

promote joint technological development and help to create strategic partnerships in many sectors of domestic priority. Its primary objectives are to:

— *increase the participation of Canadian scientists and engineers in relevant world-class Japanese research-and-technology development programs and projects;*

— *train highly qualified personnel in state-of-the-art Japanese research facilities and thereby fill identified gaps in Canada's scientific and technological capabilities;*

— *facilitate access to Japanese technologies and industrial laboratories considered important to competitiveness of Canadian industry;*

*and*

— *collaborate in research, standards setting and similar initiatives to facilitate exports to Japan.*

The JSTF encourages activities that are part of longer-term strategies within Canadian research organizations. Such strategies should have clearly identified Japan as the principal source of research collaboration, leading, where relevant, to new industrial technologies of benefit to Canada.

### **3. JAPANESE ENTERPRISES AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS**

There are some 1,600,000 registered enterprises in Japan. No clean-cut definition exists for classifying companies into large or small and medium size enterprises (SMEs), but firms are generally classified into two categories: large corporations (those enterprises with capital of 100 million yen or more employing more than 300 personnel) and SMEs (those enterprises with capital of less than 100 million yen and employing fewer than 300 personnel).

The large corporations, of which there are approximately 1,200, are listed in the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange and are affiliated with the Keidanren or Federation of Economic Organizations.