

orientations and priorities. Major focus is given to enabling technologies (telecommunications and information technologies receiving one third of the total budget, while manufacturing technologies and advanced materials are also of high priority for industrial development). The second major line of action is the management of natural resources with slightly over a third of the total budget. This includes environment and marine research as well as life sciences (biotechnology, bio-medical and health research) and energy (nuclear fission and fusion and non nuclear). A third new emphasis, which is central to 1992 internal market objectives, is the upgrading of intellectual resources with a view to building a strong program of human capital and mobility of researchers throughout the EC.

- In Canada, as well, major developments have occurred since the last JCC: the mandate of the newly created Department of Industry, Science and Technology, bringing industry and science together, reflects the domestic policies and priorities with the emphasis to be placed on partnership with the private sector and universities, especially in strategic technologies. The Program of Centres of Excellence reflects the importance attached to "networking" the various human and capital facilities and resources across the country, in order to respond to the problem of fragmentation of research. R&D programs of the Canadian provinces are giving emphasis to more applied research, leaving more fundamental research to the Federal Government to a greater degree.

- (ii) The Sub-Committee has continued to keep under review the current mechanisms of cooperation between Canada and the EC under the Framework Agreement of 1976. As was clarified by the discussions that took place at the meeting between the EC Vice-President, Mr. Narjes, and the Canadian Minister of State for Science and Technology, Mr. Oberle, in June 1988, the 1976 Agreement allows for exchange of information and researchers and for joint research