CANADA

Overview

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Population *(specify date)* and territory | 36,991,981 (2021), territory |
| Administrative structure *(unitary/federal)* | Federal system of government; [Principles respecting Canada's relationship with Indigenous peoples[[1]](#footnote-2)](https://can01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.justice.gc.ca%2Feng%2Fcsj-sjc%2Fprinciples-principes.html%23%3A~%3Atext%3DThe%2520Government%2520of%2520Canada%2520recognizes%2520that%2520Indigenous%2520self-government%2520is%2CAboriginal%2520right%2520within%2520section%252035.&data=05%7C01%7CHdeal.Mohamed%40pacifican.gc.ca%7C643bd10473c245cac4be08db03d3d98a%7C807958b8f64c4304ab4316ddee8ba0bd%7C0%7C0%7C638107980635143456%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=n4ggOCyD5tKF%2BKPMMe860tnsn1boRYTZ1P4lIBr8tEI%3D&reserved=0) |
| Regional or state-level governments *(number)* | 10 provinces and 3 territories[[2]](#footnote-3) |
| Intermediate-level governments *(number)* | -- |
| Municipal-level governments *(number)* | 4,311 (2021) |
| Share of subnational government in total expenditure/revenues | 72.1% (2021) |
| Key regional development challenges | Supply chain and market access challenges; transition to net-zero emissions/greening the economy; climate change; business productivity gaps; technological change/digitization; tight labour markets/workforce of the future; development for rural and remote communities (for example, broadband); housing supply and affordability; inclusivity of under-represented groups (Indigenous, racialized). |
| Objectives of regional policy | Promote short- and long-term job creation, wage growth and economic development in all regions. This includes delivering regionally tailored programs, services, knowledge and expertise, so that all regions have access to place-based programming and support. |
| Legal/institutional framework for regional policy | [Canadian Constitution](https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/Const/Const_index.html), Section 36  Enabling legislation for Canada’s regional development agencies:   * [Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act](https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/A-13.7/) * [Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec Act](https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/e-1.3/index.html) * [Western Economic Diversification Act](https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/W-6.8/index.html)[[3]](#footnote-4) * [Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency](https://www.cannor.gc.ca/eng/1644248160701/1644248188049#chp7) * [Federal Economic Development Agency for Northern Ontario](https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/FedNor-FedNor.nsf/eng/h_fn04628.html#6) * [Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario](https://www.feddevontario.gc.ca/eic/site/723.nsf/%20eng/h_02687.html?OpenDocument#s10) |
| Budget allocated to regional development (i.e., amount) and fiscal equalisation mechanisms between jurisdictions (if any) | Finances for Canada’s regional development agencies[[4]](#footnote-5):   * [Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency](https://www.tbs-sct.canada.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#infographic/dept/12/financial) * [Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions](https://www.tbs-sct.canada.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#infographic/dept/141/financial) * [Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency](https://www.tbs-sct.canada.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#infographic/dept/86/financial) * [Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario](https://www.tbs-sct.canada.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#infographic/dept/150/financial) * [Federal Economic Development Agency for Northern Ontario](https://www.tbs-sct.canada.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#infographic/dept/561/financial) * [Prairies Economic Development Canada](https://www.tbs-sct.canada.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#infographic/dept/140/financial) * [Pacific Economic Development Canada](https://www.tbs-sct.canada.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#infographic/dept/560/financial)[[5]](#footnote-6) * [Equalization program](https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/programs/federal-transfers/equalization.html) |
| National regional development policy framework | Canada’s federal government has seven regional development agencies (RDAs) that are responsible for economic development in their respective regions. They provide regionally tailored programs, services, knowledge, and expertise. RDAs engage with strategic partners at the regional level and across the federal government on an ongoing basis. |
| Urban policy framework | -- |
| Rural policy framework | Released on June 27, 2019, the [Rural Economic Development Strategy](https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/rural/en/rural-opportunity-national-prosperity-economic-development-strategy-rural-canada) outlines a whole of government approach to meet the economic, social development, and sustainability needs of rural Canada, including connectivity, climate change mitigation and adaption, infrastructure, skills and labour, housing, and tourism. |
| Major regional policy tools (e.g., funds, plans, policy initiatives, institutional agreements, etc.) | * [Canada's Regional Development Agencies](https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/ised/en/canadas-regional-development-agencies) * [Regional Economic Growth Through Innovation](https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2018/12/regional-economic-growth-through-innovation.html) * [Community Futures Canada](https://communityfuturescanada.ca/) * [Canada's Connectivity Strategy](https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/high-speed-internet-canada/en/canadas-connectivity-strategy) * [Universal Broadband Fund (UBF)](https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/high-speed-internet-canada/en/universal-broadband-fund) |
| Policy co-ordination tools at national level | [Cabinet Committee Mandate and Membership](https://pm.gc.ca/en/cabinet-committee-mandate-and-membership) |
| Multi-level governance mechanisms between national and subnational levels (e.g., institutional agreements, Committees, etc.) | Federal/Provincial/Territorial First Ministers Conferences or Meetings (FMMs), the Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat (CICS), the Council of the Federation, and Federal/Provincial/Territorial (FPT) Agreements. |
| Policy co-ordination tools at regional level | [Atlantic Growth Strategy](https://www.canada.ca/en/atlantic-canada-opportunities/atlanticgrowth.html) |
| Evaluation and monitoring tools | [Annual Plans and Results by Department](https://www.tbs-sct.canada.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#start)  [Government of Canada Evaluation (5-year cycle)](https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/services/audit-evaluation/evaluation-government-canada.html) |
| Future orientations of regional policy | -- |

Recent policy developments

Given the country’s vast geography, regionalism has always been part of the political and social landscape of Canada. Nation-wide approaches to economic development do not fully address the differing regional circumstances. As such, Canada takes a place-based approach to economic development with responsibilities across different orders of government and across a range of departments, ministries and agencies, including the federal government’s seven regional development agencies. Federal regional economic development programs are complementary to national programming. Canada’s provinces and territories play an important role in economic development with exclusive responsibilities over an array of matters within their regions. Provinces and territories also have shared responsibilities with the federal government in areas such as old age pensions, agriculture, and immigration.

Rural and remote communities are crucial to the economic success of Canada, contributing about 25% of the country's GDP in 2019. In 2019, Canada introduced the first federal Minister of Rural Economic Development to pursue and advance initiatives that recognize the unique realities and challenges faced by rural communities, including measures to support economic recovery, growth and resilience. Key among these measures is providing access to fast and reliable high-speed Internet. As a result of the Universal Broadband Fund and other federal and provincial investments, Canada is on track to meet its goal of providing high-speed Internet access to 98% of Canadian households by 2026 and 100% by 2030. Additionally, the Minister of Rural Economic Development is mandated to support more visible and accessible service delivery in areas such as rural transit solutions, postal services, mental health services, and housing. To support the Minister in her mandate, [the Centre for Rural Economic Development (CenRED)](https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/rural/en/centre-rural-economic-development)was established to help integrate rural needs and realities into the policy development process at the federal level by engaging across government and with rural communities and experts. Canada’s Rural Economic Development Strategy, entitled [*Rural Opportunity, National Prosperity*](https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/rural/sites/default/files/documents/2022-03/rural-strat-august-2021-aout-eng.pdf)was released in June 2019, outlining the whole-of-government approach that the Government of Canada is taking to meet the economic, social development, and sustainability needs of rural Canada. The progress report, released in August 2021, outlines progress made and next steps to ensure that Canada’s rural and remote communities are resilient and have access to tools necessary to reach their full economic potential.

Canada’s seven [Regional Development Agencies](https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/ised/en/canadas-regional-development-agencies) (RDAs) were created by the federal government to address key economic challenges by providing regionally tailored programs, services, knowledge and expertise. Each agency brings a regional policy perspective in support of the national agenda by contributing regional economic intelligence to support national decision-making; providing targeted investments to local businesses, organizations, and communities; and, contributing to cooperative relationships with other levels of government, community and post-secondary institutions, and other stakeholders. In 2021, the Government of Canada separated the former Western Economic Diversification Canada into two distinct RDAs, Pacific Economic Development Canada (PacifiCan) for the province of British Columbia, and Prairies Economic Development Canada (PrairiesCan) for the Prairie provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. This decision recognized that economic drivers and conditions are unique in the different regions, and that entrepreneurs, innovators, institutions, and communities need access to place-based support.

RDAs took action to support business and communities during the COVID-19 pandemic. Initially, they provided immediate liquidity support for businesses through the [Regional Relief and Recovery Fund (RRRF)](https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/ised/en/about-us/our-organization/canadas-regional-development-agencies/regional-relief-and-recovery-fund-rrrf). They then provided targeted programs such as the [Jobs and Growth Fund (JGF)](https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/ised/en/about-us/our-organization/canadas-regional-development-agencies/regional-relief-and-recovery-fund-rrrf/jobs-and-growth-fund) to help job creators and the organizations that support them build resiliency and prepare for growth, the [Canada Community Revitalization Fund (CCRF)](https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/ised/en/about-us/our-organization/canadas-regional-development-agencies/regional-relief-and-recovery-fund-rrrf/canada-community-revitalization-fund) to support local community infrastructure rejuvenation and development, and [Tourism Relief Fund (TRF)](https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/ised/en/about-us/our-organization/canadas-regional-development-agencies/regional-relief-and-recovery-fund-rrrf/tourism-relief-fund) to help tourism operators safely welcome back visitors after the pandemic by adjusting their operations to meet public health guidance and increase accessibility.

Increasingly, the Government of Canada is prioritizing investment to build a cleaner and green economy. RDAs have an important role to play in achieving this objective. For example, Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions (CED) is accelerating small and medium sized enterprises’ [green transition](https://ced.canada.ca/en/about-ced/accelerating-the-green-transition/?_ga=2.32255614.1163195693.1674656266-1737592913.1652794595&_gl=1*iqtpb4*_ga*MTczNzU5MjkxMy4xNjUyNzk0NTk1*_ga_Q2F69KPVZ5*MTY3NDgzNDMwNC4zOC4xLjE2NzQ4MzQzMjIuMC4wLjA.), helping Canada to reach its targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. As part of the [Innovation and Skills Plan](https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/innovation-better-canada/en), RDAs have made investments in clean technology projects, supporting innovative start-ups to commercialize clean technology while creating sustainable local jobs.

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples affirms the human rights of Indigenous Peoples. On June 21st, 2021, [the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (UNDRIP)](https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/U-2.2/) received Royal Assent and came into force. This Act provides a roadmap for the Government of Canada and Indigenous peoples to work together to implement the Declaration based on lasting reconciliation, healing, and cooperative relations. At a regional level, Canada’s RDAs support and work in partnership with Indigenous peoples.

1. The Government of Canada recognizes that Indigenous self-government is part of Canada’s evolving system of cooperative federalism and distinct orders of government. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Provinces receive their power and authority from the 1867 Constitution Act, whereas territorial governments have powers delegated to them by the Parliament of Canada. Allocation of powers is specified in the Constitution Acts of 1867 and 1982 – provinces have exclusive legislative jurisdiction over a large array of matters within their regions, such as hospitals, education, natural resources, and municipal affairs. Provinces and territories also have some concurrent powers with the federal government, including old age pensions, agriculture and immigration. For more details see: [*The constitutional distribution of legislative powers*](https://www.canada.ca/en/intergovernmental-affairs/services/federation/distribution-legislative-powers.html) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. This is the enabling legislation for both Prairies Economic Development Canada and Pacific Economic Development Canada. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Budgets for the year 2021-2022 are higher than previous years due to the Government of Canada’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Pacific Economic Development Canada was created in August 2021. Prior to that, Pacific Economic Development Canada and Prairies Economic Development Canada were one agency known as Western Economic Diversification Canada. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)