

have been opened in the USA, UK, Russia, China, and Israel.

Bilateral Cooperation:

In general, bilateral cooperation with foreign countries is based on an inter-governmental S&T cooperation agreement. Joint research projects agreed on at bilateral meetings have been implemented mainly through the International Joint Research Programs. The United States, Japan and European countries have been major partners, and the bilateral cooperation with Eastern European Countries (EEC) has been increasing in recent years.

United States of America: As a part of a Korea-U.S. S&T Agreement signed in 1992, a wide range of joint research projects as well as exchanges of scientists and engineers have been carried out. The Korea-U.S. Joint Committee on S&T has been held every two years since 1993. The Korea-U.S. Special Cooperative Program in S&T has also been used to promote the exchange of scientists and engineers. The Korea-U.S. S&T Cooperation Forum, held every year since 1993, expedites joint cooperation. The Korean government also carries out S&T cooperation with individual state governments as well as the U.S. federal government.

United Kingdom: The Korea-U. K. S&T Cooperation Agreement, signed in 1985, paved the way for the annual Korea-U.K. Round Table Meeting on S&T cooperation which has resulted in the establishment of the Korea-U.K. Joint Research Fund Program, the KIMM-Rolls Royce Collaborative Research Project and the S&T Joint Scholarship Program.

Japan: Since the Korea-Japan S&T Cooperation Agreement was signed in 1985, the Korea-Japan Committee on S&T Cooperation has held meetings once a year. Through this committee, a wide range of joint research projects as well as exchange of scientists and engineers have been carried out. The Korea-Japan Joint Committee for Basic Scientific Research has played a pivotal role in promoting bilateral cooperation in basic science. Korea and Japan host a bi-annual S&T Forum including government, academics and scientists from both countries, and it has laid the groundwork for numerous active joint research projects.

China: Under the provision of Korea-China S&T Cooperation Agreement signed in 1992 a variety of cooperative activities such as the exchange of technology survey teams, post-doctoral training programs, joint research projects and others have been undertaken. S&T exchange between the two nations is active and continuously expanding into new areas. China is one of Korea's most active S&T partners.

Germany: The Korea-Germany S&T Cooperation Agreement, concluded in 1986, has promoted the cooperative activities in high-tech fields such as new materials, laser technology, and automation between the two countries. In order to strengthen cooperation between their private sectors, Korea and Germany established the Korea-German Non-Governmental Committee on Science and Technology in 1997. To further strengthen the cooperation between the two countries a Korea-Germany Non-Governmental S&T Forum is being considered.

Russia: Since the signing of the Korea-Russia S&T Cooperation Agreement in 1990, S&T cooperation between the two countries has been actively promoted through the exchange of scientists and joint research projects. Moreover, the establishment of joint research centers in such areas as aerospace, material, energy, and optics has greatly increased. These cooperative activities have been reviewed by the Korea-Russia Joint Committee on S&T Cooperation and have encouraged contacts between scientists and specialists of the two countries. Several hundred Russia scientists are working at institutes in Korea.