

were \$57 million with 65% to be spent on R&D in social sciences and humanities. Canadian universities receive about 80% of the council's budget.

The council objectives are: to encourage excellence in research, to enhance the advancement of knowledge by assisting independent research, to promote research which contributes to the fulfilment of national objectives, to encourage the diffusion of scholarly works, and to assist in the training of researchers. Grants are awarded to career scholars and for the international exchanges of scholars. Grants are also provided to learned societies to support scholarly publications and major editorial projects.

### 12.3.3 National Museums Corp.

National Museums planned to spend an estimated \$53 million on social sciences and humanities in 1984-85 to demonstrate the products of nature and the works of man. The bulk of this expenditure was slated for museum services but about 6% was to be spent on R&D in the social sciences and humanities. Expenditures on social sciences and humanities were set at 63% of the total budget with the balance to be spent on natural sciences and engineering activities. The corporation operates the National Gallery of Canada, the National Museum of Man, the National Museum of Natural Sciences, and the National Museum of Science and Technology.

The corporation operates a museum assistance program providing funds to non-profit organizations to develop museum services.

### 12.3.4 National Library of Canada

The National Library of Canada estimated 1984-85 expenditures at \$39 million, all for activities in the social sciences and humanities. Its objective is to facilitate the use of the library resources of the country by Canadians. The five units which comprise the library are the library systems centre, public services, cataloguing, collections, and conservation and technical services.

The national library operates an automated on-line library data-base management system called DOBIS. See also Chapter 15, Cultural activities and leisure, section 15.7 *Public archives and library services*.

### 12.3.5 International Development Research Centre

Estimated 1984-85 expenditures on social sciences and humanities for the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) were \$38 million which represents about 38% of its budget. The balance of the centre's expenditures was for natural sciences and engineering activities. Approximately one-third of its social sciences and humanities expenditures are for R&D making IDRC second only to SSHRC.

The centre's objective is to initiate, encourage, support and conduct research into the problems of the developing regions of the world and into applying knowledge to the economic and social advancement of these regions.

## 12.4 Application areas of federal funding

The government has adopted certain priority areas for S&T spending. Individual departments and agencies contribute to these priorities within the limits of their own mandates. Expenditures on application areas are detailed in Table 12.7.

The highest spending is for energy S&T, estimated at \$475 million for 1984-85. Activities include research on fossil fuels, renewable energy sources, nuclear sources, conservation and transportation. The department of energy, mines and resources (EMR Canada) is the largest spender followed by Atomic Energy of Canada and the National Research Council. NRC is responsible for several facets of the long-term research program including fusion, wind and solar energy sources.

Spending on advancement of knowledge estimated at \$431 million is the second highest, reflecting government concern for basic research and the training of highly qualified personnel. NSERC and NRC spend the largest amounts.

Estimated expenditures on food science at \$360 million form the third largest category. The departments of agriculture and fisheries and oceans, and NRC are the largest spenders.

Health science is another major concern with expenditures of \$286 million.

About \$266 million was to be spent on policy development S&T activities and about \$204 million on national security.

## 12.5 Federal support to industry

The government has a multi-faceted program for industrial development. This program includes direct payments to industry which take the form of contracting its S&T requirements and in supporting, through contributions, worthwhile projects required by industry. The government also aims to provide a favourable climate for the private sector through tax, tariff, trade and procurement policies. The government also assists industry by providing, on a cost-recovery basis, testing facilities maintained in government laboratories.

Government purchases of its R&D requirement were estimated at \$229 million for 1984-85 with the national defence department and NRC together accounting for 57% of the contracts.

Grants and contributions to industry were estimated at \$295 million for 1984-85. The department of regional industrial expansion (formerly the department of industry, trade and commerce) accounted for 49%. Its two major programs were a defence industry productivity program (DIPP) to assist high technology industry in the defence sector, and an industrial regional development program (IRDPP) which came into effect in 1983 and subsumed among others an enterprise development program (EDP).