

perform all of their R&D in-house. Other successful consortia include SAGO and Technobiomedica, both active in the health care market, and Technotessile, in textiles.

### Others

Outside of its contribution to European Community R&D programs and EUREKA, we are not aware of any Dutch government support to other international R&D consortia. The Dutch Government does have a number of programs which support domestic consortia between industry and R&D centres in the following sectors; biotechnology, advanced materials, environmental technologies, information technology and telematics. These programs are managed by SENTER, an independent organisation at arm's length from the Ministry of Economic Affairs. We are not aware of any major R&D consortia programs in the Scandinavian countries. Danish R&D support programs are administered by the National Agency of Trade and Industry. There are a large number of small enterprise consortia and industrial research is carried out at Danish technological institutes. These institutes are actively seeking foreign participation in their R&D consortia.

### C. Japan

The Japanese have launched a number of major international research programs aimed at addressing the negative perception of Japanese companies as "free riders" on the investments of other nations. Among these have been the Human Frontier Science Program, the Intelligent Manufacturing Systems (IMS) program and the Real World Computing (RWC) Program. Although Canada was not initially invited to participate in the IMS program, it was felt that Canada could derive net benefits from participating in the program and should have been included anyway because the program was open to other G7 members. Canadian firms may now participate.

During the 1991-1992 period, Japan launched a number of domestic research programs through the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organisation (an operational research arm of MITI), which are open to international participation. These programs are in the following fields; Silicon Based Polymers; Micromachine Technology; Complex Carbohydrates; Quantum Functional Devices; Environmentally Friendly Technology for the Utilization of Reusable Materials; Environmentally Friendly Technology for the Production of Hydrogen. Information on these programs has been disseminated through public advertising (i.e., Nature Magazine) and by briefings to foreign embassies in Tokyo.