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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Reverse transfer of technology

Note by the Secretary-General

In paragraph 6 of resolution 33/151 of 20 December 1978, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the results achieved by the Conference at its fifth session on the item entitled "Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology". The report of the Secretary-General is annexed to the present document.

ANNEX

Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology:
An assessment of the results achieved at the fifth session
of UNCTAD

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations
Conference on Trade and Development

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1. This report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/151 of 20 December 1978, entitled "Reverse transfer of technology", in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the results achieved by the Conference at its fifth session on the item entitled "Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology" (agenda item 13 (d) of the Conference). Section I describes the background to UNCTAD's earlier work in the area; section II summarizes the main issues, as set out in the report submitted by the UNCTAD secretariat to the Conference; and section III assesses the results achieved through the adoption, without dissent, of Conference resolution 102 (V) entitled: "Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology".

I. BACKGROUND

2. The subject of "reverse transfer of technology" (or outflow of skilled personnel from developing countries) has been on the international agenda for several years now and has also been the subject of resolutions adopted in various international forums at different times. UNCTAD's concern with reverse transfer of technology dates back to the third session of the Conference, held at Santiago de Chile in May 1972, when the Conference adopted resolution 39 (III), giving the secretariat its initial mandate to undertake work on the subject. This mandate was further elaborated in resolution 2 (I) of 5 December 1975 adopted by the Committee on Transfer of Technology at its first session, whereby, in paragraph 9, it requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (a) "to carry out studies assessing the magnitude, composition, causes and effects of the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries"; and (b) "to convene a group of governmental experts to examine the studies and to submit, if possible, recommendations to the Committee on Transfer of Technology at its second session".

3. This resolution of the Committee was endorsed by the Conference at its fourth session, held at Nairobi in May 1976, in resolution 87 (IV) of 30 May 1976, which furthermore included, in paragraph 18, a recommendation addressed to all countries, particularly those benefiting from the brain drain, to consider, in the light of the studies called for by the Committee on Transfer of Technology in resolution 2 (I), measures that might be necessary to deal with the problems posed by such outflows.

4. It is against this background that the UNCTAD secretariat undertook a series of in-depth studies (see annex II) in which an attempt was made to set out: (a) proposals for action at the international level; (b) proposals for national action, based on an analysis of four country studies (India, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka); and (c) proposals for a co-operative exchange of skills among the developing countries themselves. These studies were submitted for examination to a Group of Governmental Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology, convened by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in Geneva from 27 February to 7 March 1978, and resulted in the adoption of a set of "agreed conclusions and recommendations" on the subject. a/ Detailed recommendations and comments were

a/ See the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology (TD/B/C.6/28-TD/B/C.6/AC.4/10), para. 70.

also submitted individually by the Group of 77 b/ and Group B, c/ setting out their respective proposals and approaches to the problem of skilled migration.

5. At its second session (December 1978) the Committee on Transfer of Technology endorsed the agreed conclusions and recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts.

II. MAIN ISSUES

6. An important step in the consolidation of progress already achieved at the expert level was taken with the inclusion of "Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology" as a specific item of the agenda for the fifth session of UNCTAD in Manila. The General Assembly, in its resolution 33/151, welcomed this step and, by specifically urging "all Member States to give at the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development urgent consideration to the elaboration of measures on the development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology", provided the broad thrust for consideration of this item. In this regard, mention may also be made of the proposals made by the Group of 77 in the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance. d/

7. As its contribution to the Conference, the UNCTAD secretariat submitted a document entitled "Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology" (TD/239) e/ in which it sought to survey some of the main features of reverse transfer of technology and outlined the major policy issues for action at the national, regional and international levels. A brief outline of its main conclusions is given in paragraphs 8 to 15 below.

8. An analysis of recent trends reveals that trends in migration flows observed during the period 1961-1969 in an earlier UNCTAD study had been largely maintained in the period 1970-1979, though they were no longer increasing at the past rates. Similarly, the post-war immigration policies of the developed countries, which tended to favour high-level professional, as against unskilled, migrants appeared also to be intact; however, they were being increasingly supplemented by an

b/ Ibid., annex I.

c/ Ibid., annex II.

d/ "Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiation" (TD/236), pp. 67-68 (to constitute annex VI of vol. I of the printed Proceedings of the fifth session of the Conference).

e/ This document is based on UNCTAD's earlier work on the subject (see annex II) and the agreed conclusions and recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology. It will be reproduced in vol. III of the printed Proceedings of the fifth session of the Conference.

attitude that required immigration to be "selectively" regulated in accordance with domestic labour market conditions in host countries. f/

9. Estimates by the UNCTAD secretariat of the number of developing country skilled migrants entering the developed countries gave the following picture: those entering the three major developed countries of immigration - the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom - numbered some 300,000 (for the period 1961-1976 as a whole); when flows to Western Europe were added to these gross figures, the cumulative total came to around 400,000 at the end of 1976, g/ corresponding to an annual outflow of some 25,000 persons. In addition to the large volume of over-all flows, an examination of the occupational composition of migrants indicated a strong concentration on certain key skill groups, with physicians and surgeons constituting the single most significant category, followed by engineers and scientists. h/

10. The impact of these flows on developing country economies can be more easily appreciated if it is borne in mind that some developing countries have experienced losses ranging from 20 per cent to 70 per cent of their annual output of physicians and surgeons and from 11 per cent to 25 per cent of their annual output of engineers and scientists through this process. i/ For the developed countries, on the other hand, such flows constituted a substantial addition to their national stock of human capital. Estimates for the United States, for instance, showed that of the net additions to its total stock of doctors and engineers in 1971-1972 those from the developing countries accounted for some 50 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively; the ratio for physicians and surgeons for the United Kingdom came to about 40 per cent (in 1966). j/ Furthermore, skilled migrants from developing countries, when they entered the developed countries, generally did so during the most productive periods of their working life, which further added to the benefits and burdens accruing respectively to host and home countries through this process. k/

11. These few facts highlighted an important and hitherto ignored dimension of the migration process: namely, that skilled migration from developing to developed countries represents not merely a flow of manpower, measured in terms of the number and types of persons involved, but also a transfer of productive resources embodying investment in human capital. Preliminary attempts by the UNCTAD

f/ Op. cit., para. 5.

g/ Ibid., paras. 6-8.

h/ Ibid., table 1.

i/ Ibid., table 2 and para. 14.

j/ Ibid., para. 15.

k/ Ibid., para. 16. These figures have been slightly revised (\$44 billion and \$3.5 billion respectively), in a study subsequently prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat, which is to be issued as a United Nations publication (TD/B/C.6/47). See the penultimate entry in annex II below.

secretariat at estimating the broad order of magnitudes of such transfers suggest that skill flows to three developed countries (United States, Canada and the United Kingdom), when assessed in terms of their capitalized value, amounted to as much as \$46 billion (cumulative total for the 12-year period 1961-1972) an average flow of some \$3.8 billion per year. l/ This amount was almost as large as flows of official development assistance from the latter group of countries to the developing ones, thus confirming the conclusion reached earlier in an important study prepared for the United States House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs, m/ which characterized the brain drain phenomenon as a "reverse form of foreign aid" n/ or a "countervailing force to foreign assistance ...". o/ While recognizing that these figures provided only rough estimates, the UNCTAD document concluded that their over-all size was large enough to merit serious attention and that it may be worth examining whether skilled migration, appropriately capitalized, should not be included in the over-all balance sheet of international resource flows. p/

12. In its discussion of policy proposals, the UNCTAD document first concentrated (sect. II) on those proposals requiring action at the national level, both by developing countries and by developed countries. Measures to be taken by developing countries were classified into three main categories: (i) incentive policies, (ii) regulatory policies, and (iii) "de-linking policies" aimed at indigenizing the educational system of developing countries. Measures suggested for developed countries included use of bilateral or multilateral agreements for organizing migration flows, greater use of developing country personnel and consultants in developed country or internationally financed projects and programmes; and enhanced support for institution building in the developing countries.

13. In section III of the document stress was placed on the need for international co-operation, particularly for ensuring a more equitable sharing of the burdens and benefits associated with skilled migration; or more precisely, to enable developing countries to secure some equivalence for the resources transferred through migration. Some of the proposals examined under this heading included:

(a) Possibilities for modifying the current system of international resource flow accounting so as to give a more balanced picture of the resource flows actually taking place between the developed and the developing countries;

l/ Ibid., para. 38.

m/ Foreign Affairs Division, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, Brain Drain: A study of the Persistent Issue of International Scientific Mobility, a study prepared for the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, United States House of Representatives (Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office, 1974).

n/ Ibid., p. 168.

o/ Ibid., p. 249.

p/ TD/239 (op. cit.), paras. 38 and 39.

(b) Suggestions for migration-based contributions by host developed countries, implemented either through a system of direct assessment or through tax-sharing arrangements under an agreed formula, with the proceeds so raised channelled into development spending; these could be supplemented by the possibility of permitting developing country migrants to make voluntary tax-deductible contributions to specified organizations in developing countries and of earmarking, again on a voluntary basis, a certain percentage of their income tax payments in developed countries for developmental spending;

(c) Possible extension of the International Monetary Fund's compensatory financing facility to take account of serious "adjustment problems" associated with unwarranted fluctuations in migrants' remittances;

(d) Possibilities for providing revenue-collection assistance to developing countries which already exercised or wished to exercise their internationally recognized right of levying a modest supplementary tax on part of the global income accruing to their personnel abroad under the existing "global" tax system, combined with provisions for double taxation relief.

14. It was also emphasized that none of these proposals would involve any change in the existing international practices; rather, they represented a step towards broadening of the application of existing international rules to take account of the particular concerns of developing countries as suppliers of skills. q/

15. The study also drew attention to the more recent case of the increasing flows of skilled manpower among the developing countries themselves, which opened up new possibilities for co-operation in skill exchange among the developing countries at the regional, subregional and interregional levels; it furthermore outlined a number of practical proposals for implementation.

III. RESULTS ACHIEVED AT THE FIFTH SESSION OF UNCTAD

16. The results achieved at the fifth session of UNCTAD can best be assessed in the light of resolution 102 (V), entitled "Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology", which the Conference adopted without dissent. Three general comments regarding the results achieved would seem to be in order: first, some of the decisions taken at the Conference represented a reaffirmation of decisions taken earlier within UNCTAD; second, in certain areas the Conference elaborated upon, and added new dimensions to, the proposals made on the subject by the Group of 77 in its Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance; r/ and third, as called for in General Assembly resolution 33/151, the Conference succeeded in elaborating in considerable detail a comprehensive list of measures

q/ Ibid., para. 57.

r/ TD/236 (op. cit.)

that needed to be taken in the area of reverse transfer of technology, thereby establishing for the first time a framework for action at the national, regional and international levels.

17. The full text of the resolution is reproduced in annex I. In this section attention will be focused on some of its major provisions, of which those considered below would seem to be of particular significance.

18. In the seventh preambular paragraph, the Conference emphasized that the migration of skilled manpower from the developing countries should constitute an exchange in which the interests of all countries negatively affected by this process should be adequately protected.

19. It furthermore drew attention, in the fourth preambular paragraph, to the multifaceted nature of the problem posed by reverse transfer of technology and in this regard emphasized, in paragraph 8 of the resolution, that a comprehensive approach required concerted efforts at the national, regional and international levels.

20. In paragraph 6, it restated decisions taken earlier within UNCTAD by its permanent machinery and requested the Trade and Development Board to consider, in the light of the co-ordination decisions to be taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, "appropriate arrangements, including the necessity of convening a group of experts, to examine the feasibility of measuring human resource flows and to submit the findings for consideration to the Committee on Transfer of Technology".

21. Paragraph 7 of the resolution identified three priority areas for policy-oriented studies by UNCTAD, as a prerequisite for consideration of appropriate measures in response thereto, i.e.:

(a) The experience and policies of individual countries belonging to different geographical areas to and from which skill flows take place;

(b) The modalities for co-operation at a bilateral, regional and international level;

(c) The feasibility of various proposals made hitherto regarding co-operative exchange of skills among the developing countries. s/

22. The most significant contribution of the Conference, however, was its elaboration of a comprehensive list of measures for action in the area of reverse transfer of technology and the levels at which such action should be concentrated.

s/ The proposals are listed in TD/239, para. 62. These proposals, as also specific proposals in connexion with para. 7 (b) of the resolution, were not considered by the Conference owing to lack of time.

Thus, paragraph 9 of the resolution identifies four different levels at which action was called for: (a) action by all the developed countries; (b) action by the developed countries which admit skilled migrants; (c) action by the developing countries; and (d) action by the international community. It furthermore spelt out a total of 11 specific measures under these different headings.

23. From the point of view of the United Nations system, the measures to be taken by the international community would seem to be of particular significance. Thus, subparagraph (i) of section D of paragraph 9 states that the international community should consider examining possible arrangements for providing assistance to developing countries in dealing with "adjustment problems" arising from economic disruptions due to a large-scale outflow of their skilled professionals - a first international recognition of the notion of adjustment assistance in this area. Subparagraph (ii) states that the international community should support further work by the United Nations system on international resource flow accounting at an expert level directed towards clarifying the methodological aspects of the concepts and procedures to be developed for its practical application. Subparagraph (iii) states that the international community should give special consideration to the problems faced by the least developed among developing countries.

24. The resolution also included, in paragraph 10, a suggestion of an institutional nature whereby the Conference requested the Trade and Development Board to consider providing facilities, upon request, for a multilateral exchange of views on the development aspects of reverse transfer of technology, within the existing institutional arrangements and available resources.

25. Finally, it may be mentioned that considerable emphasis was placed at the Conference on the need for co-ordination of work on the "brain drain". Indeed, in paragraph 6 of its resolution, the Conference specifically invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations, "in accordance with resolution 7 (II) of 15 December 1978 of the Committee on Transfer of Technology and General Assembly resolution 33/151, t/ to take the necessary decisions on appropriate areas of

t/ It may be recalled that the General Assembly, in paragraphs 4 to 6 of its resolution 33/151, clearly recognized the role of UNCTAD in the area of development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology.

competence with respect to co-ordination of treatment of this issue within the United Nations system". u/

u/ It may be noted that the International Labour Conference, at its sixty-fifth session, held at Geneva in June 1979, invited the Governing Body of the ILO to instruct the Director General "to co-operate with UNCTAD in dealing with development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology, in accordance with resolution 102 (V) adopted at the fifth session of UNCTAD, which invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the necessary decisions on appropriate areas of competence with respect to co-ordination of treatment of this issue within the United Nations system and, in particular, invites the international community to consider examining, in the light of an in-depth study by the Secretary-General, possible arrangements whereby developing countries experiencing large-scale outflows of their skilled professionals which cause economic disruptions could secure assistance in dealing with adjustment problems arising therefrom". See ILO, sixty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1979, Provisional Record No. 42 (27 June 1979), p. 22.

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APPENDIX I

Resolution adopted by the United Nations Conference
on Trade and Development

102 (V). Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology a/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3017 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and 32/192 of 19 December 1977, Economic and Social Council resolution 1904 (LVII) of 1 August 1974 and resolution 7 (II) of 15 December 1978 of the Committee on Transfer of Technology, and the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, Conference resolutions 39 (III) of 16 May 1972 and 87 (IV) of 30 May 1976, and resolution 2 (I) of the Committee on Transfer of Technology,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 33/151 of 20 December 1978 on "Reverse transfer of technology",

Recalling also the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the resolutions adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,

Recalling the agreed conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Group of Governmental Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology on 7 March 1978, which included, inter alia, the following points:

(a) That the problem of reverse transfer of technology is a multifaceted one, encompassing social, economic and development issues as well as political, civil and human aspects;

(b) That in order to have a balanced understanding of the issues and to improve the policy responses, there is a need for studying the experience of countries belonging to different geographical areas;

(c) That there is a need for a comprehensive approach to reverse transfer of technology;

Taking note of the documentation prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology and presented for consideration by the Conference at its fifth session, b/

a/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent.

b/ "Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology. Study by the UNCTAD secretariat" (TD/239).

Convinced that the economic and social development of developing countries depends, inter alia, on the availability of their own properly trained, skilled and professional personnel, and on opportunities for their employment in their respective fields of competence,

Emphasizing that the establishment of a new international economic order should ensure that the migration of skilled manpower from developing countries constitutes an exchange in which the interests of all countries negatively affected by reverse transfer of technology are adequately protected,

Noting the proposals made by the Group of 77 in the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations,

1. Endorses the agreed conclusions and recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts;

2. Reaffirms General Assembly resolutions 32/192 and 33/151 on "Reverse transfer of technology";

3. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations entitled "The brain drain problem: outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries"; c/

4. Notes that the above report sought to bring together in a summary form the key elements of a number of studies on the subject of the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries;

5. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make available to, inter alia, the Committee on Transfer of Technology, his in-depth study on the brain drain, taking into account specific proposals made on this subject, including the proposal concerning the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility, d/ as well as considerations relating to the return to their country of origin of those skilled personnel of developing countries who wish to do so, which he is preparing in co-operation with UNCTAD and the International Labour Organisation, as called for in General Assembly resolutions 32/192 and 33/151;

6. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with resolution 7 (II) of 15 December 1978 of the Committee on Transfer of Technology and General Assembly resolution 33/151, to take the necessary decisions on appropriate areas of competence with respect to co-ordination of treatment of this issue within the United Nations system and, in the light of these decisions, requests the Trade and Development Board to consider appropriate arrangements, including the necessity of convening a group of experts, to examine the feasibility of measuring human resource flows and to submit the findings to the Committee on Transfer of Technology as called for in paragraph 4 of Committee resolution 7 (II);

c/ E/1978/92.

d/ Reference to this proposal by H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal of Jordan is contained in General Assembly resolution 33/151, fifth preambular paragraph.

/...

7. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in compliance with General Assembly resolution 33/151 and in the light of Committee resolution 7 (II), to continue within the work programme of UNCTAD his studies, in collaboration with other agencies concerned, on the following main areas:

(a) The experiences and policies of individual countries belonging to different geographical areas to and from which skill flows take place, as an essential prerequisite for properly assessing the magnitude, composition, causes and effects of the outflow of trained personnel from developing countries and for consideration of appropriate measures in response thereto;

(b) The modalities for co-operation at a bilateral, regional and international level; e/

(c) The examination of the feasibility of various proposals made hitherto regarding co-operative exchange of skills among developing countries, f/ taking particularly into account the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

8. Emphasizes that a comprehensive approach to reverse transfer of technology requires concerted efforts at the national, regional and international levels;

9. In pursuance of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 33/151, the following measures on development aspects of reverse transfer of technology should be taken:

A. All the developed countries should:

- (i) Support measures designed to encourage the absorption of trained personnel within developing countries and support the activities of international organizations aimed at finding solutions to this problem, without prejudice to existing international agreements;
- (ii) Encourage research and training activities in institutions of developing countries and encourage greater use of developing country skilled personnel in programmes or projects;

B. Developed countries which admit skilled migrants should:

- (i) Consider assisting, within national constraints, in the building up of better data on skilled migration and explore ways of systematizing the collection and dissemination of statistical information;

e/ The Conference did not consider specific proposals in this connexion owing to lack of time.

f/ The proposals are listed in TD/239, para. 62, which, owing to lack of time, the Conference did not consider.

- (ii) Consider, in the light of the in-depth study by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and his decisions referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 above, measures related to social security, pension rights, currency control, tax policies and remittances with a view to encouraging contributions to the economic development of developing countries, recognizing that the issues mentioned above involve more than the problems of development and the reverse transfer of technology and recognizing also existing national competences in these matters;

C. The developing countries should:

- (i) Monitor the changing characteristics of the problem of skilled outflows and take appropriate remedial measures to mitigate the adverse consequences associated with the phenomenon;
- (ii) Take steps to indigenize and adapt their education and training system more closely to their development needs;
- (iii) Give urgent attention to the modalities for promoting collective self-reliance among themselves, with a view to using and developing their human resources in a planned and mutually advantageous manner;
- (iv) Endeavour to create social, economic and other conditions designed to provide increased opportunities for satisfying employment for their skilled and professional personnel;

D. The international community should:

- (i) Consider examining, in the light of the in-depth study by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, possible arrangements whereby developing countries experiencing large-scale outflows of their skilled professionals which cause economic disruptions could secure assistance in dealing with adjustment problems arising therefrom;
- (ii) In view of the inadequacy of statistical data and differences in views, support further work by the United Nations system, in a co-ordinated manner, on international resource flow accounting at an expert level directed towards clarifying the methodological aspects of the concepts and procedures to be developed for its practical application;
- (iii) Give special consideration to the problems in this field faced by the least developed among developing countries;

10. In view of the particular needs and concerns of developing countries, the Conference requests the Trade and Development Board to consider providing facilities, upon request, for a multilateral exchange of views on the development aspects of reverse transfer of technology, within the existing institutional arrangements and available resources and having regard to the relevant resolutions of the Conference.

APPENDIX II

UNCTAD documents on reverse transfer of technology

- TD/B/AC.11/25/Rev.1 a/ The reverse transfer of technology: economic effects of the outflow of trained personnel from developing countries (study by the UNCTAD secretariat)
- TD/B/C.6/7 The reverse transfer of technology: its dimensions, economic effects and policy implications (study by the UNCTAD secretariat)
- TD/B/C.6/AC.4/2 The reverse transfer of technology (brain drain): international resource flow accounting, compensation, taxation and related policy proposals (study by Professor J. N. Bhagwati)
- TD/B/C.6/AC.4/3 Case studies in reverse transfer of technology (brain drain): a survey of problems and policies in Pakistan (study by Professor S. M. Naseem)
- TD/B/C.6/AC.4/4 Idem: a survey of problems and policies in Sri Lanka (study prepared by the Marga Institute, Colombo)
- TD/B/C.6/AC.4/5 Idem: a survey of problems and policies in the Philippines (study by Mrs. Loretta Makasiar Sicat)
- TD/B/C.6/AC.4/6 Idem: a survey of problems and policies in India (study by the secretariat of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of India)
- TD/B/C.6/AC.4/7 Legal and administrative aspects of compensation, taxation and related policy measures: suggestions for an optimal policy mix (study by Dr. Richard Pomp and Dr. Oliver Oldman)
- TD/B/C.6/AC.4/8/Rev.1 b/ Co-operative exchange of skills among developing countries: policies for collective self-reliance (study by the UNCTAD secretariat)
- TD/B/C.6/28-
TD/B/C.6/AC.4/10 Report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology (Geneva, 27 February-7 March 1978)

a/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.D.1.

b/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.1.

TD/B/C.6/41

Development aspects of the reverse transfer of
technology (note by the UNCTAD secretariat)

TD/B/C.6/47 c/

The reverse transfer of technology: a survey of its
main features, causes and policy implications (study
by the UNCTAD secretariat)

TD/239 d/

Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology
(study by the UNCTAD secretariat)

c/ A forthcoming United Nations publication.

d/ To be reproduced in volume III of the Proceedings of the fifth session of
UNCTAD.