

international council of scientific unions, an international union of pure and applied chemistry and an international bureau of weights and measures.

14.2.4 Provincial

Federal-provincial interaction in science and technology arises in three ways: direct federal payments to provinces, joint federal-provincial programs, and federal government S&T activities in which the provinces have an interest. Numerous federal-provincial co-ordinating committees are concerned with special science activities, such as a Canadian agricultural research council and a co-ordinating council of resource and environment ministers.

Early in 1979 the ministry of state for science and technology initiated bilateral consultations with each of the provinces to define goals and set priorities for industrial R&D which could be helped by federal-provincial co-operation.

The energy, mines and resources department is the largest spender, with about \$43.4 million earmarked for joint programs with the provinces for 1980-81. In Alberta a large part of the fund is used for energy R&D such as coal mining research, and in Saskatchewan for the development of heavy oil recovery technology.

Among its larger programs, the environment department planned to spend \$1.2 million in 1980-81 for science studies under a Great Lakes water quality agreement with Ontario. Another \$1.2 million was to be matched by contributing provinces for studies on recovery from flood damage.

National Museums of Canada planned to pay \$4.8 million to regional and provincial museums for scientific activity. Agriculture Canada was giving a large single-year contribution for construction of a provincial agricultural research facility at St. John's, Nfld. The national health and welfare department was contributing to a guaranteed income demonstration in Manitoba. The regional economic expansion department, concentrating on the Atlantic provinces and Quebec, conducted research on manpower resources in selected areas and development in industry.

14.3 Provincial agencies

14.3.1 Economic planning

Nova Scotia set up Voluntary Planning, an organization representing non-government elements of the community, in 1963 to involve the private sector in economic and social development.

The program draws on a broad cross-section of the private sector and maintains a basic structure comprised of grass roots elements of producers, private business, labour and government in sector committees in agriculture, construction, fisheries, forestry, mining, tourism, transportation and secondary manufacturing, and in advisory councils in consumer affairs, education, energy and labour-management affairs. These groups come together on a provincial planning board.

The board facilitates identification of problems by the private sector and relates appropriate private and public resources in an attempt to resolve these problems. The voluntary planning program, in an advisory capacity, helps the private sector to participate in development planning.

This agency gives government a single point of contact with major elements of the private sector and provides the private sector a broad forum for discussing problems, with a direct channel to government for submitting co-ordinated views on development planning.

Recent activities include the completion of a study on energy, *Energy outlook 1990*, a major ongoing review of provincial taxation, a review of the Municipal Planning Act, and a co-operative venture with the provincial government in forming a provincial development strategy.

The Quebec Planning and Development Board has existed in its present form since 1969. It replaced the Quebec Planning Board, established in 1968, and the Economic Orientation Council (1961-68).