

(b) *Agricultural and Agro-Industrial Research*

Based on biotechnology research, the EC has two other programs: ECLAIR which will apply biotechnology research to the agro-industrial sector (80 million ECUS for 1988-1993), and FLAIR, 25 million ECUS for the same period, which deals with applications in food stuffs sector and includes research on hygiene, safety and health, nutrition and toxicology.

(c) *Biomedical and Health Research*

This is one of the rare concerted action programs: the EC pays only for the cost of the co-ordination of the excellent medical research done in Member States.

(d) *Life Sciences and Technologies for Developing Countries*

Essentially this deals with tropical agriculture, medicine, health and nutrition.

3. *Energy*

Currently the EC has five programs in the energy sector:

- a thermonuclear FUSION program (1988-1996), 745 million ECUS is being carried out under JET (Joint European Torus).
- the JOULE program (122 million ECUS, 1989-1992) investigates possibilities in the non-nuclear energy sector.
- a program to manage Radioactive Waste (79.6 million ECUS, 1990-1994).
- a program for decommissioning nuclear installations (31.5 million ECUS, 1989-1993).
- TELEMAR (1989-1993), 19 million ECUS) is devoted to remote handling in hazardous or disordered nuclear environments

THIRD THEME: UPGRADING OF INTELLECTUAL RESOURCES

The program Human Capital and Mobility (budget of 518 million ECUS) is to help mobility and training of scientists of government research labs, private sector or universities. It will build networks of scientists and foster utilization of large scale facilities.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS

Non-European participation in programs is strictly controlled. Those R&D programs have been designed to foster intra-community co-operation and international competitiveness. Their access is limited to EC Member States companies, research institutes and universities. However, certain programs are open to EFTA countries which all signed a framework agreement on science and technology with the EC. Some programs are open to non EC/non EFTA countries if legal instruments exist between the EC and that country. For example, the Fusion or the STEP programs are open.

Because of the 1976 Framework Agreement for Economic and Commercial Co-operation, Canada has access to information on these programs. Exchange of scientists is also taking place for Canadian companies. The current situation is as follows: if a project involving two or more EC Member State partners, is of interest to a Canadian company, either as a subcontractor or as a partner, the EC would allow the Canadian partner to participate on the basis that he is bringing in added-value to the project, all EC partners agree to have an extra partner, and no transfer of funds takes place (which means that the Canadian partner would have to bring his own research funding). Research can be done in Canada, but the bulk of the project has to be done in Europe.