

leaders of industry came to realize that it was time for Japan to change its policies. The 1986 "General Guidelines for S & T Policy" mandated Japan to carry out extensive fundamental R and D in an effort to contribute to the world community and to repay the West which unconditionally and abundantly provided technologies desperately needed by Japan after World War II. The Guidelines stated that Japan would contribute 10% to the world's Science & Technology, its share at that time in world GNP.

Because of these historical events, top management of most Japanese corporations, whether they are large, small or medium, is willing to transfer its technologies to foreign enterprises if the transfer of such technologies will not jeopardize business in the immediate future. In other words, this is a golden age for technology transfer from Japan as there are many managers who feel that it is their turn to give favor to those foreign companies needing their technologies. They gain, of course, at the same time.

On the other hand, multinational corporations which are competing head to head in world markets, are finding extremely competitive market situations. In view of this, cross licensing of each other's strategic technologies and collaborative R and D arrangements are becoming very popular. The most recent "mega" tie-up was announced by the Mitsubishi Group of Japan and the Daimler group of Germany.

### ***Public Sector***

The Japanese government has entered into a number of bilateral Science and Technology Agreements with major advanced democracies such as the U.S.A., Canada, Germany, France, Italy and Australia. It is steadily increasing its appropriations for multilateral and bilateral S & T activities worldwide, and has instituted a number of international and domestic programs to fulfill its stated objectives.

### ***Cooperation with Canada***

In May 1986 Canada and Japan signed the

