

tion to Japanese science policy and infrastructure. S&T personnel exchanges between agencies also allow for collaborative research opportunities, such as a recent exchange between the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) and the Canadian Space Agency to work on the development of small satellites. Furthermore, Japan's Nanotechnology Research Institute (NRI) has signed an MOU with Canada's new National Institute of Nanotechnology (NINT) under which an NRI expert was seconded to NINT.

In addition, Canada and Japan continue to work together on the Women in Science, Engineering and Technology (WISSET) Exchange Lectureship Program co-administered by the Science Council of Japan and the Royal Society of Canada. The program provides an opportunity for outstanding female researchers from both countries to present lectures to a range of audiences highlighting the role of women in research. Integrating women more effectively into the S&T workforce is an important goal for both Canada and Japan.

In order to advance the commercialization of S&T, the two governments have held research and development (R&D) commercialization workshops, in collaboration with the private sector, to seek ways to cooperate more in this crucial area. In addition, both governments are involved in the promotion of industry-level cooperation between the Kingston Fuel Cell Centre and fuel cell work in the Mie Prefecture of Japan to expand bilateral alliances and potentially lead to increased investment partnerships and commercialization possibilities. There are similar instances of such joint commercialization efforts in the field of biotechnology involving the private sector and facilitated by government. Indeed, in recent years Canada has held a series of science seminars in Tokyo, including a Science/Biotech Week in 2006 that included presentations by experts from both countries on their respective experiences with commercialization of R&D.