

considerations dictate a re-opening of some S&T collaboration with these nations, it should be restricted to a very limited number of activities carefully chosen to offer real S&T benefit and with a Canadian expectation of full reciprocity being made crystal clear at the outset.

### The Developing Countries (LDC)

The current S&T effort and capability of individual LDCs varies greatly. Even in the most advanced, however, the current level is not commensurate with development needs and in total the Third World as a whole only accounts for about 2-3 percent of World expenditure of R&D. Conscious of the potential of S&T to help meet their needs and aspirations, the Third World has, over the last decade, placed increasing emphasis on this element of development assistance - an emphasis culminating in the 1979 UN Conference on S&T for Development.

Canada's contribution and record in this area has been very good. In terms of bilateral technical assistance the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) disbursed in FY 1977/78, \$56.6 million which amounted to 5.4 percent of total Official Development Assistance (ODA). Even more was contributed over the same period to the support of the technical activities of the UN and other multilateral organizations, \$184.9M or 8 percent of total ODA. The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) for its part has, from its inception in 1970 until 1978, initiated over 800 projects calling for appropriations of nearly \$143 million. The Centre has been particularly appreciated by the Third World for its contributions to building up indigenous S&T capabilities. In 1979 it accepted an invitation from the Federal government to commence a new programme aimed at enhancing the application of Canada's domestic R&D capabilities to international development.

In terms of the S&T element of development assistance therefore Canada's programme is effective, substantial and well balanced. There is, however, a small but important group of developing countries who, because of their relatively advanced industrial status, represent special economic potential but attract low priority within Canada's assistance programme. These are the more advanced developing countries or MDCs.

The MDCs are the newly industrialized nations of the Third World; South Korea, Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil and China being typical examples. As the process of industrialization proceeds, they increasingly represent new and potentially valuable markets for the high technology goods