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#### UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS ON TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY Algiers, Algeria 22–30 October 1977

### CASE HISTORY

by

Secretariat of UNIDO

Propared on the basis of case study presented at LES International Meeting, Basel 1975.

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#### INTRODUCTION

THE FOLLOWING CASE HISTORY HAS BEEN PREPARED TO SERVE AS A BASIS FOR THE DISCUSSIONS TO BE HELD IN THE VARIOUS WORKSHOPS. EACH WORKSHOP WILL HAVE A QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE TREATED IN ORDER TO SOLVE THE PAR-TICULAR PROBLEMS UNDER THE RESPECTIVE HEADINGS.

NEXT DAY THE RESULTS OF EACH WORKSHOP WILL BE PRE-SENTED IN A SYNTHESIS TO SHOW HOW THE OVERALL CASE COULD BE TREATED UNDER DIFFERENT ASPECTS.

THE CASE HISTORY HAS BEEN DEVELOPPED OUT OF A PRACTICAL CASE, THE FACTS AND FIGURES HAVING, HOWEVER, BEEN MODI-FIED TO FIT THE AIM OF THE CASE STUDY.

THE PARTICIPANTS ARE INVITED TO READ THIS CASE HISTORY BEFORE PARTICIPATING IN THE WORKSHOPS SO THAT WORK WILL BE MORE PROFITABLE TO ALL.

#### FACTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

#### 1. THE LICENSOR

THE LICENSOR IS A <u>SWISS COMPANY</u> PRODUCING <u>RUBBER</u> <u>ROLLERS FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRIES</u>, MAINLY FOR THE PRINTING INDUSTRY AND THE PAPER MAKING INDUSTRY. IT HAS MANY YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD. IN VIEW OF THE LACK OF PERSONNEL AND LABOUR WHICH SWITZERLAND USED TO EXPERIENCE UNTIL 1974 THE LI-CENSOR HAS DEVELOPPED A NEW EXTRUSION SYSTEM TO MAKE RUBBER ROLLERS WHICH PROCESS IS CURRENTLY USED IN THE LICENSOR'S PLANT. THE NEW SYSTEM HAS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

- SAVING OF PERSONNEL
- SHORTER PROCESSING TIME
- SAVING OF RAW MATERIAL BY ACCURATE MOULDING (15%)
- SAVING OF RAW MATERIAL BY NO SCRAPS (20%)
- SAVING ON INVESTMENTS ON THE MACHINERY SIDE ALLOWING ALSO THE START OF NEW-COMERS

AND THUS EITHER A HIGHER PROFIT ON THE FINISHED PRODUCT OR LOWER PRICES AND THEREFORE BETTER MAR-KETING PROSPECTS.

IT HAS TO BE ADDED THAT UP TO NOW NEW-COMERS WERE PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE IN VIEW OF THE VERY HIGH INVESTMENT REQUIRED BY THE CONVENTIONAL METHODS.

AT THE SAME TIME THE LICENSOR HAS DEVELOPPED A NEW RUBBER MIX WHICH MAKES THE ROLLER MORE RESIS-TANT AGAINST WEAR AND TEAR AND AGEING THUS ALLOWING EITHER A HIGHER PRICE OR BETTER SALES OR BOTHS.

THE TOOLS TO BE USED FOR EXTRUSION HAVE BEEN DEVE-LOPPED BY THE LICENSOR IN ITS OWN SHOPS BUT THE MA-NUFACTURE THEREOF IS SUBCONTRATED TO A MECHANICAL WORK ON A FIXED ORDER BASIS (NO LICENCE). NO SUPPLY TO THIRD PARTIES IS ALLOWED. THE RUBBER MIX IS MADE WITHIN THE WORKS OF THE LICENSOR BATCHWISE AND UNDER STRICT SECRECY MEA-SURES (SPLIT FORMULA).

THE METAL CORES ON WHICH THE RUBBER IS EXTRUDED ARE SUPPLIED BY THE MACHINE MAKERS. THE LICENSOR'S PROFIT IS THEREFORE IN THE VALUE ADDED BY THE RUBBER LAYER ON THE CORE.

IT IS CONSIDERED IN THE TRADE THAT THE MAXIMUM DIS-TANCE TO BE SERVED ECONOMICALLY BY THE ROLLER MAKER'S LORRIES IS 250 - 300 KM (THE WEIGHT OF ROLLERS VARIES BETWEEN 5 AND 100 KG).

#### 2. THE PATENTS

THE LICENSOR HAS FILED PATENTS IN

CH, A, D, F, B, NL (REFUSED), GB, USA, JAP, ZA, BR EXCEPT IN HOLLAND THE PATENTS HAVE BEEN GRANTED. THE PATENTS COVER: - THE PROCESS

- THE TOOLS IN ALL COUNTRIES COVERED - THE FINISHED ROLLER
- THE RUBBER MIX IN CH, F, A, GB ONLY

#### 3. THE TRADEMARK

THE TRADEMARK "RUBAROLA" IS REGISTERED IN ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, USA, JAPAN, BRAZIL AND SOUTH AFRICA.

4. THE KNOW-HOW

THE LICENSOR CAN PROVIDE FULL KNOW-HOW OVER THE WHOLE FIELD OF MAKING RUBBER ROLLERS STARTING FROM SUPPLIED CORES. THIS COVERS AS WELL THE KNOW-HOW TO MAKE THE TOOLS, CORRESPONDING DRAWINGS, SPECIFICATIONS ETC.

#### 5. THE ECONOMICS

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A) EXPENSES OF LICENSOR FOR R+D ETC.:

R+D FOR	THE	EXTRUDING SYSTEM	US\$	50.000
R+D FOR	THE	RUBBER MIX	US\$	25.000
PATENTS	AND	TRADEMARKS	US\$	30.000

B) INVESTMENTS FOR A LICENSEE: DOWN PAYMENT US\$ (TO BE DE-TERMINED)

COST OF TOOLS (ONE SET)US\$ 10.000.-BASIC EQUIPMENT FOR NEW-COMERSUS\$ 100.000.-\*

\*) NOT NECESSARY FOR ROLLER MAKERS USING CONVENTIONAL PROCESS

C) COST OF PRODUCT (BASED ON SMALL PRINTING ROLLER):

	CONVENTIONAL		NEW	
COST Sales price	. US\$	30 40	24 40	
GROSS PROFIT	US\$	10	16	

FOR CALCULATION PURPOSES IN THE CASE STUDY THE GROSS PROFIT CONSIDERED IS 25% OF THE SALES PRICE FOR CON-VENTIONAL MAKE AND 40% FOR THE NEW METHOD, A PART OF THE PROFIT BEING AVAILABLE TO LOWER THE SALES PRICE AS A MARKETING MEASURE AT THE START.

#### 6. MARKETING ARGUMENTS

A) FOR FINAL USER:

- QUALITY (LONGER LIFE, BETTER RESILIENT PROPERTIES) - PRICE/QUALITY RATIO

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- B) FOR THE LICENSEE:
  - BETTER PROFIT
  - LESS INVESTMENT
  - LESS PERSONNEL
  - BETTER MARKETING APPROACH

- 4 -

#### 7. THE MARKET

FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS CASE STUDY ONLY THE MARKET HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AS FOLLOWS: (IN 1000 US\$)

COUN		ROLLER USERS (PRINTERS)	MACHINE MAKERS	
Switzerland		250	20	50
Germany (	Vest)	500	50	150
France		300	30	100
Penelux		250	15	100
Great Pri-	tain	350	30	100
Italy		250	30	50
Austria		100	10	50
Scandinavia		250	20	100
USA		3000	350	750
Japan		500	150	100
South Africa		250	5	30
Prazil		250	5	30
Total	8575	6250	715	1610

THE FOLLOWING MARKET SHARES ARE EXPECTED:

FIRST YEAR	12
SECOND YEAR	23
THIRD YEAR	58
FOURTH YEAR	78
FIFTH YEAR	10\$

#### 8. LICENSING APPROACH

#### A) PROCESS AND FINAL PRODUCT

THE LICENSE GRANTED TO THE LICENSEE WILL MAINLY COVER THE PROCESS TO MAKE ROLLERS AND THE RIGHT TO SELL ROLLERS, PREFERABLY IN A LIMITED TERRI-TORIAL AREA.

#### B) TOOLS

THE LICENSOR CAN EITHER SELL THE TOOLS TO THE LICENSEE OR PUT THEM AT THE LICENSEE'S DISPOSAL ON A LEASING BASIS OR GIVE THE LICENSEE A LI-CENSE TO MAKE THEM.

C) RUBBER MIX

THE LICENSOR WOULD LIKE TO SELL HIS OWN RUBBER MIX. HE MAY ALSO SELL THE KNOW-HOW OR COLLECT A ROYALTY WHERE PATENTED. HE MAY FINALLY INCLUDE A REWARD IN THE ROLLER ROYALTY WHICH MAY THEN BECOME HIGH.

HE TRIES TO MAKE IT CONDITION FOR THE LICENSEE TO BUY THE RUBBER MIX FROM THE LICENSOR, FOR TECHNICAL REASONS OF THE PROCESS.

#### D) FRANCHISING APPROACH

THE LICENSOR MAY TRY TO SET UP A FRANCHISING SYSTEM PUTTING AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE FRANCHISEE THE TOOLS, THE KNOW-HOW, THE RUBBER-MIX, THE PUBLICITY MEANS ETC.

E) JOINT VENTURE APPROACH

THE LICENSOR MAY BE INTERESTED IN KEEPING CONTROL OVER THE LICENSEES BY WAY OF A JOINT VENTURE COMPANY WHO WOULD BE THE LICENSEE.

#### F) THE AFFILIATE APPROACH

- 7 -

THE LICENSOR MAY CHOOSE TO SET UP FULLY OWNED COMPANIES TO BE ABLE TO ALLOCATE MARKETS AND CUSTOMERS AT ITS OWN DISCRETION. LICENSES WOULD BE GRANTED TO THE AFFILIATES ET NORMAL RATES. THIS WOULD ALSO ALLOW THE SALE OF RUBBER MIX AND POSSIBLY EVEN METAL CORES AND MAKING PROFIT THEREWITH.

#### 9. OBJECTIVES OF THE EXERCISE

- A) PREPARATION OF A COMPLETE LICENSING AGREEMENT OF JOINT-VENTURE AGREEMENT ACCORDING TO POSSIBILITIES STATED UNDER POINT 8 ABOVE.
- B) ON THE BASIS OF DATA AVAILABLE CALCULATION OF THE PRICE FOR THE LICENCE (DOWN PAYMENT, HOYALTY, TOTAL PAYMENTS)

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