

**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 66.2  
OF THE TRIPS AGREEMENT**

AUSTRALIA

Addendum

The following communication, dated 11 October 2010, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of Australia.

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1. The following report updates the report submitted by Australia in October 2009 in accordance with paragraph 1 of the Decision of the Council for TRIPS of 19 February 2003 on Implementation of Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement (IP/C/28), which provides that developed country Members submit annually reports on actions taken or planned in pursuance of their commitments under Article 66.2.

2. Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement provides that "developed country Members shall provide incentives to enterprises and institutions in their territories for the purpose of promoting and encouraging technology transfer to least developed country (LDC) Members in order to enable them to create a sound and viable technological base".

3. In this report, technology transfer is taken to include training, education and knowledge.

**I. TYPE OF INCENTIVES**

4. Australia's transfer of technology to LDCs occurs through the facilitation of a strong intellectual property environment in LDCs, through incentives that form part of the Australian Government's bilateral and regional development assistance programmes, and through export-related activity as a product of market operation. Technology transfer may occur through exports and outward or direct investment by Australian firms in other countries. This transfer of technology may occur in joint ventures between Australian firms and overseas companies or governments.

5. Australia recognises that technology transfer, economic growth and poverty reduction are best fostered in an efficient, open and market-based economy. Fundamental to this framework is good governance. Australia provides extensive governance capacity-building and technical assistance to LDCs. This includes programmes aimed at improving economic and financial management, strengthening the rule of law and justice, increasing public sector effectiveness and developing civil society and human rights.

6. Australia considers that the education of LDC nationals at Australian (and other) universities and their training in the use and management of technological equipment comprise two of the most effective means of transferring technology and knowledge that can then be on-taught and diffused in LDCs. Consequently, a significant portion of Australia's assistance is directed at providing education and training.

## **II. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES MAKING INCENTIVES AVAILABLE**

7. This report provides information on activities that promote technology transfer carried out by a number of Australian Government agencies, including the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency, Intellectual Property (IP) Australia, and Austrade.

## **III. ELIGIBLE ENTERPRISES AND INSTITUTIONS PROVIDING INCENTIVES**

8. The vast majority of Australian development assistance activities are implemented by organisations and individuals selected through a competitive tendering process. Australian aid to LDCs has been untied since 2001, allowing non-Australian organisations to bid for contracts to supply goods and services under the bilateral and multilateral development assistance programmes.

## **IV. APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY**

9. For sustainable development, it is critical that technology transfer be appropriate to the needs of the particular country. In order to ensure this, Australia jointly develops country strategies with all major partner countries to form the basis of development assistance. Country strategies are informed by a country-specific analysis of development needs and dialogue with partner governments as to the most effective way for Australia to help address those needs. Australia has working partnerships with a range of international and community organisations to ensure harmonisation of resource allocation and appropriately targeted assistance.

## **V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

10. Monitoring and measuring the effectiveness and results of development assistance are key concerns for the Australian aid programme. A range of mechanisms and experts are used to ensure the effectiveness of monetary incentives, including the AusAID Audit Committee, High Level Advisory Groups, the Aid Advisory Council, the Committee for Development Co-operation, peer reviews and corporate reviews. To ensure that Australia is at the forefront of global efforts to improve development effectiveness, AusAID's Office of Development Effectiveness was established in 2006.

## **VI. DETAILS OF INCENTIVES FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO LDCS**

11. Australia's technical assistance to LDCs for 2009-2010 is summarised in the table at Annex 1. The (preliminary) figures capture the significant knowledge transfer and capacity building that occurs in the provision of technical assistance. The total value of Australian assistance to LDCs in 2009-2010 was \$A1,057,597,671.93.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> All figures are quoted in Australian dollars.

## VII. BILATERAL PROGRAMMES

12. Examples of bilateral activities, carried out by AusAID, for which technology transfer or investment is a major component or the primary aim have been included below.

### A. SOLOMON ISLANDS

13. Australia committed bilateral development assistance to the Solomon Islands estimated at \$A51 million in 2010-2011. The technical assistance component includes support to the Ministry of Health and Medical Services in the area of procurement, agricultural extension training under the Agricultural Livelihoods Programme, and technical support to the Ministry of Lands.

### B. SOLOMON ISLANDS - RAMSI

14. The RAMSI Economic Governance Programme builds the capacity of core functions of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury to enable it to deliver against the Solomon Islands Government's policy priorities, and to support the Ministry in its programme of reform to improve public financial management and achieve sustainable economic growth.

### C. VANUATU – GOVERNANCE FOR GROWTH

15. Australia is supporting the Government of Vanuatu through the \$A37 million Governance for Growth programme from 2007 to 2012. Vanuatu and Australia aim to work jointly to identify and overcome governance obstacles to broad based growth, effective service delivery and poverty reduction, especially to Vanuatu's rural population. The programme draws on a wide range of aid approaches, including technical assistance, grants, direct investment as incentives, and brokering the involvement of international organisations and other donors.

### D. EAST TIMOR

16. Australia's assistance to East Timor has a strong focus on providing training to develop the capacity of the Timorese people. This includes the provision of scholarships to Australian tertiary institutions. In addition, Australia has provided support for vocational training programmes in East Timor to provide training for over 10,000 Timorese people in high-demand industries such as building, construction, health services and hospitality. Australian-funded professional development programmes have helped train civil servants, legal professionals, law enforcement officers and journalists, helping to improve overall economic governance and support civil society.

### E. CAMBODIA

17. Assistance to Cambodia has a strong focus on capacity building, in particular supporting the maintenance and rehabilitation of national roads, as well as expanding electricity coverage to remote communities. Education and training support to Cambodia is primarily conducted through development scholarships awarded to Cambodian students to study at Australian universities.

### F. SAMOA

18. Through regional organisations, such as the Foreign Investment Advisory Service, Australia provides advice to the Samoan Government on policy and strategies to help attract investors. Such efforts include targeted support to help improve small and medium-sized businesses access finance and investment. Australia, in partnership with other donors, is also supporting Samoa's Power Sector Expansion Project. As part of this project, Australia is providing capacity building to help improve the regulatory environment and upgrade the power infrastructure to assist the government to meet the growing demand for electricity.

## VIII. REGIONAL AND GLOBAL PROGRAMMES

19. In addition to bilateral assistance, the Australian aid programme provides LDCs with transfers of technology through various regional and global programmes. In most cases, it is difficult to separate expenditure specifically to LDCs through these programmes; however, LDCs are included as beneficiaries.

### A. ASEAN-AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAMME

20. The ASEAN-Australian Development Cooperation Programme, Phase II, with a budget of \$A57 million (2008-2015), supports capacity building and technical assistance towards ASEAN economic integration. It focuses on activities that:

- strengthen the ASEAN Secretariat e.g., provision of funding for technical officers within the Secretariat in legal, administrative and economic areas and Corporate Reform activities such as the provision of a new HR system module;
- provide high quality economic research e.g., studies to assess investment trends and prospects in ASEAN, development of a logistics workplan to address implementation and a services diagnostic needs assessment study; and
- progress and support implementation of ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint activities e.g., promoting the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement and Toolbox development and training capacity building for a priority Tourism Labour Division.

### B. AANZFTA ECONOMIC COOPERATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME

21. The ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA) Agreement entered into force on 1 January 2010. The Agreement includes a chapter on economic cooperation - the first time Australia has included such a provision in a free trade agreement. The AANZFTA Economic Cooperation Support Programme consists of a Support Unit within the ASEAN Secretariat and Work Programme activities worth up to \$A20 million over five years. The Programme is designed to provide technical assistance and capacity building for ASEAN Member States, particularly LDCs, to implement the free trade agreement.

### C. WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH (OIE) PROJECT TO STRENGTHEN VETERINARY SERVICES TO COMBAT AVIAN INFLUENZA AND OTHER PRIORITY DISEASES IN SOUTH EAST ASIA

22. This project is assisting veterinary services in the region to meet OIE international quality standards thereby improving governance and their capacity to control and prevent trans-boundary emerging and re-emerging animal diseases. Australia is providing up to \$A2.4 million over 3 years (to December 2010) to support the OIE/FAO "OFFLU" network of expertise on animal influenza (an international scientific advisory and technical exchange programme for avian influenza), conduct quality assessments and implement capacity building activities.

### D. SOUTH EAST ASIA FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE CAMPAIGN

23. This programme is implemented by OIE and involves the coordinated control of foot and mouth disease (FMD) by nine ASEAN countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam) and China. The long-term objective of the campaign is to facilitate and promote the international trade in animals and animal products by eradicating foot and mouth disease from participating countries by 2020. This includes improving veterinary standards and adding value to the regional control programme. Australia has provided nearly \$A6.6 million for the programme since 1996. The current Phase III of the programme runs from 2009 to 2011.

#### E. CAPACITY BUILDING IN ECOHEALTH RESEARCH ON EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES

24. This programme, implemented by the International Development Research Centre will build capacity for EcoHealth Research on Emerging Infectious Diseases (EID) at the research-policy interface in the Southeast Asia region. The initiative is providing grant funding for capacity building programmes in applied EcoHealth research approaches to targeted EID Southeast Asian stakeholders and a research project on EID-prevention and mitigation within vulnerable communities in Southeast Asia. Australia is providing \$A1.7 million over five years from June 2009.

#### F. AUSTRALIAN SCHOLARSHIPS

25. Australian scholarships provide educational, research and professional development opportunities to support growth in the region and to build enduring links at the individual, institutional and country levels. Award programmes, managed by AusAID are the Australian Development Scholarships (ADS) and the Australian Leadership Awards (ALA). These programmes aim to strengthen human resource capacity, build partnerships and linkages, address regional priority issues and contribute to long-term development needs in Australia's partner countries. The Endeavour programme managed by DEEWR focuses on strengthening education linkages, skills and knowledge through Australia's excellence in education, science and training. From 2006, Australian scholarships will provide approximately \$A1.4 billion over five years. LDCs targeted under these scholarship programmes include: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Gambia, Haiti, Kiribati, Laos PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu and Zambia.

#### G. THE CARIBBEAN

26. Australia has committed \$A60 million in regional assistance to CARICOM member countries from FY2009-10 to 2013-14. The Caribbean program is focussed on regional training initiatives, which includes the provision of 80 long term scholarships to Australian tertiary institutions for applicants from regional organisations, government departments and universities. In addition, Australia has supported the development of a Diplomatic Training Program focused on the issues of Small Island States. Development of the economic resilience component of the Caribbean programme, which will focus on assisting Small Island States to tackle the challenges of the global economy, will be finalised in 2010-11.

#### H. WTO GLOBAL TRUST FUND

27. Since 2002, Australia has contributed over \$A7.5 million to the WTO's Global Trust Fund to provide technical assistance to developing country Members to participate in the Doha Round of trade negotiations. Australia's contribution to the Fund for 2010-2011 is \$A2 million.

28. Australia also provided \$A750,000 in 2009 to the WTO Standards and Trade Development Facility to help developing countries to analyse and implement international standards on food safety and animal and plant health.

29. Outside of the WTO, Australia has provided \$A3 million to the Advisory Centre on WTO Law (ACWL) in 2010. ACWL is an intergovernmental organisation based in Geneva that provides training and subsidised legal services on WTO law to developing countries.

30. These contributions demonstrate Australia's continuing commitment to the multilateral trading system and to the Doha Round. And in 2003, Australia (unilaterally) removed duties and quotas on all imports from Least Developed Countries and East Timor. Australia's imports from LDCs and East Timor increased substantially since 2003. Merchandise import growth from LDCs and East Timor has been stronger than the growth of imports from the rest of the world.

## **IX. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY OTHER AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

### **A. DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES, ENERGY AND TOURISM**

31. The Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism is funding the South-East Asia and Pacific Regional Secretariat of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP). REEEP is a global partnership of governments, private companies and international organisations working to reduce barriers to the uptake of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies with a focus on developing countries and emerging markets. The Department's funding will allow the South East Asia and Pacific Regional Secretariat of REEEP to continue working to facilitate the uptake of clean energy solutions and promote energy efficiency in the Pacific region, which includes a number of LDCs, through a range of projects.

### **B. DEPARTMENT OF INNOVATION, INDUSTRY, SCIENCE AND RESEARCH**

#### *National Measurement Institute*

32. The National Measurement Institute (NMI) is the government agency that serves as Australia's representative to peak international and regional forums in metrology (measurement science). In this capacity NMI is a member of - and lead player in - the two peak regional metrology bodies, the Asia Pacific Legal Metrology Forum (APLMF) and the Asia-Pacific Metrology Programme (APMP) involving some 20-25 economies from the Asia Pacific including least developed and developing economies. For example Cambodia and DPR Korea are members of the APLMF and Bangladesh, Nepal and the DPR Korea are members of the APMP. NMI experts have been actively involved in technology transfer activities under the auspices of APMP and APLMF as well as bilateral and multilateral technical assistance projects and training for over two decades. The projects have primarily been aimed at developing scientific measurement and legal metrology capabilities and providing expert advice and consultancies to counterpart national metrology institutes and legal metrology authorities.

33. Specific activities over 2009-2010 in which NMI has been involved include the APEC Food Safety Expert Working Group in Washington DC - which focused on capacity building for developing and least developed APEC economies, and the APEC-funded APLMF Legal Metrology Workshop in Indonesia - which focused on capacity building for developing and least developed Asia Pacific economies.

#### *The Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation*

34. The Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO) is a public research organisation and the centre of Australian nuclear expertise. This expertise is applied to radiopharmaceutical production and research; environmental and materials research; neutron scattering and a range of other disciplines. ANSTO provides expert scientific and technical policy advice to the Government in relation to all matters within the ambit of nuclear science and technology, and supports Government in undertaking its regional and international role and obligations. ANSTO undertakes projects with LDCs to share knowledge, know-how and transfer technology regarding the safe and peaceful use of nuclear technology.

35. ANSTO participates in projects under the Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA), most notably through leadership of a project on Safety Management Systems (SMS) for Nuclear Facilities, involving Bangladesh, Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia and China - 2009 to 2014. The FNCA Safety Management Systems (SMS) project is a cooperative effort between developed and developing countries, including least developed countries such as Bangladesh, to

identify and share key aspects of safety management systems for nuclear facilities, such as research reactors in order to help achieve improved safety at such facilities. It does this by developing peer review methodologies for nuclear safety management and then, by mutual agreement, performing peer reviews at designated institutes in project countries.

36. ANSTO has provided assistance to neighbouring countries in establishing the capability to securely manage Radioactive Sources, working in Cambodia, Vietnam, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines and Thailand from 2004 to 2010. The Project helps South East Asia countries, including least developed countries such as Cambodia, to develop the capacity for, and begin implementation of, regulatory, safety and security requirements to ensure radioactive sources used in medicine, industry, education and research are managed securely according to international best practice. The primary means is via training courses, train-the-trainer workshops and technical advisory and peer review missions, with funds being used by counterpart regional agencies to conduct training and develop their relevant infrastructure and human resource development programs.

37. ANSTO also participates more broadly in the transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes under the Technical Cooperation Programme of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and particularly through the associated Regional Co-operative Agreement (RCA) for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology for Asia and the Pacific.

#### C. DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND AUSAID

38. Through the International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI), implemented jointly by the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency and AusAID, the Australian Government is investing \$A248.2 million over five years from 2008-2009 to meet high priority climate change adaptation needs in vulnerable countries in our region. The primary geographic emphasis of the ICCAI is on Australia's neighbouring island nations, which includes the least developed countries of Kiribati, Samoa, East Timor, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, and Solomon Islands.

39. The ICCAI comprises four interrelated components, which in combination will deliver a coordinated package of development assistance:

- Improved scientific information and understanding, such as technology transfer;
- Strategic planning and vulnerability assessments;
- Implementing, financing and coordinating adaptation measures; and
- Multilateral support for climate change adaptation.

40. The overarching objectives of the programme are to:

- establish a sound policy, scientific and analytical basis for long-term Australian action to help developing partner countries adapt to the impacts of climate change. In order to do this, Australia has been developing technological capacity within partner countries;
- increase understanding in partner countries of the impacts of climate change on their natural and socio-economic systems;
- enhance partner country capacity to assess key climate vulnerabilities and risks, formulate appropriate adaptation strategies and plans, and mainstream adaptation into decision making; and
- identify and help finance priority adaptation measures to increase the resilience of partner countries to the impacts of climate change.

41. Key activities currently implemented under the Initiative include:

- The Pacific Climate Change Science Programme (\$A20 million, 2009 to 2011) is helping Pacific island countries and East Timor better understand how climate change will impact on them;
- The Asia-Pacific Community-based Adaptation Small Grants Programme (\$A6 million, 2009 to 2013, including approximately \$A4 million for Pacific island countries and East Timor) is providing funds to implement priority adaptation measures at the local level in 14 Pacific island countries, the Mekong sub-region, East Timor and Sri Lanka;
- The Pacific Future Climate Leaders Programme (\$A3 million, 2010 and 2011) will work to build a group of Pacific leaders with a greater understanding of climate change and tools to enhance resilience; and
- The Mekong Delta Vulnerability and Adaptation Initiative (Australian contribution \$A1.14 million, 2009 and 2010) aims to increase understanding of key socio-economic and environmental impacts of climate change in 12 provinces of the Mekong delta region and strengthen the capacity of delta provinces to adapt to climate change impacts.

42. Strong support is also provided for climate change adaptation through improved water resource management in the Pacific. This will require enhancing the existing infrastructure and technological capacity of partner countries. Examples include:

- Support for the Government of Tuvalu's Water and Sanitation Strategy and the construction of about 300 large rainwater tanks in the capital, Funafuti. Households are instructed in the maintenance of roof catchment and guttering and the management of the collected water for domestic use. Australia also provides a highly qualified water engineer, who will help Tuvalu maximise the impact of both Australian and other donors to the Strategy; and
- Small grant schemes in Vanuatu, Samoa and Solomon Islands. These provide funds for community-initiated climate change adaptation projects. In Samoa and Vanuatu, communities have increased their water storage capacity by constructing rainwater tanks. On the drought prone island of Aniwa in Vanuatu, communities have built small solar desalination stills capable of producing enough fresh water for drinking.

43. Through the ongoing Pacific Islands Climate Prediction Project, the Australian Bureau of Meteorology is working with climate-dependent industries and government agencies in ten Pacific countries on tailored long-range (three to six months) climate predictions. This support will assist water resource managers to plan for expected rainfall shortages by increasing storage capacity. Least developed countries involved in this programme are Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Tuvalu, and Samoa.

44. Australia contributed \$A9.0 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) in 2009-10, building on a previous year contribution of \$A7.5 million. The LDCF supports the preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), which provide a process for LDCs to identify and prioritise their urgent and immediate adaptation needs. These adaptation needs could include technology transfer activities if these were prioritised by the LDCs during the NAPA development process.

45. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), one of the World Bank-administered Climate Investment Funds, supports developing countries to integrate climate resilience as a key component of their national development plans and decisions. Nine of the eleven PPCR pilots are located in LDCs: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Yemen, Zambia, Pacific



regional (Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga) and Caribbean regional (Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent & the Grenadines). Through the International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative, Australia contributed \$A11.6 million to the PPCR in 2009-10 as part of a total commitment of \$A40.0 million from 2008-09 to 2010-11.

#### D. IP AUSTRALIA

46. Australia assists in the process of technology transfer by facilitating the development of strong intellectual property regimes in countries in the Asia and Pacific Region. The principal mechanism for facilitating this development is through the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) - Australia Joint Working Group on Intellectual Property Technical Assistance in the Asia and Pacific Region. Under this Working Group, Australia and WIPO jointly deliver IP technical cooperation projects in the region. The key activity in 2009-2010 was an advanced training workshop in examination of traditional and non-traditional trade marks. Held in Canberra from 19-23 October 2009, the workshop attracted participants from 18 countries in the Asia Pacific region - Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

47. The aim of the Workshop was to highlight the increasing importance of non-traditional trade marks to business owners and to share IP Australia's experiences in examining applications for these marks. The Workshop achieved this by:

- providing advanced training on the examination of traditional and non-traditional trademarks;
- informing participants on the recent developments in international trade mark law; and
- providing an opportunity to exchange views and share national experiences in administering trade mark systems.

#### E. AUSTRADE

48. The Australian Trade Commission is Australia's trade and investment development agency. It is responsible for assisting business, small and large, across a wide field of technologies, to export and invest internationally, including in least developed countries. Austrade is also responsible for attracting foreign direct investment into Australia. Some examples of Austrade-assisted activities in business include:

- a medium-sized Australian solar solutions company recently established an office in Fiji for the rollout of solar energy solutions for remote schools, including in LDC nations;
- a large Australian ICT firm has developed multiple partnerships with Pacific LDC telecommunications entities providing software, ICT infrastructure and managed services (locations include Samoa, Solomon Islands and Timor L'este);
- a laboratory services specialist firm has engaged a local partner and has led to transfer of laboratory testing protocols and practices and development of country-wide staff in outer-Pacific in Fiji, Vanuatu, Samoa, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea and New Caledonia;
- a medium-sized consultancy is providing consultancy services, including training and development, in the banking IT sector for south Pacific based banking conglomerate – primarily in Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Fiji.

## ANNEX

### Australia's Aid Programme: Australia's Technical Assistance to Least-Developed Countries 2009-2010

Australia's Technical Assistance ODA<sup>1</sup> to Least Developed Countries for 2009-2010 is summarised below (preliminary figures). Data is not available for IP specific technology transfer elements, however the below figures capture the significant knowledge-transfer and capacity building that occurs in the provision of technical assistance.

#### Total Australian ODA to Least Developed Countries in 2009-10

Country Name	Preliminary 2009-2010 expenses \$A
AFGHANISTAN	112,523,735.36
ANGOLA	0.00
BANGLADESH	76,234,439.14
BENIN	135,630.00
BHUTAN	6,709,017.03
BURKINA FASO	135,631.87
BURUNDI	478,487.48
CAMBODIA	76,673,677.12
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	14,285.71
CHAD	242,772.30
COMOROS	1,421.52
CONGO, DEM. REP.	8,650,239.90
ERITREA	1,453.59
ETHIOPIA	2,088,872.04
GUINEA-BISSAU	84,391.79
HAITI	24,872,158.84
KIRIBATI	21,348,508.05
LAO PDR	112,578,159.49
LESOTHO	191,139.63
LIBERIA	61,353.27
MADAGASCAR	281.55
MALAWI	3,534,641.29
MALDIVES	4,477,606.48
MALI	37.03
MOZAMBIQUE	9,610,470.18
MYANMAR (BURMA)	36,399,485.75
NEPAL	25,161,952.26
NIGER	135,630.00
RWANDA	140,763.60
SAMOA	41,249,676.37
SENEGAL	135,630.00
SIERRA LEONE	150,362.82
SOLOMON ISLANDS	265,053,009.31
SOMALIA	5,514,288.13

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<sup>1</sup> ODA means Official Development Assistance.

SUDAN	8,588,567.05
TANZANIA	3,425,308.30
TIMOR-LESTE (EAST TIMOR)	132,589,943.11
TOGO	4.37
TUVALU	6,463,221.31
UGANDA	6,855,081.01
VANUATU	62,149,001.14
YEMEN	2,285,802.66
ZAMBIA	651,534.06
Total	1,057,597,671.93

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