

found in expenditures on R&D. In particular, the universities, which account for close to one-third of expenditures in publicly-funded institutions, only account for one-sixth of our projects and represent a major untapped source of technology. In addition, many government laboratories have developed technology which has not been fully exploited in the marketplace. The IRAP Laboratory Network is organized so as to play a very specific role in assisting these publicly-funded laboratories effect technology transfer.

Looking back again at slide 6 we see that the National Research Council core group of the LabNet consists of four sub-groups. Three of these have a specific focus of technology which tends to be the focus of the IRAP-funded technology transfer projects they manage and of the networks of expertise with which they are most familiar. Each sub-group has a major responsibility for reinforcing mechanisms of technology transfer from certain sources, namely international sources, the National Research Council itself, other federal government departments, and the universities. IRAP supports the activities of the National Research Council's Industry Liaison Officers, who are located in each NRC Division. Within certain other federal government laboratories - Communications, Health & Welfare, Agriculture and Defence - the IRAP Laboratory Network provides a staff member for two or three days per week to help identify and commercialize interesting new technologies.

Within Canadian universities, as shown in Slide 11, IRAP has funded seven Technology Transfer Officers and is negotiating support of three more. We also maintain strong links with the councils which fund university research.