

integrity dictates behaviour and decisions which are in the best interests of the project's local owners.

## **8.5 KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE**

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The knowledge and experience desirable in future N-S collaborators, particularly the expatriate, is likely to consist not only in a greater depth of understanding of the local culture and society, but also in an increasingly interdisciplinary approach to this knowledge and experience. As has been discussed throughout this document, knowledge of one's area of technical expertise does not at all suffice for effective collaboration in the 1990s. What follows is a listing of the areas of knowledge in which N-S collaborators of the future will probably be expected to be proficient, as well as the variety of professional experiences that would make effective collaboration overseas more likely.

### **Knowledge**

There are four main types of knowledge that appear to enhance effective N-S collaboration: international knowledge, knowledge of development, host country knowledge, and understanding of cross-cultural management theory and practice. International knowledge would include a basic understanding of the international economic order and the major forces determining its operation in today's world (e.g. globalization, the knowledge economy etc.), as well as the role of major international institutions such as the OECD, the United Nations, and the World Bank. Knowledge of development should include an understanding of the social, economic, ecological, and political problems of developing countries, the linkages between them, and the theories and strategies for promoting sustainable development. Host country knowledge refers to the need for an understanding of the local culture, history, economy, and political structures. Of particular importance in this category is the need