

departments and agencies. These objectives, in turn, form the basis for the development of programs and the allocation of resources. The level of funding provided for a specific departmental program should reflect the importance of its objectives; and within the program, science and technology must compete for funds with alternate means of meeting these objectives.

22. It follows that, since science is not, in itself, a program but rather one of the means used in the performance of programs, a science budget in the conventional sense (i.e. as a basis for resource allocation) cannot reasonably be accommodated in the existing structure and procedure of the Government; nor can the Government organize its decision-making processes in such a way that final judgements on the mix and balances of science expenditures can be made separately or by a different authority than judgements about the allocation of other resources to the Government's objectives.

23. The Government can however, through the Ministry of State for Science and Technology, ensure that plans and budgets for scientific activities are screened by competent analysts knowledgeable in program objectives and operations as well as in scientific activities across the Government, and that advice by the Ministry is effectively introduced into the decision-making process.

24. MOSST's role may be considered to lie somewhere between the coordination and concerted action models. The Ministry sees itself as part of the central policy making apparatus, working in conjunction with PCO, Treasury Board Secretariat and major science departments in the preparation of proposals to Cabinet. It will complement and coordinate rather than duplicate the scientific or policy analysis expertise in departments and central agencies. It will bring to bear its knowledge of Government objectives and operations and of scientific activities in departments,