

been expressed in numerous briefs and letters to Ministers and in reports of outside bodies.

55. MOSST put forward the proposition that if government procurement in scientific fields could be steered into industry rather than into government laboratories, it would have a major beneficial effect. This proposal led to the development of the Make or Buy policy and its adjunct the Unsolicited Proposals Program. The development of these policies is described in more detail in an appendix to this brief.

56. The acceptance by the Government of the Make or Buy policy was a distinct achievement for MOSST. It involved intensive consultation and persuasion since the concept tended at first to appear contrary to the individual interests of departments.

57. The importance of the industrial aspects of science and technology cannot be overestimated and while the primary responsibility for relations with Canadian industry rests, of course, with the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, MOSST from its early years has expended a major part of its effort on industrial matters. The Ministry continues to give a very high priority to industrial issues: indeed, it is currently reviewing the operation of the Make or Buy policy and examining the possibility of extending its application. A review of industrial research and development incentive programs is also underway, as is the examination of the recommendations of a report on the availability of risk capital for technological innovation which was prepared for the Ministry by Mr. Robert Grasley.

58. In 1974, MOSST made representations to Cabinet on the need to enhance the international competitiveness of selected sectors of Canadian industry through the development of comparative advantages based upon technological excellence. Cabinet instructed MOSST to set up and chair an Interdepartmental Committee on Industrial Technology Policy. Working papers prepared for this committee have