**Bilateral Science and Technology Framework Agreements**
from: Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
US Department of State

The US has formal Government-to-Government S&T Agreements with some 33 countries, Agreements which are renewed in five year increments, (with the exception of Armenia & Russia, which are renewed every ten years):

*Argentina, Armenia, Bulgaria, Belarus, Brazil, Chile, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, European Union, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, Venezuela.*

**US Bilateral SciTech Agreements**
from: Technology Administration, Office of Technology Policy
International Policy and Programs, Department of Commerce

Bilateral science and technology ("scitech") agreements are usually coordinated between a US federal government agency and a corresponding foreign government agency. The agreements listed in the website database are at the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) level or higher. However, information on additional activity is included if its significance warrants.

As the listing of these US agreements is some 200 pages long, refer to the website of the US Department of Commerce, Technology Administration section, Office of Technology Policy - International Policy and Programs:
**http://www.ta.doc.gov/bilat/nation1.htm**

## 5. Canada-USA Collaborative S&T Opportunities

It is expected that President Bush's perspectives will significantly affect United States S&T policies. A reduction in some areas of federal basic science program funding is expected with the exception of the existing programs which are doubling the National Institutes of Health budget (1997-2002), and substantially increasing the National Science Foundation funding. If we see less funding of basic S&T in the US, then there could be even greater potential for S&T collaboration between the US and Canada in basic research.

Where defence-related regulations through Congress enforced by the US Department of State are not a problem, then the best opportunities for Canada are in the areas of: biotechnology (medical with the NIH and food within USDA programs), space (with NASA and CSA) , IT&T (high-speed Internet and wireless), manufacturing (materials processing, lasers, enterprise software development, fuel research, and renewable and solar energy programs, mostly through DOE) and E-commerce through (DOC/NIST). Working in the area of defence, with either DOD or US prime