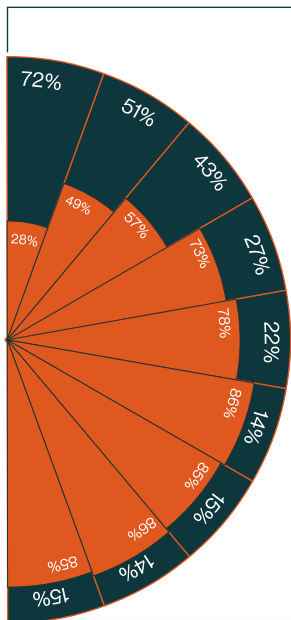




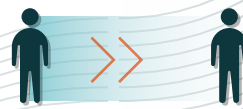
**Frontier technologies have already brought enormous benefits**, but rapid advances can have serious downsides if they outpace the ability of societies to adapt. The implications could be serious for developing countries – if poor communities and countries are either overwhelmed or simply left behind.

**The great divides between countries** that we see today started with the onset of the first industrial revolution. Since then, every spurt of progress was associated with sharper inequality between countries.



**Between 1820 and 2002**, the contribution of between-country inequality to global inequality rose from **28% to 85%**.

**The outcomes for one generation affect the opportunities for the next – resulting in intergenerational transmission of inequalities**



**Inequality has many dimensions** and could be impacted by many factors. One of them is the impact of technological revolutions. How the new technological wave affects inequalities in developing countries – and inequalities between countries – will depend on national policies.

**Governments can shape the policy environment** and build domestic productive and innovation capacities so as to minimize the risks and maximize the benefits – achieving innovation with equity.