

however, we are seeing nationality restrictions being applied to "dual-use"⁶² technology consortia, while the concept of "national security" is being extended to include that of economic security.⁶³ Although such provisions are primarily targeted at Japan and, to a lesser extent, at Europe, Canada has no explicit access to publicly supported R&D programs under either the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) or the FTA.

A recent article in *Science* magazine reports that the new Clinton administration is re-orienting the focus of U.S. technology policy away from support for basic research to stimulate the development of commercially viable technologies. They will no longer rely on commercial spinoffs from defence research, but will attempt to "lure industry into high risk experiments" with large potential economic returns in areas of strategic importance to the economy as a whole.⁶⁴

An example of this may be The Technology Reinvestment Project which has been established to "stimulate the transition to a growing, integrated, national industrial capability which provides the most advanced, affordable military systems and the most competitive commercial products."⁶⁵ Under this project, the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) of the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy/Defense Programs (DOE/DP), the Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology, the National Science Foundation and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are collaborating to "expand high quality employment opportunities in commercial and dual-use United States industries and demonstrably enhance U.S. competitiveness."

Section 2.2.2. of the Guidelines for Assembling a Team of Eligible Participants refers to the definition of "eligible firm" that appears in 10 USC Section 2491(9). It states that: "Determinations of eligibility of firms in this last category will be made by the Secretary of Commerce as mandated by 10 U.S.C. Section 2491(9). No prior certification of eligibility will be issued or accepted, and the burden of establishing eligibility will ultimately rest on the proposer." Contract management officials at ARPA have emphasized that foreign participation in U.S. -based technology consortia

⁶² Dual-use technologies are those which have both commercial and defence applications and spin-offs.

⁶³ See 10 USC Section 2501 relating to Congressional Defense Policy Concerning National Technology and Industrial Base, Reinvestment and Conversion.

⁶⁴ Jerome Cramer, "R&D Policy That Emphasizes the 'D'", *Science*, Vol. 259 (March 26, 1993), p. 1816.

⁶⁵ From the Program Information Package for Defense Technology Conversion, Reinvestment, and Transition Assistance (March 10, 1993), p. 1-1.