

- pharmaceuticals; selected Belgium and multinational companies
- glass technology; Glaverbel, CRIBC, Verlipack
- aeronautics; selected companies.

KEY ORGANIZATIONS

(A) *At the national level;*

- science policy office of the national government
- the Nuclear Energy Research Centre (SCK/CEN) in MOL.
- a large number of sectoral research centres, covering beer and associated products (CBM), textile (Centxibel), leather (CRIF, affiliated with the Industrial Association Fabrimetal), transport (CRR), construction (CSTC), wood (CTIB), diamonds (CRSTID), coatings (CORI), metallurgy (CRM), welding (IBS), and the electrical industry (Laborelec).
- approximately 20 national scientific institutes, such as the agricultural centres in Ghent (CLO) and Gembloux (CRA), the Institute for Chemical Research (IRC) in Brussels and the Institute for Hygiene and Epidemiology (IHE) in Brussels.

(B) *In Flanders;*

- the services for science policy and technology
- three major universities in Leuven (KUL), Ghent (RUG) and Brussels (VUB).

(C) *In Wallonia;*

- L'Administration de l'Energie et des Technologies Nouvelles.
- three major universities in Louvain-la-Neuve (UCL), Liege (ULG) and Brussels (ULB).

KEY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

The IRSTA (Institute for the Encouragement of Scientific Research in Industry and Agriculture) supports industrial and agricultural research. The budget of this institute is now almost completely regionalized. The major foundations for support of scientific research in universities are also being regionalized (FNRS in Wallonia, NFWO in Flanders).

The science policy office operating under the aegis of the Minister for Science Policy and the Secretary of State for Science Policy, is responsible for, among other things, evolving the broad lines of national science policy and preparing the inter-departmental science policy budget program. Specific programs are the special fund for universities research, interuniversity attraction poles (PAI) and impulse programs such as artificial intelligence, biosciences and remote sensing. All these programs apply to academic research. On the industrial side, financial support is given to specific programs like Airbus, Space Program and the Frame Program of the European community.

The regional governments actively support technological development through loans to industry and by direct investment.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS

No specific conditions for collaboration exist, other than the willingness and capability of Canadian firms to master and apply the new technology involved. The fact that industrial research is spread out over a larger number of companies than in the Netherlands (75% of industrial research is being carried out by 122 companies) should make access by smaller Canadian companies easier.