

completion;

- 9 out of 42 respondents stated that their JSTF project had already led to further funding from other (i.e. non-JSTF) sources;
 - most clients indicated that their projects had led to increased visits to Canada from Japanese scientists/engineers;
 - the JSTF has had only a marginal impact so far in terms of encouraging Japanese language capability, most claimed they could use English while in Japan. It should be noted that JSTF participants had made little use of the JSTF for language training in the first two years of the program;
 - one of the most significant benefits of the JSTF is that it has led to increased knowledge and understanding of the Japanese S and T system;
 - Japanese partners received high ratings with respect to cooperation and helpfulness;
 - Canadians expected that the major impact of their project would be their increased scientific/technological knowledge, the mutual respect generated, and increased cultural awareness. There were lower expectations so far regarding commercial opportunities;
 - respondents agreed that there were significant benefits for the Japanese side from the JSTF instigated "marriage broking" and cooperation. Establishment of mutual understanding and trust was perhaps the most important outcome.
5. Matching contributions were an important original criterion for success. JSTF matching contribution targets were exceeded in the first two years of operation (i.e. for the period where complete data is available). There remain some uncertainties about a consistent definition of matching contributions, and this is being addressed.
6. It is reported by DFAIT managers that the JSTF institutional activities have contributed significantly to Canada's bilateral relations with Japan, particularly in the S and T area. This aspect of broader strategy was not covered in this evaluation case study, and in view of its potential importance, it should be assessed in future evaluation studies of the JSTF.