

1. Basic research to seek new knowledge (curiosity-driven research)
2. Research in support of government functions
3. Research in support of technological and economic development

For the first category, the primary source of funding would be the three granting councils (Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada [NSERC], Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada [SSHRC], and Medical Research Council of Canada [MRC]), similar provincial granting agencies, and university research funds. Whatever the source, the granting body must take account of the special logistical demands of operating in the Antarctic. (Only a few years ago, this same argument had to be made regarding research in our North.)

The second category could be supported by the relevant federal department (e.g., Environment Canada for projects related to the Protocol on Environmental Protection; the Department of Foreign Affairs and/or Justice for studies of legal and political aspects; Fisheries and Oceans Canada for oceanographic work). Among federal departments, Foreign Affairs plays a key role, as it must formulate Canada's position on Antarctic issues from a foreign policy perspective.

For the third category, companies seeking to develop and/or market new products and services may be interested in supporting this type of study. Marine Expeditions Inc. ships are already providing some assistance to scientists (none of them Canadians!) working in the Antarctic Peninsula area. These companies have access to federal and provincial programs in support of industry and trade. An example is the "Strategy for the Canadian Environmental Industry"¹⁰ announced jointly by Industry Canada and Environment Canada in September 1994.

Such companies would also have an interest in developing Canadian expertise for the preparation of environmental impact assessments for Antarctic project proposals. Familiarity with Canadian procedures and practices will be most useful when the Environmental Protocol enters into force, because it is Canadian legislation that will apply.

The preceding paragraphs suggest a project-by-project funding arrangement. Depending on the nature of the program, this may be the most appropriate approach. An alternative would be to develop a well-integrated and cohesive program, and to seek a major grant under the Research

¹⁰ *A Strategy for the Canadian Environmental Industry*. Industry Canada and Environment Canada. September 1994. 31p.