

### CANADA/JAPAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T) RELATIONS

Canada and Japan concluded an S&T Agreement in May 1986 during Prime Minister Mulroney's visit to Japan. The Agreement provides a formal stimulus to the expansion of joint research and development projects across a broad spectrum of peaceful technologies.

Pursuant to the S&T Agreement, the first meeting of the Joint Committee took place in Vancouver in the fall of 1986. Some 75 existing projects were brought under the Agreement, and eight new proposals were approved, ranging from agriculture to laser development and space science.

The Agreement is seen as useful means of moving the Canada-Japan S&T relationship in the direction of joint technology development. Japan's rapidly growing status as a world force in S&T development provides Canada with a further incentive for closer cooperative efforts. For this reason, the Canadian government has initiated the Technology Awareness and Adjustment Program (TAAP) for Japan. This Program has funded a number of major industry-led missions to strategic sectors in Japan over the past two years. The objective is to make the new technology knowledge gained available Canada-wide. The Technology Inflow Program (TIP) of the Department of External Affairs is also in high demand for Japan.

The Japanese industry has been favourably impressed by Canadian technology, especially in the fields of space, communications, computer software and advanced transportation systems.