



News Release



For release

October 15, 1985

INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MINISTERS

OTTAWA -- The Honourable Tom Siddon, Minister of State for Science and Technology, will chair an informal international meeting of science and technology ministers at Meech Lake on October 20-21, 1985.

"As we see science and technology becoming increasingly internationalized, we can all appreciate the value of discussions that will promote a greater mutual understanding", said Minister Siddon. "I am sure that we will all benefit from the exchange of ideas that this meeting will allow."

In addition to Canada, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States will be represented at the meeting. Ministers will discuss the contribution science and technology can make to economic and social development

and consider the measures being implemented in their countries. Themes to be addressed during the day and a half long meeting will include: the planning and coordination of science and technology; policies for promoting promising technologies and industries; and the role of government vis-à-vis industry in industrial R&D and innovation.

This informal meeting is designed to promote a better understanding among ministers responsible for science and technology in their respective countries, an understanding that should foster better international cooperation in the future.

For more information, please contact:

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Communiqué

Pour diffusion le 15 octobre 1985

RENCONTRE INTERNATIONALE DES MINISTRES CHARGÉS DES SCIENCES ET DE LA TECHNOLOGIE

OTTAWA -- L'honorable Tom Siddon, ministre d'État chargé des Sciences et de la Technologie, présidera une rencontre internationale non officielle des ministres chargés des sciences et de la technologie, au Lac Meech, les 20 et 21 octobre 1985.

"Nous constatons que les sciences et la technologie deviennent de plus en plus internationalisées et, de ce fait, nous pouvons tous apprécier la valeur de discussions qui stimuleront une meilleure compréhension mutuelle" a déclaré le ministre Siddon. "Je suis sûr que nous profiterons tous de l'échange d'idées que cette rencontre permettra."

En plus du Canada, l'Australie, la république fédérale d'Allemagne, l'Italie, le Japon, le Royaume-Uni et les États-Unis seront représentés à

la rencontre. Les ministres discuteront de la contribution que les sciences et la technologie peuvent apporter au développement économique et social et examineront les mesures mises en oeuvre dans leurs pays. Les thèmes qui seront abordés au cours de la rencontre d'une journée et demie comprennent notamment: la planification et la coordination des sciences et de la technologie; les politiques destinées à encourager les technologies et les industries prometteuses; et le rôle du gouvernement face à la R-D et à l'innovation industrielles.

Cette rencontre non officielle a pour but de promouvoir une meilleure compréhension entre les ministres chargés des sciences et de la technologie des divers pays et de préparer ainsi une coopération internationale plus grande pour l'avenir.

Pour d'autres renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec:

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INTERNATIONAL MEETING
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MINISTERS

RENCONTRE INTERNATIONALE
DES MINISTRES CHARGÉS DES SCIENCES ET DE LA TECHNOLOGIE

October 20-21, 1985 / les 20 et 21 octobre 1985

Meech Lake, Quebec / Lac Meech, Québec

International Meeting of Science and Technology Ministers
October 20 & 21, 1985

Participants

Australia

Mr. Barry Jones	Minister for Science
Dr. W.J. McG. Tegart	Permanent Secretary, Department of Science

Canada

Dr. T. Siddon	Minister of State for Science and Technology
Dr. A.E. Collin	Secretary to MOSST and Chief Science Advisor

Germany

Dr. Albert Probst	Parliamentary Secretary of State for Research and Technology (BMFT)
Dr. Jahn-Waldem Mennicken	Director-General, BMFT

Italy

Mr. Luigi Granelli	Minister of Scientific Research and Technology
Mr. Rosso Cicogna	Counsellor, Ministry of Scientific Research and Technology

Japan

Mr. Reiichi Takeuchi	Minister of State for Science and Technology
Mr. Kiichiro Nagara	Director-General, Planning Bureau, Science and Technology Agency (STA)
Mr. Shinobu Murai	Director-General, General Coordination Department, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, MITI
Mr. Jiro Kobayashi	Director, Scientific Affairs Div., United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

United Kingdom

Mr. Geoffrey E. Pattie

Minister of State for Industry and
Information Technologies

Sir Robin Nicholson

Chief Scientific Advisor

United States

Dr. George A. Keyworth II

Director, Office of Science and
Technology Policy

Mr. Erich Bloch

Director, National Science
Foundation

International Meeting of Science and Technology Ministers
October 20 & 21, 1985

Other Officials

Canada

Dr. L. Kerwin	President, National Research Council
Dr. R. Voyer	Acting Deputy Secretary Industry, Trade and Technology Sector Ministry of State for Science and Technology

Germany

Mr. Wilfried Schauer	Executive Assistant to Dr. Probst
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Japan

Mr. Hirofumi Satake	Director General Planning Bureau Science and Technology Agency (STA)
Mr. Takashi Murata	Senior Staff to Chief Planner, Planning Division, Planning Bureau Science and Technology Agency (STA)
Mr. Akio Harako	Secretary to the Minister Science and Technology Agency (STA)
Mr. Takashi Kisaka	Secretary (Administrative to the Minister) Science and Technology Agency (STA)
Mr. Shinjuro Ogino	Director, Technology Research and Information Division Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, MITI

United Kingdom

Mr. Tim Abraham	Private Secretary to Mr. Pattie
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**Rencontre internationale des ministres chargées
des sciences et de la technologie
les 20 et 21 octobre 1985**

Participants

Australie

M. Barry Jones	Ministre des sciences
M. W.J. McG. Tegart	Secrétaire permanent Ministère des sciences

Canada

M. T. Siddon	Ministère d'État chargé des Sciences et de la Technologie
M. A.E. Collin	Secrétaire du MEST et Premier conseiller scientifique

Allemagne

M. Albert Probst	Secrétaire parlementaire d'État pour la recherche et la technologie (BMFT)
M. Jahn-Waldem Mennicken	Directeur général, BMFT

Italie

M. Luigi Granelli	Ministre de la recherche scientifique et de la technologie
M. Rosso Cicogna	Conseiller, Ministère de la recherche scientifique et de la technologie
M. Reichi Takeuchi	Ministre d'État chargé des Sciences et de la Technologie
M. Kiichiro Nagara	Directeur général, Bureau de la planification, Agence de science et de technologie (STA)
M. Shinobu Murai	Directeur général, Ministère de coordination générale, Agence de science et de technologie industrielles
M. Jiro Kobayashi	Directeur, Division des affaires scientifiques Bureau des Nations Unies, ministère des affaires extérieures

Royaume-Uni

M. Geoffrey E. Pattie

Ministre d'État à l'industrie et
aux techniques d'information

Sir Robin Nicholson

Premier Conseiller scientifique
(relève directement du Premier
ministre)

États-Unis

M. George A. Keyworth II

Directeur, Bureau de la politique
des sciences et de la technologie

M. Erich Bloch

Directeur, Fondation nationale des
sciences

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1985

CURRICULUM VITAE
OF
PARTICIPATING MINISTERS



BIOGRAPHY

THOMAS EDWARD SIDDON was born in Drumheller, Alberta, on November 9, 1941. Upon graduating from High School, he studied at the University of Alberta where he received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1963. He continued his studies at the Institute for Aerospace Studies at the University of Toronto, receiving a Masters Degree in Aerospace Engineering in 1965 and a Doctoral Degree in Aero-Acoustics in 1968.

Tom Siddon has been registered as a Professional Engineer since 1965 and has been a faculty member and Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of British Columbia since 1968. He also founded an acoustical engineering firm and an audio-metric testing business and worked as an acoustical consultant throughout Canada and the United States. Prior to entering federal politics, he served his community as an Alderman in Richmond, B.C. and was a member of the local Chamber of Commerce.

Tom Siddon was first elected to the House of Commons from the riding of Burnaby-Richmond-Delta during a byelection on October 15, 1978. He was three times re-elected in the General Elections of 1979, 1980 and 1984, as the Progressive Conservative Member for the riding of Richmond-South Delta.

In 1979 he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Honourable James McGrath, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans.

Since his election to the House of Commons, Dr. Siddon has served on the following committees: Fisheries & Forestry; Public Accounts; Energy; Miscellaneous Estimates; National Resources & Public Works; Labour, Manpower and Immigration. He also served as Caucus Spokesman on Pacific and Inland Fisheries; Mines; Economic Development and Science and Technology.

Dr. Siddon was sworn to the Queen's Privy Council on September 17, 1984 as Minister of State for Science and Technology. Minister Siddon serves on the following: Cabinet Committee for Economic and Regional Development; Treasury Board; Economic Development Board; and the Special Committee of Cabinet.

Tom Siddon, a father of five children, is married to Patricia Audrey (Yackimetz) of Beauvallon, Alberta.

AUSTRALIA

Mr. Barry JONES
Minister for Science
(Labour)

Appointed Minister for Science in 1984, Mr. Jones is also Minister Assisting the Minister of Industry, Technology and Commerce. In 1983-84, he was Minister for Science and Technology.

Mr. Jones was elected as an MP (Labour) in 1977 and acted as Shadow Minister for Science and Technology from 1980 to 1983. January to March 1983 he was Shadow Minister for Environment and Conservation. From 1972 to 1977, he had been the MLA (Labour) for Melbourne.

Mr. Jones gained fame throughout Australia as the national Quiz Champion from 1960 to 68. In 1967-68, he pioneered two-way public affairs radio programs in Australia with his own program, "Talk-back".

From 1957 to 1967, Mr. Jones was a teacher, and in 1968-70 was a university history lecturer. He is also a barrister and solicitor. His publications include:

- "Decades of Decision", 1965
- "Joseph II", 1966
- (Editor) "The Penalty is Death", 1968
- "Age of Apocalypse", 1975
- "Macmillan Dictionary of Biography", 1981
- "Sleepers, Wake! - Technology and the Future of Work", 1982
- "Managing our Opportunities", 1984.

Mr. Jones was born on October 11, 1932, and is married.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Dr. Albert PROBST

Parliamentary Secretary of State
Federal Ministry for Research and Technology

(Member of the Bundestag (Federal Parliament), Christian
Social Union)

Dr. Probst has been a member of the Bundestag since 1969. In 1982, he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary of State at the Ministry for Research and Technology. He had been Chairman of the Bundestag Committee for Research and Technology from 1976 to 1982, and prior to that was Chairman of the Committee for Education and Science for four years.

For the Christian Social Union (CSU) state group in the Bundestag, he was Chairman of the Committee on Education, Science and Public Affairs from 1976 to 1980, and has been Deputy Chairman of their Expert Committee on Social Policy since 1972.

Dr. Probst received a Diploma in Agricultural Science in 1958 and a Ph.D. in 1961. He carried out independent research in the field of genetic engineering at the Technical University of Munich between 1963 and 1969.

He was born at Garching/Munich on December 29, 1931, and is married, with four children.

MOSST
October 1985

ITALY

Senator Luigi GRANELLI

Minister of State for Scientific Research
and Technology
(Christian Democrat Party)

Mr. Granelli was first elected as a Member of Parliament in 1968. He was elected Senator in 1979 and again in 1983. He became Minister for Scientific Research and Technology in 1983.

Previously, Mr. Granelli had been a member of the Commission for External Affairs (1968 to 1983), as well as a member of the Council for European Community Affairs (1979 to 1983). He was Under-Secretary of State during the period 1972 to 1976. In 1976, he was elected to the European Parliament.

An expert on foreign policy, Mr. Granelli contributes to numerous publications. He is president of the Italo-Arab Friendship Association.

Mr. Granelli was born on March 1, 1929, at Lovere (Milan), and is a resident of Milan.

MOSST
October 1985

JAPAN

Mr. Reiichi TAKEUCHI

Minister of State for Science and Technology
(Member of the House of Representatives,
Liberal Democrat)

Mr. Takeuchi studied economics at Tokyo University. He started his career as a journalist at Mainichi Newspapers Co. Ltd., and later served as a secretary to a Minister of Transport.

His political career includes Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for the Economic Planning Agency, Chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Environment.

Mr. Takeuchi was born in Aomori on August 18, 1926. He is married.

MOSST
August 1985

UNITED KINGDOM

The Honourable Geoffrey PATTIE
Minister of State for Industry and Information
Technology

Mr. Pattie has been a Conservative Member of Parliament since 1974. Appointed Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology in 1981, he had previously been Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Defence Procurement (1981-1984), and for the RAF (1979-1981).

From 1977 to 1979, Mr. Pattie was Vice-Chairman of the All-Party Committee for Mental Health, and from 1976 to 1979 was a Member of the Committee of Public Accounts. His other activities as an MP included:

- Vice-Chairman of the Conservative Party
Parliamentary Defence Committee, 1978-79;
- Secretary to that same Committee, 1975-78;
- Vice-Chairman of the Conservative Party
Parliamentary Aviation Committee, 1976-78;
- Secretary to that Committee, 1974-76.

Mr. Pattie has an M.A. from Cambridge and was called to the Bar in 1964. His publications include: "Towards a New Defence Policy", 1976, and (with James Bellini), "A New World Role for the Medium Power: the British Opportunity", 1977.

Mr. Pattie was born on January 17, 1936, is married, and has two children.

MOSST
October 1985

UNITED STATES

Dr. George A. KEYWORTH II
Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy

Dr. Keyworth was appointed to the position of Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy in 1981.

From 1968 to 1981, Dr. Keyworth was associated with the Los Alamos National Laboratory in Los Alamos, New Mexico. In 1968-73 he was Staff Member, Neutron Physics; Assistant Group Leader, Neutron Physics, in 1973-74; Group Leader, Neutron Physics, in 1974-77; Alternate Physics Division Leader in 1978; Acting Laser Fusion Division Leader in 1980-81, and from 1978 to 1981 he was Physics Division Leader.

In 1963-68, Dr. Keyworth was Research Assistant and later Research Associate at Duke University. He is a member of various organizations including the American Physical Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D.C.

Dr. Keyworth was graduated from Yale University (B.S., 1963) and Duke University (Ph.D., 1968). He is married, has two children, and resides in Sante Fe, New Mexico. He was born November 30, 1939 in Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. Keyworth's family owns a summer home in Nova Scotia, which he has often visited.

MOSST
October 1985

**Rencontre internationale des ministres chargés
des sciences et de la technologie
les 20 et 21 octobre 1985**

Autres représentants officiels

Canada

M. L. Kerwin	Président, Conseil national de recherches
M. R. Voyer	Sous-secrétaire intérimaire Secteur de l'industrie, du commerce et de la technologie Ministère d'État chargé des Sciences et de la Technologie

Allemagne

Mr. Wilfrid Schauer	Adjoint après M. Probst
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Japon

M. Hirofumi Satake	Directeur général Bureau de planification Agence de science et de technologie (STA)
M. Takashi Murata	Planificateur de la haute direction Direction de la planification Agence de science et de technologie (STA)
M. Akio Harako	Secrétaire auprès du ministre Agence de science et de technologie (STA)
M. Takashi Kisaka	Secrétaire (administratif auprès du ministre) Agence de science et de technologie (STA)
M. Shinjuro Ogino	Directeur, Division de la recherche technologique et de l'information Agence de science et de technologie industrielles

Royaume-Uni

M. Tim Abraham	Secrétaire particulier auprès de M. Pattie.
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ORGANIZATION OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
IN
PARTICIPATING
COUNTRIES

ORGANIZATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

IN CANADA

- ° Over 60 different departments and agencies either perform S&T activities or have a budgetary allocation to fund S&T. Management of government funded S&T activities are assigned to individual departments and agencies responsible either to a Cabinet Minister or through a designated Minister to Parliament.
- ° In some cases, a single department or agency may work towards a specific government objective while in other cases several departments may work towards an objective. When several departments are involved, an interdepartmental committee is formed to advise and assist the lead department in coordination or management of resources.
- ° There are some 37 federal programmes aimed at technological innovation and diffusion. Also the government supports 11 industrial research institutes, 15 centres for advanced technology, 10 microelectronics centres and 2 Canadian innovation centres.
- ° There are also in place many advisory bodies to the government which include representations from the public and the private sector. Their inputs permit the government to assess its spending in particular areas vis-a-vis spending by other organizations such as industry and provincial governments.
- ° The Ministry of State for Science and Technology (MOSST), which was established by an Order-in-Council in 1971, is the lead department within the Canadian government for science and technology policy development and coordination. It plays a central role in relation to the government's S&T decision making, and provides an overview of S&T activities to facilitate the efforts of Cabinet and Treasury Board.
- ° The Secretary of MOSST also chairs the Inter-Council Coordinating Committee which coordinates the activities of the three granting councils which fund science-related research at Canadian universities. These councils are the

Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council,
the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council
and the Medical Research Council.

- ° In addition to MOSST, the agencies which report to the Minister of State for Science and Technology are the National Research Council, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council and the Science Council of Canada.

AUSTRALIA

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Department of Science and Technology

Created in late 1980 by splitting the former Department of Science and Environment and folding in the former Department of Productivity. Its role is roughly comparable to MOSST, but it also has certain operational functions, e.g., Antarctic program, Meteorological Bureau.

Australian Science and Technology Council (ASTEC)

Role is roughly comparable to the Science Council of Canada. Members are from academic and business worlds. Reports to Prime Minister.

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO)

Comparable to the NRC in Canada but covers more fields, i.e., almost all subjects except defence, medicine and nuclear sciences. A dominant influence in Australian science. Reports to the Minister of S&T but has statutory independence under the guidance of an Advisory Council, whose members are appointed by the Minister.

Australian Research Grants Committee

Finances university R&D in all fields except health. Reports to Minister of S&T.

MOSST
October 1985

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

FRG spends more on R&D than any other state in Europe. Accurate estimates of who pays how much for what are difficult to come by because of the division of financial responsibility between two levels of Government. The Provincial Governments are wholly responsible for the direct support of university research through recurrent budgets. They contribute 50 per cent to the cost of the German Research Association (DFG) and some Max Planck institutes, but only 10 per cent to the cost of large research establishments. Industry, of course, is separate.

The German government established a cabinet committee in 1985 on technology of the future. Members of the policy group include the Ministers for Research and Technology, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Economy, Defence, Transport, Post and Telecommunications, and Education and Science. The Committee is to improve the preconditions for the development of new technologies and to co-ordinate the activities of the different ministries. In parallel, the Parliament has created a commission for the evaluation and assessment of technology.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Federal Ministry for Research and Technology
(Bundesministerium für Forschung and Technologie - BMFT)

Among the government sources of R&D funding, the Federal Ministry of Research and Technology (BMFT) is dominant. BMFT spends the bulk of its budget for research in industry and in non-university research institutes. It finances about 70% of the civilian research of the federal government and about 13% of the total German R&D effort.

In addition to being the main funder of R&D, the Ministry is responsible for the coordination of all activities related to R&D among the various federal government departments, and is the source of support for most high technology in FRG. The BMFT is also the sponsor of FRG interests in space, energy, information technology, biotechnology, laser technology, marine and solar research, etc. Through its sponsorship of the national laboratories it is directly responsible for much fundamental research, especially in particle and plasma physics.

The 1986 budget of BMFT shows the considerable importance the FRG government continues to attach to scientific research and technological development. In spite of overall government-wide budgetary restraints, the 7.45 billion DM allocation (about \$3.63 billion) for BMFT for 1986 will be 3.6% higher than 1985 allocations, and higher than the 2.4% inflation rate and the overall budgetary increase.

The current S&T priorities are: environment, biotechnology, information technology, materials R&D and space. At the same time, BMFT plans to continue its high level of institutional funding support for Max Planck Institutes (Basic Research), National Research Centres (Basic and Applied Research) and Fraunhofer Institutes (Applied and Contract Research).

German Research Association

(Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft - DFG)

The German Research Association (DFG) is an autonomous organization which provide grants for individual research projects (mostly in universities), equipment for laboratories, scientific libraries, scholarships and travel. It is funded equally by the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The DFG is governed by a General Assembly which consists of one representative from each of its member agencies. These include 47 universities, five Academies of Science, and 15 Associations and Research Institutes.

The Science Council

(Wissenschaftsrat - WR)

The Science Council, the principal advisory body for science policy, is an important element in achieving Federal/Provincial coordination in S&T, especially in the development of the university system and research enterprise.

The Council can only recommend, having neither executive power nor funds to support science, but its recommendations to the Federal and the 11 Provincial Governments have a decisive influence on the general direction and development of S&T in Germany.

JAPAN

The Japanese Science and Technology Agency is charged with co-ordinating the policies of that country for promoting science and technology, on the basis of guidelines established by the Council for Science and Technology (the senior advisory group in this area to the Prime Minister). The Council has been given a special fund to assist it in co-ordinating national policies for promoting science and technology. The purpose is to ensure that policies are "instituted comprehensively from a national viewpoint rather than, as in the past, through a ministry-by-ministry method". Particular consideration is to be given to "the more advanced, basic research" involving co-operation among academic, industrial and government research institutions.

The Council also has established an "organic system" for co-ordinating research activities among academic, industrial and government circles. This consists of a new "creative research programme" for fostering advanced research in interdisciplinary areas important for future technologies. Project teams of some 20-30 scientists and engineers drawn from various sectors are funded under the programme to do long-term research outside existing institutions.

The programme is complemented by larger ones sponsored and co-ordinated by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) aimed at the "Development of Basic Technology for Next Generation Industries" and concentrating on materials, new electronic devices and biotechnologies. These long-term programmes are co-operative and require the co-ordination of government laboratories, industry and the universities.

Japan set a goal of 2.5 per cent of the national income for R&D. The 1984 White Paper on Science and Technology calls for raising the level to 3.0 per cent, with "3.5 per cent being aimed at in the long-term view". The intention is to raise the government's contribution to the national R&D effort together with that of the private sector to realize this target. Japan's R&D priorities, including those of industry, are expected to focus on information technology new materials, biotechnology, aerospace; and new energy sources.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Prime Minister's Office

Council for Science & Technology: Chaired by PM. Members: 4 Cabinet Ministers, President of Science Council of Japan, 5 members from academia and industry. Sets basic long-term policies except nuclear and University R&D.
Science Council of Japan: Advisory body; of mostly scientists, few industrialists.

Science and Technology Agency (STA): Director General of STA is Minister of State for Science and Technology and cabinet member. Coordinates all R&D by advising Finance Ministry. Operates 8 crown corporations and six laboratories in fields such as atomic energy, space, marine science, etc., including JRDC (below).

Japan Research Development Corp (JRDC): Commissions R&D to industrialize patented technologies from government and university laboratories. Large budget.

Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)

Administers several laws for promotion of industrial R&D by various means: tax benefits, subsidies, formation of inter-company research associations, etc.

Agency for Industrial Science and Technology (AIST): Responsible for 17 industrial R&D labs. Commissions major R&D in industrial labs.

Ministry of Education, Science and Culture

Main support for Operates nearly 100 research institutes mostly at universities.

Japan Society for Promotion of Science (JSPS): Principal function is to engage in scientific exchanges with other countries such as US and Canada.

Japan Academy (of Science): Highly prestigious.

Other

Many R&D laboratories operated by science-based ministries.

ITALY

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning (CIPE)

A central economic planning body, it has the following roles in S&T: approving all S&T research in Italy, monitoring R&D, encouraging new programs, setting guidelines to relate research to national needs while respecting freedom of research, and approving proposals of the Minister for S&T Research.

Minister for Scientific Research and Technology

Provides liaison between CIPE and various research organizations. Responsible for CNR (see below), space research, industrial research, international activities, etc.

National Research Council (CNR)

Similar to Canadian NRC plus NSERC, but also covers geology, agriculture and humanities.

IMI Research Fund (IMI-Italian Finance Corp.)

Offers low-cost loans for research in public or private industries.

MOSST
October 1985

UNITED KINGDOM

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Department of Education and Sciences: Acts as channel for funds for the Research Councils.

Research Councils: Comparable to the Canadian Councils except that some operate their own research institutes. Science Research Council, similar to NSERC, is by far the largest; the other four are Natural Environment, Medical, Agricultural, and Social Sciences.

The Advisory Board for the Research Councils

- The Board advises the Department of Education and Science how the annual science budget for basic research should be divided among its recipients - five research councils, the Royal Society and British Museum;
- Its members are the heads of the research councils (the chief spenders of the science budget) and the chief scientists of government departments;

Advisory Council on Applied Research and Development (ACARD)

Advises ministers and publishes reports on any aspect of applied R&D. Six members from nationalized industry, 6 from private industry, and 1 from labour.

Mission-Oriented Departments

All science-based departments have a Chief Scientist whose main role is to act as the "customer" for R&D performed by "contractors", largely departmental labs and Research Councils, but increasingly including industry. Some councils receive half their income through this channel. System is most highly developed in the Department of Industry which has 9 Research Requirements Boards acting as proxy customers for broad fields of industry, e.g., Ship and Marine Technology, Electrical Technology, etc.

Chief Scientist of the Government

Located in the Cabinet Office, the first incumbent, on loan from industry, has played an increasing role in influencing policy priorities, although not in any way senior to Departmental Chief Scientists. Prepares advisory reports for internal use.

Committee of Departmental Chief Scientists and Permanent Secretaries

Coordinates R&D policy at the most senior level. Chaired by Chief Scientist of the Government. Meets frequently.

MOSST
October 1985

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In 1982, the United States policy for science and technology was delineated in detail in a report from the President to the Congress. A central theme of the new policy was the roles and responsibilities of the government and private sectors with respect to S&T. The "primary responsibility of the Federal Government... is to support long-term research" because "the incentives for strong support by private industry are lacking". In addition, the government is responsible for R&D in areas such as defence, space and environmental regulation where the government "is the sole or dominant buyer". A more limited role, however, is seen in other areas (such as health and agriculture) where the Federal Government shares responsibility with other sectors; in these, "there is less justification for a dominant Federal Government role in near-term applied research and, especially, development".

With respect to promoting industrial R&D and innovation, "The Administration is committed to the view that the collective judgement of innovators, entrepreneurs, and consumers, made in a free market environment, is generally superior to any form of centralized programming". The general objective of government policy is the creation of a climate conducive to investment by private sector rather than direct government support of industrial R&D. Emphasis is placed on indirect measures for promoting industrial R&D and innovation: R&D tax credits, accelerated depreciation schedules and other incentives, and special government grants for aiding small R&D firms. Other measures include reduction of the "burden to industry of compliance with unnecessary... regulations and allowing industrial firms to co-operate in research".

There is no explicit industrial policy for high technology. However, government programs for national defence and space provide industry with large sums of R&D support as well as a guaranteed market for many high technology products and opportunities for spinoffs to the civil sector.

As for long-term research, "Past policies of Federal support... have attempted to ensure some overall annual growth rate. This Administration rejects such rigid approaches to resources allocations on the grounds that they have nothing to do with the quality of the research itself". With regard to scientific personnel, government programs for science and engineering education were reduced, partly on the grounds that education in general is the responsibility of States and private institutions.

International Meeting of Science and Technology Ministers
October 20 & 21, 1985

Sunday, October 20, 1985

9:00 a.m.	Welcome and Introduction	Dr. T. Siddon
9:30	Theme 1 - Planning and Coordination of Science and Technology	Mr. R. Takeuchi Japan
9:45	Discussion of Theme 1	
10:30	Break	
10:45	Discussion resumes	
12:00 noon	Break	
12:30 p.m.	Buffet Lunch	
2:30	Theme 2 - Policies for promoting promising technologies and industries	Mr. B. Jones
2:45	Discussion of Theme 2	
3:45	Conclusion of day's proceedings	Dr. T. Siddon Canada
4:00	Departure	
6:00	Media Encounter	Lester B. Pearson Building
6:30	Reception	Lester B. Pearson Building
7:30	Dinner	

Monday, October 21, 1985

9:00 a.m.	Theme 3: Role of government vis-à-vis industry in industrial R&D and Innovation	Dr. G. Keyworth U.S.A.
9:15	Discussion of Theme 3	
10:15	Break	
10:30	Discussion resumes	
11:30	Summation and Concluding Remarks	Dr. T. Siddon Canada

12:00 noon Break
12:30 p.m. Buffet Lunch
2:00 Departure for House of Commons (Ministers only)
 and Downtown Ottawa
3:00 Conclusion of Events

17.10.85

