

in Chapter 2, Canada and Japan also work in concert multilaterally and regionally, such as in the APEC forum.

Science and Technology

The 1986 Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology forms the foundation of the Canada-Japan science and technology (S&T) relationship. Since the signing of the agreement, collaboration between the Canadian and Japanese governments, as well as between universities and research institutions, has multiplied. These partnerships offer each country the opportunity to achieve more than it could independently, in terms of knowledge creation, innovation capacity and commercialization. The Ninth Joint Committee Meeting pursuant to the Agreement, held on October 12, 2005, noted the impressive array of bilateral cooperative projects being undertaken within and outside the framework of the Agreement with the participation of both the public and private sectors.

Significant complementarities between Canada and Japan in S&T exist in the areas of life sciences, information and communication technologies, earth sciences, environment, space, nanotechnology and renewable energy. A foundation has been laid for the promotion of research collaboration in many of these fields through the work of the Canada-Japan Joint Committee on Science and Technology Cooperation and its Joint Panels on Space Science, Earth Science and Environment, and Brain Science.

There have also been notable achievements in people-to-people exchanges, such as the Co-op Japan Program, in which Canadian undergraduate students in engineering, science and other disciplines pursue internships in Japanese companies. Through partnerships between the Canadian granting councils and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), Canadian graduate students and postdoctoral researchers can conduct short-term research stays in Japan and receive an introduc-