

PART III: SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

General Recommendation

1. Carefully chosen and planned joint collaborative activities represent a valuable method of enhancing Canada's national S&T capabilities. Their potential should be vigorously exploited.

The Sectors

2. A major part of Canada's international collaboration in S&T is carried out as a normal integral part of university life and makes a substantial contribution to the national research capability.

- This contribution should continue to be recognized and encouraged via the various government granting and scholarship programmes aimed at supporting international collaborative activities in S&T.

3. The requirements of industrial secrecy and proprietary rights make international collaboration within the industrial sector difficult to arrange although it is routinely sought when government defence and industrial development programmes are concerned. Where a government project or funding is not involved the assistance which can be offered is limited though still valuable. Therefore:

- Industry can and should be involved where at all possible in the identification of potential international collaboration as part of any S&T agreements entered into by government, and in their execution.

Main Foreign Country Groupings

4. The main thrust of Canada's international S&T activities has traditionally lain in the direction of cooperation with the industrialized nations and this should continue in the future.

5. If, in happier future days, political considerations dictate a re-opening of some S&T collaboration with the Warsaw Pact nations, it should be restricted to a very limited number of activities carefully chosen to offer real S&T benefit and with a Canadian expectation of full reciprocity being made crystal clear at the outset.