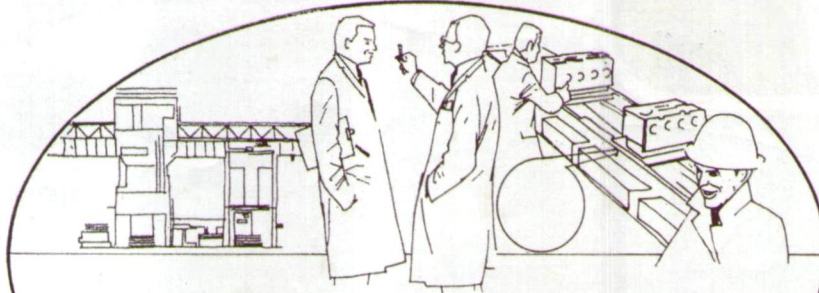


The Technological Gap



98% of the world's technological research and development is located in the developed world — leaving just 2% for 70% of the world's people.

Bill for Technology

UNCTAD estimates that the direct financial cost of technology imported by the Third World (for patents, licences, use of trade marks, know-how and consultants) was \$ 1.5 billion a year by the end of the 1960's. It could reach \$ 9 billion a year by the end of the 1970's — more than all the development presently given each year by the rich world.

TOTAL \$ 1.5 billion
Rich world

The United Nations

In terms of providing technical assistance to the Third World, the UN Development Programme is the most important of the UN agencies and has been given the key role in the TCDC conference in Buenos Aires this September.

During 1974, 2,557 out of 6,834 fellowships awarded by UNDP were for study in developing countries; (about 37%).

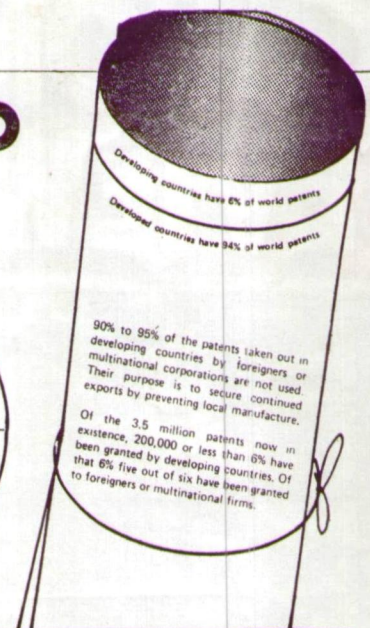
In the same year, 6798 out of 9809 experts serving in developing countries were from the industrialised nations (nearly 70%).

Also in 1974 UNDP purchased nearly \$ 47 million of equipment of which \$ 6,587,000 came from developing countries (about 14%). Of the \$ 28,219,000 in sub-contracts awarded by UNDP, \$ 2,166,000 or about 8% went to the developing world.

The Technological Gap

| | Developed countries (not including Soviet Union and E. Europe) | Africa | Asia | LA |
|--|--|--------|------|------|
| Scientists and Engineers per 10,000 of population | 112 | 5.8 | 22 | 65 |
| Technicians per 10,000 population | 142.3 | 8.3 | 23.4 | 72.7 |
| Scientists and Engineers engaged in Research and Development per 10,000 population | 10.4 | 0.35 | 1.6 | 1.15 |
| Expenditure on Research and Development as percentage of GNP | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Professionals and Technicians as percentage of economically active population in manufacturing | 11.1 | — | 2.7 | 5.7 |

figures for 1970

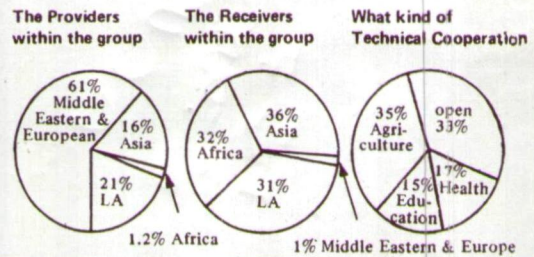


Technical Co-operation- State of the Art

In preparation for the TCDC Conference a "Directory of Services for Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries" has been published, listing over 900 organisations in 67 countries which offer technical cooperation to other developing countries under 16 different headings of technical expertise.

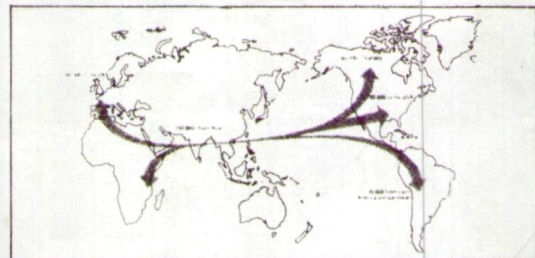
A survey in 75 Developing countries showed that

- 28 of them were providing technical cooperation to 55 others. Providing experts was the principal way of providing technical cooperation
- The cash value of the technical services was \$ 60 — \$ 75 million



The Brain Drain

A flow of know-how from the poor south to the rich north.



From the early 1960's up to 1972, 300,000 trained and skilled people migrated from developing to developed countries. Over three quarters of them went to the US, the UK, or Canada. The table below compares the value of this brain drain to the rich countries compared with the aid they give to the Third World, (early 1960's to 1972).

| Country | Value of aid given | Value of aid received in form of trained immigrants |
|---------|--------------------|---|
| U.S.A. | \$ 39.6 billion | \$ 33.9 billion |
| Canada | \$ 2.3 billion | \$ 11.5 billion |
| U.K. | \$ 4.4 billion | \$ 5.5 billion |
| Total | \$ 46.3 billion | \$ 50.9 billion |

Source: *New Internationalist*