announced, one focused on the control of physical properties of nanostructures and devices, and the other focused on the understanding and functioning of biological materials, both of which provide opportunities for collaboration.

Finally, 12 Innovative ***Manufacturing*** Research Centres, backed by £60 million of government funding, have recently been announced to support all aspects of manufacturing, including; aerospace, transport, construction, material processing technologies and bio-pharmaceuticals processing, healthcare and electronics. It is hoped that theywill stand in good stead to participate as centres of excellence in EU Framework projects and other international consortia.

The Canadian High Commission in London actively supports Canadian researchers looking to collaborate with their British colleagues by providing intelligence and helping to arrange visits, scoping missions, promotional seminars, joint workshops *etc. etc.* Over the past 2-3 years, the High Commission has hosted senior-level delegates from a large variety of provincial and federal research organisations and universities and has helped introduce Canadian scientists and policy makers to their most appropriate UK counterparts. In addition, the High Commission works very closely with Trade Partners UK and national/regional trade associations to promote R&D partnerships at the industrial level. Activities planned in this regard for the coming year include: Two or three ***biotechnology*** missions from the UK to Canada and a promotional event at the Commonwealth Games in Manchester; a ***nanotechnology*** mission from Canada to the UK and a ***fuel cells*** mission in the opposite direction; promotional seminars and exhibitions on Canada's capacity in ***geomatics*** and on Canada's ***space programme***; and a possible ***aerospace*** technology partnering event at the Farnborough Airshow.

2. Snapshot of United Kingdom S&T in 2002

A) United Kingdom R&D Budget for 2002

B) S&T Structure in United Kingdom in 2002

C) S&T Organizations in United Kingdom in 2002

Britain has a long history of excellence in scientific research and development. More Nobel Prizes for science – over 70 – have been won by British scientists than from any other country except the United States, and examples of past British inventiveness include: The television; computer; radar; radio; supersonic aircraft; fibre optics; penicillin; holography; communication technology; hip-replacement surgery; the microwave oven; genetic fingerprinting; the world wide web; Dolly the sheep; and Viagra. This strong record of achievement prevails to the present day and with only 1% of the world's population, Britain carries out 4.5% of global science, produces 8% of the world's scientific papers and receives 9% of citations. Indeed, if the number of papers published or citations received are measured against the UK's investment in R&D, British scientists can be regarded as the best value for money in the world.

Britain's reputation for exploiting academic excellence for commercial benefit, however, has not always been held in such high regard. In recent years, the Government has committed substantial new resources to improving Britain's record of innovation and to ensure that "*invented in Britain*" becomes "*made in Britain*". Signs are beginning to suggest that this commitment is paying off and that a new spirit of enterprise is emerging amongst British researchers: In 1999/2000, there were 199 spin-off firms, compared to an average of 70 over the previous 5 years; the proportion of university research income from business was 12.3% in 1999/2000, up from 10.9% in 1995/6; total patents filed increased by 22% from 1259 in 1998/9 to 1534 in 1999/2000; and more than 90% of institutions now employ specialist staff to support