

increasing and Canada is involved in a large number of understandings and agreements that are highly scientific in content.

50. The responsibility for international science is shared between MOSST and the Department of External Affairs, and involves a very close consultative relationship between them as well as with other departments. External Affairs is responsible for international liaison and communications, both bilateral and multi-lateral. The Ministry, while recognizing the responsibility of External Affairs to manage Canada's overall international activities, considers itself responsible for developing appropriate policies in relation to international science matters. Where appropriate, it may provide leadership for delegations or chair interdepartmental meetings to establish national positions.

51. The Senate Committee in the second volume of their report emphasized the need for a good scientific and technological network on R&D activities at home and abroad, and the futility of attempting to repeat a scientific discovery or develop an innovation that has already been introduced elsewhere.

52. The Ministry is in full agreement and has had a major role in increasing Canada's scientific representation abroad and in promoting scientific and technological missions to foreign countries including China and Japan. Since MOSST was formed, four additional Science Counsellor positions have been established bringing the total to eight.

MOSST's responsibilities in relation to industrial strategy.

53. MOSST has, since its earliest days, had a major interest in the problems of Canadian industry and the possibility of overcoming these problems by strengthening industry's technological base.

54. The Senate Committee was very concerned at the low level of industrial R&D in Canada and the proportionally high level of R&D performed in government departments. This general concern has also