

The federal government has created a number of programs aimed at fostering industrial research and development. The most important programs, from the standpoint of university offices for technology transfer, are known collectively as technology centres. These were offered by Industry, Trade and Commerce (II&C) and later by the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE). Technology centres are intended to encourage innovation and technological development in Canadian industry.

The National Research Council's Industrial Research Assistance program (IRAP) was established in 1962 to encourage R&D in Canadian industry. One element of this program, the field advisory services, can help foster university-industry linkages. Many of its field representatives are located at universities where they often deal with university technology transfer offices, thereby strengthening the university's research outreach infrastructure. Another element of IRAP is the laboratory network program, formally a part of the Program for Industry/laboratory projects (PILP). It has contributed to establishing or extending several university offices for technology transfer across the country. The NRC representative attending the workshop has spoken on this subject already.

All provincial governments also have their own programs to help industry respond to technological change. Some of these are aimed at better equipping the provinces' universities to transfer their research. The Centre de recherche industrielle du Québec (CRIQ) has technology transfer agreements with some universities. Mr. Baumans described some of these in his talk on Tuesday.

Ontario's IDEA Corporation established in 1984 a commercial development officer's program funded at \$3 million over three years to help Ontario universities identify and commercialize early-stage research. As