

12.3.2 National Museums of Canada

National Museums planned to spend an estimated \$107 million on social sciences and humanities in 1988-89 to demonstrate the products of nature and the works of man. The bulk of this expenditure was slated for museum services but about 10% was to be spent on R&D in the social sciences and humanities. Expenditures on social sciences and humanities were set at 76% 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.

12.3.3 Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

The estimated 1988-89 expenditures of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) were \$73 million with 65% to be spent on R&D in social sciences and humanities. Canadian universities receive about 75% 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.

12.3.4 National Library of Canada

The National Library of Canada estimated 1988-89 expenditures at almost \$48 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 1988-89 expenditures on social sciences and humanities for the International Develop-

ment Research Centre (IDRC) were about \$41 million which represents about 40% of its budget. The balance of the Centre's expenditures was for natural sciences and engineering activities. Approximately 78% 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 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 contracts for R&D requirement were estimated at \$233 million for 1988-89 with the Department of National Defence, EMR and the National Research Council together accounting for 67% of the contracts.

Grants and contributions to industry were estimated at \$389 million for 1988-89. The Department of Regional Industrial Expansion accounted for 65%. Its two major programs were the Defence Industry Productivity Program (DIPP) to assist high technology industry in the defence sector, and the Industrial Regional Development Program (IRDP) which came into effect in 1983 and subsumed among others the Enterprise Development Program (EDP).

NRC, through its Industrial Research Assistance Program (IRAP) and the Program of Industry/Laboratory Projects (PILP), contributes \$84 million to industry. The latter program is designed to assist companies in technology transfer from both government and university laboratories.

In 1986, payments for R&D in the natural sciences and engineering had a concentration of 29% in Ontario (excluding Ottawa) and 34% in Quebec (excluding Hull).

12.5 Federal support to universities

Total payments to universities were estimated at \$658 million in 1988-89 with 88% in the natural sciences and engineering and 12% in the social