budget. It covers support for university research (e.g. through German Research Council (DFG), capital support for equipment and building etc.), and for vocational training (e.g. funding agencies for fostering gifted students, use of Internet in polytechnics and universities etc). One of the budget highlights this year includes the initiative to raise the numbers of the international student body in German universities and colleges. Presently, the foreign student population in Germany is around 6%, and BMBF would like this number to rise to 10%. A total of63.5 million Euros has been allocated for international marketing of education and student exchanges.

B) S&T Structure in Germany in 2002

The structure of German research system is rich and differentiated.

As a Federal State, the responsibility for scientific research and its exploitation is jointly shared by the two main levels of government, Federal and Laender-provincial through a long-established large net of research organizations across Germany, involving Max Planck Institutes which carry out basic research (73 Institutes, Euros 1.026 billion budget), applied research oriented Helmholtz National Research Centres (16 Centres, Euros 2.368 billion budget), and the contract research performing Fraunhofer Society institutes (49 institutes, Euros 718 million). In addition, over the past decade, 84 research institutes have been grouped as Leibnitz Science Association - Blue List Institutes (annual budget: Euros 872 million).

All above research organizations are financed jointly by the two levels of governments, following a 50:50 federal-provincial funding formula for Max Planck Institutes, Blue List Institutes and for the German Research Council (DFG) the central funding agency responsible for funding research in German universities; a 90:10 federal-provincial funding formula is however used for the Helmholtz National Research Centres and the Fraunhofer Institutes. The governmental base funding for the Fraunhofer Institutes is 30%, however Fraunhofer Institutes earn between 30% to 60% of their funding from contract work, depending upon the type of Institute.

In addition to the above, there is R&D performed in 344 German institutions of Higher education (161 universities, and 183 "fach hochschule" polytechnics/technical colleges). In 1997, Germany had 460,000 R&D personnel, of which 16.0% were employed in government research institutes, 21.9% in university sector and 62.2% in business and industry.

C) S&T Organizations in Germany in 2002

General Information

Canada-Germany bilateral agreement on cooperation in science and technology
http://www.cisti.nrc.ca/programs/indcan/s&tagreement/

Canada-EU agreement for scientific and technological cooperation
http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/english/geo/europe/eu/s&t_eng.htm

German Ministry for Science and Education (BMBF)
http://www.bmbf.de/

Detailed information on German science and technology
http://www.faktenbericht.bmbf.de/english/index.htm