

contractors, is usually very different from the non-defence areas and requires a higher level of specialised knowledge. For more information about working with the US Government refer to the website of the Canadian Embassy, Washington, DC:

<http://www.canadianembassy.org/english/business/sell2usgov.asp> and/or

<http://www.canadianembassy.org/english/business/library.asp>.

(USE francais in place of english for French versions of websites above)

The US and Canada have numerous specialised agency-to-agency S&T arrangements or Memoranda of Understanding (MOU), which can provide an enhanced level of collaboration with US entities. Opportunities are available for Canadian universities, research labs and companies to work with the major US federal funding departments and agencies – DOD, NIH, NASA, USDA, DOE and DOC (NIST/NOAA), or with the US universities and companies being funded by these agencies – where Canada has leading-edge or unique research capability. US federal departments and American industry have welcomed Canadians wishing to collaborate in R&D projects, except for projects with a high level of security where a significant security screening is required.

Security Issues:

Recent US legislative changes have made Canadian bidding for, and collaborating in, some S&T projects more difficult. To collaborate in any areas where security is an issue or Technology Assistance Agreements (TAA) are required, a knowledge of how to work under the new technology rules is essential. It is highly recommended that potential bidders consult the following websites: for background information, the Association of American Universities provide insight at: <http://www.aau.edu/research/traffic.html> and assistance from the Government of Canada at: http://www.pwgsc.gc.ca/ames/text/proj_security-e.html.

Connecting with the United States:

The Government of Canada has a number of offices in the United States to provide assistance to Canadian companies and research organisations. More information can be found through <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/dfait/missions/menu-e.asp>.

(USE -f in place of -e for French versions of websites above)

2. Snapshot of United States S&T in 2002

A) United States R&D Budget for 2002

B) S&T Structure in the United States in 2002

C) S&T Organizations in the United States in 2002

Research and development outlays

The National Science Foundation (NSF) defines **research** as “systematic study directed toward fuller scientific knowledge of the subject studied” and **development** as “the systematic use of scientific knowledge directed toward the production of useful materials, devices, systems, or methods, including design and development of prototypes and processes”. National coverage of R&D expenditures is developed primarily from periodic surveys in four principal economic sectors:

- I. **Government**, made up primarily of federal executive agencies;
- II. **Industry**, consisting of manufacturing and non manufacturing firms and the federally funded research and development centers (FFRDCs) administered by them;