

# TOT AGENCIES IN INDIA

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# INTRODUCTION

- Technology of transfer may be defined as a mutually agreed upon, intentional, goal-oriented, and proactive process by which technology flows from an entity that owns the technology (the transferor) to an entity seeking the technology (the transferee).
- The transfer involves cost and expenditure that is negotiated and agreed upon by the transferee and transferor.
- The transfer may be said to be successful if the transferee can successfully utilise the technology for business gains and eventually assimilate it.

- Technology transfer can be vertical or horizontal technology transfer.
- Vertical transfer refers to transfer of technology from basic research to applied research, development, and production respectively
- Horizontal technology transfer refers to the movement and use of technology used in one place, organisation, or context to another place, organisation, or context.
- It is also important to view technology transfer from the perspective of the “technology development chains” of a transferor and transferee.

# 1.APCTT

- Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology
- It is a United Nations Regional Institution under the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).
- established in 1977 in Bangalore, India.
- In 1993, the Centre moved to New Delhi, India

- APCTT promotes transfer of technology to and from small- and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) in Asia and the Pacific
- APCTT implements development projects funded by international donors aimed at strengthening the environment for technology transfer among SMEs
- Centre makes special efforts to encourage more participation of women in the field of technology.

- APCTT undertakes consultancy assignments in various technology transfer related areas (institution building, human resources development, studies, business partnership development).
- The objective of APCTT is to strengthen the technology transfer capabilities in the region and to facilitate import/export of environmentally sound technologies to/from the member countries.
- All member states and associate members of UNESCAP are de facto members of APCTT.



## 2.NRDC

- The **National Research Development Corporation** (NRDC) was a nondepartmental government body established by the British Government to transfer technology from the public sector to the private sector



- The NRDC was established in India in 1953 to help develop and promote technologies developed at various national R&D institutions.
- In 1981, the NRDC was combined with the National Enterprise Board ('NEB') to form the British Technology Group ('BTG')

- Typically the NRDC would patent the product for commercial exploitation and earn royalties as private sector companies generated sales from those products.
- Examples of such products include carbon fibre, asbestos-plastic composites and developments in semi-conductor technology.
- The development of the hovercraft would also not have taken place without the involvement of the NRDC.

## 3.TIFAC

- TIFAC is an autonomous organization set up in 1988 under the Department of Science & Technology to look ahead in technology domain, assess the technology trajectories, and support innovation by networked actions in select areas of national importance

- TIFAC embarked upon the major task of formulating a Technology Vision for the country in various emerging technology areas.
- Under the leadership of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, , Technology Vision 2020 exercise led to set of 17 documents, including sixteen technology areas and one on services.
- In more than 25 years of its service to the nation, it has delivered number of technology assessment and foresight reports.

- While inaugurating the 103rd Indian Science Congress in Mysuru, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Shri **Narendra Modi** released the **Technology Vision 2035** prepared by TIFAC.
- This is being followed by release of Technology Roadmaps in 12 thematic areas of national priorities and importance
- Education, Medical Science & Health Care, Food and Agriculture, Water, Energy, Environment, Habitat, Transportation, Infrastructure, Manufacturing, Materials and Information & Communication Technologies (ICT).

- Recently, Hon'ble President of India conferred **Rani Lakshmbai Award** (Nari Shakti Puraskar 2015) upon TIFAC for its scheme KIRAN-IPR that is empowering women in R&D through training on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).

## 4.BCIL



- Biotech Consortium India Limited (BCIL), New Delhi was incorporated as public limited company in 1990 under The Companies Act, 1956.
- The consortium is promoted by the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India and financed by the All India Financial Institutions and some corporate sectors

- BCIL 's major functions include the development and transfer of technology for the commercialisation of biotechnology products, project consultancy, biosafety awareness and human resource development



- BCIL has been successfully managing several Flagship schemes and Programmes of the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India.
- Most notable include:
  - 1. Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme
  - 2. Biotechnology Industrial Training Programme
  - 3. Small Business Innovation Research Initiative

## 5.TBSE

- The Technology Bureau for Small Enterprises (TBSE)) is a platform for MSMEs) to tap opportunities at the global level for the acquisition of technology or establishing business collaboration.
- TBSE is a result of the cooperative initiative of the United Nations' Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT) and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI).
- TBSE also receives partial funding from the Office of DC (SSI), Government of India.

## ➤ Features of Technology Bureau for Small Enterprises (TBSE)

- Offering a professionally managed system for the reasons of technology and collaboration exploration
- Helping in the building up of confidence between potential partners
- Lending a friendly hand in the complex task of negotiations and matching of perceptions
- Providing an opportunity to global technology market through the process of networking
- Exclusive mechanism for the arrangement of technology and finance
- Taking up project appraisal and the preparation of a business plan

- In 1995, SIDBI had created a Technology Bureau for Small Enterprises (TBSE) in connection with United Nations Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology.
- Technology Bureau for small enterprises makes available services to make possible transfer of technology and joint -venture collaborations.
- The new technologies for the reason of transfer are sourced from countries namely China, Philippines, South Korea, Australia, Germany, as well as the U.S.

**THANK YOU**