KEY ORGANIZATIONS

Lead organizations in technology development are:

- Federal Ministry for Research and Technology (BMFT)
 This is the main government department concerned with the promotion of market-oriented technologies. It supports both "strategic basic" research and development.
- Max Planck Gesellschaft
 The role of the sixty Max Planck institutes is to complement the research at the scientific universities and to establish priorities in specific areas of research, particularly in basic research in the natural sciences, the social sciences and the humanities.
- National Research Centres
 The 13 national research centres
 with a budget of approximately
 DM 2 billion per year conduct
 research on tasks relating to inter disciplinary complex problems. It
 is anticipated that the centres, in
 line with government policy, will
 put greater emphasis in the 1990s
 on information technology, pro duction engineering, handling
 technology, materials research and
 biotechnology.
- Fraunhofer Gesellschaft Institutes
 The role of the 33 Fraunhofer
 Institutes is to promote applied research and to work closely with industry on the applications of technology to industry.

KEY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

The main support programs include:

Technology Transfer Advisory Services
 There are 85 German Chambers of Industry and Commerce, which are distributed throughout Germany, and are well funded and staffed.
 The federal government initially provided funding to set up advisory services in six of the Chambers.
 Now, there are such services in 15 of the Chambers, all of which are funded by the individual Chamber members. Each service has between one and five experts who

- can give advice to companies directly, or help them to get advice from consultants.
- Consultancy for Problem Solving
 The Government will pay for a
 grant of up to 30 percent of the
 cost of a contract from a small firm
 to a university, government institute, or another company to solve
 the technological problem.
- Canada-Germany Agreement
 The Canada-FRG Science and
 Technology Agreement signed in
 1971, provides an umbrella for
 joint R&D projects. It has an
 annual budget of C\$200,000 for
 catalyzing joint activity on the
 German side. On the Canadian
 side, the Government has recently
 allocated more but modest
 resources to support Canada's bilateral agreements with European
 countries, including Germany.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS

There are no specific conditions of access. However, Germans insist on a level of technological competence in their international partners. Even in licensing agreements for which they receive money, they like to be assured of the technological ability of the licensee to properly apply and use their technology.

TECHNOLOGICAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR CANADIANS

Opportunities for Canadians exist in all technological areas including automotive parts, ocean industries, defence, health care products, micro-electronics, pulp and paper, wood products, environmental equipment, urban transportation, agricultural equipment and telecommunications.

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