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08148



United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Distr.
LIMITED

ID/WG.272/5
8 May 1978
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Meeting of Senior Officials and Heads of
National Technology Registries or Similar
Offices in Selected Developing Countries
(Follow-up)

6 - 10 March 1978
Vienna, Austria

TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EXCHANGE SYSTEM (TIES)^{a/}

An explanatory note
prepared by the
Secretariat of UNIDO

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id.78-2465

INTRODUCTION

1. At the Meeting of Senior Officials and Heads of National Technology Registries or Similar Offices in Selected Developing Countries convened by UNIDO at Vienna from 6 - 10 March 1978, extensive consideration was given to technological co-operation between developing countries, including the exchange of information on, and experience in, agreements on technology and know-how.

2. Among the recommendations adopted unanimously at that meeting, those relating to the establishment by UNIDO of a Technological Information Exchange System (TIES) are reproduced in the excerpt from the meeting report^{1/} below:

"The Meeting recommended that the programme for exchange of information should be on a reciprocal, equal and mutually beneficial basis. It should be confined to countries willing to participate in it, the information being treated on a confidential basis. The nature and scope of the information sought should in principle strengthen the negotiating position of developing countries, concern the terms and conditions of technology transactions and enlarge the scope of available technological options for government institutions in their respective countries.

The programme for exchange of information and experience relating to technology contracts should, inter alia, include:

- (a) A periodic review by each participating country of trends and features of foreign technology inflow and the regulatory control of such inflow;
- (b) General information on certain selected sectors of priority in the participating countries;
- (c) Specific information on individual contracts.

While all participating countries would be requested to furnish information relating to (a) and (b) above, information on (c) would be furnished by countries willing to exchange such information on a reciprocal basis.

It was considered necessary to concentrate initially on certain selected sectors having special priority in most of the developing countries and on which an exchange of information was considered particularly necessary. The following priority sectors were selected:

- (a) Ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical industries
- (b) Chemicals and petrochemicals
- (c) Agro-based and resource-based industries (including mining and extractive industries)
- (d) Agro- and food-processing industries, including fish processing

^{1/} The report of the meeting is available in document ID/WG.272/A

- (e) Engineering goods industries, including metal-mechanic industries
- (f) Capital-goods production, including mechanical, electrical and transport equipment
- (g) Drugs and pharmaceuticals
- (h) Textiles and garments
- (i) Construction and building industries
- (j) Electronics
- (k) Tourism

In order to facilitate the exchange of information and to enable effective analysis and dissemination, it was agreed that UNIDO would be entrusted with the responsibility of receiving, processing, analysing and disseminating the information which would be supplied by participating countries under this programme. In order to enable UNIDO to perform such a clearing-house function, the information would need to be supplied in a format agreed on: UNIDO would then compile and process this information and disseminate it to participating countries on a reciprocal basis. For the purposes of the format, UNIDO would also furnish participating countries with an appropriate classification of industrial sectors. The organization would also assist countries in the collection and preparation of information for this programme, on request.

Taking into account the various positions of individual countries on the scope of information to be exchanged and shared, the Meeting adopted two schedules for the supply of such information.

Schedule I would cover:

- (a) A periodic review of trends and features of foreign technology inflow and regulatory control of such inflow;
- (b) General information on foreign technology inflow in the selected priority sectors.

Schedule II would cover specific information on individual technology contracts.

Participating countries would have the choice of supplying information for this programme of exchange in the format either of schedule I or schedule II, or both, wholly or in part. The scope of the information to be supplied might be further refined and extended in the light of experience and utility.

The information to be furnished by participating countries to UNIDO for the purpose of this programme should be supplied within three months from the time that UNIDO circulated the necessary classification of sectors and requested such information. The initial information supplied within the three-month period would relate primarily to agreements approved or registered in participating countries within the period 1 January 1975 through 31 December 1977.

It was suggested that information should be supplied thereafter by participating countries every six months. Information on contracts approved or registered during the first six months of 1978 might be supplied to UNIDO by 30 September 1978."

3. In response to the recommendation cited above, UNIDO has prepared this document on the standardized operation of TIES among the participating countries.

THE OPERATION OF TIES AND EXPLANATORY INFORMATION

4. Following discussions in UNIDO and given the information on the classification systems used by national registry offices and statistical offices in the developing countries, it has been agreed that the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) relating to all economic activities should constitute the basis for the TIES classification system. It has also been decided to change the schedules I and II outlined in the report of the meeting, and to adopt for TIES I and TIES II those forms, the copies of which are attached hereto (Annexes 1 and 2).

5. In order to make full use of ISIC, it has also been necessary to introduce some minor changes in column (1) SECTOR. This is now split into two sub-columns: a two- and three-digit classification (ISIC practice) and a four-digit detailed classification.

6. Column (2) originally headed "Description of product" presented problems and in order to ensure precise product identification, it has been decided to use the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

7. Conversion from ISIC groups into SITC items ensued along the lines given in Part II of the Statistical Paper ST/STAT/SER.M/43/Rev.1 (1971), issued by the United Nations. Copies have been sent to all participating countries.

8. Sectors have been classified in keeping with the ISIC system, based on Parts II and III of Statistical Papers Series M, 4/Rev.2/Add.1, which is attached to the present document and previously sent out to the participating countries.

9. Completed TIES I and TIES II forms attached hereto serve as practical examples of how national registries might use these forms and exchange them with other participants in the scheme.

10. Shown below is an example of the manner in which the modified TIES forms can be completed and read:

SECTOR (ISIC classification)		DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT
Two- and three-digit classification	Four-digit detailed classification	Identification according to SITC items
Manufacture of chemicals and of chemical petroleum, Coal, Rubber and Plastik Products → 35 Manufacture of industrial chemicals → 351	Manufacture of Basic Industrial Chemicals except Fertilizers → 3511	CHLORINE → 513.21

11. In codifying the countries of origin, the following abbreviations will be used in the TIES I and TIES II forms:

Name of country		Code
1. Afghanistan	-	AFG
2. Albania	-	ALB
3. Algeria	-	ALG
4. Angola	-	ANG
5. Argentina	-	ARG
6. Australia	-	AUS
7. Austria	-	AST
8. Bahamas	-	BAH
9. Bahrain	-	BHR
10. Bangladesh	-	BAN
11. Barbados	-	BAR
12. Belgium	-	BEL
13. Benin	-	BFN
14. Bermuda	-	BTR
15. Bhutan	-	BTU
16. Bolivia	-	BOL
17. Botswana	-	BOT
18. Brazil	-	BRA
19. Bulgaria	-	BUL
20. Burma	-	BUR
21. Burundi	-	BRU
22. Canada	-	CAN
23. Cape Verde Islands	-	CVI
24. Cayman Islands	-	CAY
25. Central African Empire	-	CAP
26. Chad	-	CHA
27. Chile	-	CHI
28. China	-	CHN
29. Colombia	-	COL
30. Comoros	-	COM

Name of country		Code
31. Congo	-	CON
32. Costa Rica	-	COS
33. Cuba	-	CUB
34. Cyprus	-	CYP
35. Czechoslovakia	-	CZE
36. Democratic Kampuchea	-	KAM
37. Democratic Yemen	-	YEM
38. Denmark	-	DEN
39. Djibouti	-	DJI
40. Dominican Republic	-	DOM
41. Ecuador	-	ECU
42. Egypt	-	EGY
43. El Salvador	-	SAL
44. Equatorial Guinea	-	EQG
45. Ethiopia	-	ETH
46. Fiji	-	FIJ
47. Finland	-	FIN
48. France	-	FRA
49. Gabon	-	GAB
50. Gambia	-	GAM
51. German Democratic Rep.-	-	GDR
52. Germany, Fed.Rep.of	-	GER
53. Ghana	-	GHA
54. Greece	-	GRE
55. Grenada	-	GRN
56. Guatemala	-	GUA
57. Guinea	-	GUI
58. Guinea-Bissau	-	GBS
59. Guyana	-	GUY
60. Haiti	-	HAI
61. Holy See	-	HOL
62. Honduras	-	HON
63. Hungary	-	HUN
64. Iceland	-	ICE

Name of country		Code
65. India	-	IND
66. Indonesia	-	INO
67. Iran	-	IRA
68. Iraq	-	IRQ
69. Ireland	-	IRE
70. Israel	-	ISR
71. Italy	-	ITA
72. Ivory Coast	-	IVO
73. Japan	-	JAP
74. Jamaica	-	JAM
75. Jordan	-	JOR
76. Kenya	-	KEN
77. Kuwait	-	KUW
78. Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-	LAO
79. Lebanon	-	LEB
80. Lesotho	-	LTS
81. Liberia	-	LIB
82. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	LYB
83. Liechtenstein	-	LIE
84. Luxembourg	-	LUX
85. Madagascar	-	MAD
86. Malawi	-	MAL
87. Malaysia	-	MLA
88. Maldives	-	MLD
89. Mali	-	MLI
90. Malta	-	MLT
91. Mauritania	-	MAU
92. Mauritius	-	MUR
93. Mexico	-	MXC
94. Monaco	-	MON
95. Mongolia	-	MNG
96. Morocco	-	MOR
97. Mozambique	-	MOZ
98. Nepal	-	NTP

Name of country		Code
99. Netherlands	-	NET
100. New Zealand	-	NZE
101. Nicaragua	-	NIC
102. Niger	-	NIG
103. Nigeria	-	NGE
104. Norway	-	NOR
105. Oman	-	OMA
106. Pakistan	-	PAK
107. Panama	-	PAN
108. Papua New Guinea	-	PNG
109. Paraguay	-	PAR
110. Peru	-	PER
111. Philippines	-	PHI
112. Poland	-	POL
113. Portugal	-	POR
114. Qatar	-	QAT
115. Republic of Korea	-	KOR
116. Romania	-	ROM
117. Rwanda	-	RWA
118. Sao Tome y Principe	-	STP
119. Saudi Arabia	-	SAU
120. Senegal	-	SEN
121. Seychelles	-	SEY
122. Sierra Leone	-	SIE
123. Singapore	-	SIN
124. Somalia	-	SOM
125. South Africa	-	SAF
126. Spain	-	SPA
127. Sri Lanka	-	SRL
128. Sudan	-	SUD
129. Surinam	-	SUR
130. Swaziland	-	SWA
131. Sweden	-	SWE
132. Switzerland	-	SWI
133. Syrian Arab Republic	-	SYR

Name of country		Code
134. Thailand	-	THA
135. Togo	-	TOG
136. Trinidad and Tobago	-	TRI
137. Tunisia	-	TUN
138. Turkey	-	TUR
139. Uganda	-	UGA
140. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	-	USR
141. United Arab Emirates	-	UAE
142. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	UNK
143. United Rep. of Cameroon	-	CAM
144. United Rep. of Tanzania	-	TAN
145. United States of America	-	USA
146. Upper Volta	-	UPV
147. Uruguay	-	URU
148. Venezuela	-	VEN
149. Viet Nam	-	VIE
150. Yemen Arab Republic	-	YAR
151. Yugoslavia	-	YUG
152. Zaire	-	ZAI
153. Zambia	-	ZAM

12. It is expected that within a certain period of time the participating countries and the UNIDO Secretariat will review the system with a view to its improvement, enlargement and refinement.

13. Owing to the non-availability, at present, of French and Spanish versions of the classification description (SITC and ISIC), only English versions are attached. UNIDO will provide the Spanish and French texts in due course.

ANNEX 1

TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM

TIES I

GENERAL INFORMATION FORMAT TO BE FURNISHED IN SELECTED SECTORS

- A. REVIEW OF TRENDS AND FEATURES OF FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY INFLOW AND REGULATORY CONTROL OF SUCH INFLOW
-
- B. GENERAL INFORMATION ON FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY INFLOW IN THE SELECTED PRIORITY SECTORS
-

1) SECTOR (ISIC classification)

Two- and three-digit classification

Four-digit detailed classification

- 2) DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT (Identification according to SITC items)
- 3) MAJOR SOURCES OF TECHNOLOGY SUPPLY (AND COUNTRY)
- 4) RECIPIENTS OF TECHNOLOGY (INCLUDING THE RANGE OF FOREIGN HOLDINGS)
- 5) TYPE OF COLLABORATION (LICENCE, KNOW-HOW, TRADE MARKS, PATENTS, CONSULTANCY, ENGINEERING, OTHERS)
- (A) MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM DURATION OF CONTRACTS
- (B) MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM AND AVERAGE REMUNERATION
- i. Percentage royalty
- ii. Lump-sum payments
- iii. Other forms of payments
- 6) OTHER REMARKS

ANNEX 2

TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM

TISS II

DETAILED INFORMATION

(to be furnished in respect of each contract)

(1) SECTOR (ISIC Classification)	(2) DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT (SITC Classification)	(3) NAME OF FOREIGN LICENSOR AND COUNTRY	(4) RECIPIENT OF TECH- NOLOGY (INCLUDING EXTENT OF FOREIGN HOLDINGS)	(5) TYPE OF COLLABORATION (LICENSE, KNOW-HOW, TRADE MARK, PATENTS, CONSULTANCY, ENGINEER- ING, OTHERS)	(6) OTHER REMARKS
2/3-digit class.	Identification according to SITC items			(A) Duration of contract (B) Remuneration i. Royalty percentage ii. Lump-sum payment iii. Other forms of payment	

TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM

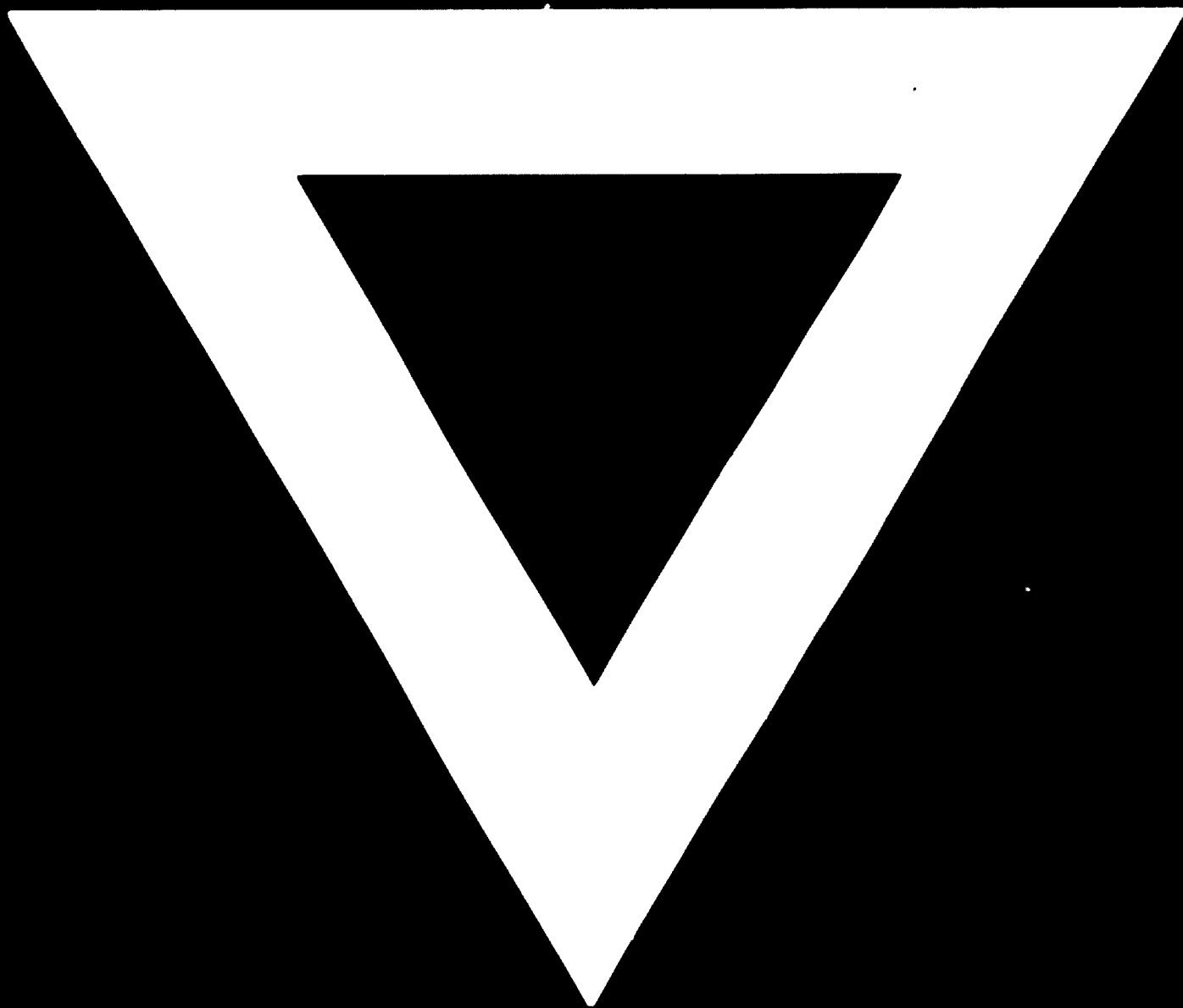
TIES II

DETAILED INFORMATION

(to be furnished in respect of each contract)

(1) SECTOR (ISIC Classification)	(2) DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT (SITC Classification)	(3) NAME OF FOREIGN LICENSOR AND COUNTRY	(4) RECIPIENT OF TECHNOLOGY (INCLUDING EXTENT OF FOREIGN HOLDINGS)	(5) TYPE OF COLLABORATION (LICENCE, KNOW-HOW, TRADE MARK, PATENTS, CONSULTANCY, ENGINEERING, OTHERS)		(5) OTHER REMARKS
				(A) Duration of contract	(B) Remuneration	
35 351	513.21 Identification according to SITC items	RBC CORP. USA	XYZ SARL POR 20% by RD corporation parent company of ABC corp.	(A) Duration of contract (B) Remuneration i. Royalty percentage ii. Lump-sum payment iii. Other forms of payment	1) Exclusivity in Portugal 2) Non exclusive sales rights in EFTA + E as well as former Portuguese colonies 3) Certain raw materials to be imported at world prices from licensor (deduction of imports from value for royalty calculation) 4) Quantity and quality warranted by licensor	
				K-H and Patent License (A) 7 years (B) (i) 3% of sales value less quantity discounts, rebates etc. on first 10,000 tons 2% 10-25,000 t 1% over 25,000 t (ii) — (iii) initial fee 55000 \$ 200 \$ daily + air economy for licensor technicians visits		

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