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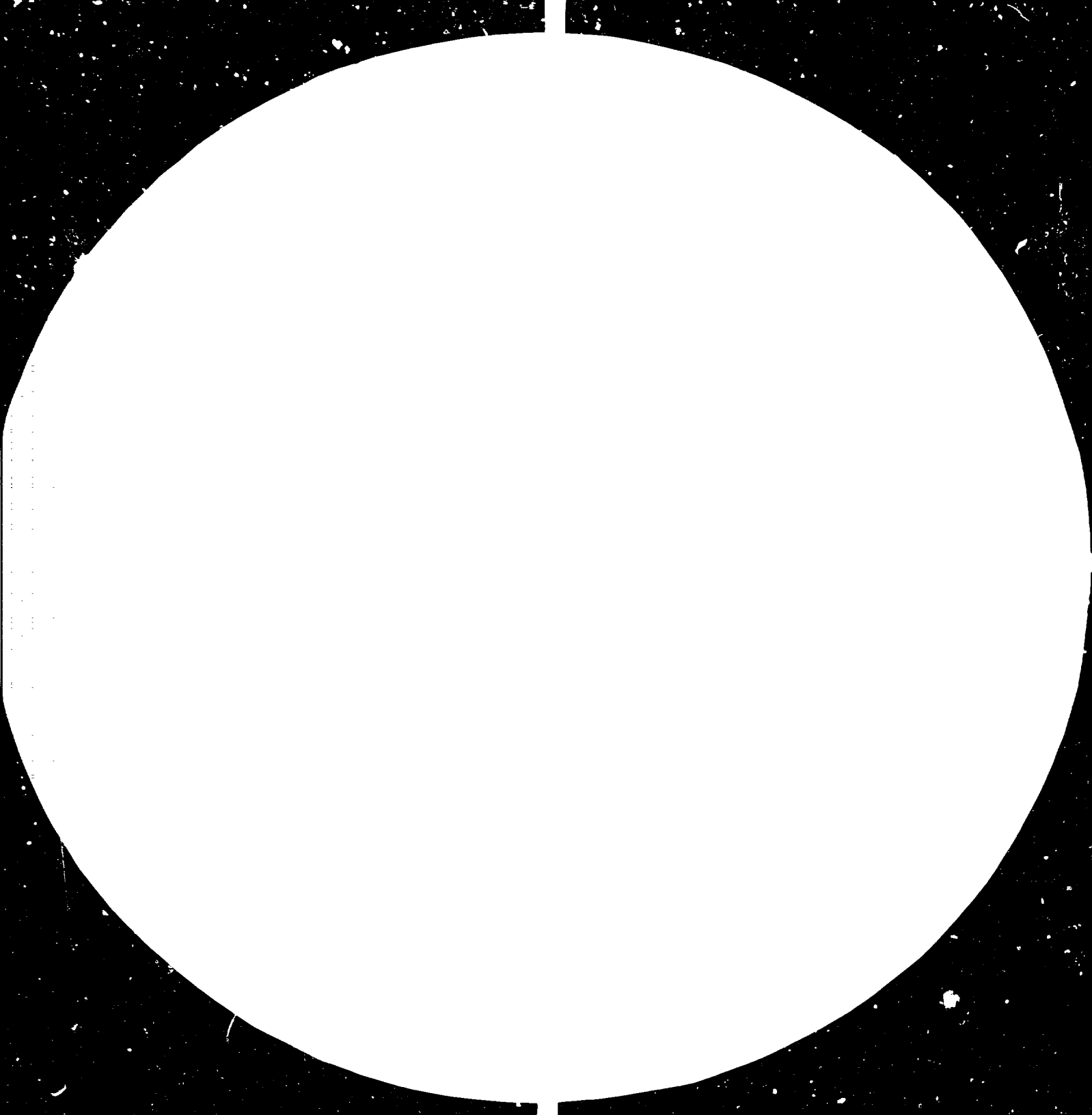
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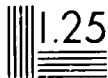
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Resolution Test Chart (NBS 1963-A)

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TIES NEWSLETTER

TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM

Issue Number 9

12038

May 1981

Dear Reader,

I wish to inform our readers that this issue of the TIES Newsletter will be the last one edited by Cathy Pawelczyk, the driving force behind many of the activities related to TIES. She has decided to leave the UNIDO Secretariat and return to her home country where she will resume her studies at a graduate business administration programme in Boston, USA. On behalf of the Technology Group I would like to thank her for the dedication and drive which over the past three years have contributed so significantly to the success of the TIES system. Cathy will be replaced by Joppe Gramwinckel, who you might remember from the Buenos Aires meeting. He is a chemical engineer and has a degree in Technological Economics. Before he joined the Technology Group he was working as a Junior Professional Officer for UNIDO in Venezuela.

In the July Newsletter we informed you about UNIDO's Technological Advisory Service. This programme offers the services of highly qualified experts for assistance in the acquisition of technology and negotiation for major projects on a strictly confidential basis. Such assistance could be in the preparation of tender documents, evaluation of offers or evaluation of various contractual arrangements. In the first quarter of 1981 requests for such assistance have increased considerably. The confidentiality required by this type of assistance prevents us from revealing the countries and companies involved, but we feel that this programme, like TIES, will contribute to increasing the negotiating capabilities of developing countries. I am at the disposal of all governmental institutions wishing to make use of the services of this programme or wishing to receive more details.

G.S. Gouri

Registry activities

The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Discusses Issues of Regulating the Inflows of Technology

The 14th meeting of COIME (Committee on Industry, Minerals and Energy of ASEAN) approved a proposal to hold a high-level policy meeting on regulating technology transfer to be held at UNIDO headquarters in Vienna from 28 - 30 September 1981. The meeting will be combined with a working trip to Portugal for discussions at the Foreign Investment Institute

on subjects related to regulating the import of technology and foreign investment in those countries.

ASEAN member-countries; Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines will participate in this event.

People's Republic of China Studies Experience of Regulating the Inflow of Technology in Developing Countries

Under the auspices of UNIDO and in co-operation with the respective regulatory agencies a team of high-ranking officials from the People's Republic of China are expected to visit technology registries in the Philippines, India, Portugal, Mexico and Brazil. The visits are expected to take place between 26 May and 26 June this year and be followed by consultations at UNIDO headquarters in Vienna.

The Chinese mission will be headed by Mr. Chen Yang, Director of the Technology Import Bureau of the State Import and Export Commission; Deputy Head of the delegation is Mr. Qian Zhu-fan, Deputy Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau at the First Ministry of Machine Building.

The People's Republic of China is interested in studying other countries' experiences and procedures of regulating the inflow of technology with the idea of possibly introducing similar measures in the People's Republic of China in the future.

Recent legislation

Argentina

As a consequence of its economic policy the Government of Argentina has changed its legislation regarding the regulation of Transfer of Technology effective 1 April 1981. Since the second half of the 1970's the Argentinian industrial sector has been going through a radical process of restructuring. The main leitmotiv of that process has been the attempt to drastically reduce, in a programmed fashion, the overall protective system in order that the economy as a whole may respond to signals of international comparative advantages.

In July 1980, tariffs on all goods not produced in the country were eliminated, a maximum tariff of 55% (50% of the tariff positions had nominal rates in excess of 100% in April 1976) was set for all goods made locally and it was decided that this should

Compiled by the Technology Group of UNIDO

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be reduced to 20% by 1984. In March 1981 the government issued a new law on technology transfer which, on par with its liberalization policy, lifts all regulation barriers on technology transfer except when the supplier and recipient companies are financially linked.

At the same time, the application authority was transferred from the National Registry of Licenses and Technology Transfer Contracts to the National Institute of Industrial Technology and consequently the Registry has been dissolved. The new law explicitly states that the role of the state in providing assistance to local entrepreneurs in the acquisition of technology should not be by the regulation of technology transfer but through the development of adequate technology information systems.

Below we reproduce the Spanish text of the new law and a rough unofficial English version. The regulatory guidelines of the Argentinian law will be published in the next issue of the TIES Newsletter.

Buenos Aires

En uso de las atribuciones conferidas por el artículo 5º del Estatuto para el Proceso de Reorganización Nacional,

El Presidente de la Nación Argentina Sanciona y Promulga con Fuerza de Ley:

Artículo 1º

Quedan comprendidos en la presente ley los actos jurídicos a título oneroso que tengan por objeto principal o accesorio, la transferencia, cesión o licencia de tecnología o marcas por personas domiciliadas en el exterior, a favor de personas físicas o jurídicas, públicas o privadas domiciliadas en el país, siempre que tales actos tengan efectos en la República Argentina

Artículo 2º

Los actos jurídicos contemplados en el artículo 1º que se celebren entre una empresa local de capital extranjero y la empresa que directa o indirectamente la controle, u otra filial de esta última, serán sometidos a la aprobación de la Autoridad de Aplicación.

Artículo 3º

Los actos jurídicos contemplados en el artículo 1º y no comprendidos en el artículo 2º de la presente ley deberán registrarse ante la Autoridad de Aplicación a título informativo.

Artículo 4º

Están exceptuados del régimen de la presente ley los actos que celebren las Fuerzas Armadas o de Seguridad, u organismos vinculados a la defensa nacional cuando por decreto del Poder Ejecutivo sean calificados como secreto militar.

Artículo 5º

Los actos jurídicos contemplados en el artículo 2º serán aprobados, si del examen de los mismos resulta que sus prestaciones y condiciones se ajustan a las prácticas normales del mercado entre entes independientes, y siempre que la contraprestación pactada guarde relación con la tecnología transferida. No se aprobarán tales actos jurídicos cuando prevean el pago de contraprestaciones por el uso de marcas.

La reglamentación de la presente ley fijará pautas a los efectos de lo establecido en este artículo.

Artículo 6º

La aprobación de los actos jurídicos contemplados en el artículo 2º, presentados dentro de los TREINTA (30) días de su firma tendrán efectos a partir de dicha fecha o de la fecha posterior convenida por las partes. La aprobación de los actos jurídicos presentados con posterioridad al mencionado plazo tendrá efecto a partir de la fecha de presentación o de la fecha posterior convenida por las partes.

Artículo 7º

A los efectos de lo establecido en el artículo 5º, la Autoridad de Aplicación tendrá un plazo de NOVENTA (90) días corridos para expedirse respecto de la aprobación. La falta de resolución en dicho término significará la aprobación del acto jurídico respectivo.

La resolución denegatoria de la aprobación será apelable ante el Secretario de Estado de Desarrollo Industrial dentro de los TREINTA (30) días corridos de notificada al solicitante. Esta resolución en caso de confirmar la denegatoria de la Autoridad de Aplicación será apelable judicialmente de acuerdo a lo establecido en la Ley 19.549 sobre Procedimientos Administrativos, ante la Cámara Nacional de Apelaciones en lo Federal y Contencioso Administrativo de la Capital Federal.

Artículo 8º

Junto con los actos jurídicos que se presenten ante la Autoridad de Aplicación deberán consignarse con carácter de declaración jurada, los siguientes datos: nombre y domicilio de las partes, participación del proveedor en el capital social del receptor, descripción de la tecnología o marcas cuya licencia o transferencia es objeto del acto, cantidad de personal empleado por el receptor y estimación de los pagos a efectuarse. La falta de presentación de esta información hará aplicable lo establecido en el artículo 9º.

Artículo 9º

La falta de aprobación de los actos

jurídicos mencionados en el artículo 2º o la falta de presentación de aquellos contemplados en el artículo 3º, no afectarán su validez pero las prestaciones a favor del proveedor no podrán ser deducidas a los fines impositivos como gastos por el receptor y la totalidad de los montos pagados como consecuencia de tales actos será considerada ganancia neta del proveedor.

Artículo 10

El plazo dentro del cual deberán habilitarse con el sellado de ley los instrumentos correspondientes a los actos jurídicos contemplados en el artículo 2º, comenzará a correr a partir de la entrega a los presentantes del instrumento aprobado. Cuando las partes hubieran optado por no obtener la aprobación del acto jurídico el impuesto de sellos deberá ser oblado dentro del plazo que establezca la legislación fiscal aplicable.

Para los actos jurídicos comprendidos en el artículo 3º que se encuentren en trámite de aprobación a la fecha de entrada en vigencia de esta ley, el plazo comenzará a correr cuando los instrumentos contractuales sean entregados a los presentantes.

Artículo 11

La tecnología, patentado o no, y las marcas, comprendidas en la presente ley podrán constituir aportes de capital cuando así lo permita la Ley de Sociedades Comerciales. En tales casos la valuación de los aportes será realizada por la Autoridad de Aplicación.

Artículo 12

La Autoridad de Aplicación, a efectos de promover la incorporación de nuevas tecnologías, mejorando las condiciones de su selección y contratación, proveerá:

- a) El desarrollo de sistemas de información mediante el acceso a bancos de datos, nacionales y del exterior, en materia de tecnología aplicable a procesos productivos.
- b) Asistencia y asesoramiento a los interesados locales para la selección y contratación de la misma.

Artículo 13

La Autoridad de Aplicación de esta ley es el Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial.

Artículo 14

El que mediante declaraciones engañosas u ocultación maliciosa perjudicare al fisco a través de la simulación de actos jurídicos comprendidos en la presente ley será sancionado en la forma prevista en el artículo 46 de la Ley Nº 11.603 (texto ordenado en 1978), sin perjuicio de las acciones penales que pudieran corresponder.

Artículo 15

Disuélvese el Registro Nacional de Contratos de Licencia y Transferencia de Tecnología y derógase la Ley Nº 21.617 y su modificatoria Nº 21.879.

Artículo 16

Comuníquese, publíquese, dése a la Dirección Nacional del Registro Oficial y archívese. Dr. José A. Martínez de Hoz, Ministro de Economía.

Law Number 22426

Article No. 1

Legal agreements which have as their main or accessory objective, the transfer, assignment or licensing of technology or trademarks by parties which legally reside abroad to parties with a domicile in the country; when these agreements take place in the Republic of Argentina are covered by this law.

Article No. 2

The legal agreements considered in article 1 celebrated between a local enterprise with foreign capital and the enterprise which directly or indirectly controls it or other subsidiary of the latter, are subject to the approval of the Application Authority.

Article No. 3

The legal agreements considered in article 1 and not covered in article 2 of this law, must be registered before the Application Authority for information purposes.

Article No. 4

Exempt from the regulations of this law are those agreements celebrated by the armed or security forces or organizations connected with the National Defense, when they are qualified by government decree as military secrets.

Article No. 5

The legal agreements considered in article 2 will be approved, if upon examination it is concluded that their benefits and conditions are in line with normal market practices between independent entities, provided that the remuneration agreed upon relates to the technology transferred. Legal agreements which foresee remuneration for the use of trade marks will not be approved. The regulations of this law will establish guidelines for the proper execution of this article.

Article No. 6

The approval of legal agreements considered in article 2 presented within 30 days of their signing will be effective as of that date or any other later date established by the parties involved. The approval of the legal agreements after the mentioned period will be effective as of the date of presentation or any other later date established by the parties involved.

Article No. 7

With the object of that established in article 5, the Application Authority will have a period of ninety running days to formulate a decision regarding the approval. If no decision is made during that period, the legal agreements are automatically considered approved.

A negative decision regarding approval can be appealed before the Secretary of Industrial Development within thirty running days after the notice has been given to the applicant.

If the negative decision of the Application Authority is upheld, it will be possible to legally appeal before the National Chamber of Appeals in accordance with provisions established in Law 19549 about Administrative Procedures.

Article No. 8

Together with the legal agreements which are presented before the Application Authority, a sworn declaration must be sent giving the following evidence: name and residence of the parties, participation of the supplier in the capital structure of the recipient, description of the technology or trademarks whose licensing or transfer is the object of the agreement, number of personnel employed by the recipient and estimation of the payments to be effected. If this information is not presented, article 9 will be applied.

Article No. 9

If the legal agreements mentioned in article 2 are not approved or if those mentioned in article 3 are not presented, they will not lose their validity but the payments to the supplier company cannot be deducted for tax purposes, as costs by the recipient company and the total amounts paid as a consequence of the legal agreement will be regarded as net income of the supplier.

Article No. 10

The period within which the instruments corresponding to the legal agreements considered in article 2 become legally valid commences upon delivery of the approved instrument to the applicants. When the parties have opted not to obtain approval of the legal agreement the stamp tax should be paid

within the period specified by the applicable fiscal legislation. For those legal agreements considered in article 3 which are in the process of approval at the time this law takes effect, the period of validity will commence when the contractual instruments are delivered to the applicants.

Article No. 11

The technology, patented or not, and the trademarks, covered in this law, could form part of a contribution to capital as long as it conforms with the Law on Commercial Entities. In such cases the valuation of that contribution will be made by the Application Authority.

Article No. 12

The Application Authority in order to promote the incorporation of new technologies and improve the selection and contracting conditions, will provide for:

a) The development of information systems through access to data banks, national and international, in the area of technology applied in production processes;

b) Assistance and advice to those local parties interested in its selection and contracting.

Article No. 13

The Application Authority of this law is the National Institute of Industrial Technology.

Article No. 14

Those who through false statements or deliberate concealment which causes loss to the public revenue by falsifying legal agreements understood in this law will be prosecuted in the manner provided under article 46 of Law 11.683 (1978) without dismissing the possibility that penal action could also be applied.

Article 15

The National Registry of Licences and Transfer of Technology Contracts is herewith dissolved and Law 21.617 and its revision 21.879 repealed.

Registry news

Argentina

Because of the introduction of a new law on transfer of technology, some major organizational changes have occurred in Argentina vis a vis technology transfer

regulation. Dr. Jorge Fernandez Ocampo and Dr. Roberto Castex, respectively Director and Head of the Information Department of the former National Registry of Transfer of Technology and Licence Contracts, have assumed other public duties. Dr. Ocampo will continue to be associated with the contract registration process in an advisory capacity. Dr. Castex will be collaborating closely with the work of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology. The technology transfer regulation responsibility has been transferred to the Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial (INTI) whose president is Captain (Ret.) Alcides Rodriguez. The operational duties regarding technology transfer regulation have been delegated to the Dirección Nacional de Promoción of INTI, presently headed by Ing. Carlos O. Sanio.

Colombia

Mr. Ernesto Duque Rueda, an economist, has been appointed Chief of the Royalties and Technology Section of the Superintendency of Industry and Commerce in Colombia. Mr. Duque Rueda replaces acting head of the section, Ms. Myriam Zarata, who continues to serve as an adviser to the Royalty Committee. Mr. Duque Rueda was formerly chief of the Economic Studies section of the Superintendency.

Portugal

The Government of Portugal has appointed Mr. João Salgueiro as President of the Foreign Investment Institute of Portugal.

Mr. Salgueiro, an economist, has been President of the Banco de Fomento Nacional since 1976. Previously he had been Vice Governor of the Banco de Portugal, Chairman of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Research and Under Secretary of State for Planning.

Mr. Salgueiro will replace Dr. Alexandre Vaz Pinto, who has been appointed Minister of Commerce and Tourism of Portugal.

UNIDO activities

National Seminar on Technology Transfer, Management and Development in Guyana

UNIDO, in co-operation with the Technology Transfer (Policy) Unit (TTPU) of the National Science Research Council, Georgetown, Guyana, organized the first Joint National Seminar on Technology Transfer from 16 - 21 February 1981. The aims and objectives of the National Seminar were:

a) To create awareness of technology transfer problems and opportunities among decision makers in the Government, public and private sectors and various scientific and technological institutions and organizations in the country;

b) To pave the way for necessary institution building to facilitate effective technology transfer management;

c) To assist in the promotion of the socio-economic development of the country; and

d) To serve as a model seminar for use in adapted forms in the Caribbean region and other developing countries.

The agreement to organize the Seminar emerged from a dialogue between UNIDO and the TTPU in which it was learned that the Government had decided to strengthen their attention to and activities in the field of technology transfer, and had appointed a special adviser on technology transfer. The first step was to be a "sensitisation" meeting, where senior officials from Government, public and private sectors would be brought together to discuss the consequences of activities relating to technology transfer. It was recognized that without the full participation of all relevant agencies and organizations it would be difficult to ensure practical and successful results in transfer, development and management of technology. It was considered important that attention be paid to strengthening the technological capacities and capabilities in the country in order to promote and achieve technological self-reliance which would directly contribute to the socio-economic development of the country.

The National Seminar included a series of lectures prepared and delivered by Guyanese experts, with some speakers from non-Guyanese organizations. The presentations were organized under four main headings:

- industrial development and management in Guyana
- role of technology transfer in national and industrial development
- technology transfer issues in Guyana
- approaches to technology transfer management

During the Seminar it was recognized that in spite of the very high level of speakers and participants, a systematic and co-ordinated approach to the overall problem of technology transfer, development and management was lacking. Accordingly, a proposal was made to the Seminar to create task forces composed of representatives of the related sectors and disciplines, which could act as an advisory organ to the TTPU. The proposal was accepted and resulted in the tentative formulation of seven technology transfer advisory task forces, each of which would cover the following areas:

1. Technology Transfer Manpower Development
2. Technology Transfer Operations
3. R+D Co-ordination and Promotion
4. Twinning and TCDC including Regional and Interregional Co-operation
5. Quality Assurance in Technology Transfer
6. Technological Advisory Services System for Medium/Small Industry
7. Technology Transfer Information System

The Seminar recommended that the Chairman of the seven task forces together with the special adviser on technology transfer should form a Technology Transfer Advisory Committee which would perform an advisory role to the Government.

The seven priority areas covered by the task forces would be explored in detail by a group of specialists in the subject matter, thus providing a mechanism of conveying the needs and requirements of industry, institutions and organizations to the policy decision makers in the Government. It would also provide an excellent method for conveying government

policies to the private and semi-private sectors. It was felt that should the mechanism function as anticipated, it could be considered as a model which could be used by other developing countries. A second significant result of the National Seminar was that each of the participants were given the opportunity to submit project concept sheets to be used for identifying priority projects. Within two days 47 project concepts were submitted and compiled by TTPU. This list of project concepts provides a picture of areas of primary interest to the Seminar participants. A similar exercise carried out on a broader basis, could be eventually converted into a catalogue of project proposals for consideration by potential donor countries and agencies for technical and financial assistance.

The Joint National Seminar in Guyana is an example of the type of assistance which UNIDO could provide in helping the developing countries to help themselves. The Seminar achieved results slightly different from its original objective, however it contributed to mobilizing the available capabilities and capacities to work in a co-ordinated and goal-oriented manner. UNIDO has been informed that the Government wishes to have further support in the second phase of the activities. For this purpose it is expected that an advisory mission will visit Guyana to assist the authorities in formulating a programme of action for appropriate follow-up.

Technology acquisition and TAS

Copper Fabrication Plant Proposed as New Asean Industrial Project

The ASEAN Committee on Industry, Minerals and Energy (COIME) recently agreed to recommend to the ASEAN Economic Ministers approval of a proposed Philippine copper fabrication plant project replacing the integrated pulp and paper mill project. According to detailed studies, the integrated pulp and paper mill would not be a feasible regional venture due to raw material problems. However, it will continue to be a national project.

The proposed project with an estimated capital cost of \$200 million, involves the production of copper/copper alloy wire rod, seamless pipes or tubes, coils or sheets, and coin blanks for currency coins in fabrication plants designed to produce approximately 180,000 metric tons of copper/copper alloy products at full capacity. The proposal was based on the following considerations:

a) Philippine copper mining is fast developing with projected copper metal equivalent production of 500,000 metric tons by 1985;

b) The Philippine copper smelter will start operations by early 1985. At full capacity, it will produce 138,000 metric tons of copper cathode annually;

c) The copper fabrication project will use the copper cathode produced by the smelter to make copper/copper alloy products. The excess cathode production not used by the fabrication plants will be exported.

d) The copper/copper alloy products consumed in the ASEAN countries in 1977 amounted to approximately 105,000 metric tons;

e) As an ASEAN Project, the proposed plant will be the principal supplier of the copper/copper wire rods, pipes and tubes, coils and sheets which the various downstream manufacturing plants existing in the ASEAN countries will further process into the finished copper products required by each country.

According to Deputy Minister Egardo L. Tordesillas, this would be an "ideal" project for ASEAN because at present, member-countries export copper concentrates only to import finished copper products at much higher prices. "If we have a copper fabrication plant within the region, then, perhaps they can import finished copper products at much cheaper prices."

This article has been excerpted from the January 1981 issue of the Industrial Development Digest of the Philippines.

Information on: Licence Agreements selected from "Bulletin of Foreign Commercial Information" (USSR) No. 11, 17 - 1979

1. "Sumitomo Aluminium Smelting Co." (Japan) concluded an agreement with the firm "Alcoa" (USA) on the transfer of advanced technology and technical information for aluminium production. The licensee plans to use the Japanese technology in its plant in Surinam.

2. "Nippon Steel Corporation" (Japan) has licensed to the West German group "Otto" the right to use the production technology for coke briquetting. With this technology cheap power coal can be used as raw material instead of expensive coking coal.

3. "Nippon Steel Corporation" (Japan) signed a licence agreement with the firm "Electro-fright" (USA) that envisaged the use by the latter of patents and "know-how" for production and sale of sensors used for "dynamic" control of steel production in oxygen converters. The sensors are introduced into the melted steel in the converter to control the temperature and carbon content in the steel. The acquired data is fed into a computer and used to control the oxygen supply. The traditional method of smelting uses the static programme and does not take into account changes which take place in the converter.

4. "Rohm and Haas" (USA) licenced to "Union Carbide" (USA) and "Imperial Chemical Industries" (Great Britain) the use of its patents for the production of profiled polyester fiber glass.

5. "Dupont de Nemours" (USA) concluded a licence agreement with "Imperial Chemical Industries" (Great Britain) to supply the production technology for polyethylene terephthalate bottles. "Dupont" patented said technology in Europe and Latin America.

6. The company "Toray Industries Inc." (Japan) licenced to "Union Carbide" (USA) the production technology for carbon fiber. The

technology will be used by the licensee at a new plant with a capacity of 30-40 tons of fiber per month. The construction of the plant will be finished in 1981.

The mentioned fiber is lighter and stronger than steel and widely used for manufacturing of aeroplane and car parts.

The licensor is one of the leading producers of carbon fiber in the world. In the near future it plans to enlarge carbon fiber production presently at about 20 ton per month.

7. The firm "Nippon Kocan KK" one of the largest Japanese steel companies concluded a license agreement with the American firm "AMF Tuboscope" to acquire from the latter the technology for plastic covering of tube inner surfaces.

8. The firm "Gusman S.A." (Spain) acquired a licence from the company "Synthetic Rubber" (Japan) for the production technology of polybutadiene film used for food packaging.

This film unlike the polyvinylchloride film used for the same purpose does not contain plasticizer. According to the agreement the licensor will also supply the Spanish firm with technical information on special additives used in the manufacture of the film.

9. The firm "Mitsui" (Japan) licenced to the engineering company "Técnicas Reunidas S.A." (Spain) the use of its technology for urea production.

The technology of "Mitsui" is now widely used in 72 plants in some 22 countries.

10. "Nippon Steel Corporation" (Japan) gave a licence to "Schloemann Siemag" (FRG) to use its technology for electrolytic zincification in Europe.

"Schloemann Siemag" whose technology is used by many Japanese firms acquired a licence from a Japanese firm for the first time.

11. "Matsushita Electric" is a leading company in Japan in the field of patents and licence agreements. It has patented inventions in 63 countries including the USA, FRG, Great Britain and France. It sold licences on the use of its technology and "know-how" to many large companies in the USA and Europe. For example the American companies "General Electric" and "Westinghouse" bought licences for production technology of stabilisers of electric tension from Matsushita.

On the whole "Matsushita" concluded agreements on technical assistance (including licence agreements) with 34 companies from 24 countries.

Recent publications

UNIDO/IS.204 ASEAN co-operation in the field of industry - A background study on past and present activities.

UNIDO/IS.213 and Corr.1 1990 scenarios for the iron and steel industry. Part one - "The dossiers".

UNIDO/IS.213/Add.1 Same title. Part two - and Add.1/Corr.1 "Proposals for the scenarios".

UNIDO/IS.214 A statistical review of the world industrial situation 1980.

ID/WG.329/4 Report. Second seminar-workshop/study tour in the development and application of technology for mini-hydro power generation (MHG). Hangzhou, China, 17 October - 2 November 1980. Manila, Philippines, 3-8 November 1980.

ID/WG.335/7 The processes of plywood manufacture.

ID/WG.335/8 Mechanization and automation possibilities in the production of panel furniture.

ID/WG.335/9 Recent developments in plywood production.

UNIDO/IO.410 Organic wastes for fuel and fertilizer in developing countries.

Calendar of Proposed Meetings

1. National Seminar on Industrial Technology Development and Transfer, Khartoum, Sudan, 4-6 May 1981.

2. UNDP/ICD/UNIDO Workshop on Selection of Technology for Assembly of Electronic and Electrical Products in Developing Countries, Utrecht, Netherlands, 4-8 May 1981.

3. Technology Transfer and Negotiations for Small and Medium Industries, Vimeiro, Portugal, 14-16 May 1981.

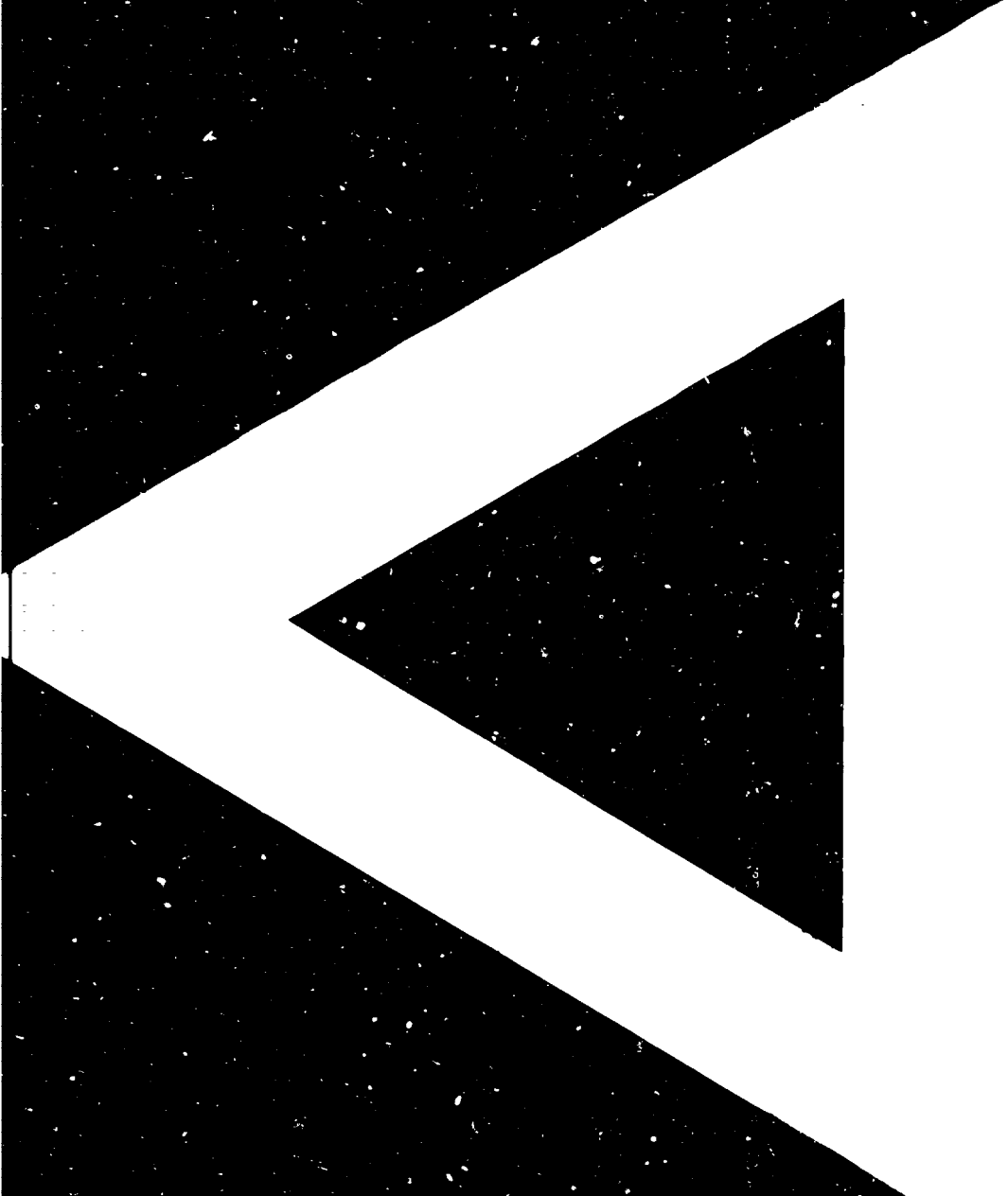
4. Exchange of Views with Experts on the Implications of Micro Electronics for Developing Countries, Vienna, Austria, 10-12 June 1981.

5. Technology Transfer Workshop, Beijing, People's Republic of China, 10-14 August 1981.

6. Expert Group Meeting on Technology Advances: Application and Use of Micro Processors (in co-operation with ECLA), Mexico City, Mexico, September/October 1981 (tentative).

7. High-Level Policy Meeting of ASEAN on Technology Transfer, Vienna, Austria and Lisbon, Portugal, 28 September - 4 October.

8. Sixth Meeting of Heads of Technology Transfer Registries, Manila, Philippines, 23-27 November 1981.



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