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Tenth Meeting of Heads of Technology  
Transfer Registries

Cairo, Egypt, 8-13 December 1985

REPORT\* (Meeting of Heads of  
Technology Transfer Registries)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Tenth Meeting of Heads of Technology Transfer Registries was held in Cairo, Egypt from 8 to 13 December 1985, under the sponsorship of the Government of Egypt and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The purpose of the meeting was to monitor the progress achieved in consolidating, strengthening and broadening the co-operative activities as called for in the recommendations made at the Ninth Meeting of Heads of Technology Transfer Registries held in Beijing (P. R. China) in 1984. In particular, attention was paid to such topics as computerized information exchange, regional information exchange, and trends and issues in specific or contractual arrangements.

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING

2. The Tenth Meeting of Heads of Technology Transfer Registries was attended by 24 participants from 21 countries, three participants from international organizations and nine observers.

Opening of the meeting

3. The meeting was opened by Mr. Mohamed Amin Badawy, Director of the Technology Transfer Department at the General Organization for Industrialization (GOPI), who welcomed the participants to the meeting and introduced the various speakers.
4. In his capacity as Chairman of the Ninth Meeting of the Heads of Technology Transfer Registries, Mr. Wang Zhixi of the People's Republic of China welcomed the participants and expressed the wish that the meeting would be able to review the considerable progress made by the Technological Information Exchange System (TIES) since the last review meeting in Beijing in 1984. He also stated that the benefits of participating in the TIES System were considerable and hoped that through these annual meetings a stronger sense of co-operation among participating countries may be created.

5. The UNIDO representative remarked that by holding the annual meeting on the African continent demonstrated the growing awareness for the importance of technology transfer as a principal tool towards accelerated industrial development. He noted that the meeting will focus, among other subjects, on an exchange of information on technology transfer at the various regional levels within the overall framework of TIES. He also expressed appreciation for the efforts undertaken by the General Organization for Industrialization for having included a day's presentation on Egypt's experience in the area of technology transfer, with particular emphasis on the draft law on technology transfer. He concluded his remarks with an expression of thanks to the Egyptian Government for their continuous support of TIES and their offer to host the Tenth Meeting of Heads of Technology Transfer Registries.
6. On behalf of the General Organization for Industrialization (GOFI), Mr. Ragaa El-Hadi (Deputy Chairman), welcomed the participants to the meeting and recalled that Egypt was one of the founding members of TIES. He also mentioned that GOFI participation became stronger after it had established a Technology Transfer Department.
7. In his inauguration address, H. E. The Minister of Industry, Mr. Mohamed Abdel Wahab, said it was Egypt's privilege to host the Tenth Meeting of Heads of Technology Transfer Registries. He said that access to technological information is one of the principal objectives of many developing countries as it was a means whereby scarce foreign currency resources may be allocated in an optimum manner and may help avoid unequitable terms and conditions. He pointed out that the United Nations system as a whole drew attention to the repercussions transnational corporations have on national economies and pointed out that TIES, as one of the activities aimed at strengthening the national negotiation capability could be of great benefit in this respect if correctly utilized. He regarded co-operation among developing countries as a very important ingredient for mutually strengthening developing country economies. He added that developing countries should co-operate amongst one another by exchanging such information as was needed for the development of a national capital goods industry. He concluded his remarks by stating that the Ministry of Industry has been and will continue to be an enthusiastic member of TIES.

8. The Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade, H. E. Dr. Mohamed Sultan Abu Ali, in his capacity as Chairman of the Foreign Investment and Free Zone Authority also attended the opening session of the meeting.

Election of officers

9. The following officers were elected

Mr. Ragaa El-Hadi (Egypt), Chairman

Mr. B. Sahay (India), Vice-Chairman

Mr. Sukon Kuansuman (Thailand), Rapporteur

Adoption of the Agenda

10. The agenda, as follows, was adopted:

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Organization of the meeting
3. TIES progress
4. Trends in regional information exchange
5. Trends in legislation and flow in technology transfer
6. Trends and issues in contractual arrangements
7. Future orientation of TIES
8. Other matters
9. Adoption of the report

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Agenda Item 3: TIES progress report

Information Exchange

11. The meeting took note of document ID/WG/452 entitled TIES Progress Report on Information Exchange, which paid special attention to the progress made in information exchange on technology transfer agreements through TIES I and II, the TIES System's special request for information and the TIES Newsletter. Furthermore, a new format was presented for

information exchange which would be introduced for contracts registered from 1986 onwards. Several participants, while reviewing the proposed TIES coding form, remarked that information elements required for their respective information systems such as restrictive business practices, local value added, exports and arbitration, could be useful to be exchanged on a case by case basis. A review of the various countries' participation status resulted in the full commitment of all participants to exchange information either at the TIES I or TIES II levels. Participants from countries which are establishing technology transfer regulatory systems declared their interest in participating whenever the possibility arose.

12. Furthermore, the meeting agreed that the TIES coding form, as presented in Annex I of document ID/WG.454/2 (TIES Progress Report), will become the format for information exchange from 1 January 1986 onwards, providing that no major objections are received from TIES members before 15 January 1986. The UNIDO Secretariat will distribute the new coding form to all countries concerned together with a revised coding manual, before 31 January 1986.
13. Special training facilities should be set up to explain the filling out of these coding forms and demonstrate how they interlink with national information systems on technology transfer.
14. The TIES information exchange procedures as presented in document ID/WG.454/2 (TIES Progress Report) were found to be acceptable providing that a reference was made to regional information exchange requirements within the co-operative framework of TIES and the Andean Technological Information System (SAIT).

#### CORIS Development

15. The meeting took note of document ID/WG.454/3 (CORIS Development Status Report) and document UNIDO/IS/R.18 (Information Paper - Computerized Registry Information System CORIS). Progress was reported on the model software development and note was taken of the translation of the paper from the original English version into Spanish. Progress was also

reported on the application of CORIS at the national level, and appreciation was expressed by many participants with the progress that had been made, although concern was expressed at the delay in implementing CORIS at the national level.

16. It was noted by many participants that the CORIS model contract card was a good starting point for the design of a national contract card.
17. Several participants (China, Egypt, Ethiopia and Pakistan) requested UNIDO's assistance in designing and implementing a national computerized information system based on the CORIS software. It was further noted that within the context of the establishment of an ASEAN Technological Information Exchange System (ASTIS), the basic principles underlying CORIS will be used for the establishment of a computerized ASTIS, with appropriate TIES linkages. With respect to the development of CORIS in Latin America, the meeting took note of the offer made by the representative of Argentina to provide expert services for the adaptation of CORIS to the national requirements for travel and per diem reimbursement only.
18. Furthermore the meeting agreed that UNIDO should give full consideration to the requests for CORIS application at the national level and should design (if required) technical assistance projects covering training programmes in this area at the appropriate national or international levels.

UNIDO's training activities in transfer of technology negotiation

19. The meeting took note of a report on UNIDO's recent efforts carried out under its training programme on transfer of technology evaluation and negotiation (CRP-I), with a special reference to the holding of a number of workshops and seminars and the preparation of a training manual designed to cover the whole range of issues that negotiators, decision makers and government officials in charge of evaluation should be aware of when dealing with technology acquisition.



20. The variety of subjects covered by the workshops and seminars, which were tailored to meet the specific requests of the host countries and the needs of the target groups concerned, provided an illustration of UNIDO's capabilities of delivery and flexibility of response. Many participants stressed the importance of training at the national level, particularly for routine functions of registry personnel. The discussions highlighted the need for human resource development in the area of technology transfer management. UNIDO was requested to continue its efforts in this area. Furthermore it was agreed that:

- the arrangement of workshops and seminars on technology negotiation should continue as a basic element for creating awareness and professionalism among entrepreneurs and government officials in developing countries;
- specific training programmes be designed to cover particular requirements, namely, to improve the analytical capabilities of registry staff;
- through the participation and contribution of experts from industrialized countries in UNIDO's training programmes, advantage be taken to sensitize the suppliers of technology to the problems faced by developing countries concerning technology acquisition;
- efforts be undertaken to provide training of trainers and the registries should co-operate in such efforts by stimulating the consolidation of an institutional base for training that would generate self-sufficiency at the country level.

Agenda Item 4. Trends in regional information exchange

21. The meeting took note of document ID/WG.454/4 (Trends in Regional Information Exchange) which focussed on Latin America, Africa and ASEAN activities in this area. The participant from Malaysia presented a report of the first network co-ordinators meeting of the ASEAN Technological Information Exchange System (ASTIS) which took place in Manila (Philippines) on 28 and 29 November 1985 and outlined a plan of action for 1986-1987 which aimed at establishing this ASEAN Technological Information System to be compatible with TIES.

22. The participant from the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT) presented a report of the inaugural meeting of the Pilot Project on a Technological Information Exchange System (African TIES) held in Dakar, Senegal from 1 to 3 October 1985, saying that the African TIES project is only at a very early stage of development and that much effort was still necessary to implement the work programme as adopted at the meeting. The ARCT, in co-operation with UNIDO, would act as a principal driving force of the project.
23. The participant from Peru made a presentation of the progress achieved by Andean Technological Information System (SAIT) over the last twelve months, as regards information exchange on technology transfer agreements. He mentioned that a joint SAIT/TIES format for information exchange had been developed and was being used since 1984 with some success.
24. Various participants commented on the value of regional co-operation as against international co-operation, remarking that TIES' principal objective should be to promote international information exchange and only promote regional co-operation as a tool to increase awareness of the benefits and importance of a technological information exchange.

Agenda item 5. Trends in technology transfer flow

25. The meeting took note of document ID/WG.454/5 (Technology Transfer Flow). It was felt the document was still a preliminary version of an analysis of country profiles and TIES information on the various TIES member countries. Several participants presented the technology transfer trends observed in their own countries and made comments on the usefulness of the document as reference material when assessing national trends within an international setting. The various technology flow tables initiated discussions on a number of issues including royalty rates.
26. Several participants updated the text of the document with additional information which was felt by all those participating in the meeting ought to be finalized and circulated. It was further agreed that the document be updated every year.

Trends in technology transfer policies: The Egyptian experience

27. A presentation of the Egyptian authorities' policy vis-à-vis technology transfer and the development of domestic technological capabilities was given, explaining that the main objectives of this policy was to take full benefit of the new possibilities offered by technological improvements in order to increase the living standards of the Egyptian people and to use technology imports as a means for supplementing and interacting with national technological capabilities.
28. Dr. A. M. Sallam, chairman of the Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA), introduced his paper on the evaluation of the Egyptian experiment of technology transfer in the pharmaceutical industries and reviewed the Egyptian policy on these industries. He stressed the need for information on the different sources of technology in order to obtain a wider choice and better terms and conditions. He defined the view that licensing agreements negotiated on an arm's length basis were the best way of importing technology for medicinal formula. He said that further linkages with national research centres should be fostered and developed.
29. The presentation made by Dr. Essam Galal, technology policy advisor to the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology, was focussed on the national technology policy. A broad picture of the work developed so as to achieve a draft of a national technological policy for Egypt was provided. A sectoral approach was taken in this work, whereby a consensus had been reached on national priorities. The implementation of this policy is expected to bear a significant and essential contribution towards the rationalization of decision making processes and upgrading the role of technology in the overall national developing setting.
30. The role of a patent system in national industrial strategy was the subject of an exposé by Mr. Mohamed Hilal, President of the Egyptian Patent Office. A broad picture of the national science and technology institutional infrastructure was provided which identified the main elements. An interesting analysis of the role of the patent system in

the promotion of innovation and as an information support for R & D activities was drawn. The last part of Dr. Hilal's presentation dealt with the reformulation of the Egyptian patent system and the role to be played by the patent office regarding the application of the relevant Egyptian law, the easing of transfer of technology and the dissemination of technological information from patent documents.

31. Dr. Wahby G. Wahba, Under-Secretary of State, General Organization for Investment (GOPI), presented the Draft Code on Technology Transfer which is about to be issued in Egypt. After an analysis of the primary reasons behind the drafting of a code on the transfer of technology, Dr. Wahba outlined the main points of the draft. According to this code, technology transfer contracts were to be registered with the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology. Concerning restrictive practices, some contractual provisions are generally prohibited, whereas others may be tolerated while taking into consideration the nature of the contract and the requirements of the national economy. One of the main innovations contained in this draft is the inclusion of provisions on guarantees, namely the obligation to disclose risks arising from the use of a given technology, particularly those related to the environment and public health. Finally, the need for unpackaging technology imports and fostering the development of national technological resources was emphasized as being two of the main objectives of the draft code.
  
32. An interesting programme for technological upgrading was developed by Mr. A. M. Nossair, Technical Adviser at GOPI, in his paper entitled "Technology revolution is a must for Third World Country (as Egypt) to form capabilities for real development". Such a programme would include five main approaches: (i) education, (ii) definition of the roles to be played by public, private, foreign and joint-venture enterprises; (iii) rationalization of technology imports, (iv) development of domestic technological capabilities and (v) encouragement of technology exports.
  
33. Mr. Mohamed Amin, Director, Technology Transfer Department, GOPI, introduced his paper on the choice of industry, technology and supplier to developing countries and analysis and evaluation of transfer of technology agreements. After identifying the main elements affecting

the policy for technology selection and the desirable role of the private, public and joint sectors in such policy, a detailed analysis of the basic parameters to be considered on technology selection in the various industries was developed. The last part of the paper dealt with the evaluation of technology transfer agreements in Egypt, beginning with an explanation of the situation prevailing before 1980. From that analysis, the author identifies the different points of view of the licensor and licensee on various subjects and suggested what he calls "the low level of acceptance" for evaluation authorities.

34. These interesting exposés raised several queries from the delegates. Questions were raised about the Egyptian patent system. The number of patent applications is between 12,000 and 15,000 per year, of which 95 per cent are foreign; the period of validity of patent rights is ten years, but this is now under revision. A number of questions concerned the relationships between foreign investment and technology transfer laws. These were answered by the Egyptian representatives who were able to briefly outline Egypt's foreign investment legislation.
  
35. Technology transfer in the pharmaceutical industry is a sensitive matter for developing countries and therefore an exchange of views on the subject of policies took place, with the need being stressed by Dr. Essam Galal for the collection of information on potential suppliers and a case by case approach, taking into account the circumstances relevant to each agreement.

Agenda item 6: Trends and issues in contractual arrangements

Guide on payments in engineering and consultancy agreements

36. The meeting took note of a paper (CRP-IV) presented to the meeting which described a part of the work that UNIDO is carrying out on payments in engineering and consultancy agreements with a view to enabling negotiators and regulatory agencies to evaluate the correctness of the costs involved and assess the parameters that influence these costs, namely in those situations where the suppliers are not selected through competitive bidding and may therefore propose disproportionate prices.

37. Many participants stressed that the evaluation of engineering and consultancy agreements was an important matter for developing countries in view of the high costs and fees normally involved, and their potential impact on the development of technological capabilities of recipient countries; furthermore it was emphasized that unpackaging should be a subject for careful study by the recipients in order to provide (a) conditions for participation by local engineers and consultants in the projects; (b) a better assimilation of technology; (c) the maximization of local inputs and (d) a proper adaptation of the imported technology to the local environment.
38. Reference was also made by some participants to the role of financial institutions in the process of technology acquisition and their influence on the recipient's options.
39. It was concluded and recommended that the factors affecting the costs and fees, and empirical data on such costs and fees, should be the subject for further study by UNIDO, supported by information available from the registries as well as from other sources, with the results to be disseminated to the TIES participants, either informally or through UNIDO publications or regular TIES channels.

Trends in commercialization of software in developing countries

40. The meeting discussed the document "Trends in commercialization of software in developing countries" (UNIDO/IS.574). The participants noted that it was a very useful contribution towards increasing the awareness of registry officials on the subject. It was felt moreover that software contracts were of increasing importance for developing countries. The consideration of such contracts as technology transfer agreements, subject to registration, was analysed.
41. It was concluded that although there were different types of software contracts, its importance for the development of domestic software capabilities requires that some control should be established, and that technology transfer registries could be the appropriate institutional framework for this. Concerning the work of UNIDO in this field it was recommended that UNIDO;

- pursue the exchange of experience and information on software matters;
- promote the co-operation between developing countries so as to increase their capabilities in the field;
- develop model clauses and model contracts to ensure better terms and conditions for these contracts
- promote training seminars on software negotiation.

Evaluation of hotel management contracts

42. The document "Guidelines for the evaluation of contractual arrangements in the hotel industry" (UNIDO/IS.578) was reviewed by the participants. The paper dealt with a sample of 17 hotel management contracts entered into by firms in six developing countries.
43. Regarding this subject the meeting concluded that the application of the income-sharing concept to composite management contracts in the hotel industry was interesting; additional experience and data would be needed however in order to determine some standard reference values. Since this type of contract had already been thoroughly analysed, it was recommended that no further studies be undertaken on the subject, apart from the monitoring and exchange of information on fees through the TIES information exchange channels.

Guide on guarantee and warranty provisions in transfer of technology agreement

44. The guide on guarantee and warranty provisions was jointly prepared by the UNIDO Secretariat and the International Centre for Public Enterprises (ICPE) and is meant to be a legal and managerial guide reflecting the concerns of developing countries.
45. It elaborated in detail the importance and scope of guarantee provisions which in developing countries comprise a wider field than in industrialized countries due to a number of structural differences; it

also dealt at length with such matters as purpose and function; the present legal situation and contractual practices and problems and possible solutions to a number of guarantee issues.

46. The participants regarded the subject of guarantees as an important one and the general opinion was that the guide was a very important and useful instrument.
47. The preventive approach that inspired the preparation of the guide was stressed and reference was made to its potential as a basis for formulating national regulations in this area.
48. Considering that the guide was an extensive document with regard to the amount of issues associated with the subject of guarantees, a number of participants were of the view that a condensed version should be prepared for easier and more practical utilization.
49. Comments were also made regarding editorial aspects and on supplementing the present version of the guide with bibliographical references as well as of dividing it into separate chapters.
50. The UNIDO Secretariat took note of the useful suggestions from the participants, especially concerning the structure of the guide and the interest for a condensed version which may be ready within a year.
51. The participants were informed of the foreseeable timing of the editorial procedures and that efforts would be undertaken in order to make possible the translation of the guide into other languages.

Agenda item 7: Future orientation of TIES

52. The meeting reviewed the experience so far acquired from the TIES system. It was pointed out that the exchange of TIES information and experience had been an important factor towards increasing the capabilities of national registries in the performance of their duties and in helping them to play a greater role in the technological development of their countries. It was also felt that informal contacts



through TIES facilities permitted the registries to undertake bilateral co-operative action. The increased links between regional information exchange networks and TIES was another indication of the versatility and usefulness of the system.

53. Different levels of economic development raise different problems and require different approaches to technology transfer. On the other hand, well-established registries have problems and aims which are different to those of the newer ones, and more particularly to those of countries where registries do not yet exist and where laws on technology transfer are still being drafted. Therefore, apart from a common system for the exchange of information and apart from a framework for the furtherance of contacts, TIES should also be involved in training and advisory services to fit the specific needs of the various countries.

54. The meeting therefore concluded that:

- the TIES coding forms and information exchange network were already consolidated and should be developed and strengthened through the inclusion of new members;
- under the present condition there was no need for meetings of Heads of Technology Transfer Registries to be held every year so that the recurrence for such meetings could be possibly extended to every two years;
- regional meetings should take place on an annual basis, where appropriate, in order to foster regional co-operation on technology transfer matters;
- in order to obtain information on its activities, UNIDO should establish a TIES Steering Committee, with the participation of those registries deemed relevant in each case, in order that suggestions may be made on subjects worthy of study, under the aegis of UNIDO, and to review those studies;

- given the increased computerization of registry facilities, the CORIS system be further developed and action be taken to foster its implementation in the interested registries;
- the periodical publishing of the TIES Newsletter was a major vehicle for the exchange of ideas and practical information between members countries, therefore a greater commitment of registries to contributing material to the Newsletter was needed;
- the promotion of UNIDO training activities be initiated on a regional or country basis; these activities should aim at meeting the specific requests of the country or region concerned, taking into account the characteristics of the people to be trained;
- the development of UNIDO's Technological Advisory Services should provide advice on request, be it for the establishment of registration bodies, the implementation of relevant laws, the establishment of information services, increasing the efficiency of existing registries or solving questions raised by specific contracts or types of contract.

Agenda item 8: Other matters

55. The meeting decided to despatch a telex to Mr. G. S. Gouri, Director, Division for Industrial Studies, thanking him for his personal support in the development of TIES and wishing him a well deserved retirement from active United Nations service.

The meeting also decided to leave the question of dates and venue for the next meeting of Heads of Technology Transfer Registries to the UNIDO Secretariat.

Agenda item 9: Adoption of the report

56. The meeting unanimously adopted the draft report of the Tenth Meeting of Heads of Technology Transfer Registries.

Agenda item 10: Closure of the meeting

57. At the closing session the Greek representative, on behalf of all the participants thanked the Egyptian Government and GOPI for their hospitality, and UNIDO for its efforts in organizing the meeting and preparing the documents distributed and looked forward to a continued co-operation between registries and UNIDO.
  
58. The UNIDO representative summarized the proceedings of the meeting and the progress achieved, referring, as an example, to the forthcoming Egyptian Law on the Transfer of Technology. On behalf of the UNIDO Secretariat he thanked the Egyptian authorities for their decisive contribution to the success of the meeting and assured the participants of the UNIDO Technology Group's wish to continue to make every endeavour to continue supporting the activities of TIES members.
  
59. Finally, the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Ragaa El-Hadi, addressed the participants and commented on the results of the meeting which he said would lead to important and concrete results in this vital area of developing countries' interests. He said that the beneficial results to be gained from an exchange of information and experience on negotiation of agreements would have an impact not only on the conditions for technology acquisition, but on the strengthening of relations among the countries themselves. He further expressed his belief that each of the participants could return to their countries completely satisfied with the exchanges which had taken place on the intensive and interactive work carried out during the course of the meeting.

Annex I

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Annex II

List of Documents

ID/WG.454/1	Annotated agenda
ID/WG.452/2	TIES progress report
ID/WG.454/3	CORIS development status report
ID/WG.454/4	Trends in regional information exchange
ID/WG.454/5	Trends in technology transfer flow
UNIDO/IS.574	Trends in commercialization of software in developing countries
UNIDO/IS.578	Guidelines for the evaluation of contractual arrangements in hotel industry in developing countries
UNIDO/IS/R.18	CORIS information paper
CRP-I	UNIDO's training activities in transfer of technology negotiation
CRP-II	Report on African TIES meeting
CRP-III	Report of the first ASEAN/ASTIS co-ordinators meeting
CRP-IV	Payments in engineering and consultancy agreements
CRP-V	Draft guide on guarantee and warranty provision in transfer of technology transactions (part I)

- CRP-VI**                      **Drug industry and technology acquisition in Egypt**
- CRP-VII**                     **Egyptian experience in the technology transfer in the technology transfer in engineering industries**
- CRP-VIII**                    **A technology information system (an integrated system at EIDDC)**
- CRP-IX**                      **Technology revolution is a must for a third world country (as Egypt) to form capabilities for real development**
- CRP-X**                        **Choice of industry technology and supplier to developing countries and evaluation of transfer of technology agreements**
- CRP-XI**                      **Technology regulation in Egypt: The Draft Code**

Annex III

Glossary

TIES I

The periodic exchange of a summary of terms and conditions of contracts by industrial sectors.

TIES II A

A periodical exchange of non-financial data on a contract which involves a technology transfer through the license of a patent, trademark, transfer of know-how, models, drawings either associated with a service or not.

TIES II B

The exchange of non-financial data (same as for TIES II A) and detailed information on the financial terms of the contracts which involve a technology transfer through the licence of a patent, trademark, transfer of know-how, models drawings either associated with a service or not.

TIES M (minimum)

The minimum set of data to be exchanged on contracts which involve a technology transfer through the license of a patent trademark, transfer of know-how, models of drawings either associated with a service or not for the purpose of identification of the contract.

SAIT

Andean Technological Information System which among other exchange information on technology transfer contracts among Technology Transfer Registries among the Andean countries.

Country Profiles

Summary of national legislative framework concerning technology transfer and institutional arrangements for its enforcement.

CORIS

Computerized Registry Information System is a UNIDO developed computerized model information system for use in a national technology transfer registry freely available and with possibilities to be adapted to national requirements.

Contract Card

An abstract of the information generated by the registration, evaluation, approval and monitoring of technology transfer contracts.

RITLA

Latin American Information Network on Technology

ASTIS

Asean Technological Information System

TIES Observer

Those institutions which are participating on an ad-hoc basis in the various TIES activities but not exchanging information.