statistical information needed for understanding the Canadian economy and Canadian institutions and for the development of economic and social policies and programs.

Three major technical fields in which the agency provides information are: national accounts; business and trade; and institutions and labour. For additional information, see Tables 12.2, 12.5 and 12.7.

12.3.2 Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

The estimated 1986-87 expenditures of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) were $71 million with 68% 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 of Canada

National Museums planned to spend an estimated $71 million on social sciences and humanities in 1986-87 to demonstrate the products of nature and the works of man. The bulk of this expenditure was slated for museum services but about 12% was to be spent on R&D in the social sciences and humanities. Expenditures on social sciences and humanities were set at 67% 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 Canadian Museum of Civilization, the National Museum of Natural Sciences, and the National Museum of Science and Technology.

This Crown 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 1986-87 expenditures at $42 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.

12.3.5 International Development Research Centre

Estimated 1986-87 expenditures on social sciences and humanities for the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) were $41 million which represents about 50% of its budget. The balance of the Centre's expenditures was for natural sciences and engineering activities. Approximately 75% of its social sciences and humanities expenditures are for R&D, making IDRC second only to SSHRC as an R&D funder.

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 12.5.

The third highest spending is for energy S&T, estimated at $351 million for 1986-87. Activities include research on fossil fuels, renewable energy sources, nuclear sources, conservation and transportation. Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. is the largest spender followed by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR 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 science, estimated at $488 million, is the highest in an identified area, 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 $480 million, form the second largest category. The departments of Agriculture and Fisheries and Oceans are the largest spenders.

Health science is another major concern with expenditures of $301 million.

About $268 million was to be spent on policy development S&T activities and about $228 million on national security.