANDATE**

DIAND's responsibilities with respect to lands, revenues and trusts are to:

Operate a land registry and keep records of legal interests in Indian lands and of transactions affecting those interests.

Ensure that all legal obligations of the federal government under treaties are fulfilled, and that policies and programs delivered by the DIAND conform with the spirit and intent of treaties.

Provide financial assistance under a land claims funding program, to enable aboriginal peoples to undertake research on land claims.

Exercise ministerial discretion pursuant to the Indian Act and the Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act to let band by-laws come into force or to disallow them.

As Registrar, determine whether individuals are entitled, under the Indian Act, to be registered as Indians and be members of a band:

Administer requests from Indian bands wishing to amalgamate or divide.

Oversee the management of environmental issues that affect reserves in general.

### **3.2.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC**

Standard programs related to lands, revenues and trusts are delivered to the Montagnais and Algonquins by the DIAND. As for the Crees, Naskapis and Inuit, the regimes under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement govern the division of responsibilities between the DIAND and the native communities.

## **4.0 INDIAN SERVICES**

### **4.1 OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act  
Indian Act

### **4.2 MANDATE**

The activities conducted by DIAND as part of its mission to provide Indian services aim to help meet the basic needs of aboriginal nations. This may involve providing financial assistance or services in the fields of education, social development, housing, community facilities and band administration.

#### **a) Education**

DIAND provides or purchases a full range of education services for elementary and secondary school Indian students attending federal, provincial or band schools. At the post-secondary level, financial support is provided for students attending post-secondary institutions recognized by Quebec. DIAND provides for daily or seasonal school transportation, living allowances and guidance and counselling services.

Various proposals made by the Assembly of First Nations with regard to the transfer of responsibilities related to education, local government, resources and the quality of education are recognized by the DIAND as being essential to the shift to self-government.

b) Social development

In co-operation with the Quebec government, DIAND has developed a framework governing the establishment of Indian child and family service agencies.

The Indian Management Assistance Program (IMAP) provides advisory services for Indian people, businesses and communities. A budget from the social assistance fund has been allocated to job creation and training programs. The DIAND develops and implements training programs for bands on markets and guidelines on market-related topics.

c) Band Support and Capital Management

The Band Support and Capital Management Branch continues to support the Canadian Executive Service Organization (CESO), which provides advisory services through volunteers who share their knowledge and skills with Indian communities.

DIAND provides Indian communities with assistance for building and maintaining community facilities on reserves, namely, water supply, sewage systems, electrical facilities, roads, fire prevention systems, and schools and community buildings.

The Housing Directorate, in concert with Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the Société d'habitation du Québec, applies the housing policy and contributes funds toward the construction and renovation of housing units for native people.

#### 4.2.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC

Pursuant to the Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act derived from the JBNQA and the NQA, financing formulas for the Crees, Inuit and Naskapis are administered directly from national headquarters in Hull, except for funds allocated under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. DIAND delivers services to Montagnais and Algonquin communities through standard programs.

## 5.0 NORTHERN AFFAIRS

### 5.1 OPERATING FRAMEWORK

Canadian Polar Commission Act

Indian Act

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act

National Defence Act (see note "b")

Canada/USSR Arctic Science Exchange Program

Northern Scientific Training and Grants Program

Northern Oil and Gas Action Program

### 5.2 MANDATE

In general, the Northern Affairs Program is responsible for resource management in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories; assisting northerners with political, economic and social development; co-ordinating the federal government's activities in the North; maintaining the quality of the northern natural environment; fostering knowledge of the North through scientific investigation and technology; and providing a forum for international circumpolar affairs. The program is also placing more and more emphasis on the autonomy of the territorial governments. In conjunction with the territorial governments, and through co-ordination of the activities of federal departments and agencies, the program seeks to develop northern natural resources. Through such development activities, which promote a continuing northern presence, the program enhances Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic.

The Northern Scientific Training and Grants Program supports Canadian universities in providing training that gives advanced students professional experience in the North and encourages them to develop a commitment to northern work. Supplementary financial assistance is provided to university students to offset the logistical cost of conducting research in the North.

#### Canadian Polar Commission

Enacted on February 1, 1991, the Canadian Polar Commission Act applies to most of Canada's northern territory. The goal of the commission is to promote development and foster knowledge of the North by promoting and publishing research and development activities conducted by organizations and institutions operating in polar regions. The commission's Board of Directors consists of a maximum of twelve directors, including the chairman and two vice-presidents, appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Indian and Northern Affairs Minister.

### 5.2.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC

Since the Northern Affairs Program is intended primarily for the Yukon and Northwest Territories, it has practically no impact on Quebec.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT:

#### SELF-GOVERNMENT

- Self-Government Negotiations Branch
- Policy and Implementation Branch
- Comprehensive Claims Branch

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
320 Saint-Joseph Street East  
P.O. Box 3725, Saint-Roch  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1K 7Y2

(418) 648-7761

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Indian Services and Self-Government Division  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4

(819) 994-7320

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Economic Orientations, Devolution and Agreements
- Resource Access
- Funding and Monitoring
- Indian Community Human Resource Strategies and Entrepreneurship
- Planning and Operations Branch (Hull)

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
320 Saint-Joseph Street East  
P.O. Box 3725, Saint-Roch  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1K 7Y2

(418) 648-4104

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Planning and Operations Branch  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4

(819) 997-8359

## **LANDS, REVENUES AND TRUSTS**

Lands and Environment Branch  
Membership, Revenues and Band Governance Branch  
Specific Claims Branch  
Legal Liaison and Support Directorate

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
620 Saint-Joseph Street East  
P.O. BOX 3725, Saint-Roch  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1K 7Y2

(418) 648-7743

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Lands, Revenues and Trusts Division  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4

(819) 997-8401

## **INDIAN SERVICES**

Education Branch  
Social Development Branch  
Band Support and Capital Management Branch

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
620 Saint-Joseph Street East  
P.O. BOX 3725, Saint-Roch  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1K 7Y2

(418) 648-4090

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Indian Services  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4

(819) 994-7551

**ORGANIZATION**

Industry, Science and Technology

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Canada

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Economic projects

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act  
Aboriginal economic programs  
Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy  
Industry, science and technology development programs  
Defence industrial base productivity programs  
Regional development programs

**MANDATE**

The Department of Industry, Science and Technology has a mandate to:

- develop and implement industrial and scientific policies and programs aimed at fostering a climate favourable to sustained economic growth;
- represent the interests of industrial and scientific milieus at federal government level;
- stimulate innovation, the adoption of leading technologies and research and development with a view to increasing the competitiveness of Canadian companies;
- support Canadian companies in their efforts to expand in domestic and foreign markets.

There are various programs aimed at promoting the sustained growth and developing specific sectors of the Canadian economy. In Quebec, the regional development program encompasses various measures arising from the Canada-Quebec global agreement and other sector-based agreements. It also includes aboriginal economic programs under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy.



## **Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy**

This strategy, for which a budget of \$874 million has been allocated for 1990 to 1995, aims to promote economic self-reliance for aboriginal peoples. It is administered by the federal departments of Industry, Science and Technology (ISTC), Indian and Northern Affairs (MAINC) and Employment and Immigration (EIC).

This strategy consists of eight components:

- Business Development (ISTC)
- Joint Ventures (ISTC)
- Capital Corporations (ISTC)
- Research and Advocacy (ISTC, DIAND, EIC)
- Community Economic Planning and Development (DIAND)
- Access to Resources (DIAND)
- Skills Development (EIC)
- Urban Employment (EIC)

## **NORTHERN QUEBEC**

Programs derived from the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy apply fully to all Quebec native peoples through the three federal departments.

### **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:**

Department of Industry, Science and Technology  
Quebec Region Office  
Aboriginal Business Development  
P.O. Box 289, Suite 2604  
800 Stock Exchange Tower  
Montréal, Quebec  
H4Z 1E8

(514) 283-1837

**ORGANIZATION**

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Canada

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Housing

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

National Housing Act

Canada-Quebec Rehabilitation Assistance Program

**MANDATE**

The mandate of the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) is to help Canadians meet their housing needs. It is responsible for promoting the construction of new homes, the repair and modernization of existing homes as well as for improving housing and living conditions.

The co-operative housing program for native communities (on-reserve) is operated by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to provide suitable housing for households with low or moderate incomes in these communities.

This non-profit housing program, which was implemented pursuant to section 56.1 of the National Housing Act, is administered by the CMHC in co-operation with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

According to the provisions of the National Housing Act, the program allows the CMHC, through monthly subsidies, to reduce interest rates to a minimum of two percent on the capital cost of a housing project. The amount of the assistance is determined by calculating the difference between financing costs at the current market rate and the cost at two per cent, over a base period of the lesser of 35 years or the useful life of the project.

The subsidy plus the rental income cover anticipated operating expenses.

This program is designed for major repair and renovation projects as well as for the construction of new houses.

A program specific to Quebec, the Canada-Quebec Rehabilitation Assistance Program (Canada-Quebec RAP), aims to rehabilitate houses bringing them up to minimum health and safety standards, for the most disadvantage households. The program was developed

jointly by the CMHC and the Quebec Housing Corporation (SHQ). The program is administered either by the municipalities or the regional county municipalities, and coordinated by the SHQ.

### **NORTHERN QUEBEC**

The Corporation's main activities in Northern Quebec centre on public non-profit housing programs for Inuit and the On-Reserve Non-Profit Housing Program. Although more popular in southern Quebec, the Canada-Québec Rehabilitation Assistance Program offers grants of up to \$8 250 per dwelling unit for essential repairs to housing in northern areas.

The program for Inuit is administered by the Quebec Housing Corporation. The costs of the program are shared by the federal and provincial governments, in a proportion of 75/25 for native peoples, and 50/50 for non-native persons. The on-reserve programs are delivered and administered by CMHC, and the cost of grants is covered in full (100%) by the federal government.

### **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION:**

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation  
Social Programs Service  
1010 de la Gauchetière West  
Suite 900  
Montreal, Quebec  
H3B 2N2

(514) 283-7595

**ORGANIZATION**

National Defence

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Canada

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

National defence

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

National Defence Act

**MANDATE**

The Department of National Defence (DND) is responsible for commanding the Canadian Armed Forces and for all national defence issues.

Canada's security policy is based on three guidelines: collective defence and security, the control of armaments and disarmament, and the peaceful settlement of conflicts.

Through its military colleges, the DND trains and develops officers for a career in one of the components of the Armed Forces (land, sea, air). The DND also operates military bases to train soldiers, as well as logistical, administrative and recruiting facilities across Canada.

In addition to the military aspect of its activities, the Canadian Forces provides resources for sea and air search and rescue operations, and co-ordinates rescue teams sent to assist individuals in distress in Canada and in neighbouring maritime areas. The Department provides humanitarian aid to developing countries, consisting in the transportation of essential goods and mercy and evacuation flights.

Canadian civil authorities responsible for the application of certain acts receive the support of the Armed Forces. For instance, the DND used its surveillance techniques to help the Department of Fisheries and Oceans enforce the 200-mile economic zone. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police joined forces with the DND in the fight against drug trafficking. The Armed Forces also provides emergency assistance in the event of forest fires, flooding or landslides. Moreover, the Department of National Defence, in concert with other government departments, is endeavouring to increase the availability of the Armed Forces for and their effectiveness in such situations.

The very existence of the Canadian Armed Forces helps to discourage the use of force or coercion against Canada and Canadian interests. Through its contribution to the North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD) and to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Canada helps to dissuade potential aggressors. The Canadian Armed Forces is assigned to the direct defence of Canada, and the collective defence of North America and European members of NATO. Military bases and stations have been built in the north for this purpose.

## NORTHERN QUEBEC

Given its strategic geographic location, Northern Quebec has played and stills plays a major role in matters of defence.

The mid-Canada radar line was built between 1950 and 1955 to provide air surveillance for North America. In Quebec, 24 Doppler detection sites were built roughly 30 miles apart between the Quebec/Labrador border and James Bay. A supply site was also built near each detection site. These installations were all abandoned in 1966. The Department of National Defence subsequently transferred ownership of the sites to the Government of Quebec.

The program to modernize the North American Air Defence System provides for the installation of several new radar systems, including the North Warning System. This system, which is to replace the Distant Early Warning (DEW) line, will extend from Alaska to Labrador along roughly the 70th parallel in the Arctic and then along the eastern seaboard.

It will include both long-range radar and gap filler radar. Furthermore, over-the-horizon backscatter radar will allow for US-based detection and tracking operations for considerable distances along Canada's east and west coasts. The now out-dated radar systems that are part of the CADIN/Pinetree network will be replaced at some sites with more sophisticated equipment, and abandoned at other sites. Other components of the air surveillance system, i.e., the Region Operational Control Centre for NORAD's Canadian Region, the CF-18 fighter aircraft and related communications equipment, are included in the modernization program.

Five aerodromes in Northern Canada will be renovated to serve as forward operating locations for Bagotville and Cold Lake aircraft interceptors. They are located in Yellowknife, Inuvik, Rankin Inlet, Kuujuaq and Iqualuit. This project is part of NORAD operations as well as the North American Air Defence Modernization Program (NAADM).

The construction of a forward operating base on the current site of the Kuujuaq airport has been the subject of an environmental assessment in accordance with the federal process derived from Section 23 of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement.

Since 1965, low altitude test flights have been conducted by NATO forces over Labrador. Prior to the 1980s, NATO forces flew primarily over northern Labrador in the Torngat region. Since 1981, the range and area covered by these flights have been extended beyond the Quebec-Labrador border and they now affect part of the territory covered by the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. Such flights now take place over some regions of Quebec northeast of Shefferville and along the North Shore. A federal environmental assessment review panel was set up to review the low-altitude test flights currently being conducted as well as those planned as part of the bilateral agreements with other NATO countries.

After the second world war, the Americans, who feared a Soviet invasion from the North, set up military bases at Kuujuaq and Kuujuarapik in Northern Canada. When these bases were closed down, however, equipment and barrels of fuel and asphalt were left behind on the

sites. The lands were at the time the property of the DND. For roughly the past ten years, the Inuit in Kuujuaq and Kuujuarapik have been pressing the federal government to clean up the barrels and equipment littering the sites. The DND subsequently transferred ownership of the lands to the provincial government and the Inuit communities involved.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE:**

Department of National Defence  
101 Colonel By Promenade  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0K2

(613) 995-2534

**ORGANIZATION**

National Energy Board

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Canada

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**Regulations on gas, oil and  
electricity exporting**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

National Energy Board Act

Regulatory policy on electricity exports

**MANDATE**

The National Energy Board (NEB) is an independent agency under the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. The NEB oversees Canadian interests relating to:

- the construction and operation of oil and gas pipelines and transmission lines under Canadian government jurisdiction;
- oil and gas importing and exporting;
- electrical power exporting.

Furthermore, it regulates the duties and tariffs set by pipeline companies under federal jurisdiction. The NEB issues long- and short-term licences for the export of oil, gas and electricity. As well, it grants certificates to construct and operate interprovincial and international oil, gas and petroleum products pipelines as well as interprovincial electric power lines.

In addition, the NEB serves as a review board with respect to all aspects of energy-related issues under its jurisdiction and has a mandate to inform the public, Parliament and the government.

**NORTHERN QUEBEC**

With regard to the hydroelectric power export contracts with the US, the NEB evaluates the requests submitted by Hydro-Québec.

CG-NE

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD:**

National Energy Board  
473 Albert Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E5

(613) 990-3448



**ORGANIZATION**

Public Service Commission

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Canada

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**Recruitment of federal  
public servants**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**Public Service Employment Act  
Employment equity policy**MANDATE**

The mission of the Public Service Commission (PSC) is based on three guiding principles: a highly competent and skilled public service that is representative of Canadian society. The Commission must also provide impartial recourse and review mechanisms. To enhance the competence of public servants, the Commission continues to provide training and development programs.

The hiring process for native people is the same as for all other Canadians, except that the Public Service Commission of Canada has a network of co-ordinators who are responsible for recruiting qualified candidates, to ensure equitable representation of aboriginal peoples in federal departments.

The names of native candidates listed in the PSC inventory (bank of candidates) can be provided to federal departments seeking to fill vacant positions. During the normal selection process, candidates have an opportunity to demonstrate their skills and abilities.

The employment equity program includes the National Indigenous Development Program, which aims to advance the careers of native peoples in the federal public service. The program offers on-the-job training programs, occupational experience, training and career counselling.

**NORTHERN QUEBEC**

The Commission has no particular policies that apply specifically to Northern Quebec. Its general mandate applicable throughout Canada also applies to Northern Quebec.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:**

Public Service Commission of Canada  
Employment Equity  
for Aboriginal Peoples  
Guy Favreau Complex  
200 René-Lévesque Blvd West  
West Tower, 8th Floor  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2Z 1X4

(514) 283-5776

Public Service Commission of Canada  
Employment Equity  
for Aboriginal Peoples  
1126 chemin Saint-Louis  
Sillery, Quebec  
G1S 1E5

(418) 648-4318

**ORGANIZATION**

Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**Regional economic  
development**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Enterprise Development Program - Industrial Component (EDP-I)  
 Enterprise Development Program - Tourism Component (EDP-T)  
 Innovations Assistance Program  
 Support Program for Technology Development Assistance Centres  
 Salmon Economic Development Program  
 Program to strengthen economic infrastructures

**MANDATE**

The Federal Office of Regional Development (Québec) [FORDQ] was created in June 1991.

Its mandate consists of three main elements:

- define federal objectives pertaining to Québec regional development;
- negotiate, sign and administer economic development agreements with the Québec government;
- manage business assistance programs, and more generally, support programs for appropriate initiatives in each region of Québec.

Various economic development agreements have been signed with the Québec government. These agreements define Québec as being made up of industrial regions in the south-west - the Central Regions - and the Resource Regions in the northern and eastern parts of the province.

Development-related services as well as other FORDQ services are provided through regional offices in Alma, Drummondville, Montreal, Québec City, Rimouski, Sept-Îles, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières and Val d'Or.

The FORDQ's specific goals in resource regions are to:

- foster a climate of entrepreneurship and develop businesses;
- develop natural resources;
- strengthen economic infrastructures;
- encourage research and technological development;
- promote the training of human resources.

To achieve these objectives, one of the steps taken by the Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec) was to sign an agreement in June 1988 with the Quebec Government on "Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec." This \$820 million agreement provides a framework within which the federal and provincial governments can implement joint programs.

### **Business development**

#### Industrial sector

To promote the creation, expansion and modernization of businesses and strengthen their competitive position, contributions are provided for a variety of projects, including start-up and market and technological prospecting.

#### Tourism sector

The objectives are to promote and strengthen the tourism industry by stimulating development of new products and boosting the number of visitors from outside Quebec. All commercial enterprises and non-profit organizations in the tourism industry are eligible for a wide range of projects.

### **Innovation**

Manufacturing enterprises and those engaged in aquaculture and greenhouse horticulture or scientific and technical services may benefit from contributions to promote the creation and refinement of products or new or improved processes.

**Economic infrastructure**

Funds are provided to help municipalities, especially the most disadvantaged, to build the facilities required for industrial projects. Assistance is also available for organizations wanting to develop tourist attractions and infrastructures designed to attract visitors.

**Salmon fishing**

A program was set up to boost opportunities for sport fishing and increase salmon stocks.

**NORTHERN QUEBEC**

Three development objectives have been defined for northern Quebec:

- to create a climate favourable to the affirmation of northern communities by involving them in a planned and concerted development process;
- to promote natural resource development, while taking into account the fragility of northern ecosystems;
- to provide native and non-native people with the financial and technical support needed to foster entrepreneurship and enable the region to catch up in several economic sectors.

The northern region corresponding to administrative region 10 is served from a regional office located in Montreal.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE FEDERAL OFFICE OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (QUEBEC):**

Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec)  
Business Service Centre  
800 Victoria Square  
Suite 3800  
Montreal, Quebec  
H4Z 1E8

(514) 283-7557  
1-800-263-4689

Northern Regional Office

1-800-561-0633

Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec)  
170 Saint-Joseph Street South  
Suite 203  
Alma, Quebec  
G8B 3E8

(418) 668-3034  
1-800-463-9808

Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec)  
Place du Quebec  
888 3rd Avenue  
Suite 302  
Val d'Or, Quebec  
J9P 5E6

(819) 825-5260  
1-800-567-6451

Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec)  
701 Laure Boulevard  
P.O. Box 698  
Sept Iles, Quebec  
G4R 4K9

(418) 968-3426  
1-800-463-1707

**ORGANIZATION**

Secretary of State

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Canada

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**Citizenship; official  
languages; multiculturalism**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Department of the Secretary of State Act  
Citizenship Act  
Canadian Multiculturalism Act  
Official Languages Act  
Multiculturalism Program  
Native Citizens' Programs

**MANDATE**

The mission of the Secretary of State is to promote a feeling of belonging among Canadians, to help them develop and celebrate a sense of identity, and to broaden their perspective by increasing their access to the educational, economic, social, political and cultural resources within Canada. To achieve these goals, the Department supports post-secondary education; assists individuals, groups and private institutions with various projects that reflect the Department's objectives; and encourages recognition of Canada's two official languages.

The Department has goals and interests which it shares with other federal departments, namely Indian and Northern Affairs, Employment and Immigration, Health and Welfare, and the Public Service Commission.

The Multiculturalism Program assists communities and groups whose expressed aim is to preserve Canadian cultural traditions, including Canadian citizens of native origin as well as those of other origins.

The Native Citizens' Program includes various measures to provide assistance to native organizations, promote native women, establish means of communication, specifically broadcasting, fostering social and cultural development, maintain native Friendship Centres and promote native languages and cultures.

**NORTHERN QUEBEC**

There are no programs strictly for Northern Quebec. The Secretary of State's general mandate applies to this region.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE SECRETARY OF STATE:**

Secretary of State  
Native Citizens' Directorate  
333 Saint-Amable Street  
Suite 110  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1R 5G2

(418) 648-5610



**ORGANIZATION**

Transport Canada

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Canada

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**Aeronautics, navigation,  
transportation of dangerous goods**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

National Transportation Act

Aeronautics Act

Canada Shipping Act

Navigable Waters Protection Act

Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act

Motor Vehicle Transport Act

Railway Safety Act

Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act

National Energy Board Act (s. 76)

Explosives Act (relative to transportation)

Air Regulations

Aviation Occupational Safety and Health Regulations

Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations

Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations

Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Transportation Development

**MANDATE**

The Department of Transport has a basic mandate to maintain and improve the safety of the national transportation network. Its specific objectives are to enhance the effectiveness of the system, promote its efficiency, promote and stimulate competitiveness in the transportation system, and promote environmental protection. The Department administers transportation-related acts, regulations, policies and programs under federal jurisdiction.

**1.0 AVIATION GROUP**

The Aviation Group is responsible for the technical regulation of civil aviation technical, the development and provision of air navigation services, the promotion of air safety and the operation of Transport Canada's flight services.

Under the National Transportation Act, a procedure governs the establishment of air services for the public. This process, which recognizes the special needs of northern and remote communities, is designed to increase competition and productivity.

### 1.1 **NORTHERN QUEBEC**

Set up under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, the Northern Quebec Airports Development Program, a Canada-Quebec subsidiary agreement, aims to make northern municipalities accessible by air. Training for Inuit and Crées in weather data compilation and airport radio communications is also covered by the program.

In Inuit communities, 60% of infrastructure costs are covered by the federal government, and 40% by the provincial government. However, management, maintenance and personnel costs are borne by the provincial government. Only the Povungnituk and Umiujaq airports remain to be completed under the program. In the case of Cree villages, the federal government covers all construction and operating costs. The facilities planned for south of the 55th parallel are now in place, with the completion of the Waskaganish, Eastmain and Wemindji runways. The Northern Quebec Airports Development Program, which cost \$120 million, is drawing to a close.

Transport Canada manages the Kuujuaq, Shefferville and Sept-Iles, Natashquan, Chevery, Havre-Saint-Pierre and Blanc-Sablon airports and navigational systems.

### 2.0 **MARINE GROUP**

The Marine Group is responsible for co-ordinating the functions of the Canadian Coast Guard; administering navigation and pilotage authorities in which the federal government has a majority holding; and liaising with St Lawrence Seaway Authority, Canada Ports Authority and local ports authorities.

The Canadian Coast Guard awards certificates of competency for various crew levels and provides visual, aural and radio aids for marine navigation. It is also responsible for the administration and enforcement of regulations governing the discharge of oil, garbage and other pollutants from ships into Canadian waters and fishing zones. The Canadian Coast Guard applies the Navigable Waters Protection Act, sets vessel regulations and provides marine search and rescue services.

## 2.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC

Coast Guard ice breakers escort supply ships that travel to coastal villages in the summer. In addition, the CGC provides information on ice, weather and traffic.

Pursuant to the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, Transport Canada, Transport Quebec and the Makivik Corporation have set up a working group for the construction of marine transportation infrastructures in Inuit communities. Although the work is still at the preliminary design phase, a program similar to the Northern Quebec Airports Development Program in the aviation sector may well emerge from these discussions.

## 3.0 SURFACE GROUP

Aside from the Railway Safety Directorate and the Road Safety and Motor Vehicle Regulation Directorate, the Surface Group is responsible for the transportation of dangerous goods, and related emergency operations.

## 3.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC

The Surface Group is currently not operating in Northern Quebec, except for the northern road construction project. Transport Canada will be providing \$25 million for this project under the Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Transportation Development.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON TRANSPORT CANADA:

Transport Canada  
Montreal International Airport (514) 633-3254 - Airports  
Regional Office (514) 633-3262 - Regulations  
P.O. Box 5000 (514) 633-3030 - Air Navigation  
Dorval, Quebec  
H4Y 1B9

Canadian Coast Guard  
104 Dalhousie  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1K 4B8

(418) 648-3200

CG-TR

Transport Canada  
344 Slater Street  
Ottawa  
K1A 0N5

(819) 998-1876

Transport Canada  
Transport of Dangerous Goods  
Port of Montreal Building  
Cité du Havre - 3rd Floor  
H3C 3R5

(514) 283-7369

## QUEBEC GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Section «QG»

Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Le ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation)	QG-AF-1
Cultural Affairs (Le ministère des Affaires culturelles)	QG-CA-1
Environment (Le ministère de l'Environnement)	QG-EN-1
Environmental Public Hearing Board (Le Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement)	QG-EP-1
Energy and Resources (Le ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources)	QG-ER-1
Forestry (Le ministère des Forêts)	QG-FO-1
Quebec Housing Corporation (La Société d'habitation du Québec)	QG-HC-1
Health and Social Services (Le ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux)	QG-HS-1
Municipal Affairs (Le ministère des Affaires municipales)	QG-MA-1
Native Affairs Secretariat (Le Secrétariat aux Affaires autochtones)	QG-NA-1
Quebec Planning and Development Bureau (L'Office de planification et de développement du Québec)	QG-PD-1
Recreation, Fish and Game (Le ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche)	QG-RF-1
Tourism (Le ministère du Tourisme)	QG-TO-1
Transportation (Le ministère des Transports)	QG-TR-1

**ORGANIZATION**

Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
(Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Agriculture, fisheries  
and food

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

An Act respecting the marketing of marine products  
Maritime Fisheries Credit Act  
An Act respecting commercial fisheries and aquaculture  
Marine Products Processing Act

**MANDATE**

The main responsibility of the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is to design and implement policies and programs relating to the production, processing, distribution, marketing and consumption of agri-food products in Quebec. These functions primarily concern Southern Quebec, where farmland with the best production potential is located.

The department also contributes to the development of fisheries. Through the technical and scientific research branch, it conducts or supports fisheries research and development activities.

**NORTHERN QUEBEC**

Under an agreement with Fisheries and Oceans Canada on marine resources, technical studies are currently being carried out to identify species suitable for commercial harvesting. The agreement was renewed in 1990, and in principle will now terminate in 1993. An envelope of \$3 million is funded equally by the two levels of government.

Commercial fishing licences are issued to Inuit through the Kativik Regional Government. These licences will continue to be issued on a temporary basis (two years), until information is available on the stocks of harvested species.

QG-AF

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
FISHERIES AND FOOD:**

Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation  
Co-ordination of Native Affairs  
200A Ste-Foy Road  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1R 4X6

(418) 643-2336

**ORGANIZATION**

Cultural Affairs  
(Ministère des Affaires culturelles)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Heritage, culture and  
archaeology

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Cultural Property Act  
An Act respecting the Ministère des Affaires culturelles

**MANDATE**

The mandate of the Department of Cultural Affairs is to promote the development of the arts and literature and Quebec's cultural heritage. Its efforts centre on various objectives, such as promotion and development, or administrative, technical and financial support, or control, protection and preservation mechanisms.

**NORTHERN QUEBEC**

Northern Quebec falls under its responsibility in relation to identifying and developing the province's cultural heritage. Considerable efforts have been devoted to aboriginal heritage in the areas of archaeology, ethnohistory and living culture. In 1988, the three-year agreement between the Department and the Avataq Cultural Institute was renewed. The agreement is aimed at taking charge of all aspects of Inuit culture, namely ethnology, anthropology and archaeology, establishing a network of museums in Inuit communities, and promoting the creation of an Inuit cultural centre in Montreal. The Department is also involved in developing a network of museums and interpretation centres in Cree communities.

Excavation work at the Nunalinguk archaeological site has continued, providing training opportunities for Inuit studying at the Quaqtaq and Inukjuak archaeology schools. Furthermore, the Avataq Cultural Institute's documentation centre has published "Histoires de vie", about Inuit elders, and a Inuktitut dictionary, with a view to preserving Inuit culture, traditions and language. The Inuit are also in the process of writing their own history.



In the arts, aboriginal peoples' art, crafts, throat singing, music and dance are acquiring ever-greater national and international prominence.

On the North Shore, the Montagnais, too, are pursuing their traditional modes of expression, and their achievements in the areas of literature, filmmaking and song highlight their customs.

The growing presence of the Inuit and North American Indians in the artistic community and the control they are exercising over their cultural pursuits reflect a definite trend. Areas that until recently remained largely undeveloped are now being given priority, such as the establishment of libraries in aboriginal communities. Indian authors take part in various book shows and public reading events.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS:**

Ministère des Affaires culturelles  
Northern Quebec and Aboriginal Service  
225 Grande-Allée East  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1R 5G5

(418) 643-7658

**ORGANIZATION**

Department of the Environment  
(Ministère de l'Environnement)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Environmental protection;  
ecological heritage

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Ministère de l'Environnement Act

Environment Quality Act ✓

Act respecting the Conseil de la conservation et de l'environnement

Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species (part)

Watercourses Act (part)

Cree Villages and Naskapi Village Act

Act respecting ecological reserves

Pesticides Act

**MANDATE**

Under the Environment Quality Act, the Department of the Environment is responsible for promoting environmental cleanups, preventing environmental deterioration and protecting living things and property. The Environment Department's three main objectives are :

To expand the knowledge base regarding the environment in general and the state of the environment;

To prevent degradation likely to have a negative impact on the environment;

To restore and enhance the quality of the water, air and land.

The Department also manages the ecological reserves and sites with a view to maintaining complete sections of land representative of Quebec's biophysical heritage.

## NORTHERN QUEBEC

The Environment Quality Act was amended following the adoption of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. Section II of the Act incorporates the provisions specified in sections 22 and 23 of the JBNQA. The Northern and Indian Affairs Service is responsible for co-ordinating the application of the environment and social milieu protection regimes established under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement. As these regimes include special impact review procedures for development projects, the Service falls under the jurisdiction of the department's Environmental Assessment Branch, in Québec City.

The application of legislation pertaining to general environmental cleanup and protection is the responsibility of regional branches. The North Shore branch located in Sept-Iles and the Abitibi-Temiscamingue and Northern Quebec branch based in Rouyn-Noranda are the two branches covering Northern Quebec.

At present, Northern Quebec has only one ecological reserve (Louis Babel). Some 30 ecological reserves, however, are planned, including seven in the department's 1991-1994 three-year plan: Baie-du-Poste, the Dunes-du-Canton-de-Berry, William-Baldwin, the Kettles-du-Canton-de-Berry, Matamec, Iles-Sainte-Marie and Paul-Provencher.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT:

Ministère de l'Environnement du Québec  
Northern and Indian Affairs Branch  
3900 Marly  
Ste-Foy, Quebec  
G1X 4E4

(418) 643-7547

Ministère de l'Environnement du Québec  
North Shore Regional Branch  
94 Monseigneur-Blanche Street  
Sept-Iles, Quebec  
G4R 3G5

(418) 962-3378

Ministère de l'Environnement du Québec  
Abitibi Temiscamingue and Northern Quebec Regional Branch  
29 du Terminus West  
Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec  
J9X 4C2

(819) 762-6551

**ORGANIZATION**

Environmental Public Hearing Board  
(Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Environmental assessments

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Environmental Quality Act  
An Act Respecting Public Inquiry Commissions

**MANDATE**

The Environmental Public Hearing Board (BAPE) is a permanent and autonomous agency under the Department of the Environment. The BAPE consists of at least five permanent members, including a chairman and vice-chairman. Additional members may be appointed as required, and all members are appointed by the Executive Council.

The BAPE's day-to-day operations are carried out with the assistance of an organization co-ordinated by a director and secretary.

The BAPE operates exclusively on mandates from the Department of the Environment and pursuant to the Environmental Quality Act. According to Section 6.3 of the Act, the BAPE is required to investigate any environmental issue submitted by the Department. But the BAPE has only rarely received a mandate under this section of the Act. Most of the activities performed by the BAPE fall under section 31.1 of the Act. Under this provision of the Act, the Department of the Environment can call upon the BAPE to hold a public hearing with regard to a project subject to the environmental impact assessment and review process.

When the Department requests the BAPE to perform an investigation and hold a public hearing, the BAPE chairman appoints a commission, consisting of permanent or special members. Under the Act, BAPE members are endowed with the authority and immunity held by commissions appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions, for the purposes of the investigations for which they are responsible.

**NORTHERN QUEBEC**

Sections 6.3 and 31.1, from which mandates assigned by the Department are derived, explicitly stipulate that the BAPE shall not perform investigations covered by the environmental and social impact assessment and review procedure established under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE BAPE:**

Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement  
12 St Anne Street, 1st Floor  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1R 2X2

(418) 643-7447

Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement  
5199 Sherbrooke Street East, Suite 3860  
Montreal, Quebec  
H1T 3X9

(514) 873-7790

**ORGANIZATION**

Energy and Resources  
(Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Hydrocarbons; electricity;  
mineral exploration and development;  
land surveying; cadastral operations;  
cartography; geodesy.

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

An Act respecting the Cree Regional Authority  
An Act respecting land survey  
An Act respecting Cree, Inuit and Naskapi native persons  
Cadastre Act  
Petroleum Products Trade Act  
An Act approving the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement  
An Act approving the Northeastern Quebec Agreement  
James Bay Development Act (part)  
Mining Duties Act  
An Act respecting the exportation of electrical power  
Hydro-Québec Act  
Mining Act (part)  
Watercourses Act (part)  
An Act respecting the land regime in the James Bay and New Quebec territories  
An Act respecting the James Bay Native Development Corporation  
An Act respecting the James Bay Eeyou Corporation  
An Act respecting the lands in the public domain  
Energy policy: Energy as the driving force of economic development

**MANDATE**

The mission of the Department of Energy and Resources is to manage and develop energy and mineral resources as well as public lands in Quebec, taking into consideration Quebec's changing socio-economic context.

## **1.0 Energy sector**

The energy sector has a two-pronged mandate. First, it serves as an adviser to the Minister to enable the government to plan strategies that will ensure energy development.

Second, it handles all the operational aspects relating to administering acts and regulations and managing technical and financial assistance programs aimed at boosting Quebec's energy production and productivity.

The energy sector is divided into two administrative units.

The hydrocarbons branch is responsible for developing and implementing policies and programs to meet the demand for oil, gas and coal consistent with the goal of minimizing the related economic, environmental and social costs.

The electricity and energy development branch performs a similar function with regard to the market for electricity and the planning of energy development projects in accordance with environmental quality and regional development concerns. The branch's activities also include providing advice and conducting analyses on energy policy, electricity rates and electricity contracts.

### **1.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC**

In 1989, as part of the work conducted by the parliamentary commission on labour and the economy, the Department of Energy and Resources submitted an analysis of the Hydro-Quebec development plan for 1990-2000.

## **2.0 Mining sector**

The department's objective in this sector is to promote the growth of the mining industry in Quebec. The department's main activities aim to:

- stimulate private sector investment in projects to discover and develop new deposits as well as expand and modernize existing infrastructure;

- focus technological R&D efforts on projects likely to improve the competitive position of mining companies;

- stimulate exploration in the north for minerals that have economic potential;

support the development of centres of excellence that carry out R&D activities in the area of mineral development.

## 2.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC

The main mining areas in Northern Quebec include Abitibi, Chibougamau-Chapais, Fire Lake and Fermont, Pont-Cartier -- Sept-Iles, and the Labrador and Ungava trenches. These areas are served by regional offices in Bale-Comeau and Rouyn-Noranda.

In addition to the ongoing mining operations in these areas, exploration activities are also under way. Several potential deposits discovered in these areas, and elsewhere, have been put on hold until the economic and market situation justify their development.

## 3.0 Lands sector

The lands sector is responsible for increasing the knowledge base and disseminating information on Quebec's territory. To achieve this goal, it must first establish and maintain various information systems, specifically the universal reference system (geodetic network), the system for describing private and public land uses (cadastre and land surveying), the cartographic system (scale 1:20,000), and thematic maps of Quebec. The department also manages the public land.

## 3.1 NORTHERN QUEBEC

The subdivision of land for residential and commercial use and the establishment of road right-of-ways are examples of the sector's activities in northern villages. Furthermore, in the area of hydro-electric power, supervision, verification and inspection of power line corridors are part of the responsibilities of the land survey branch in the north.

This sector is also actively involved in drawing up a land use plan for Northern Quebec. A preliminary version of the land use map of the James Bay area is now available.

Although not directly related to the department's actions in Northern Quebec, the Quebec centre for remote sensing (Centre québécois de coordination de la télédétection, CQCT) is



responsible for promoting remote sensing applications in Quebec among Quebec government agencies and to provide them with technical support for their projects. Remote sensing applications have resulted in the following projects:

Synthesis forestry mapping: the space map of Chibougamau (SPOT satellite images from France);

Forestry mapping and inventory of peatland in Quebec (SPOT images);

Inventory of peatland using LANDSAT TM, in sectors of Megiscane and Harricana.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND RESOURCES:**

Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources  
 Energy sector  
 5700 4th Avenue West  
 Charlesbourg, Quebec  
 G1H 6R1

(418) 643-3742

Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources  
 Mining sector  
 5700 4th Avenue West  
 Charlesbourg, Quebec  
 G1H 6R1

(418) 643-4617

Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources  
 Lands sector  
 5700 4th Avenue West  
 Charlesbourg, Quebec  
 G1H 6R1

(418) 643-4865

Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources  
 North Shore Regional Branch  
 625 Lafèche Blvd  
 Room 1.100  
 Bale-Comeau, Quebec  
 G5C 1C5

(418) 589-9915

QG-ER

Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources  
New Quebec Regional Branch  
70 Quebec Blvd  
Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec  
J9X 6R1

(819) 797-1324

**ORGANIZATION**

Department of Forestry  
(Ministère des Forêts)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Forestry administration,  
management and development

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Forestry Credit Act

An Act to promote forest credit by private institutions

An Act respecting the forestry fund

Forest Act

**MANDATE**

The main objective of the Department of Forestry, formed in April 1991, is to ensure the sustainable development of forestry resources. Its programs centre on managing and developing forestry resources, promoting the growth of the forestry industry and providing financial assistance for forestry initiatives.

When the forestry sector was part of the Department of Energy and Resources, the management tools required to implement the forestry regime established in 1986 were developed and implemented. Forestry department officials also reviewed its tasks, activities and operating processes in light of the new regime.

**NORTHERN QUEBEC**

Naturally, the department's involvement in this area depends on the presence of forests, and Northern Quebec comes within its mandate since the area southeast of James Bay and a portion of the North Shore region contain forests suitable for harvesting. In the James Bay sector, there are about 30 forestry supply and development contracts (CAAF) administered in five management units where the volumes are sufficient to permit economic harvesting. The Crees are also becoming increasingly involved in forestry operations.

The department has set up regional branches, including the North Shore and Abitibi branches. They are responsible for applying forestry programs to the various management units. These programs are also adapted to regional realities.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY:**

Ministère des Forêts  
200 Ste-Foy Road  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1R 4X7

(418) 643-3987

Ministère des Forêts  
North Shore Regional Branch  
625 Laflèche Blvd  
Room 1.100  
Bale-Comeau, Quebec  
G5C 1C5

(418) 589-9915

Ministère des Forêts  
Abitibi and Northern Quebec Regional Branch  
70 Quebec Blvd  
Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec  
J9X 6R1

(819) 797-1324

**ORGANIZATION**

Quebec Housing Corporation  
(Société d'habitation du Québec)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Housing

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Family Housing Act  
Joint housing assistance programs

**MANDATE**

Under the Canada-Quebec Global Agreement on Social Housing, the Quebec Housing Corporation has been responsible since 1986 for the delivery of all programs whose funding is shared with the federal government:

- Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program
- Rural and Native Housing Program
- Public and Private Non-Profit Housing Program
- Urban Native Non-Profit Housing Program
- Emergency Repair Program
- Rent Supplement Program

Since April 1, 1987, in addition to providing Quebec citizens with low-rental housing, promoting improved housing, helping Quebec citizens become homeowners and promoting the development and implementation of construction, homeownership, renovation, rehabilitation and housing administration programs, the Corporation advises housing authorities within the Department of Municipal Affairs on the needs, priorities and objectives of all housing sectors within Quebec, in addition to stimulating the development and joint action of public and private housing initiatives.

As part of its mandate, the corporation conducts or supports research, studies, investigations and inventories on housing needs and conditions, and informs its partners thereof.

**Low-Rental housing for native peoples living off reserves**

In compliance with the Canada-Quebec Global Agreement on Social Housing, the Quebec Housing Corporation implements low-rental housing programs for native people living off reserves through non-profit native corporations.

Under the Rural and Native Housing Program, native people living in municipalities with a population of less than 2500 are provided with new or existing housing. The program provides subsidies to cover 100% of operating costs minus the rent which represents 25% of the tenant's income. Housing on a home ownership or rental basis is provided under this program. In 1990, the cost of the program amounted to \$4 294 000, \$837 000 of which was assumed by Quebec and \$3 457 000 by Canada.

The Urban Native Housing Program aims to assist native households in need in municipalities with more than 2500 inhabitants to obtain either new or existing housing that is suitable and affordable. In 1990, the total cost of the program was \$4 286 000, \$1 021 000 assumed by Quebec and \$3 265 000 by Canada.

**NORTHERN QUEBEC**

The programs all apply to Northern Quebec, as well.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE QUEBEC HOUSING CORPORATION:**

Société d'habitation du Québec  
1054 Conroy Street  
Marie-Guyart Building, Saint-Amable Wing  
4th Floor  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1R 5E7

(418) 643-3024

**ORGANIZATION**

Health and Social Services  
(Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Health and social  
services

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Hospital Insurance Act

Health Insurance Act

An Act respecting the Conseil des affaires sociales

An Act to secure the handicapped in the exercise of their rights

An Act to ensure that essential services are maintained in the health and social services sector

Public Health Promotion Act

An Act respecting health services and social services

An Act respecting the Conseil de la Famille

Youth Protection Act

Mental Patients Protection Act

**MANDATE**

The Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for:

- improving the health status of Quebec citizens and the social environment in which they live;
- making a complete range of health and social services widely available;
- promoting individual and group participation in the inception, administration and development of health and social service establishments;
- adapt health and social services to the needs of the population taking into consideration regional features;
- promote modern methods for organizing and managing the services offered to citizens;
- promote research and development.

## NORTHERN QUEBEC

The role of the Department of Health and Social Services is essentially the same as in Southern Quebec. It operates through the following independent agencies:

### Inuit

- Kativik Regional Board of Health and Social Services;
- Ungava Bay Hospital, which encompasses:
  - a hospital in Kuujjuaq;
  - six clinics: Kangiqsualujjuaq, Tastujaq, Aupaluk, Kangirsuk, Quaqtaq, Kangiqsujuaq;
  - a regional rehabilitation centre in Kuujjuaq;
  - a regional social services centre in Kuujjuaq;
- Innuulstivik Hospital, which encompasses:
  - a hospital in Povungnituk
  - six clinics in Salluit, Ivujivik, Akulivik, Inukjuaq, Umiujaq, Kuujjuarapik;
  - a regional social services centre in Povungnituk.

### Crees

- Cree Regional Board of Health and Social Services, which administers the following facilities:
  - a hospital in Chisasibi;
  - seven clinics in Whapmagoosutl, Chisasibi, Wemindji, Eastmain, Nemiscau, Waskaganish, Waswanipi, Mistassini;
  - two CLSCs (local community service centres) in Chisasibi and Mistassini;
  - a regional social services centre in Chisasibi;
  - two group homes for socially maladjusted youth in Chisasibi and Mistassini.



Services for the Naskapis and the Montagnais in Matimekossh are co-ordinated by the North Shore regional board of health and social services in Bale-Comeau and delivered at a clinic in Kawawachicamach.

The department's service for liaison with northern areas is responsible for maintaining the register of beneficiaries of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES:**

Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux  
Prevention and community services  
Liaison with northern regions and  
Aboriginal communities  
1075 Ste-Foy Road  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1S 2M1

(418) 643-4145

**ORGANIZATION**

Municipal Affairs  
(Ministère des Affaires municipales)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Municipal management and  
administration

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

An Act respecting the James Bay Regional Zone Council  
James Bay Region Development Act  
The Cree Villages and the Naskapi Village Act (part)  
An Act respecting northern villages and the Kativik Regional Government (part)  
Ministère des Affaires municipales Act  
An Act respecting land use planning and development

**MANDATE**

The Department's role, which previously centred more on overseeing and monitoring the municipalities' operations and providing financial assistance, is now geared increasingly to assisting, advising and informing its different clientele. The Department has regional offices throughout Quebec.

**NORTHERN QUEBEC**

The Northern and Indian affairs Service was set up to advise the Department on all matters relating to northern municipalities and on issues involving aboriginal peoples in general. Within this framework, it is required to co-ordinate departmental activities related to the North and to represent the department in dealings with other departments or agencies involved in that area.

Under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, Inuit villages have the status of municipal corporations like other Quebec municipalities. The department maintains formal relations and manages specific programs with them. The department's annual budget for northern Inuit agencies total approximately \$15 million. Funding is allocated to the Kativik Regional Government to allow it to carry out its administrative functions and, more specifically, to provide northern villages with equipment, specialized machinery, and engineering and legal services. Northern villages receive funds as well to enable them to develop and manage municipal services. Finally, the funds allocated ensure that the communities can count on appropriate municipal facilities and infrastructure, such as water

supply, garbage and sewage disposal, municipal roads and public works and local government services. Three-quarters of the funding for this program is provided by the federal government as a transfer payment to the Quebec government.

The Department of Municipal Affairs maintains no formal links with the Cree and Naskapi village corporations. Outside the territory covered by the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, the provisions of the Indian Act apply to Indian reserves.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS:**

Ministère des affaires municipales  
Northern and Indian Affairs Service  
Municipal Relations Branch  
20 Chauveau Avenue  
3rd Floor, Cook Wing  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1R 4J3

(418) 691-2031

**ORGANIZATION**

Native Affairs Secretariat  
(Secrétariat aux Affaires autochtones)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Native affairs

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Quebec government policy concerning aboriginal peoples

**MANDATE**

The mandate of the Native Affairs Secretariat derives from the Minister responsible for native affairs, whereas the administrative structure itself comes under the jurisdiction of the Executive Council. The Secretariat is in charge of formulating and co-ordinating the implementation of government policies concerning aboriginal peoples. In addition to the secretariat's regular staff, 24 co-ordinators designated by an equal number of departments and agencies are directly involved in handling matters concerning native people.

More specifically, the secretariat's mandate consists in:

co-ordinating government and paragovernmental agencies' intervention in aboriginal communities;

informing people of the government's global policy applicable to Indian and Inuit communities;

providing aboriginal communities with general information on government policies that apply to all Quebecers;

co-ordinating the negotiation of comprehensive agreements in concert with the departments concerned, advising departments during sectoral negotiations and overseeing the implementation of signed agreements.

**NORTHERN QUEBEC**

The diversity of the issues involving aboriginal peoples living in Northern Quebec is reflected in the organization of the Secretariat, which includes a co-ordinator responsible for applying collective agreements, another in charge of negotiations with the Attikameks-Montagnais band, and yet another for conducting negotiations with the communities.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE NATIVE AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT:**

Secrétariat aux Affaires autochtones  
875 Grande-Allée East  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1R 4Y8

(418) 643-3166

**ORGANIZATION**

Quebec Planning and Development Bureau  
(Office de planification et de développement du Québec)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Regional development

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

An Act respecting the Office de planification et de développement du Québec  
Regional development fund (FDR)  
Experimental community job creation program (PECEQ)  
Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Regional Economic Development

**MANDATE**

The Quebec Planning and Development Bureau (OPDQ), an agency established under the Executive Council, reports to the Minister responsible for regional development. The Minister is in charge of co-ordinating government action in the regions and serves as the government representative in the area of regional development.

Furthermore, the Minister chairs the departmental standing committee on regional development and land use (COMPADR), which deals with all regional development and land use matters related to concrete projects carried out in accordance with development priorities.

The OPDQ's has a mandate to:

prepare development plans, programs and projects consistent with specific regional characteristics;

co-ordinate research, studies and surveys conducted by different departments for projects involving several departments;

provide the government with advice on the departments' policies and programs.

## Canada-Quebec Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec

When this agreement was signed in 1988, a total of \$820 million in funding was set aside for regional economic development. According to initial budgets allocated by the two levels of government, the credits were distributed as follows:

(In \$ 000 000)	QUEBEC	CANADA	TOTAL
Development of resource regions	283	203	486
Development of central regions	155	175	330
Various studies	2	2	4
	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>820</b>

In addition to this funding, the governments agreed to make another credit of \$150 million shared equally, to increase the budgets allocated for subsidiary agreements under the 1984 global agreement on regional economic development.

### NORTHERN QUEBEC

Since the OPDQ operates primarily in the regions, its organizational structure necessarily includes a number of regional offices, 16 in all. The North Shore and Northern Quebec regional offices cover Northern Quebec.

These regional offices essentially all have three main focuses:

- a) to enhance understanding of the socio-economic context;
- b) to serve as a interdepartmental liaison and a government-regional liaison; and
- c) to administer programs (FDR and PECECEQ).

Although the North Shore branch covers a region normally used by the Montagnais, it is the Northern Quebec branch that maintains close relations with the Attikamek-Montagnais council as well as with Cree and Inuit communities.

As in other Quebec regions, there are regional development boards for native communities in James Bay and Northern Quebec. The Kativik and Cree regional development boards were set up to bring together local representatives of organizations involved in regional development.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE QUEBEC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT BUREAU:**

Office de planification et de développement du Québec  
Northern Quebec Regional branch  
1060 Conroy Street, 3rd Floor  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1R 5E6

(418) 643-3285

**NOTE:** On December 19, 1991, Regional Development Minister Picotte announced the decentralization of funding normally allocated to the OPDQ. Under the new scheme, each of the 15 regions in Quebec, with the exception of the Montreal region which is covered by the greater Montreal departmental committee, will receive an annual sum of \$3 million subject to the negotiation of global agreements with the Quebec government. The new regional affairs secretariat will be allocated a \$9 million budget to meet cyclical economic needs and enable the department of regional affairs to respond to exceptional situations in regions experiencing greater difficulties.



**ORGANIZATION**

Recreation, Fish and Game  
(Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Wildlife management and  
conservation; sports,  
recreation and parks

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

An Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife  
An Act respecting hunting and fishing rights in the James Bay and New Quebec territories  
An Act respecting the support program for Inuit beneficiaries of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement for their hunting, fishing and trapping activities  
An Act respecting the Société des établissements de plein air du Québec  
An Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species (part)  
Parks Act  
An Act respecting the ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche

**MANDATE****Wildlife Resources**

The MLCP's wildlife mandate derives from government responsibility for managing wildlife resources with the primary aim of preserving wildlife species for the benefit of present and future generations. It involves knowledge acquisition, the preparation of inventories, and regulatory, supervisory and development functions centring on wildlife and habitats. The goal is to strike a balance between citizens' desire to harvest wildlife species and the wildlife resource itself, both quantitatively and qualitatively. The relations with native people's service, which reports directly to the assistant deputy minister, wildlife resources, has a mandate to:

co-ordinate departmental activities in aboriginal communities;

ensure the department's obligations under the JBNQA and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement are fulfilled, for example serving as secretary to the co-ordinating committee on hunting, fishing and trapping and overseeing the application of the committee's recommendations.

## **Recreation, sports and parks**

The department also develops and administers policies and strategies aimed at accrediting and funding partners and associations involved in the organization and development of recreational and sports activities in Quebec. The department is also responsible for creating and maintaining parks and reserves.

In New Quebec, the department's recreation-related activities are aimed at supporting local organizations that provide an extensive range of activities offered to a broad client base served by provincial, regional and local organizations, in particular, the municipalities.

With respect to parks, potential sites have been identified on the public land use plan. These sites were determined through an inventory of areas of major biophysical and archaeological interest, so as to preserve significant elements of Quebec's natural and cultural heritage. Although no park area was designated north of the 50th parallel, there are wildlife reserves, namely the Assinica wildlife reserve, the Albanal, Mistassini and Waconichi lakes wildlife reserve, the Sept-Iles -- Port-Cartier wildlife reserve and the Matamec River hunting and fishing reserve.

## **Northern Quebec and North Shore Regional Branches**

These regional branches are responsible for the day-to-day administration of regular programs operated by the department. The experts in these branches apply wildlife management methods to specific wildlife resources in the North.

Since salmon is a priority piscicultural species, studies have been conducted on the distribution of populations subject to subsistence, sport and commercial fishing. Arctic char have also been the subject of intensive research since the Inuit started harvesting the species commercially.

Caribou herds on the Feuilles River and the George River are also the subject of studies focused on the migration, habitat and diet of the caribou. The muskox herds and polar bear movements are also being monitored. Moose inventories are currently under way in the James Bay and North Shore sectors.

There are more than 200 outfitters operating in the territory under study. An outfitters development plan, according to which the native peoples have the right of first refusal under section 24 of the JBNQA, has increased the number of native outfitting operations in the North, which are run primarily by the Inuit. As for the Montagnais, Crees and Naskapis, their networks are slowly increasing in number.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION,  
FISH AND GAME:**

Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche  
Northern Quebec regional branch  
1995 Charest Blvd West  
Ste-Foy, Quebec  
G1N 4H9 (418) 643-6662

Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche  
North Shore regional branch  
818 Laure Blvd  
Sept-Îles, Quebec  
G4R 1Y8 (418) 968-1401

Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche  
Wildlife resources branch  
150 St-Cyrille Blvd East  
6th Floor, Québec City  
G1R 4Y1 (418) 644-8128

Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche  
Species and habitat management  
directorates  
150 St-Cyrille Blvd East  
5th Floor,  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1R 4Y1 (418) 644-2823

Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche  
Recreation, sports and parks branch  
150 St-Cyrille Blvd East  
15th Floor  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1R 4Y1 (418) 644-6800

Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche  
Native relations service  
150 St-Cyrille Blvd East  
16th Floor,  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1R 4Y1 (418) 644-8128

## List of Regional Offices:

MLCP Kujjuaq JOM 1CO	(819) 964-2427
MLCP Radisson Joliette Street P.O. Box 778 JOY 3XO	(819) 638-8305
MLCP Matagami 18 Nottaway Street JOY 2AO	(819) 739-2111
MLCP Chibougamau 951 Hamel Blvd G8P 2Z3	(819) 758-7701
MLCP Lebel-sur-Quévillon 30 pl Quévillon JOY 1XO	(819) 755-4603
MLCP Schefferville 116 Low Street GOG 2TO	(418) 585-3865
MLCP Mistassini 58 Savard Street GOW 2CO	(418) 276-8529
MLCP Amos 101 3rd Avenue East J9T 1E5	(819) 732-6937

MLCP  
Havre-Saint-Pierre  
1325 Boréale Street  
P.O. Box 563  
GOG 1P0

(418) 538-2703

MLCP  
La Tabatière  
GOG 1T0

(418) 773-2389

MLCP  
Lourdes-de-Blanc-Sablon  
GOG 1W0

(418) 461-2561

MLCP  
Val-d'Or  
1155 des Foreurs Street  
J9P 4P4

(819) 825-2728

**ORGANIZATION**

Tourism  
(Ministère du Tourisme)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Tourism promotion  
and development

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Tourist Establishments Act

Hotels Act

An Act respecting the Ministère du Tourisme

An Act respecting assistance for tourist development

**MANDATE**

The Department of Tourism's mission is to establish and implement tourism development programs designed:

- to provide companies and organizations with tourism-related services;
- to consult and promote co-operative action by departments, organizations and individuals interested in tourism;
- to participate in the development and promotion of tourist supply;
- to gather and disseminate tourism information and various indicators of performance in tourism.

**NORTHERN QUEBEC**

In concrete terms, the department provides technical information for various clients interested in visiting or operating in Northern Quebec. Such clients may include tour organizers, travel agencies, photographers, cameramen, graduate students, and so on. The department also offers technical assistance for official tours in the North and promotes Inuit art and various aboriginal tourism products.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM:**

Ministère du Tourisme  
Development branch  
4 Place Quebec, Suite 403  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1R 4X3

(418) 643-9131

**ORGANIZATION**

Transportation  
(Ministère des Transports)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Surface, marine, air  
and rail transportation

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

An Act to ensure safety in guided land transport  
Education Act for Cree, Inuit and Naskapi native persons (part)  
Expropriation Act (part)  
Mining Act (part)  
Transport Act  
Program to restore pits and quarries  
Canada-Quebec Agreement on Transportation

**MANDATE**

The Department of Transportation is responsible for formulating, implementing, monitoring and co-ordinating transportation and highway policies for Quebec. It is also responsible for establishing a transportation plan, evaluating the costs of such a plan, and implementing measures aimed at improving the plan's efficiency.

**NORTHERN QUEBEC****Road and railway sector**

Aside from the road links between the La Grande Complex and Matagami and between Manic V and Gagnon, the road system in Northern Quebec is very limited. In fact, there are only a few stretches of road in the Lower North Shore area and around northern villages. The same is true for the railway network, which consists solely of the Port-Cartier -- Fermont corridor and the Sept-Iles -- Schefferville corridor. Air transportation is the most widely used mode of transport. Marine transportation is used mainly for non-perishable goods and oil. Consequently, the department's involvement in road and railway transportation in the North is limited.

A "northern road" project linking the Lac-Saint-Jean region and James Bay was initiated in 1991 by the Quebec government. Construction of the road will involve restoring and



linking stretches of existing forest access roads. The Quebec Department of Transportation and Transport Canada have reached an agreement with regard to funding for the project. The agreement stipulates that the work will be awarded to the Cree Construction Company.

#### Aviation sector

In recent years, the department's direct involvement in the North has centred primarily on the construction of airports north of the 55th parallel. This construction has been carried out under a Canada-Quebec agreement, with 60% of the cost borne by the federal government and 40% by the provincial government. Operating and maintaining airport equipment fall under the responsibility of the Quebec Department of Transportation.

In the aviation sector, a subsidy is granted annually for service to the Middle and Lower North Shore area, specifically, 11 villages located between Sept-Iles and Blanc-Sablon, which are served by Inter-Canadian.

The department also operates an air-ambulance service for Northern Quebec. A Challenger 601 is used, which can transport up to seven patients, two medical team members and the flight crew.

The government air service's air-tanker planes operate in the North as well. However, service is provided only in areas where forest harvesting operations are carried out, or when the lives of people in established settlements are endangered; forest fires are otherwise left to burn out.

#### Marine sector

The department provides support totalling approximately \$8 million for coasting service along the Middle and North Shore.

It arranges for the delivery of supplies to municipalities in New Quebec, and a Canadian Coast Guard icebreaker escorts the supply ship, when necessary. The department, Transport Canada and the Makivik Corporation have formed a study group aimed at building maritime facilities in all these communities. The design of the structures, which is not yet complete, may vary somewhat according to the physical geography of the sites in the various communities.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DEPARTMENT OF  
TRANSPORTATION**

Ministère des Transports

· Transport of persons and merchandise  
· Engineering  
· Operations

(418) 643-7346

(418) 643-3576

(418) 643-6962

700 St-Cyrille Blvd East  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1R 5H1

**ABORIGINAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Section «AO»

Algonquin nation

AO-AL-1

Cree nation

AO-CR-1

Inuit nation

AO-IN-1

Montagnais nation

AO-MO-1

Naskapi nation

AO-NA-1

**ORGANIZATION**

Algonquin Nation

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Extreme southern part of the Agreement territory in the Abitibi region

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Algonquin social, economic and political development

**SUMMARY**

Some 6000 Algonquins live in nine communities in southwestern Quebec, extending over a territory that roughly corresponds to the Abitibi-Témiscaminque region.

Two Algonquin communities, the Abitibiwinni band (Pikogan) and the Lac-Simon band, are established north of the 50th parallel.

Like the other nations, the Algonquins are in the process of preparing a general land claim with the focus on a plan to preserve the forest and their traditional territory.

Moreover, to enhance their economic independence, the Algonquins set up the Algonquin Development Association. Of the nine Algonquin communities, six have joined the Association since its inception. It offers various technical services to young entrepreneurs, and will analyze and develop all types of business projects. Currently, the main areas of development include construction, forestry, outfitting, adventure tourism and commercial enterprises.

**Brief Description of Communities****Abitibiwinni (Pikogan):**

The Abitibiwinni band includes some 700 individuals, 400 of which live on the reserve. The reserve's main economic activities consist of commercial enterprises and services, outfitting operations, forestry and crafts. The Band Council is made up of a chief and four

councillors elected according to local customs. The Pikogan reserve, which covers 88.5 hectares, is located on the left bank of the Harricana River, northwest of Amos.

**Abitibiwinni Band Council**

P.O. Box 36  
Amos, Quebec  
J9T 3A3  
(819) 732-6591

**Lac-Simon**

The Lac-Simon community consists of 700 individuals, with 545 living on the reserve. The band's main economic activities are in order of importance: forestry, crafts, trapping, commercial enterprises and services. The Lac-Simon Reserve is located on the western shore of Simon lake, 32 kilometres to the southeast of Val-d'Or. It covers roughly 275 hectares. The Lac-Simon band council consists of a chief, deputy-chief, and five councillors, all elected according to local customs.

**Lac-Simon Band Council**

Lac-Simon, Quebec  
J0Y 3M0  
(819) 736-3161  
(819) 736-2351

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE ALGONQUIN NATION**

**Political and administrative sector**

Algonquin Council of Western Quebec  
351 Centrale Avenue  
Val-d'Or, Quebec  
J9P 1P6

(819) 825-5192

**Economic sector**

Algonquin Development Association  
243 Gamble West  
Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec  
G9X 6E3

(819) 797-6511

Algonquin Trappers Association  
351 Centrale Avenue  
Val-d'Or, Quebec  
J9P 1P6

(819) 825-5192

**ORGANIZATION**

Cree Nation

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Agreement territory, essentially south of the 55th parallel

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**Traditional activities;  
Cree policy; JBNQA**SUMMARY**

The political and administrative structure of the Cree nation has developed considerably in the past 20 years, following the signing of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA).

**Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec**

The Grand Council of the Cree was formed in 1974 to represent the political interests of the eight communities initially involved in JBNQA negotiations.

Since the agreement was signed, the Grand Council has pursued activities to promote and defend the rights of the Cree nation at provincial, federal and international levels.

The Grand Council, consisting of the chief and a councillor from each band, is chaired by the president of the Cree Regional Authority.

**Cree Regional Authority**

The Cree Regional Authority (CRA), formed pursuant to section 11A of the JBNQA, is a public corporation under a special Act passed by the Quebec National Assembly. The CRA is a non-profit corporation with no provision for capital stock.

Its mission is to offer services to local Cree communities and to manage various projects and programs.

The CRA operates in three sectors:

- promotion of traditional activities
- community services
- administration.

It consists of the chief councillor and a councillor from each band as well as the president elected by the population.

### **Cree Board of Compensation**

The compensation paid under section 25 of the JBNQA as well as other forms of monetary compensation paid to the Cree are managed by the Cree Board of Compensation. These sums are invested in four portfolios: JBNQA compensation fund, Cree heritage fund, additional capital fund, and the general fund. The Cree Regional Economic Enterprise Company (CREECO) is financed through the general fund.

### **Local Governments**

The Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act has strengthened self-government for Cree communities and the administration of Category 1A lands. The Act is the first statute that in some sense promotes the concept of self-government. Under this Act, a new administrative regime has been put in place increasing the communities' powers in the area of land and resource management, taxation, regulations, and other issues.

Land corporations are responsible for administering category 1B lands. These corporations are deemed to be municipalities in the meaning of the Quebec municipal regime. In practice, however, since the land has not been extensively developed, the administrative structure put in place has been limited.

### **Social Development Agencies**

The Cree Board of Health and Social Services has jurisdiction over Category I lands, whereas the Cree School Board has full responsibility for elementary, secondary and adult education programs, including various occupational training programs.

### **Economic Development**

Economic development being a priority for Cree Nation, numerous efforts have been made in this area.

The La Grande complexe remedial works corporation (SOTRAC), incorporated under the La Grande Agreement, subsequently became the James Bay Eeyou Corporation, now the driving force of economic development. It retains 100% ownership in the James Bay



native development corporation (SODAB), control of which was previously shared with the James Bay Development Corporation (SDBJ).

The Cree regional Economic Enterprises Company (CREECO) is a holding company, that owns Cree Construction Company Ltd, Distribution Marcel Lacroix inc, Air Creebec Inc, and Valpiro Inc.

An economic development corporation also operates in each community, serving as a catalyst for the development of local businesses. These corporations administer programs under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy and manage funds allocated to these programs (see fact sheet on the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs).

Traditional activities such as hunting, fishing and trapping, have been consolidated while providing a guaranteed income (see fact sheet on Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board).

Cultural development and heritage conservation are also a focus of the Cree Nation's efforts. Historic and archaeological sites are being developed. The Colline Blanche, Askwaapsuaanuuts portage and hunting area, Charles Fort at Waskaganish, Old Nemaska village and so on are all sites where research is being conducted on Cree culture.

**Brief Description of Communities**

Village	Pop M/I	Area Km <sup>2</sup>	Council	Jobs
Chisasibi	2169/2225	1309	1 chief 1 asst-chief 11 councillors	Trap. 169 C/s 38 Tour. 30
Eastmain	407/ 411	490	1 chief 1 asst-chief 3 councillors	Trap. 74 C/s 15 Cra. 5
Mistassini	2163/2640	1380	1 chief 1 asst-chief 8 councillors	Trap. 442 C/s 79 Tour. 47 For. 15
Nemiscau	245/ 258	153	1 chief 1 asst-chief 5 councillors	Trap. 90 C/s 14
Waskaganish	1276/1572	785	1 chief 1 asst-chief 5 councillors	Trap. 175 C/s 41 Cra. 10
Waswanipi	572/ 1089	599	1 chief 1 asst-chief 7 councillors	Trap. 185 C/s 46 For. 31 Tour. 6
Wemindji	802/ 916	513	1 chief 1 asst-chief 5 councillors	Trap. 150 C/s 55 Cra. 37 Tour. 12
Wapmagoostul	465/ 482	316	1 chief 1 asst-chief 3 councillors	Trap. 137 C/s 37 Cra. 8
Oujé-Bougoumou (1)	n/a / approx 500	167	1 chief 1 asst-chief 6 councillors	n/a

## Abbreviations

M: Members of the community

I: Inhabitants of village

Trap.: Trappers

C/s: Commercial ventures  
services

Cra.: Crafts

For.: Forestry

Tour.: Tourism

n/a not available

and

(1) Community was officially recognized in 1989

**FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE CREE NATION:****Regional administrative sector**

Cree Regional Authority  
2 Lakeshore Road  
Nemaska, Quebec  
J0Y 3B0

(819) 825-3402

Cree Regional Authority  
1150 Claire-Fontaine, Suite 450  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1R 5G4

(418) 525-4565

**Political sector**

Grand Council of the Cree of Quebec  
2 Lakeshore Road  
Nemaska, Quebec  
J0Y 3B0

(819) 673-2600

Grand Council of the Cree of Quebec  
1150 Claire-Fontaine, Suite 450  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1R 5G4

(418) 525-4565

Grand Council of the Cree of Quebec  
1 Place Ville-Marie  
Suite 3438  
Montreal, Quebec  
H3B 3N9

(514) 861-5838

Grand Council of the Cree of Quebec  
24 Bayswater Avenue  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 6L2

(613) 230-4871

**Economic sector**

Air Creebec Inc  
P.O. Box 430  
Val-d'Or, Quebec  
J9P 4P4

(819) 825-8355

Cree-ations Wachifa  
145 Perrault Avenue  
Val-d'Or, Quebec  
J9P 2G9

(819) 825-0434

Cree Outfitting and Tourism  
Association  
P.O. Box 210, Lac Wawa  
Chisasibi, Quebec  
J0M 1E0

(819) 855-2479

Cree Construction Company Ltd.  
208 Migneron Street  
Saint-Laurent  
Montreal, Quebec  
H4T 1Y7

(514) 738-3414

James Bay Eeyou Corporation  
P.O. Box 360  
Chisasibi, Quebec  
J0M 1E0

(819) 855-2830

Kepa Transport  
1957, 3<sup>e</sup> avenue  
P.O. Box 996  
Val-d'Or, Quebec  
J9P 4P8

(819) 825-0262

Sakami Eeyou Corporation  
Wemindji, Quebec  
J0M 1L0

(819) 978-2064

Société de développement autochtone de la  
Bale-James (SODAB)  
Waswanipi, Quebec  
J0Y 3C0

(819) 825-8122

Cree Energy of Canada Inc  
Waswanipi, Quebec  
J0Y 3C0

(819) 753-2519

**Educational and cultural sector**

Cree School Board  
282 Main Street (P.O. Box 1210)  
Mistassini, Quebec  
G0W 1C0

(418) 923-2767

**Health and social services**

Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay  
P.O. Box 420  
Chisasibi, Quebec  
J0M 1E0

(819) 855-2844

**Local government**

Chisasibi Band Council  
Chisasibi, Quebec  
J0M 1E0

(819) 855-2878

Eastman Band Council  
Eastman, Quebec  
J0M 1W0

(819) 977-0211

Mistissini Band Council  
Lac-Mistassini, Quebec  
G0W 2C0

(418) 923-3259

Nemiscau Band Council  
Nemiscau, Quebec  
J0Y 3B0

(819) 673-2512

Oujé-Bougoumou Band Council  
329 3rd Street  
Chibougamau, Quebec  
G8P 1N4

(418) 748-2617

Waskaganish Band Council  
Waskaganish, Quebec  
J0M 1R0

(819) 895-8843

Waswanipi Band Council  
Waswanipi, Quebec  
J0Y 3C0

(819) 753-2587

Wemindji Band Council  
Wemindji, Quebec  
J0M 1L0

(819) 978-0265

Whapmagoostui Band Council  
Whapmagoostui, Quebec  
J0M 1G0

(819) 929-3384

**ORGANIZATION**

Inuit Nation

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Quebec, mainly north of the 55th parallel and on adjoining coastal regions

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Social, economic  
political development of Inuit

**SUMMARY****Kativik Regional Government**

The Kativik Regional Government (KRG) legally established in 1978 under the Act respecting northern villages and the Kativik Regional Government, has jurisdiction over all the territory north of the 55th parallel.

Under the Act, KRG serves as a municipal corporation for all non-municipal or unorganized territory. The board consists of 16 individuals: the chairman of the administrative committee, a representative from each Inuit village, and the Mayor of Naskapi village.

The KRG, recognized as a representative of the Nunavik region, is responsible for directing the efforts of the municipal councils and the two levels of government toward common development objectives. The KRG's mandate covers many areas of activity: resource management, economic and social development, labour, education, community health, census, health and social services, transportation, local government, communications, the hunter support program, Inuit language and culture, recreation, justice, the environment and police operations. The KRG has developed and adopted various objectives with respect to these responsibilities.

The KRG is unique in terms of the various responsibilities it has been allocated under legislation outside municipal jurisdiction. The Kativik Regional Government Council serves as the Kativik Regional Board of Health and Social Services (Kativik CRSSS). Moreover, a member of the KRG Council is a member of the Kativik School Board. The KRG also administers programs under the Act respecting the support program for Inuit beneficiaries of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement for their hunting, fishing and trapping activities. In the environmental area, the KRG appoints representatives to the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee and the Kativik Environmental Quality Commission. These bodies were derived from the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and the Environmental Quality Act.

In recent years, the KRG has focused on improving hygiene, essentially using subsidies provided by the Quebec Department of the Environment.

Northern villages are funded through three sources:

- Subsidies from the Municipal Affairs Department
- Compensation in lieu of taxes paid by government for public buildings
- Taxes on small local businesses.

### **Makivik Corporation**

The president of the Makivik Corporation is assisted by a secretary and treasurer as well as three vice-presidents. The first vice-president is responsible for Inuit land claims, financing and government relations. The second is in charge of the resource development department, whereas the third supervises the community and economic development department.

The Makivik Corporation administers the monetary compensation payable under the JBNQA. The funds are used to preserve and promote the Inuit's educational, cultural and traditional activities. It is also involved in encouraging Inuit participation in the economy.

An agreement was reached between the Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Development Council (CDRK) - an organization set up with the support of the Quebec Planning and Development Bureau (OPDQ) - according to which the Makivik Corporation grants subsidies to the CDRK to provide administrative and technical support to Nunavik land corporations.

The Makivik Corporation is also responsible for reciprocal land claims launched by the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut and the Inuit of Quebec with regard to land off Hudson and Ungava bays, and Hudson Strait. Negotiations are currently in process, as are negotiations involving Nunavik in Labrador.

The Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) consists of Nunavik organizations: the Makivik Corporation, Kativik Regional Government, Kativik School Board and Avataqu Cultural Institute. The ICC handles international issues, such as Arctic policy, and environmental and health issues.

### **Co-operative Movement**

The co-operative movement, which is well established in Nunavik, initiated around 1957-1958 in Povungnituk and Kangiqsualujjuaq. Local co-operatives play a major role in the economy and they control nearly half the retail businesses in their communities. Co-operative enterprises represent a major economic force in some communities, but play only a minor role in others. The co-operatives were the driving force behind making the sale of sculptures profitable, with a considerable percentage going to Inuit artists.



## Brief Description of Communities

Northern Inuit villages are considered to be municipalities under the Act respecting northern villages and the Kativik Regional Government. They elect a mayor and municipal councillors, as do all other Quebec municipalities.

Village	Population	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Council
Kuujuarapik	383	15.35	1 mayor 5 councillors
Umiujaq	270	571	1/5
Inukjuak	919	561.2	1/5
Povungnituk	904	---	
Akulivik	340	558.3	1/5
Ivujivik	240	525	1/5
Salluit	674	625.7	1/5
Kangiqsujuaq	367	606.7	1 mayor 5 councillors
Quaqtaq	210	582.4	1/5
Kangirsuk	328	629.6	1 mayor 5 councillors
Apaluk	118	630.4	
Tasiujuaq	142	633.9	1/5
Kuujjuaq	1039	630.7	1 mayor 5 councillors
Kangiqsualujjuaq	466	629.8	1 mayor 5 councillors

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE INUIT NATION

### Administrative sector

Kativik Regional Government  
P.O. Box 9  
Kuujjuaq, Québec  
J0M 1T0

(819) 964-2961

**Political sector**

Makivik Corporation  
P.O. Box 179  
Kuujjuaq, Quebec  
J0M 1C0 (819) 964-2925

Makivik Corporation  
650 32nd Avenue  
Lachine, Quebec  
H8T 1Y4 (514) 634-8091

Makivik Corporation  
1266 Charles-Huot Street  
Sillery, Quebec  
G1T 2L8 (418) 653-4142

Comité constitutionnel du Nunavik  
P.O. Box 179  
Kuujjuaq, Quebec  
J0M 1C0 (819) 964-2925

Institut Tungavingat Nunamini  
Povungnituk, Quebec  
J0M 1P0 (819) 988-2963

**Economic sector**

Air Inuit Ltd  
9785 Ryan Avenue  
Dorval, Quebec  
H9P 1A2 (514) 636-9445

Air Inuit Ltd  
Kuujjuaq, Quebec  
J0M 1C0 (819) 964-2935

Air Inuit Ltd  
1795 de l'Aéroport Road  
Ste-Foy, Quebec  
G2E 3L9 (418) 872-1839

Kativik Regional Development Council  
P.O. Box 9  
Kuujjuaq, Quebec  
J0M 1C0 (819) 964-2961

Fédération des coopératives du Nouveau-Québec  
 19950 Clark Graham Street  
 Baie-d'Urfé, Quebec  
 H9X 3R8

(514) 457-9371

Halutik Fuel  
 Kuujjuaq, Quebec  
 J0M 1C0

(819) 964-2991

### **Educational and cultural sector**

Kativik School Board  
 305 Mimosa Avenue  
 Dorval, Quebec  
 H9S 3K5

(514) 638-8120

Avataq Cultural Institute  
 Inukjuak, Quebec  
 J0M 1M0

(819) 254-8919

Avataq Cultural Institute  
 294 Carré Saint-Louis  
 Montréal, Quebec  
 H2X 1A4

(514) 844-0109

Inuktalik House  
 Kativik student services  
 3760 St-Joseph Blvd  
 Lachine, Quebec  
 H8T 1P8

(514) 636-8120

### **Health and social services sector**

Kativik Regional Board of Health  
 and social services  
 P.O. Box 9  
 Kuujjuaq, Quebec  
 J0M 1C0

(819) 964-2961

**Municipalities**

Kuujjuarapik Village Corporation Kuujjuarapik, Quebec J0M 1G0	(819) 929-3360
Umiujaq Village Corporation Umiujaq, Quebec J0M 1Y0	(819) 331-7000
Inukjuak Village Corporation Inukjuak, Quebec J0M 1M0	(819) 254-8845
Povungnituk Village Corporation Povungnituk, Quebec J0M 1P0	(819) 988-2825
Akulivik Village Corporation Akulivik, Quebec J0M 1V0	(819) 496-2073
Ivujivik Village Corporation Ivujivik, Quebec J0M 1H0	(819) 922-9940
Salluit Village Corporation Salluit, Quebec J0M 1S0	(819) 255-8953
Kangiqsujaq Village Corporation Kangiqsujaq, Quebec J0M 1K0	(819) 338-3342
Quartaq Village Corporation Quartaq, Quebec J0M 1J0	(819) 492-9912
Kangirsuk Village Corporation Kangirsuk, Quebec J0M 1A0	(819) 935-4388
Aupaluk Village Corporation Aupaluk, Quebec J0M 1X0	(819) 491-7070

Tasiujaq Village Corporation  
Tasiujaq, Quebec  
J0M 1T0

(819) 633-9924

Kuujuaq Village Corporation  
Kuujuaq, Quebec  
J0M 1C0

(819) 964-2943

Kangiqsualujuaq Village Corporation  
Kangiqsualujuaq, Quebec  
J0M 1N0

(819) 337-5271

**ORGANIZATION**

Montagnais Nation

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Central and east-central Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**Montagnais social,  
economic and political  
development**SUMMARY**

Some 7400 Montagnais live in nine communities located in central and east-central Quebec. Six of these communities, Matimekoshe, Pakuashipi, La Romaine, Natashquan, Mingan and Uashat/Maliotenam, are north of the 50th parallel.

**Atikamek-Montagnais Council**

The Montagnais joined together with the Atikamek for the purpose of negotiating a land claim agreement with the Quebec and Canadian governments.

In general, the ancestral land claimed by the Atikamek corresponds to roughly the Mauricie and the Upper Mauricie. The Montagnais land claims cover Lac-Saint-Jean territory, part of the Saguenay and the North Shore, the Middle and Lower North Shore, and part of Labrador.

A global agreement was signed by the Canadian Government, the Quebec government and the Atikamek-Montagnais Council in September 1988. The Agreement sets out temporary measures to protect the interests of the Atikameks and Montagnais with respect to the target territory and the exercise of their activities during the negotiating period.

The Council manages various programs, including:

1. A documentation centre, to which outside researchers are given access.
2. Hiring and training of territorial agents, serving as wildlife, forest and environmental conservation officers, in addition to providing Montagnais and Atikamek users with support services.
3. Archeological work, which has increased on the North Shore owing to a five-year plan funded by Hydro-Québec. Environment Canada's Parks Service and the Quebec Department of Transportation are also involved in this project.
4. A community profile, consisting of statistical data on the communities' population, band council, public services, employment, school enrolment and organizations, which is updated on a regular basis.

5. An inventory of aboriginal elements in the territory, used to map all the sites, developments and habitats of interest to each community so as to protect them against lumbering operations.
6. Management and development of salmon rivers, aimed at supervising the biological monitoring work under way on North Shore rivers. The communities themselves are in the process of preparing management and development plans.
7. Follow-up to impact assessments conducted by Hydro-Québec on powerhouse, reservoir and transmission line projects on territory subject to land claims, an issue of primary concern.
8. A research project on Montagnais women, which brings the women together to discuss a variety of topics relating to their current situation and future.

### **Montagnais Economic Development Corporation**

The primary objectives of the Corporation are to set up aboriginal businesses, support aboriginal entrepreneurs, create stable jobs, develop markets both on and off reserves, and put in place infrastructures and community projects aimed at economic development.

To achieve these goals, the Montagnais are offered training programs, funding through shares, commercial and financial support, consulting services, and loan guarantees.

**Brief Description of Montagnais Communities**

<b>Village</b>	<b>Pop M/I</b>	<b>Area Ha</b>	<b>Council</b>	<b>Jobs</b>
Matimekosh and Lac John	519/ 546	16 24	1 chief 4 councillors	Cra. 25 Trap. 25 C/s 12
Uashat and Mallotenam	1814/2263	108 499	1 chief 9 councillors	C/s 40 For. 30 Trap. 30 Cra. 6
Mingan	347/ 357	3888	1 chief 4 councillors	Cra. 25 Trap. 20 Tour. 5 C/s 4
Natashquan	535/ 573	21	1 chief 4 councillors	Trap. 25 C/s 16 Cra. 15 Tour. 15
La Romaine	706/ 723	40	1 chief 7 councillors	Cra. 75 Trap. 75 Tour. 5 C/s 4
Pakuashipi	1/ 132	4	1 chief 4 councillors	Trap. 30 Cra. 25 C/s 3

**Abbreviations**

**M:** Community members  
**I:** Inhabitants of village  
**Trap:** Trappers  
**For:** Forestry  
**C/s:** Commercial ventures and services  
**Cra:** Crafts  
**n/a:** Not available



**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE ATTIKAMEK-MONTAGNAIS NATION:****Political and administrative sector**

Atikamek-Montagnais Council  
80 Bastien Blvd  
Wendake, Quebec  
G0A 4V0

(418) 842-0277

**Montagnais economic sector**

Montagnais Economic Development Corporation  
360 Charest Blvd East  
Suite 300  
Québec City, Quebec  
G1K 3H4

(418) 649-0052

**Montagnais educational and cultural sector**

Training Centre (trapping)  
1035 Boucher Street  
Sept-Iles, Quebec  
G4R 4K5

(418) 962-1266

Uashat and de Maliotenam Band Council  
Montagnais Education Committee  
1089 Duquen Street  
P.O. Box 8000  
Sept-Iles, Quebec  
G4R 4L9

(418) 962-4524

Atikamekw-Montagnais Cultural and  
Educational Institute  
40 François-Gros-Louis Street  
Room 7  
Wendake, Quebec  
G0A 4V0

(418) 843-0258

**Local band councils**

Matimekosh Montagnais Band Council  
Matimekosh, Quebec  
G0G 2T0

(418) 585-2601

Sept-Iles/Maliotenam Montagnais Band Council  
1089 Dequen Street  
Sept-Iles, Quebec  
G4R 4L9

(418) 962-0327

Mingan Band Council  
Mingan, Quebec  
G0G 1V0

(418) 949-2234

Natashquan Montagnais Band Council  
Natashquan, Quebec  
G0G 2E0

(418) 726-3529

La Romaine Band Council  
La Romaine, Quebec  
G0G 1M0

(418) 229-2917

Pakuashipi Band Council  
Pakuashipi, Quebec  
G0G 2R0

(418) 947-2253

**ORGANIZATION**

Naskapi Nation

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Northeastern Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**Naskapi social,  
economic and political  
development**SUMMARY**

Some 450 Naskapi Indians live in Kawawachicamach, where Naskapi and English are the main languages spoken. The area covered by Category I-N lands is 326.34 km<sup>2</sup>. The band council consists of a chief and four councillors.

Well before the arrival of the Europeans, the Naskapi lived on the Quebec-Labrador peninsula. They followed the movements of the caribou herds until trading posts were established. In 1832, they settled at the Fort Chimo trading post, six years later they moved south to Fort Nascope and then in 1917 moved back north in the vicinity of Fort McKenzie. In 1956, the Government of Canada encouraged them to move to Shefferville, and finally in 1984 they settled in their current village. The Naskapis' rights and privileges with respect to the territory, which covers roughly 150 000 km<sup>2</sup>, were set out in the Northeastern Quebec Agreement (NEQA).

The Naskapi signed the Northeastern Quebec Agreement in 1978. The Agreement consists of a treaty with respect to the Naskapis' ancestral rights to this territory. It also contains new land management and local government regulations. The Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act provides for a self-government regime for the community. It allocates regulatory authority over the environment, taxation, health and social services, and other issues, with a view to promoting self-government.

Economic development is promoted by the Naskapi Development Corporation, which receives an annual envelope from the government. The funding is derived in part from the provisions of the NEQA, and in part from the government's policy to transfer responsibility for federal programs to the communities through the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy. The mission of the Naskapi Development Corporation is to promote the cultural, economic and educational development and to manage monetary compensation received under the JBNQA.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE NASKAPI NATION:**

**Political and administrative sector**

Kawawachikamach Band Council  
P.O. Box 970  
Kawawachikamach, Quebec  
G0G 2T0

(418) 585-2686

**Economic sector**

Naskapi Development Corporation  
388 St-Jacques Street  
Room 803  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2Y 1S1

(514) 842-8056

Naskapi Development Corporation  
P.O. Box 939  
Shefferville, Quebec  
G0G 2T0

(418) 585-2612

**OTHER ORGANIZATIONS**

Section «OO»

James Bay Development Corporation  
(La Société de développement de la baie James)

OO-DC-1

James Bay Energy Corporation  
(La Société d'énergie de la baie James)

OO-EC-1

Hydro-Québec

OO-HQ-1

Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board

OO-IS-1

Municipality of James Bay

OO-MB-1

Native Training Institute of Quebec

OO-NT-1

**ORGANIZATION**

James Bay Development Corporation (SDBJ)  
(Société de développement de la baie James)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Agreement territory south  
of the 55th parallel

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Regional development,  
lodging and food services,  
roadways

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

James Bay Region Development Act

**MANDATE**

Initially created in 1971 under the James Bay Region Development Act, the James Bay Development Corporation (SDBJ) was given a mandate to oversee planning and development of the James Bay area. It was also responsible for developing natural resources in the region other than hydroelectric potential, which was entrusted to the James Bay Energy Corporation (SEBJ).

Amendments made to its incorporating statute in 1978 reduced its mandate to a dual role of manager of certain installations and catalyst for regional development. Consequently, between 1978 and 1988, the corporation gradually withdrew from several fields and liquidated most of its business assets.

Today, from its head office in Matagami and two district offices in Chibougamau and Radisson, it provides various services, particularly to Hydro-Québec, the SEBJ and the Municipality of James Bay (MJB). It receives income from maintenance of the Matagami-Radisson-Chisasibi highway, as well as certain roads in the Chibougamau region. Another part of its income is derived from management of the Grande River airport. There it provides the usual airport services and rents space to the federal Ministry of Transport. In addition, since it owns some commercial and community buildings, it makes a profit from renting space.

The SDBJ continues to play a role, albeit a reduced one, in regional development. It still owns mining properties, looks after fuel distribution and is involved in the development of tourism. Note that the SDBJ appoints agents to help carry out its mandates. In so doing, it awards contracts to subcontractors.

Much of the money it spends in this respect remains in the region, for under the terms of its contract, it requires that the supplier have a place of business in the region. One consequence of this policy is that mandates are given to Cree communities or companies.

Although the SDBJ and the Municipality of James Bay (MJB) are two separate entities, certain legal provisions led to the establishment of important organizational relationships between them. The SDBJ's Board of Directors acts as the municipal council and the organization chart for the two bodies shows that they share common services, particularly with regard to human resources management, communications and legal counsel.

The SDBJ has divested itself of most of its holdings. However, it still has two subsidiaries, Sotour and Somine Inc, as well as most of the shares of Fer Albanel Ltée.

The James Bay tourism corporation (Sotour) is one of its wholly owned subsidiaries incorporated under the James Bay Region Development Act. Its activities are related to the development of tourism, lodging and food services. It has virtually no assets left, as they were transferred to the parent company in 1984.

Somine Inc is another wholly owned subsidiary of the SDBJ. Its incorporating statutes are governed by part 1A of the Quebec Companies Act. It is currently not operating.

The SDBJ also holds 51% of the shares of Fer Albanel Ltée, a company created under the Canada Business Corporations Act. As a result of a transaction with the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., the other shareholder of Fer Albanel Ltée, the SDBJ obtained part of the capital stock and a seat on the Board of Directors of a third company, Les Ressources Campbell Inc.

It is important to note that under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, the SDBJ set up and operates the James Bay Native Development Corporation (SODAB) jointly with the Cree nation. In 1978, the SDBJ withdrew from this company, assigning its 51% holding to the James Bay Eeyou Corporation. This company is controlled by the Cree nation.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE JAMES BAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:**

Société de développement de la baie James  
110 Matagami Blvd  
P.O. Box 970, Matagami, Quebec  
J0Y 2A0

(819) 739-4717

**ORGANIZATION**

James Bay Energy Corporation  
(Société d'énergie de la baie James)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

State-of-the-art  
technology, hydroelectric  
development

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

James Bay Region Development Act

**MANDATE**

Since October 1978, following an amendment to the James Bay Region Development Act, the James Bay Energy Corporation (SEBJ) has been a wholly owned subsidiary of Hydro-Québec.

This legislative amendment also modified its mission. Its role now is to act as prime contractor for construction of equipment planned by Hydro-Québec. Once construction is finished, the operation is taken over by the parent company.

It is organized into four main functions: engineering and environment, supply, project management, planning and cost control. To complement these functions, the corporate structure includes the usual administrative activities. Note that its ties with the parent company are through the intermediary of Hydro-Québec's vice presidency of equipment.

The engineering and environment section includes two departments with environmental functions. The first, environmental engineering, is involved in the decision-making process related to design and construction. The second, ecology, takes over afterwards to ensure application of the guidelines issued by Quebec's environment minister; it also performs a short-term environmental follow-up.

The SEBJ currently has a mandate to build certain structures in the James Bay region, principally the LG-1, LG-2A, LA-1 and Brisay hydroelectric plants. In 1992, it should begin construction of the LA-2 and EM-1 power plants.



**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE JAMES BAY ENERGY CORPORATION:**

Société d'énergie de la baie James  
800 de Maisonneuve Blvd East  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2L 4M8

(514) 985-8080

Société d'énergie de la baie James  
Communication and Public Affairs  
800 de Maisonneuve Blvd East  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2L 4M8

(514) 985-7834

Société d'énergie de la baie James  
Engineering and Environment  
800 de Maisonneuve Blvd East  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2L 4M8

(514) 985-8030

**ORGANIZATION**

Hydro-Québec

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Province of Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Energy: generation, distribution, sale, export, R&amp;D, promotion, conversion and conservation

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Hydro-Québec Act

James Bay Region Development Act

Quebec energy policy

**MANDATE**

Hydro-Québec is a Crown corporation created in 1944 by the Quebec government. Since 1981 it has been a limited liability company, with the Quebec government as the sole shareholder.

Initially, its incorporating statute conferred upon it the mission of providing energy to municipalities, businesses and citizens at the lowest rates compatible with sound financial management. However, following an amendment in 1983, its objectives were broadened and its relationship with the government clarified. The company's new mission was to supply energy and work in energy research, promotion, conversion, conservation, and any other energy-related field. Hydro-Québec must adjust its general operations to conform to the energy policy adopted by the government. Finally, the company must obtain government authorization for its rates and submit a development plan every three years.

The corporate structure shows a large organization in which the usual business functions (planning, finance and administration, human resources, etc.) are allied with the functions of a public utility (generation, transmission, distribution, domestic sales, exports, equipment, etc.). Overall, the main corporate functions report to the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, whereas the operating functions report to the President and Chief Operating Officer.

The functions related to the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity to customers are decentralized into 10 administrative regions. Four of these handle energy generation and transmission in northern Quebec.

The Manicouagan region covers the Sept-Iles, Manic-Outardes and Bale-Comeau sectors. The Grande River region is responsible for the power plants in the western James Bay basin: LG-1, LG-2, LG-2A, EM-1 and the Radisson, Nemiscau and Albanel substations. The Saguenay region covers Chibougamau, Lac-Saint-Jean and Chicoutimi. As of June 1992, the LG-3, LG-4, LA-1, LA-2 and Brisay facilities, as well as the Tilly, Chisasibi Lemoyne and Nikamo substations will be transferred from Grande River to the Saguenay region. The Saguenay region will also be responsible for the LG-3 native training centre. The Montmorency region is also involved in the north as it is responsible for production units in the Inuit communities.

Two other organizational characteristics are worthy of note for this fact sheet.

The company has a vice presidency of Amerindian and Inuit affairs. Reporting to the corporate secretary, this unit is mandated to maintain permanent relations with native communities regarding the projects of Hydro-Québec and its subsidiaries. It is also responsible for developing policies for them and overseeing their application.

In addition, the company has a vice presidency of environment, reporting to the vice presidency of equipment. This unit carries out impact studies in compliance with environmental requirements, administers research programs on environmental resources and their interaction with the ecosystems, implements and follows up on protection programs during construction and operation of the facilities, and establishes environmental guidelines.

Hydro-Québec is also a conglomerate. It has five wholly-owned subsidiaries: Hydro-Québec International, Nouveler Inc, James Bay Energy Corporation, Société de transmission électrique de Cedars Rapids ltée, 2312-0843 Québec Inc. Moreover, it is a major shareholder of several companies, including Churchill Falls (Labrador) Corporation Limited, Hydrogen AL Inc, Hydrogen AL II Inc, Argon AL Inc, ACEP Inc, Citeq Inc and Gestlon Capitecq I Inc.

OO-HQ

To serve its customers, Hydro-Québec manages a vast energy generation, transmission, allocation and distribution network. In 1990, Hydro-Québec's production facilities consisted of 79 units: a network of 53 hydroelectric plants, and 26 thermal plants, several of which feed small separate networks in isolated municipalities. The following table gives a more detailed profile of the production facilities. (next page)

Equipment	Dec. 31, 1990	
	Installed Capacity mW	Proportion
Hydroelectric power	23,927	93.2%
Conventional thermal power	600	2.3%
Thermonuclear power	685	2.7%
Thermal/Gas turbines	363	1.4%
Thermal/Diesel generators	107	0.4%
Total	<hr/> 25,682	<hr/> 100%

### NORTHERN QUEBEC

All company functions are more or less involved with the north. From generation to distribution, environmental management to technological research, many company operations are carried out in northern Quebec, whereas others are in some way related to the north.

For this fact sheet, only its northern generating operations will be given in the following table.  
(next page)

Distribution of current (1989) and projected Hydro-Québec power plants north of the 50th parallel.

Current Equipment	Type	Power mW	Projected Equipment	PS	Type	Power mW
<b><u>Grande River Region</u></b>						
LG-4	Hy	2 650.5				
LG-3	Hy	2 304.0				
LG-2	Hy	5 328.0				
			LG-2A		1992 Hy	1 998.0
			LG-1		1994 Hy	1 368.0
			GB-1,2,3		1998 Hy	3 060.0
			NBR 1,2,3,4		2001+ Hy	8 400.0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>10 282.5</b>				<b>14 826.0</b>
<b><u>Manicouagan Region</u></b>						
Manic 5	Hy	1 292.0				
Manic 5PA	Hy	1 064.0				
Johan-Beetz	T1	0.6				
Natasquan	T1	2.1				
Hart Jaune	Hy	48.5				
			Manic 5 discs		1991	230.0
			Ste-Marguerite 3		1999	800.0
			La Romaine 1,2,3		2005+	1 850.0
			Robertson		1995	(A) 500.0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>2 407.2</b>				<b>3 380.0</b>
<b><u>Saguenay Region</u></b>						
			Brisay		1993 Hy	446.0
			LA-1		1994 Hy	840.0
			LA-2		1995 Hy	305.0
			EM-1		1996 Hy	552.0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>						<b>2 143.0</b>

Current Equipment	Type •	Power mW	Projected Equipment	PS	Type ••	Power •	mW
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**Montmorency Region**

La Romaine	T1	3.8					
La Tabatière	T1	6.1					
St Augustin	T1	3.0					
Bl Sablon	T1	10.4					
Natashquan	T1	2.1					
Kuujjuarapik	T1	3.4					
Inukjuak	T1	1.6					
Povungnituk	T1	1.8					
Akulivik	T1	0.9					
Ivujivik	T1	1.0					
Salluit	T1	2.0					
Kangiqsujaq	T1	0.8					
Quaqtaq	T1	0.9					
Kangirsuk	T1	1.1					
Aupaluq	T1	0.6					
Tasiujaq	T1	0.5					
Kuujjuaq	T1	3.9					
Kuujjuaq	Eo	0.065					
Umiujjaq	T1	1.1					
Kangiqsual...	T1	1.0	(Kangigsualujjuaq)				

<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>43.965</b>						
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12 733.665</b>						
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<b>20 349.0</b>
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• Type of power plant: (HY) Hydroelectric  
(T1) Thermal / Diesel  
(Eo) Windmill

•• Projected start-up (PS): The year during which the first facilities will begin operation.

(A) Approximate capacity

The facilities described above under "Projected Equipment" are those mentioned in Hydro-Québec's 1990-92 development proposal (Horizon 1999). Note, however, that this does not take into account all projects which could be developed in the north after the year 2000.

In 1991, Hydro-Québec estimated that the developable hydroelectric potential in Quebec could reach 50,000 mW. The following table shows the distribution.

### DEVELOPABLE HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIAL IN 1991

	Large Rivers mW		Small Rivers mW
<b>NORTH</b>			
Ungava Bay basin	9 000		2 000
James Bay and Hudson Bay basin	19 000	(#)	2 000
Gulf of St Lawrence basin	9 000	(**)	2 000
<b>SOUTH</b>			
St Lawrence River basin	3 000		4 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>40 000</u>		<u>10 000</u>

(#) Includes the following projects: LG-2A, LG-1, Brisay, LA-1, LA-2, EM-1, Grande-Baleine, Nottaway-Broadback-Rupert.

(\*\*) Includes the following projects: Ste-Marguerite, La Romaine, Robertson.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON HYDRO-QUÉBEC

Hydro-Québec  
75 René-Lévesque Blvd West  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2Z 1A4

(514) 289-2211

Hydro-Québec  
Vice presidency Environment  
1001 Ste-Catherine St East, 6th floor  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2L 2G3

(514) 985-7285

Hydro-Québec  
Vice presidency Communications and Public Relations  
Distribution Centre  
75 René-Lévesque Blvd West  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2Z 1A4

(514) 289-2316

Hydro-Québec  
Grande River Region  
104 8th Street  
Noranda, Quebec  
J9X 2A6

(819) 764-5124

Hydro-Québec  
Manicouagan Region  
135 Comeau Blvd  
Baie-Comeau, Quebec  
G4Z 2H8

(418) 296-8450

Hydro-Québec  
Saguenay Region  
1400 Manic Street  
Chicoutimi, Quebec  
G7H 5H9

(418) 545-7722

Hydro-Québec  
Montmorency Region  
Boreal Sector  
2625 Lebourgneuf Blvd  
Québec city, Quebec  
G2C 1P1

(418) 845-7111



**ORGANIZATION**

Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Cree territory

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Income security; Cree hunters and trappers

**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

Act respecting income security for Cree hunters and trappers

**MANDATE**

The Act respecting income security for Cree hunters and trappers who are beneficiaries of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement is under the jurisdiction of the department of manpower, income security and occupational training (ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre, Sécurité du revenu et Formation professionnelle). This Act is meant to help maintain a traditional lifestyle with a guaranteed income for Cree hunters and trappers. There are conditions regulating eligibility and the calculation of benefits. The Act also created the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board and established its responsibilities and powers.

The Board, which is subsidized entirely by the Government, had a 1991 budget of almost \$13 million, with over \$12 million being paid out as benefits. Despite being financially dependent, the organization operates autonomously.

The Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board consists of six members, with the Cree Regional Government and the Quebec government each appointing three members. About fifteen people are responsible for its day-to-day operations, nine of whom work in the Cree villages.

The Board also has a mandate to review program procedures, evaluate results, study complaints and claims, and prepare cost forecasting and budgets. The program, derived from the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, was formally set up in 1976.

Note that although there are no special organizations for the Inuit or Naskapis, programs for the maintenance of traditional activities are managed for these two nations.

OO-IS

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE CREÉ HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS  
INCOME SECURITY BOARD**

Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board  
2700 Laurier Blvd  
Frontenac Tower, Suite 703  
Ste-Foy, Quebec  
G1V 2L8

(418) 643-7300

**ORGANIZATION**

Municipality of James Bay (MJB)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**Territory controlled by the  
Municipality of James Bay**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**Road maintenance and snow  
removal; domestic waste; resorts; police.**OPERATING FRAMEWORK**

James Bay Region Development Act

**MANDATE**

The Municipality of James Bay is the largest municipality in North America, covering almost 350 000 km<sup>2</sup>. It is responsible for almost all the Quebec land in the James Bay drainage basin between the 49th and 55th parallels, although at the 52nd parallel it is bordered on the East by the 70th meridian. It excludes, however, lands governed by the municipal administrations of Rapides-des-Cèdres, Lebel-sur-Quévillon, Beaucanton (Rousseau), Villebois, Val-Paradis, Selbaie, Joutel, Matagami, Miquelon, Desmaraisville, Chapais, Chibougamau and Radisson. Neither does it include the Class 1 and 2 lands allocated to the Cree communities.

The municipality is responsible for improving and maintaining its local road network. However, for reasons of efficiency, it has agreed to entrust upkeep of some segments to the James Bay Development Corporation; this is the case for some 150 kilometres of roads around Chibougamau and Mistassini. It also maintains rest stops and resort areas, and collects waste along the roads, especially along the Matagami-Radisson-Chisasibi highway.

Until 1990, it was required to maintain a police force. However, a government decision enabled it to withdraw from this obligation by giving a mandate to the Quebec provincial police to provide public security in its territory as well as in Matagami, the only municipality in the area which was required to keep a police force.

Under the terms of the James Bay Region Development Act, its incorporating statute, the Board of Directors of the James Bay Development Corporation sits as a substitute for the municipal council. The Chairman and four directors are respectively mayor and municipal councillors.

The ex officio management of the municipality includes a manager, a clerk and a treasurer. They are appointed by the Government of Quebec under the incorporating statute of the MJB. One provision of this Act is that a member of this council must be a member of the Board of Directors of Hydro-Québec. This is the only municipality in Quebec with such a municipal council.

The MJB municipal council has the same powers as any other municipality in Quebec. Its decisions are orders in council, submitted for Cabinet approval, and take effect after publication in Quebec's official gazette.

For the moment, the MJB also manages the local councils of Joutel and Beaucanton (Rousseau), as well as the local management committees of Villebois and Val-Paradis.

To carry out the functions usually attributed to the various regional development boards in southern Quebec, the government has also set up the conference of northern municipalities. This is the body that works out agreements on regional development.

Finally, in accordance with the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, the MJB participates equally with the Cree nation in administering the James Bay Regional Zone Council.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE MUNICIPALITY OF JAMES BAY**

Municipality of James Bay  
110 Matagami Blvd  
Matagami, Quebec  
J0Y 2A0

(819) 739-2030

**ORGANIZATION**

Native Training Institute of Quebec (IFAQ)

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF INTEREST**

Province of Quebec

**FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**

Native culture; native training.

**MANDATE**

The Native Training Institute of Quebec (IFAQ) is a native non-profit corporation founded in 1982. The Institute develops and offers accredited training in health, social services and administration. All activities are conceived and executed with Quebec native reality in mind.

IFAQ's current priority programs promote entrepreneurship, development of organizational management skills, economic development, drug abuse counselling and prevention, awareness of the phenomenon of violence. Specialized seminars, videos and publications on negotiating, operation of a board of directors, and native culture are available as well. IFAQ is also involved in holding group reflection activities such as the conferences on Indian and Inuit autonomy and on the development of tourism in native territory.

The Institute's programs are for adult native people who are working or about to enter the job market. Also eligible are employees of organizations that show commitment to activities aimed at improving the socio-economic condition of native people and their community.

**NORTHERN QUEBEC**

The Native Training Institute of Quebec operates in southern Quebec. However, native people come from all over Quebec to participate in its training sessions.

OO-NT

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE NATIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE OF QUEBEC**

Native Training Institute of Quebec  
234 St-Louis Street, 1st floor  
Loretteville, Quebec  
G2B 1L4

(418) 843-7339

Native Training Institute of Quebec  
77 Quiatchouan Street  
Pointe-Bleue, Quebec  
G0W 2H0

(418) 275-6562