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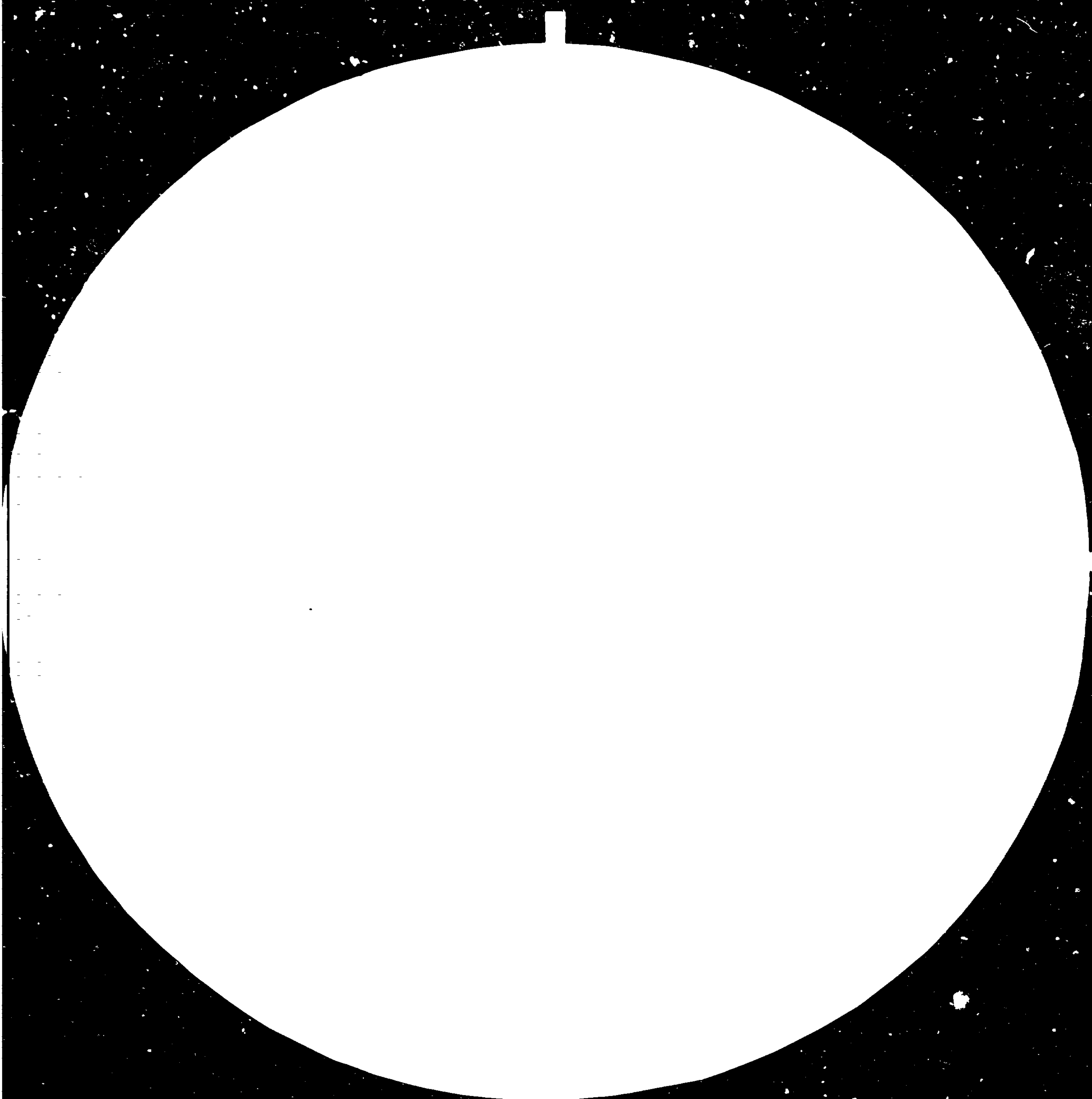

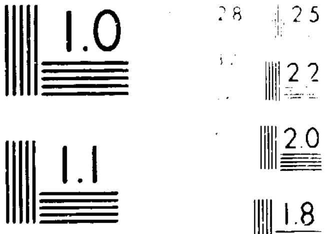
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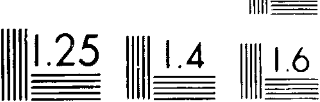
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TIES NEWSLETTER
TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM

Issue Number 2 12030 March 1980

INTRODUCTION

As explained in Issue Number 1 of the TIES Newsletter, UNIDO's Technology Group plans to issue the TIES Newsletter 6 times a year. We are pleased to present the second issue and wish to report that thus far we have received an enthusiastic response to both the concept of a Newsletter for the TIES group and to the first issue of the TIES Newsletter.

We wish to stress the fact that we welcome comments and suggestions from our readers as to the content of articles published in the Newsletter. If there are items that you feel would be of particular interest to other readers we would most appreciate these being brought to our attention. May we also reiterate that the Newsletter is open to contributions from Registry personnel especially for articles or news items about activities underway in the Registries, personnel changes, policy shifts, etc. We look forward to these contributions so that the Newsletter will become an important vehicle for communication between Registry offices participating in the TIES system.

Registry activities

GUATEMALA

Representatives of the newly created Technology Transfer Unit at the Ministry of Economy of Guatemala under the guidance of Mr. Jaime Valenzuela visited the Mexican Registry of Foreign Investments and Technology Transfer for three weeks in October 1979 in order to familiarise themselves with the scope and work of that office. Mr. Valenzuela, Director - designate of the Unit, also visited Portugal where he attended the October meeting of Heads of National Technology Transfer registries and had the opportunity to study the work of the Foreign Investment Institute of Portugal.

This study tour was organized by the Technology Group of UNIDO.

PHILIPPINES

Major delegations from the Philippines Technology Transfer Board, a specialized office for evaluation and screening of technology transfer agreements, will begin a tour of registry offices in the following countries in early April 1980: Republic of South Korea, Spain, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil and Argentina.

The delegation led by Ms. Lilia Bautista - Assistant Secretary of Industry and Director of the TTB - will also visit UNIDO Headquarters in Vienna. Thanks to the co-operation of the Heads of respective registries (Messrs. Lim Yong Kyu, C. Primo, J. Ocampo, A. Bandeira, J. Pizarro and J. Fuentes) UNIDO has been able to arrange this interesting and valuable programme which hopefully will contribute to further co-operation among technology transfer offices in developing countries.

Recent legislation

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Law No. 861 on foreign investment and the transfer of technology (Title X), 19 July 1978.

Title X

Transfer of Technology

Article 29. Licence contracts to work a patent, for the use of trade marks, for the leasing of plant and equipment and for the supply of know-how, must be submitted to the Directorate for its consideration and subsequent approval or rejection.

The Directorate shall take into consideration the benefit to the country of the technology to be transferred and specific ways of quantifying the effect of the transfer of technology.

Article 30. The Directorate shall issue a resolution authorizing the registration of licence contracts which satisfy the provisions of this Act.

Article 31. The Central Bank shall accept the obligations deriving from registered licence contracts in respect of the conversion of local currency into freely convertible currency, for the purposes of external payments. Conversion shall be made at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of remittance.

Article 32. Licence contracts must contain clauses specifying, at very least:

(a) The arrangements governing the transfer of the imported technology;

(b) The contractual value of each of the elements involved in the transfer of technology, expressed in a form similar to that used in the registration of direct foreign investment; and

(c) The period for which the contract is in effect.

Article 33. In accordance with the provisions of this Act, applications to the Directorate for the registration of licence contracts to work a patent, for the use of trade marks, for the leasing of plant and equipment or for the supply of know-how, shall be accompanied by a duly notarized copy of the contract, if prepared in the Spanish language, or, where the original is in another language, by a translation done by a sworn translator.

Article 34. Intangible technological contributions, while entitling the supplier to payment of royalties, may not be considered as a contribution to the capital of the recipient enterprise.

Single paragraph. The Directorate shall not approve the registration of contracts for the transfer of technology for foreign enterprises.

Article 35. The Central Bank shall not authorize remittances of foreign exchange by way of royalties for contracts previously registered, unless documentary evidence is produced of the payment of taxes on the income received by the enterprise supplying the technology.

Article 36. Payments arising out of licence contracts concluded between an enterprise supplying technology and another recipient enterprise, and concerning the working of a patent, the use of trade marks, the leasing of plant and equipment or the supply of know-how, shall not exceed a specified percentage of the total net sales of the licensed products. This percentage shall be determined by the Directorate.

Single paragraph. For the purpose of this Act, net sales means the total income received by the enterprise from the sale of the item or items produced under the licence contracts, less any payments made by the recipient enterprise to the supplier of the technology. Such payments include the CIF value of raw material imported, either from the supplier of the licence or from any other supplier having direct or indirect links with him; payments for technical services, including travel and accommodation of technical personnel; commissions, etc.

Article 37. The Central Bank shall not register licence contracts relating to the working of patents or the use of trade marks unless they are duly entered in the Register of Industrial Property at the Secretariat of State for Industry and Trade. The effects of the registration of such contracts with the Central Bank shall cease at the same time as the rights acquired under the provisions of the laws of industrial property in force in the Dominican Republic.

Article 38. Approval shall not be given to any contract or licence containing clauses which remove possible conflicts or disputes from national jurisdiction and competence, or which permit the assumption by a State of the rights and holding of investors who are nationals of the said State.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

JOINT VENTURES
LAW OF JULY 1, 1979
(Unofficial Translation)

With a view to expanding international economic co-operation and technological exchange, the People's Republic of China permits foreign companies, enterprises, other economic entities or individuals (hereinafter referred to as foreign participants) to incorporate themselves, within the territory of the People's Republic of China, into joint ventures with Chinese companies, enterprises or other economic entities (hereinafter referred to as Chinese participants) on the principle of equality and mutual benefit and subject to authorization by the Chinese Government.

Article 2. The Chinese Government protects, by the legislation in force, the resources invested by a foreign participant in a joint venture and the profits due him pursuant to the agreements, contracts, and articles of association authorized by the Chinese Government as well as his other lawful rights and interests.

All the activities of a joint venture shall be governed by the laws, decrees, and pertinent rules and regulations of the People's Republic of China.

Article 3. A joint venture shall apply to the Foreign Investment Commission of the People's Republic of China for authorization of the agreements and contracts concluded between the parties to the venture and the articles of association of the venture formulated by them, and the commission shall authorize or reject these documents within three months. When authorized, the joint venture shall register with the General Administration for Industry and Commerce of the People's Republic of China and start operations under licence.

Article 4. A joint venture shall take the form of a limited liability company.

In the registered capital of a joint venture the proportion of the investment contributed by the foreign participant(s) shall in general not be less than 25%.

The profits, risks, and losses of a joint venture shall be shared by the parties to the venture in proportion of their contributions to the registered capital.

The transfer of one party's share in the registered capital shall be effected only with the consent of the other parties to the venture.

Article 5. Each party to a joint venture may contribute cash, capital goods, industrial property rights etc. as its investment in the venture.

The technology or equipment contributed by any foreign participant as investment shall be truly advanced and appropriate to China's needs. In cases of losses caused by deception through the intentional provision of outdated equipment or technology, compensation shall be paid for the losses.

The investment contributed by a Chinese participant may include the right to the use of a site provided for the joint venture during the period of its operation. In case such a contribution does not constitute a part of the investment from the Chinese participant, the joint venture shall pay the Chinese Government for its use.

The various contributions referred to in the present article shall be specified in the contracts concerning the joint venture or in its articles of association, and the value of each contribution (excluding that of the site) shall be ascertained by the parties to the venture through joint assessment.

Article 6. A joint venture shall have a board of directors with a composition stipulated in the contracts and the articles of association after consultation between the parties to the venture and each director shall be appointed or removed by his own side. The board of directors shall have a chairman appointed by the Chinese participant and one or two vice-chairmen appointed by the foreign participant(s). In handling an important problem, the board of directors shall reach a decision through consultation by the participants on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

The board of directors is empowered to discuss and take action on, pursuant to the provisions of the articles of association of the joint venture, all fundamental issues concerning the venture; namely, expansion projects, production and business programmes, the budget, distribution of profits, plans concerning manpower and pay scales, the termination of business, the appointment or hiring of the president, the vice-president(s), the chief engineer, the treasurer, and the auditors as well as their functions and powers and their renumeration, etc. The president and vice-president(s) (or the general manager and assistant general manager(s) in a factory) shall be chosen from the various parties to the joint venture.

Procedures covering the employment and discharge of the workers and staff members of a joint venture shall be stipulated according to law in the agreement of contract concluded between the parties to the venture.

Article 7. The net profit of a joint venture shall be distributed between the parties to the venture in proportion to their respective shares in the registered capital after the payment of a joint-venture income tax on its gross profit pursuant to the tax laws of the People's Republic of China and after the deductions therefrom as stipulated in the articles of association of the venture for the reserve funds, for the workers and staff members, and the expansion funds of the venture.

A joint venture equipped with up-to-date technology by world standards may apply for a reduction of, or exemption from, income tax for the first two or three profit-making years.

A foreign participant who reinvests any part of his share of the net profit within Chinese territory may apply for the restitution of a part of the income taxes paid.

Article 8. A joint venture shall open an account with the Bank of China or a bank approved by the Bank of China.

A joint venture shall conduct its foreign-exchange transactions in accordance with the foreign exchange regulations of the People's Republic of China.

A joint venture may in its business operations, obtain funds from foreign banks directly.

The insurances appropriate to a joint venture shall be furnished by Chinese insurance companies.

Article 9. The production and business programmes of a joint venture shall be filed with the authorities concerned and shall be implemented through business contracts.

In its purchase of required raw and semi-processed materials, fuels, auxiliary equipment, etc. a joint venture should give first priority to Chinese sources. It may also acquire them directly from the world market with its own foreign exchange funds.

A joint venture is encouraged to market its products outside China. It may distribute its export products in foreign markets through direct channels or its associated agencies or China's foreign trade esablishments. Its products may also be distributed on the Chinese market.

Wherever necessary, a joint venture may set up affiliated agencies outside China.

Article 10. The net profit which a foreign participant receives as his share after executing his obligations under the pertinent laws and agreements and contractors, the funds he receives at the time the joint venture terminates or winds up its operations, and his other funds, may be remitted abroad through the Bank of China in accordance with the foreign-exchange regulations and in the currency or currencies specified in the contracts concerning the joint venture.

A foreign participant shall receive encouragements for depositing in the Bank of China any part of the foreign-exchange which he is entitled to remit abroad.

Article 11. The wages, salaries, or other legitimate income earned by a foreign worker or staff member of a joint venture after payment of the personal income tax under the tax laws of the People's Republic of China, may be remitted abroad through the Bank of China in accordance with the foreign-exchange regulations.

Article 12. The contract period of a joint venture may be agreed upon between the parties to the venture according to its particular line of business and circumstances. The period may be extended upon expiration through agreement between the parties, subject to authorization by the foreign investment commission of the People's Republic of China. Any application for such extension shall be made six months before the expiration of the contract.

Article 13. In cases of heavy losses, the failure of any party to a joint venture to execute its obligations under the contracts or the articles of association of the venture, force majeure, etc., prior to the expiration of the contract period of a joint venture, the contract may be terminated before the date of expiration by consultation and agreement between the parties and through authorization by the foreign investment commission of the People's Republic of China and registration with the General Administration for Industry and Commerce. In cases of losses caused by breach of the contracts by a party to the venture, the financial responsibility shall be borne by the said party.

Article 14. Disputes arising between the parties to a joint venture, which the board of directors fails to settle through consultation, may be settled through conciliation or arbitration by an arbitral body of China or through arbitration by an arbitral body agreed upon by the parties.

Article 15. The present law comes into force on the date of its promulgation. The power of amendment is vested in the National People's Congress.

PHILIPPINES

Technology Transfer Board Policy Guidelines on Renewals of Agreements and on Pure Trademark and Franchise Agreements. Resolution Number 188,S'79 dated October 3, 1979.

"RESOLVED, That the following amended policy guidelines be, as they are hereby ADOPTED for formal announcement in the forthcoming dialogue with the foreign Chambers of Commerce on October 10, 1979:

On Renewals:

1. Renewals of agreements shall be allowed in any of the following cases:

(a) In the case of renewals involving fast moving technologies where the local technology recipient needs to be constantly kept abreast with technological advances in industrial property or technology being used by it;

(b) In the case of renewals involving industrial property licenses in order to allow continued use and exploitation of such industrial property rights to the extent that they are covered by legal protection under the patent and/or trademark laws; and

(c) In case of agreements involving complicated technologies which would necessitate a longer period of technological absorption than the normal 5 years.

2. As a general rule, there should be no requirement for the establishment of local R and D facilities. However, in special cases, the Board may, in high priority and essential activities and industries taking into account the feasibility, practicability and economics of such an undertaking, require the establishment of such local R and D facilities after consultation with the licensee. This requirement though shall be implemented judiciously and used sparingly.

On trademark and franchise agreements:

1. New agreements involving the use of foreign

trademarks without accompanying technology or economic benefits accruing to the country shall not be allowed. Economic benefits should include, among others, significant contribution to the national export promotion programme or foreign exchange earning potential and employment generation.

2. Renewals of existing trademark agreements may be allowed at a minimal fee.

RESOLVED FURTHER, That the TTB, in its dialogue with the Chambers, clarify that the royalty base may be either net sales or local value added. For purposes, however, of practicality, the use of net sales shall be the prevailing rule."

Registry news

CENTRAL AMERICA

At a meeting of Ministers and Secretaries of Planning of Central American countries held in San José, Costa Rica, on 18 and 19 January Resolution No. 4-80 was adopted which recommends the development of a Regional Center for the Transfer and Development of Technology. The meeting also recommended the development of national registries for license agreements in the Central American countries. We will keep you informed of developments regarding these items as they become known to us.

GUATEMALA

A Technology Transfer Unit (Unidad de Transferencia de Tecnología, was created in the Ministry of Economy in Guatemala in January of this year. Mr. Jaime Valenzuela who attended the October 1979 meeting of the TIES group in Lisbon has been named Technical Director of the Unit. For the present the Unit will be acting in an advisory and research capacity and may in the future enlarge its scope of activities to encompass the various screening and regulatory functions carried out by similiar offices in other countries.

NIGERIA

On the assumption of office by the civilian government a new Ministry of Science and Technology has been created. The new National Office of Industrial Property referred to in the TIES Newsletter Number 1 will be located in this Ministry. Mr. F.J. Okono who attended the Caracas meeting of the TIES group in February 1979 has been appointed the director of the Industrial Property Office.

MEXICO

Mr. Victor Duran who has moved to the Ministry of Finance has been replaced by Mr. Jorge Fuentes in the post of Subdirector de Evaluación in the Mexican Dirección General de Inversiones Extranjeras y Transferencia de Tecnología.

VENEZUELA

Mr. Miguel Angel Senior has replaced Mr. Arthuro Brea Chataing as acting director of Venezuela's SIEX (Superintendency of Foreign Investment). Mr. Senior also holds the post of vice minister in the Finance Ministry. It is being considered by the Government to transfer SIEX from the Finance Ministry back to the Development Ministry and possibly raise the status of the directorship of SIEX to a minister of state for foreign investment.

(The above is based on an article which appeared in the publication "Business Latin America" February 6, 1980.)

Technology acquisition and TAS

PHILIPPINES

The Technology Transfer Board of the Philippines has revealed the following highlights of agreements approved by the Board in 1979:

1. Licensor: John Lysaght International Holdings S.A. of Panama

   Licensee: Philippine Steel Coating Corporation

   Technology Involved: Patents and technical assistance for the manufacture of galvanized or painted sheet steel and roll formed products made therefrom.

Philippine Steel Coating Corporation is a new joint venture company which will be engaged in the production of galvanized or painted steel sheet or roll forming product. Based on its timetable, the company shall commence commercial operations by 1981 with an actual capacity of 40,000 tons of steel sheets.

John Lysaght is the sole producer of galvanized steel coils/sheets in Australia. It was established in 1921 and it has since installed continuous galvanizing plants with an annual capacity for 850,000 tons. Its installed capacity for coil painting is 450,000 tons annually. At present, it operates in Malaysia, Sabah, Hong Kong, Papua New Guinea and Singapore. It owns approximately 20.4% of the equity of the PSCC.

The technology and the process which the licensor will transfer to the licensee acurately controls zinc coating thickness as well as ductility and surface finish. Its color bond pre-pointed sheet products will be run on a continuous coating line allowing for accurate control of standards of organic coating quality, finish, film uniformity and performance. The resulting products will have outstanding corrosion resistance and formability with longer service life and minimum maintenance needed.

The Philippines is expected to benefit from the arrangement in terms of better quality of steel sheets which will be produced, potential dollar earnings, employment generation and establishment of auxiliary industries. PSCC shall be exporting the coiled steel sheets to the ASEAN Region and, indirectly, to the Middle East through the local overseas contractors like CDCP.

2. Licensor: General Motors Corporation of U.S.A.

Licensee: Tierra Factors Corporation

Technology Involved: Technical information for the manufacture of earthmoving vehicles such as crawler tractors, front-end loaders, haulers and terex-made components.

General Motors Corporation is a highly integrated business engaged primarily in the manufacture, assembly and sale of automobiles, trucks and related parts and accessories classified as automotive products.

Tierra Factors Corporation is presently engaged in the assembly of "Terex" crawler tractors, loaders and haulers, importing CKD parts from GM. With the technical support of GM under the approval Agreement, it will be able to delete various equipment components for local fabrication. It is envisioned that for the first year of the project, the average local cont. of the earthmoving equipment mix will be at least 18%, progressively increasing afterwards and projected to reach 55.5% by 1984. The various parts and components proposed to be localized over a five-year period are crawler tractor components, loader components and hauler components.

3. Licensor: President Enterprises Corporation, Province of Taiwan

Licensee: San Miguel Corporation

Technology Involved: Technology for the
1) Artificial propagation of prawns
2) Intensive culture techniques
3) Formation of prawn compound feeds for cultivation and feed production techniques

President Enterprises Corporation is Taiwan's number one firm in the food industry, with activities ranging from food production to commercial farm raising. It has been engaged in the shrimp industry since 1967. Its present registered capital totals NT$800 M. In Taiwan, its plants are equipped with the most modern machinery to produce a wide variety of feeds for cattle, hogs, chicken, oil, fish and prawns.

San Miguel Corporation is one of the top one hundred corporations in the Philippines. It is engaged in various activities, mostly in food production. The Commercial propagation of prawns, however, is a new venture of the Corporation.

The agreement between San Miguel Corporation and President Enterprises Corporation involves the transfer of an integrated package of technology including feed formulation and culture methods for the commercial raising of Penaeus Monodon, locally known as "sugpo".

4. Licensor: Donald Steward Napier

Licensee: Group Developers Inc.

Technology Involved: Manufacture of a modular panel for use in the wall construction of houses and similar such buildings.

Group Developers Inc. is a 100% Filipino firm with a capital of P20 million and net worth of P31.5 million. Its major lines of business are the development of resorts, subdivisions and housing areas and the Loyola Memorial Park.

Donald Stewart Napier, is the owner of an invention, patented in Australia and the United States and pending registration with the Philippine Patent Office. The invention consists of a modular panel for use in the construction of houses and similar such buildings and a method of securing the modular panels to each other so as to form a wall.

By virtue of the Agreement, Donald Steward Napier agrees to sell and assign to Group Developers Inc. (GDI) all his proprietary rights, titles and interests in the invention for exploitation in the following designated countries, viz. Philippines, Japan, Hong Kong and New Territories, China, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Guam.

5. Licensor: General Electric (Motors) U.S.A.

Licensee: Philippine Electric Corporation

Technology Involved: Technology for the manufacture of Electric motors

General Electric (Motors) Co. of U.S.A. is the pioneer and largest electric motor supplier in the United States. It has over 100 companies worldwide.

Philippine Electric Corporation (Philec), on the other hand, has been manufacturing electric motors since 1969 under license from Westinghouse.

The Agreement shifts Philec's source of technology from Westinghouse to General Electric. The tie-up with G.E. is expected to assure Philec of a continuous supply of lower priced components and to facilitate the smooth flow of GE technology not only for fractional motors but also for integral and other types of motors later on.

The Agreement involves a programme of backward integration to increase local content for electric motors 1/4 to 5 HP. The scheme is conceived in a time-phased local content programme divided into three phases and progressively deleting CKD parts and fabricating them within Philec motors plant. The programme is planned on a seven-year duration period.

UNIDO activities

New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action Approved

A declaration and a plan of action outlining measures supported by developing countries to promote their industrial development were adopted by vote at the Third General Conference of UNIDO held at New Delhi from 21 January to 9 February. The New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action seeks to advance the third world towards the target set by the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action in 1975, i.e. the increase of the share of the developing countries to 25 per cent of total world industrial production by the year 2000.

The Conference failed to achieve North-South agreement, in spite of the efforts made in the final days to reach a consensus on a compromise text drafted under the auspices of the President of the Conference, P.V. Narashimha Rao, Foreign Minister of India. The Conference had been extended by a day to permit further negotiations.

The text adopted was the original draft of the Group of 77 - a group of about 120 developing countries - submitted in the first week of the Conference. It served as the main working document in discussions and negotiations.

The vote was 83 in favour to 22 against, with 1 abstention (Holy See); the socialist countries voted in favour, although expressing reservations on parts of the text.

The proposed compromise version was withdrawn by the President after Group B - developed market economy countries - indicated they could not join in a consensus.

The Plan of Action proposes the establishment of a North-South global fund to promote the industrialization of developing countries, reaching the level of $300 billion by the year 2000. The fund would provide financing on soft terms, and would be controlled by the developing countries, while the developed countries would provide the bulk of the resources.

Group B countries opposed the proposal, and also took issue with other parts of the text adopted, such as:

*Transformation of the UNIDO System of Consultations into negotiations that would seek "definite commitments" on redeployment of industry to developing countries;

*Separation of the Lima target into mid-term, industrial sectoral and regional targets;

*Establishment of an intergovernmental committee within UNIDO to consider "ways and means of increasing the share of developing countries in world trade in industrial products to the target of 30 per cent by the year 2000" and to set targets for increasing third world trade in industrial products.

The Plan also outlines measures calling for co-operation among developing countries and for assistance by developed countries in regard to promotion of training, transfer of technology, industrial production and development of energy resources. Special measures for least developed countries are also envisaged.

The Conference expressed "satisfaction that the Group of 77 by strengthening its solidarity and unity is enhancing its collective negotiating power and expressing its right to share in international decision making".

In separate resolutions, the Conference recommended that the United Nations General Assembly proclaim the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and called on all Governments to eliminate discriminatory attitudes and practices hampering the effective participation of women in the development process.

Conference President Rao said the failure to achieve a consensus had been "truly disquieting" but hoped that the Conference "may have cleared the air" for further North-South negotiations.

Abd-El Rahman Khane, the Executive Director of UNIDO, declared at the close of the Conference that the dialogue between the rich and the poor countries would continue, and that many of the issues discussed would be taken up at the August special session of the General Assembly. He stressed the urgency of tackling crucial economic issues if world peace is to be ensured.

MODEL CONTRACTS

UNIDO's Technology Group recently established contact with "CECUA" a "Contractual Links Working Group" formed by computer users in the EEC. This users group feels that there is an imbalance in European computing markets due to the power and influence of major computer manufacturers and the lack of co-ordination on the part of computer users. The CECUA group aims to formulate model contracts for the purchase and leasing of computer hardware and software that will be more equitable to both computer users and manufacturers. More on this interesting development will be presented in Issue 3 of the TIES Newsletter including preliminary suggestions by UNIDO of co-operation with CECUA.

Calendar of meetings

1. Workshop on strengthening of national capabilities in the field of development and transfer of technology, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 24-28 March 1980.

2. National workshop on technology transfer negotiation, Oporto, Portugal, 5-9 May 1980.

3. Workshop on practical negotiation of technology transfer agreements, Utrecht, Holland, 9-11 May 1980.

4. Workshop on negotiation and evaluation of technology transfer arrangements, Beijing, People's Republic of China (May/June 1980).

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5. Fifth meeting of heads of technology transfer registries, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 15-19 September 1980.

6. Workshop on technology transfer - Experience of developing countries in acquisition of technology from Socialist Countries, Warsaw, Poland. (Dates are not yet fixed).

7. Workshop on technological co-operation and promotion of transfer of technology between advanced and developing countries in small industry, Seoul, Republic of Korea. (Dates are not yet fixed).

Recent publications

UNIDO's Development and Transfer of Technology Series:

ID/233 No. 12. Guidelines for Evaluation of Transfer of Technology Agreements.

UNIDO's Monographs on Appropriate Industrial Technology:

ID/232/1 No. 1. Conceptual and Policy Framework for Appropriate Industrial Technolgy.

ID/232/2 No.2. Appropriate Industrial Technology for Low-Cost Transport for Rural Areas.

ID/232/3 No. 3. Appropriate Industrial Technology for Paper Products and Small Pulp Mills.

ID/232/4 No. 4. Appropriate Industrial Technology for Agricultural Machinery and Implements.

ID/232/5 No. 5. Appropriate Industrial Technology for Energy for Rural Requirements.

ID/232/6 No.6. Appropriate Industrial Technology for Textiles.

ID/232/9 No.9. Appropriate Industrial Technology for Oils and Fats.

ID/WG.306/1 Second Draft of the UNIDO Model Form of Cost Reimburseable Contract for the Construction of a Fertilizer Plant.

ID/WG.281/12/Add.1 Technical Annexures for Preliminary Draft of the UNIDO Model Form of Cost Reimbursable Contract for the Construction of a Fertilizer Plant.