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**Council for Trade-Related Aspects of
Intellectual Property Rights**

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REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 66.2 OF THE TRIPS AGREEMENT

AUSTRALIA

Addendum

The following communication, dated 14 October 2016, from the delegation of Australia, is being circulated pursuant to paragraph 1 of the Decision on the Implementation of Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement (IP/C/28).

1 OVERVIEW

1. Australia is committed to implementing Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement. Australia is also committed to sharing information with other WTO Members about incentives and support it offers enterprises and institutions to promote and encourage technology transfer to least developed countries (LDCs).

2. This is a full report, in respect of Article 66.2 which builds upon annual update reports provided in 2012 (IP/C/W/580/Add.2), 2013 (IP/C/W/594/Add.7), 2014 (IP/C/W/602) and 2015 (IP/C/W/611.Add.4). It is submitted in accordance with the TRIPS Council's decision of 20 February 2003 on implementation of Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement (IP/C/28). Consistent with that decision, developed country Members are to provide annual reports on actions taken or planned in pursuance of their Article 66.2 commitments. The report focusses on incentives that are either targeted specifically at LDCs or at a group of countries which includes an LDC.

3. In this report, technology transfer is taken to include training, education and the dissemination of knowledge, as well as the intellectual property embedded in transferred goods and services and the dissemination of business information and know-how on which a product, process or service is based.

4. This report focusses on Australia's efforts to help LDCs create the conditions essential to encourage technology transfer to them. Technical cooperation in favour of least developed and developing countries to facilitate the TRIPS Agreement's implementation is another discrete obligation, on which Australia reports separately. Australia recognizes that some technical cooperation activities may help to create an environment conducive to the creation or acquisition of technologies.

5. In Australia, many incentives for technology transfer take the form of official development assistance. These incentives align with Australia's strategic focus on using aid as a catalyst to promote economic growth and poverty reduction, including through a strong emphasis on aid for trade. Since 2012, Australia's Global Trade Integration Facility has provided funding to the Australia-WIPO Funds in Trust (FIT) to assist technology and knowledge transfer to LDCs and developing countries in the Indo-Pacific region. In February 2016 the Australian Government and WIPO launched a second iteration of funding for the WIPO FIT programme of AUD 3 million. It is expected that Australia will report on these activities under the second iteration of WIPO FIT next year.

6. Enterprises and institutions eligible for funding to deliver projects and activities to facilitate technology transfer include government agencies and public institutions, non-government organizations, independent consultants and experts, and universities and research organizations.

7. Australian aid has been untied since 2006, allowing non-Australian organizations to bid for contracts to supply goods and services under bilateral and multilateral development assistance programmes. Untied aid is the best way to ensure activities represent value for money, are cost-effective and use the best globally available expertise, thereby achieving the best development results. Consistent with this, Australia's aid-funded incentives for technology transfer are not exclusive to Australian institutions and enterprises.

8. Australia recognizes that LDC Members are interested in the outcomes and outputs of Members' activities with a technology transfer dimension. This report's annex includes specific examples of relevant programmes and projects in the format suggested by LDCs (IP/C/W/561).

ANNEX I¹

2 AUSTRALIA'S SUPPORT FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO LDCS: EXAMPLES OF BILATERAL INITIATIVES

Title of project/programme	Africa Food Security Initiative (AFSI): Partnership between CSIRO and BecA
Policy objective and/or purpose	The AFSI was implemented to address food security challenges, particularly agricultural productivity and market development. It seeks to increase agricultural productivity through increased investments in agricultural research and development.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Biosciences east and central Africa (BecA), National Agricultural Research Systems from a number of LDCs, and other local partner institutions involved with both BecA and those fellows and institutes involved in the African Biosciences Challenge Fund.
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	The following recipients benefit: Burundi, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. In addition, recipients of the African Biosciences Challenge Fund have been from national agricultural research institutes and universities in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	The current phase of the Partnership has focussed significantly on research of agricultural science solutions and development of models and adoption approaches, including the use of innovation platforms. The core support phase is providing support to embed these approaches with other development partners.
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Agricultural science, bio-science, food safety, improved nutrition and management of animal diseases.

¹ In English only.

Title of project/programme	Africa Food Security Initiative (AFSI): Partnership between CSIRO and BecA
Type of technology transferred	Value chain analysis, impact assessments, bioinformatics, livestock disease control, laboratory management and research skills.
Expected output related to technology transfer	Development and effective adoption of agricultural science innovations, improved bioscience research capacity and regional coordination of cross-cutting issues. Research and capacity building through the African Biosciences Challenge Fund is being achieved by three streams: hands-on training workshops; fellows for African scientists to undertake research at the BecA-International Livestock Research Institute Hub, and visits by Hub scientists to countries for institutional capacity-building, to raise awareness of the Hub, and to identify regional needs and talents.
Outcomes/impact	Improved capacity to address agriculture and food security issues. For the CSIRO-BecA Partnership, the programme has helped develop a thermo-stable vaccine for sheep and goats; improved cavies breeding and housing practices; and improved aflatoxin detection/control. In addition, the partnership has had success in building local research capacity, particularly focussed on new disease resistant plant varieties. BecA have also actively sought to recruit female participants as part of their regional-focussed Africa Biosciences Challenge Fund fellowships and formal training.
Budget or funds allocated (AUD/\$A)	\$A33.4 million
Duration	The BecA-CSIRO partnership of AFSI finishes on 31 May 2017.
Status	Active/ Ongoing
Contact point for information	http://www.csiro.au/en/About/International/Africa-Middle-East

Title of project/programme	Australia Africa Partnerships Facility Study (AAPF) Tours
Policy objective and/or purpose	The AAPF was developed to help build the human resources capacity of African countries, particularly in areas and ways where Australia has recognized strengths and expertise.

Title of project/programme	Australia Africa Partnerships Facility Study (AAPF) Tours
	Its responsive, flexible approach allows the exchange of skills and knowledge in a broad range of African countries and contexts. The AAPF's primary tools for implementing activities are: technical assistance and advisory support; training and study tours; work placements; research; and grant support for partner-led capacity development projects.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Africa Australia Research Forum, International Mining for Development Centre, Government of Western Australia; Skills DMC
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Officials from African Governments, including Burkina Faso, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia .
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government funding of research and training.
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Mining skills for development and mining governance.
Type of technology transferred	Combination of skills and knowledge in the mining sector.
Expected output related to technology transfer	<p>In 2015, 36 participants from LDCs attended mining study tours relevant to technology transfer, mining skills development and mining governance.</p> <p>Additionally, the AAPF helped to strengthen Liberia's legal and regulatory environment in the mining sector by developing a publicly accessible online cadastral system and provide a software system that will enhance cadastral administration.</p>

Title of project/programme	Australia Africa Partnerships Facility Study (AAPF) Tours
Outcomes/impact	<p>The Mining and Gender study tour examined the gender impacts and challenges arising from growth in the extractives sector in Australia and Africa looking at both women's and men's roles and how they relate to each other to achieve improved male/female engagement and industrial, social and economic development.</p> <p>The Mining and Development Infrastructure Study Tour provided participants with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an overview of the types of infrastructure required by large mining and energy operations – and associates communities and small business – including developed land, energy, water, roads, rail, ports, airports, and community infrastructure including support services such as education, health and housing. • understanding of the various financing models that can support government efforts to develop such infrastructure, including government funding, industry funding, public-private partnerships and private investment models. • appreciation of government roles in the development of mining infrastructure, including facilitating private sector investment and providing suitable regulatory, planning and community development frameworks.
Budget or funds allocated (AUD/\$A)	Approx. \$A900,000.
Duration	Completed.
Status	Completed.
Contact point for information	http://www.aa-partnerships.org/

Project/programme title	Australia Awards
Policy objective and/or purpose	<p>Australia Awards are prestigious international scholarships and fellowships funded by the Australian Government offering the next generation of global leaders an opportunity to undertake study, research and professional development. They include long-term awards (e.g. the Australia Awards Scholarships, and the Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships) and short-term awards (such as the Australia Awards Fellowships).</p>

Project/programme title	Australia Awards
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Australian tertiary institutions and Australian host organizations (private, public and non-government organizations).
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	407 recipients from 28 LDCs for 2016.
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government funding for scholarships enabling citizens of LDCs to undertake study in Australia. In the cases of the Australia Awards Fellowships, Australian organizations must apply for funding (targeting individuals from partner countries) to deliver programmes through a competitive grant process.
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Education and training.
Type of technology transferred	Knowledge and skills.
Expected output related to technology transfer	Awards complete good quality education, training and professional development and research activities, building capacity and promoting an educated workforce that helps build and sustain economic development and a stronger technological base. For example, the Awards fund vocational scholarships in trades, hospitality and community service through the Australia Pacific Technical College.
Outcomes/impact	Australia Awards are intended to strengthen human resource development capacity, build partnerships and linkages, address regional priority issues and contribute to long-term development needs in partner countries.
Expenses (AUD/\$A)	Approximately \$A81 million for Awards for recipients in LDC countries in FY 2015-16.
Duration	Ongoing
Status	Under implementation
Contact point for information	http://dfat.gov.au/people-to-people/australia-awards/pages/australia-awards-scholarships.aspx

Table A: Australia Awards managed globally by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio for LDCs, 2016 intake

Least Developed Country	Long-term	Short-term	Total Number of Awards
Bangladesh	1	22	23
Bhutan	1	20	21
Burkina Faso	0	2	2
Cambodia	49	0	49
Comoros	0	2	2
Ethiopia	0	7	7
Guinea	0	1	1
Kiribati	33	0	33
Lao PDR	48	0	48
Lesotho	0	1	1
Liberia	0	3	3
Madagascar	2	6	8
Malawi	4	14	18
Mali	0	1	1
Mozambique	4	2	6
Myanmar	22	0	22
Nepal	2	37	39
Niger	0	1	1
Senegal	0	1	1
Sierra Leone	0	2	2
Solomon Islands	33	0	33
Somalia	0	2	2
United Republic of Tanzania	7	14	21

Least Developed Country	Long-term	Short-term	Total Number of Awards
Timor-Leste	16	0	16
Tuvalu	16	0	16
Uganda	0	10	10
Vanuatu	9	0	9
Zambia	5	7	12
Total	252	155	407

Title of project/programme	ACIAR Multidisciplinary Research Programme to Improve Food Security in Myanmar
Policy objective and/or purpose	To build research knowledge and capacity to improve food production techniques by male and female small-holder farmers and fishers, agricultural universities and institutions, as well as the capacity of government to use knowledge generated in the field to inform policy and decisions.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Ministry of Fisheries, Livestock and Rural Development; Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; Yezin Agricultural University; Yezin University of Veterinary Science; Rangoon University
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Myanmar
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government funding.
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Agriculture, fisheries, livestock and rural development.
Type of technology transferred	Agricultural research.

Title of project/programme	ACIAR Multidisciplinary Research Programme to Improve Food Security in Myanmar
Expected output related to technology transfer	Increased research and extension capacity in institutions and individuals in Myanmar; increased access to improved technologies, including crop germplasm, animal health products, and agronomic practices.
Outcomes/impact	<p>The outcomes of the Research Programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased and sustained productivity of rice cropping systems in the Ayeyarwady Delta; • increased quality and nutritional value of seeds, dissemination of new and improved varieties, improved legume farming systems and enhanced capacity for research and development in relevant agencies; • improved livelihoods of small-scale livestock producers in the Central Dry Zone by enhancing management, nutrition and health of small ruminants, indigenous cattle and village poultry; • improved capacity for management of Myanmar’s inland capture and culture fisheries and the emergence of co-management of fisheries and small-scale aquaculture as the cornerstone of rural food security and livelihoods; • integrated understanding of farmer livelihoods and household drivers of decision making and change into agricultural research and extension services in the Central Dry Zone and Ayeyarwady Delta regions; • identification and implementation of effective farmer extension methodologies for agricultural technological change and adoption; and • a needs and demands-based analysis of human resource development and the identification of cost-effective capacity building interventions in rural/agricultural development.
Budget or funds allocated (AUD/\$A)	\$A12 million
Duration	2011-2016
Status	Under implementation

Title of project/programme	Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Programme (CAVAC)
Policy objective and/or purpose	<p>CAVAC is increasing agricultural production and smallholder income in Cambodian provinces – Kampong Thom, Kampot and Takeo (Phase I), 2010 - 2015 and Prey Veng, Tboung Khmum, Kandal and Takeo (Phase II), 2016 – 2021.</p> <p>CAVAC is constructing and rehabilitating irrigation schemes and providing farmers with access to agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides and training in modern farming techniques. It is addressing key systemic failures along the agriculture value chain from supplier to consumer.</p> <p>To enable higher productivity and incomes, CAVAC is strengthening market connections that promote greater investment and add value along specific product value chains that link suppliers to farmers and farmers to consumers. Innovations with the private sector help to improve their business and at the same time help farmers to access better solutions for farming.</p>
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Key stakeholders include Cambodian Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Cambodian Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, Cambodian Provincial Departments, and private sector and other development partners in the Cambodian agriculture sector.
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Cambodia
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government funding.
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Agriculture sector, with a focus on increased agricultural yield.
Type of technology transferred	Knowledge and expertise.

Title of project/programme	Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Programme (CAVAC)
Outcomes/impact	<p>For example, CAVAC I, 2010 – 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concluded successfully, exceeding its expectations, according to its Activity Completion Report and Independent Mid-Term Review in 2012. • partnered with 12 fertilizer companies to assist retailers and agents to give better advice to farmers about what type of fertilizer to use and when. CAVAC helps the companies see the business case for providing better information and develops tailored strategies for each company to help improve the knowledge and skills of staff and agents; • worked with two companies to conduct media market research and analyse consumption patterns, and a third company to produce a television series related to agriculture. As companies see the market size of rural consumers and their tastes, research and production companies can sell their products and support dissemination of farming practice information; • partnered with a range of seed companies, private producers and associations to help them innovate in seed production, demonstration and marketing practices; • worked with pesticide companies to help them and their retailers boost the knowledge of farmers on the safe use of pesticides, providing benefits to health and crop yields, and reducing environmental degradation; • partnered with approximately 40 private companies to improve agricultural inputs for farmers to increase their rice yields and incomes through improving their retailers capacity, field demonstrations and experiments. Through the retailers training, farmers were provided with knowledge and skills on how to properly apply fertilizer and pesticide and select better yield seed. The project's impact assessment indicates high adoption rate of new farming practice by farmers; • provided skills for around 3,580 model farmers, who will then share innovative knowledge and experience with other farmers;

Title of project/programme	Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Programme (CAVAC)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supported the development of a rice pest and disease diagnostic tool, Cambodia’s first diagnostic tool to control pest and provide disease solutions. Eight Cambodian companies have signed agreements with CAVAC to implement this pest control tool; and • established and trained 20 Farmer Water Users Communities management committees to sustainably operate and maintain irrigation schemes supported by the Australian Government. <p>For example, CAVAC II, 2016 – 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will build on success and lessons learnt from CAVAC I; • document and disseminate results and impacts of CAVAC I through a workshop for stakeholders working agriculture sector; • completed design and started the construction of seven irrigation schemes in new provinces of Kandal, Prey Veng and Takeo and Tboung Khmum; • has its 2016 Annual Work Plan approved by the National Steering Committee (NSC) in April 2016; • will plan to expand to other crops such as cassava and maize to increase farmer incomes; • will continue to partner with private businesses to provide farmers with access to better advice and solutions on modern farming practices.
Budget or funds allocated (AUD/\$A)	CAVAC I: \$A61.3 million CAVAC II: \$A98.7 million
Duration	CAVAC I: January 2010 to December 2015 CAVAC II: February 2016 – December 2021

Title of project/programme	Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Programme (CAVAC)
Status	CAVAC I: Completed in December 2015 CAVAC II: Ongoing
Contact point for information (e.g. website address)	http://dfat.gov.au/geo/cambodia/development-assistance/Pages/agriculture-rural-development-assistance-cambodia.aspx

Title of project/programme	Community-Based Climate Change Action Grants Programme
Policy objective and/or purpose	The purpose of this Grants Programme is to help build the resilience of communities to the impacts of climate change through community-based disaster risk reduction, food and water security, agricultural productivity and ecosystem-based adaptation activities.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Australian and international non-governmental organizations and some partner government institutions.
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu.
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	Financing through Official Development Assistance.
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Climate change, agricultural productivity and food security.
Type of technology transferred	Skills and knowledge in climate adaptation, small scale technologies such as climate resilient agricultural technologies and methodologies.
Outcomes related to technology transfer	Most projects had a small component dedicated to the transfer of small-scale technologies, such as climate resilient agricultural technologies.

Title of project/programme	Community-Based Climate Change Action Grants Programme
Outcomes/impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved livelihoods and food security: • improved resilience of communities to the impacts of climate change; • improved knowledge, attitude and practice towards Climate Change Adaptation.
Budget or funds allocated (AUD/\$A)	\$A30 million
Duration	2012-2016
Status	Concluded in March 2016

Title of project/programme	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration project
Policy objective and/or purpose	The Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration project aims to improve food security and climate resilience in smallholder farming systems in East Africa.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, in partnership with World Vision Australia and its affiliates in East Africa.
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Rwanda Natural Resource Authority, Rwanda Environment Management Authority, and community-based organizations and farmers in Rwanda and Uganda.
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Rwanda and Uganda.
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	Training provided through local workshops to farmer groups and "incentive" kits provided to local community-based organizations to encourage more productive use of farmland.
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Smallholder agriculture (both crop and livestock).
Type of technology transferred	Techniques to support active natural regeneration and management of vegetation (trees and shrubs) in degraded lands by farmers.
Expected output related to technology transfer	Farmers and extension officers provided with appropriate techniques and tools to increase the value and quantity of woody vegetation on farmlands, with

Title of project/programme	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration project
Outcomes/impact	<p>appropriate supporting policies developed.</p> <p>This Project is demonstrating good results at early stages of implementation. Initial results have included a reported increase in availability of forage for livestock and improved soil and water conservation. On-farm implementation commenced in late 2013, with training for 1,415 men, women and children from Uganda and 1,853 from Rwanda.</p> <p>Since the beginning of the programme to date, over 31,456 have adopted FMNR technology, including 4,520 in Uganda and 17,593 in Rwanda.</p> <p>Land under FMNR implementation in Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania has also gone up significantly, from 3,537 in 2014 to over 4,090.5 hectares today – including an increase of 30.5 hectares in Rwanda and 214 hectares in Uganda.</p> <p>Demand for training on FMNR has equally increased over the beneficiary communities. Farmers are reporting increased benefits, many of the families practicing FMNR are experiencing increased household incomes from increased crop yields, livestock feed and timber.</p> <p>Results from FMNR in East Africa have been used to replicate and scale-up FMNR in Southern Africa. On 14-17 April 2015, World Vision and ICRAF delivered an international conference in Malawi dubbed "Beating Famine". Experiences and lessons shared and partnerships built during the conference, are being used to catalyse actions to reverse land degradation among the small-holder farmers in Southern Africa.</p> <p>A number of local workshops with farmers, industry and government representation have also taken place in Uganda and Rwanda, as well as training for Rwandan community extension agents and local champions from institutions such as the Rwanda Natural Resource Authority and the Rwanda Environment Management Authority.</p> <p>Further, incentive packages have been provided to a number of local community-based organizations, which have included items for farming.</p>
Budget or funds allocated (AUD/\$A)	Full programme value: \$A1.5 million, including support to two other African developing countries.

Title of project/programme	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration project
	The LDC targeted funding is for Rwanda (\$A43, 112) and Uganda (\$A621,992).
Duration	December 2012- December 2015. Completed December 2015.

Title of project	Government Partnership for Development Programme
Policy objective and/or purpose	Government Partnerships for Development is a competitive funding programme which draws on Australian public sector expertise to assist public sector organizations in developing country partners undertake their critical role in encouraging sustainable and inclusive economic growth and reducing poverty.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Australian public sector organizations (including at federal and sub-federal levels) statutory and state-owned bodies, and publicly-funded universities.
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	In general, the GPDF targets public sector organizations in an eligible developing country or region, with a geographic focus on the Indian Ocean, Asia and Pacific regions, as well as high-level intergovernmental organizations within this geographic focus. Among the activities currently being funded are activities in Bangladesh, Myanmar and Timor-Leste .
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	Funding of activities including training programmes, seminars and workshops, secondments, internships, peer-to-peer exchanges, and applied policy research.
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Public sector
Type of technology transferred	Transfer of skills and knowledge.
Expected output related to technology transfer	Activities currently being funded include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the institutional capacity of APEC public-private partnership agencies; • improving the expertise of senior officials in the Bangladesh energy and power sectors;

Title of project	Government Partnership for Development Programme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improving the quality of research capacity in a university in Myanmar; identifying management techniques to increase the production of village poultry in Timor-Leste; and enhancing ocean governance for sustainable economic development through maritime boundary delimitation and marine spatial planning in the Pacific.
Outcomes/impact	The impact is enhanced capacity within partnered public sector organizations.
Budget or funds allocated (AUD/\$A)	\$A41,710,870.04 from 2013 to 2018
Duration	Activities may run for up to four years.
Status	Rounds run in 2013 and 2014 only.
Contact point for information	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade gpfd@dfat.gov.au

Title of project/programme	Guidelines for surveillance for plant pests in Asia and the Pacific
Policy objective and/or purpose	To assist plant health scientists to devise scientifically credible pest surveillance activities.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, and Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Australian Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation.
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	LDC members in the Indo-Pacific region, including Bangladesh and Lao PDR .
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government funding of research and training.

Title of project/programme	Guidelines for surveillance for plant pests in Asia and the Pacific
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Food security and agricultural productivity.
Type of technology transferred	Combination of best practice, skills and knowledge on surveillance for plant pests.
Expected output related to technology transfer	Development of a manual (Guidelines for surveillance for plant pests in Asia and the Pacific).
Outcomes/impact	<p>This manual will assist plant health scientists to devise surveillance programmes and to transmit specimens to the laboratory for identification and preservation. The Guidelines provides explanatory text, a decision tree and numerous 'best-practice' case studies to assist scientists to operationalise the general prescriptions of several International Phytosanitary Standards, especially ISPM 5 and ISPM 6.</p> <p>Laotian, French and Arabic translations of the Guidelines are underway. It is anticipated that the Guidelines will be translated into Hindi and Bengali.</p>
Budget or funds allocated (AUD/\$A)	\$A165,000.
Duration	December 2015 - 2017
Status	Ongoing
Contact point for information (e.g. website address)	http://aciar.gov.au/publication/mn119

Title of project/programme	Improved and sustained productivity of Afghan farming systems in water scarce environments through adaptive research
Policy objective and/or purpose	Afghan communities living in water restricted areas benefit from improved and sustainable food security and agricultural productivity.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Title of project/programme	Improved and sustained productivity of Afghan farming systems in water scarce environments through adaptive research
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre, the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, and the Afghanistan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock.
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Afghanistan
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government funding.
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Agriculture, livestock and rural development.
Type of technology transferred	Seed breeding and improvement, seed production, livestock management, fodder management, watershed management, and dry land agronomic practices.
Expected output related to technology transfer	<p>Farmers (men and women) incorporating new varieties in their annual planting.</p> <p>Area planted and productivity benefits achieved by farmers incorporating new varieties.</p> <p>Accessibility of new varieties to farmers.</p> <p>Policy commitment and improved capacity of Afghan agencies to run their own varietal testing programme.</p> <p>Increased water availability, reduced soil erosion and reduced conflict, arising from the promotion of better catchment management options.</p> <p>Number and percentage of farmers (men and women) incorporating new conservation options in their farming system.</p> <p>Area to be benefitted and productivity gains to be achieved, by farmers incorporating new conservation options.</p> <p>Accessibility of new forage and fodder options to farmers.</p>

Title of project/programme	Improved and sustained productivity of Afghan farming systems in water scarce environments through adaptive research
Outcomes/impact	<p>Increased quality and availability of improved wheat and maize varieties adapted to the irrigated and rain-fed farming systems of Afghanistan.</p> <p>Improved use of water resources by households dependent on dry-land agricultural production through integrated watershed development and capacity building.</p> <p>Increased availability of feed resources adapted for low water use as supplementary feed in the crop-livestock systems of Afghanistan which are increasingly constrained by water availability.</p>
Budget or funds allocated (AUD/\$A)	\$A17.735 million.
Duration	2012-2017
Status	Under implementation
Contact point	http://aciar.gov.au/

Title of project/programme	Irradiation for Managing Phytosanitary Risk Workshop
Policy objective and/or purpose	To promote understanding and confidence in the use of ionizing radiation ("irradiation") as a phytosanitary treatment.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	NSW Department of Primary Industries, Queensland Department of Health, Food Standards Australia New Zealand, Plant Health Australia, Steritech Pty Ltd, Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited, Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	Financing through Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

Title of project/programme	Irradiation for Managing Phytosanitary Risk Workshop
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Food security and agricultural productivity
Type of technology transferred	Knowledge transfer through a workshop to promote: (a) understanding of the methodology and effects of irradiation on plant commodities; and (b) confidence in the safety of irradiation facilities and Australia's management of phytosanitary risk.
Expected output related to technology transfer	Understanding of: principles and practice of irradiation to manage phytosanitary risk for fresh agricultural commodities; commercial and consumer acceptance; roles and responsibilities of regulatory authorities; practical aspects of pathway and quality management of goods undergoing irradiation; dosimetry; monitoring and facility safety skills; use of irradiation as a phytosanitary treatment for managing risk in trade of agricultural commodities between Australia and Asia-Pacific neighbours.
Outcomes/impact	<p>The activity highlighted Australia's recent work to establish secure, export pathways for irradiated agricultural commodities and provided an opportunity to discuss consumer acceptance and commercial impediments for irradiated commodities.</p> <p>The activity introduced ASEAN agencies to a phytosanitary treatment which they can utilise to expand their market opportunities.</p> <p>The activity transfers innovative protocols and technologies to developing countries, providing trade opportunities for agricultural commodities, and thus improving livelihoods in poor, rural communities.</p> <p>The activity also promotes the adoption of harmonized phytosanitary measures and protocols in the ASEAN region, which will assist realization of economic benefits anticipated from the advent of the ASEAN Economic Community in 2015.</p>
Budget or funds allocated (AUD/\$A)	\$A96,000
Duration	June 2016
Status	Completed.

Title of project/programme	Safety Management Systems for Nuclear Facilities, under the auspices of the Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia
Policy objective and/or purpose	Strengthening of nuclear and radiation safety.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organization (ANSTO)
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	The Forum for Nuclear Cooperation (FNCA) in Asia is a Japan-led cooperation framework for peaceful use of nuclear technology in Asia. The cooperation consists of FNCA meetings and the project activities with the participation of Australia, Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Japan Kazakhstan, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Bangladesh
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	Provision of expertise by ANSTO in the technology area of safety management systems of nuclear facilities and provision of funding for the Bangladeshi officials to participate in regional meetings.
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Safe operation of nuclear facilities.
Type of technology transferred	Technical knowledge on safety management systems, as they apply to nuclear facilities (specifically research reactors), through peer review methodologies and guidance documents.
Expected output related to technology transfer	Operators of nuclear facilities in Bangladesh more capable and prepared to run their facilities according to good, established principle of safety management systems.
Outcomes/impact	Safer workplace and community, extending regionally.
Budget or funds allocated (AUD/\$A)	\$A51,000 annually, shared amongst all nine Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia developing member countries, including Bangladesh.
Duration	2009-2016
Status	Nuclear facility (research reactor) in Bangladesh was peer reviewed in May 2014 with improvements to their Safety Management Systems reported by Bangladesh at the subsequent peer review meeting held in Vietnam in June 2015. Bangladesh will participate, with funding support from ANSTO, at the final project workshop and peer review meeting planned to be held in Bangkok in October 2016.

ANNEX II²

3 AUSTRALIA'S SUPPORT FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO LDCS: EXAMPLES OF MULTILATERAL AND REGIONAL INITIATIVES

Title of project/programme	ASEAN Regional Diagnostic Network Project
Policy objective and/or purpose	Enhance the capacity of ASEAN countries to identify plant pests and diseases, promote regional networking of diagnostic capacity; and stimulate the adoption of new, diagnostic techniques.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO); Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries; Victorian Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources; Australian Museum.
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	ASEAN members including Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar .
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	Financing through the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA) Economic Cooperation Work Programme (ECWP).
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Food security and agricultural productivity.
Type of technology transferred	Combination of skills and knowledge transfer through workshops and specialist training on diagnostics of plant pests and diseases, and procurement of equipment, including remote microscopy technologies and digital imaging equipment.

² In English only.

Title of project/programme	ASEAN Regional Diagnostic Network Project
Expected output related to technology transfer	<p>Improve the skills of front-line identifiers and specialist diagnosticians to identify plant pests and diseases, and develop low-cost, diagnostic resources. Development and implementation of the ASEAN Regional Diagnostic Network. Networked, diagnostic capacity to provide credibility to national pest lists required by ASEAN countries to gain access to international markets and develop a risk-based approach to quarantine policy. It is anticipated that enhanced diagnostic capacity will contribute to the removal of unwarranted SPS barriers to trade within the AANZFTA zone.</p>
Outcomes/impact	<p>Between October 2015 and September 2016, plant health activities funded by the AECWP have included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnostic training activities on ascomycete fungi, immature Lepidoptera, cotton leafroll dwarf virus, weed identification and risk assessment, DNA extraction and barcoding, digital imaging and flies; and • pest nematodes surveys in Cambodia and Lao PDR. <p>Equipment (e.g. microscopes, digital cameras, laboratory consumables, chemicals, extraction kits, survey materials, literature, etc.) was procured in association with training activities and remote microscopy technologies deployed.</p>
Budget or funds allocated (AUD/\$A)	\$A475,000. Note the funds allocated refer to listed activities only; funding is available for additional activities until June 2018.
Duration	Until June 2018
Status	Ongoing
Contact point for information	http://www.ardn.info/

Title of project/programme	Asia-Pacific Metrology Programme (APMP) and Asia Pacific Legal Metrology Forum (APLMF)
Policy objective and/or purpose	The Asia Pacific Metrology Programme (APMP) and the Asia Pacific Legal Metrology Forum (APLMF) are the two peak regional bodies for metrology. These programmes aim to strengthen regional metrology infrastructure, specifically scientific measurement capabilities and legal metrology frameworks. In so doing, they help to ensure a sound regional measurement infrastructure that underpins the reduction of technical barriers to trade, to assure the quality of imports into Australia and to facilitate trade within the region.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	The Department of Industry, Innovation and Science through the National Measurement Institute (NMI), plus designated institutes responsible for ionising radiation standards (Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organization and the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency). The National Measurement Institute is Australia's official member of these programmes.
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Counterpart national metrology institutes, designated institutes within national measurement systems and national legal metrology authorities.
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Counterpart metrology institutes are located in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Nepal . Staff members from Myanmar and Bhutan (which have not yet joined the APLMF and APMP) also participated in training courses over this period.
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	<p>Technical training to develop scientific and legal metrological capabilities, management and leadership training. Support for participation in international and regional measurement comparison programmes to demonstrate capabilities.</p> <p>Incentive measures include training courses and attachments, workshops and seminars.</p>
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Scientific and legal metrology. Examples of sectors where measurement capability development is being prioritized include health, environment, food safety, and energy.

Title of project/programme	Asia-Pacific Metrology Programme (APMP) and Asia Pacific Legal Metrology Forum (APLMF)
Type of technology transferred	Metrology expertise (scientific and legal), strategic planning, stakeholder engagement and management/leadership skills, and equipment to support legal metrology.
Expected output related to technology transfer	<p>Example outputs include goods and services that are based on internationally recognized measurement capabilities and internationally harmonized regulatory frameworks that are made available within these economies and to the international community, including Australia.</p> <p>Activities targeting the listed LDCs conducted over the reporting period have comprised training courses, workshops and seminars in scientific and legal metrology. Many of these activities are scheduled alongside APMP and APLMF meetings.</p>
Outcomes/impact	Harmonization and international recognition of metrology infrastructure and capabilities assists in protecting consumers (safe and reliable goods and services) and reduces technical barriers to trade. This provides a stronger regional environment for trade and collaboration as well as building regional science and technology capabilities.
Budget or funds allocated (AUD)	Activities have been funded through various government agencies and international bodies, including the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, through APMP funds, and by APEC, the World Bank, and the German national metrology institute, PTB. The NMI is not funded to undertake these activities other than providing in-kind support.
Duration	APMP was established in 1977. Australia joined in 1980 and remains actively engaged, including in its role as the Chair from November 2012 to November 2016. APLMF was established in 1994. Australia was a founding member, the inaugural President and remains actively engaged.
Status	Ongoing
Contact point	http://www.apmpweb.org/ and http://www.aplmf.org/

Title of project/programme	The Clean Energy Ministerial and the Clean Energy Solutions Centre
Policy objective and/or purpose	The Clean Energy Ministerial was launched in 2009 to bring together Ministers and stakeholders from major economies to promote policies and programmes that advance clean energy technologies, including energy efficiency, and to share lessons learned and information on best practice.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	The Department of Environment and Energy leads the Australian Government's engagement in the Clean Energy Ministerial.
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Australia co-leads and co-funds the Clean Energy Solutions Centre, an initiative under the Clean Energy Ministerial, with the US Department of Energy. The Clean Energy Solutions Centre is delivered by the US National Renewable Energy Laboratory.
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Various LDCs.
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	Co-funding of the Clean Energy Solutions Centre.
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Clean energy and energy efficiency.
Type of technology transferred	The Clean Energy Solutions Centre is an online knowledge sharing platform showcasing best practice clean energy policies, data and analysis, and fostering policy innovation. The Clean Energy Solutions Centre offers resources and services appropriate to a global audience but recognizes the importance of tailored information addressing regional and local issues. The Clean Energy Solution Centre's <i>Ask an Expert</i> service offers policy makers the opportunity to engage with experienced clean energy and energy efficiency professionals to address specific policy issues.
Expected output related to technology transfer	The Ask an Expert service has provided advice to representatives from over forty countries, many of which are LDCs , assisting them develop policies to better absorb clean energy technologies within their energy systems.
Budget or funds allocated (AUD)	\$A1.8 million to support the renewable energy and energy efficiency components of the Clean Energy Solutions Centre.

Title of project/programme	The Clean Energy Ministerial and the Clean Energy Solutions Centre
Duration	In 2010, Australia committed funding for five years. The third funding agreement between Australia and the US National Renewable Energy Laboratory has just commenced in 2015 and is expected to be finalised by August 2017.
Contact point	https://cleanenergysolutions.org/about

Title of project/programme	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
Policy objective and/or purpose	GGGI is an international organization that works to ensure systematic, long-term and catalytic change toward green growth in developing and emerging countries, including LDCs. GGGI does this by working with developing and emerging countries to design and deliver programmes and services that demonstrate new pathways to green growth, including by building institutional capacity and developing green growth policy, strengthening peer-to-peer learning and knowledge sharing, and engaging private investors and public donors.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Various
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	The following LDCs currently partnering with the Institute are Cambodia, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda and Vanuatu .
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	Institutional capacity building to plan for and deliver green growth initiatives; and development of National Finance Vehicles which will leverage financing for green growth technologies and initiatives.
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Clean technology, renewable energy technology, energy efficiency, and urban development and water efficiency, and land/forests mitigation and management.

Title of project/programme	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
Type of technology transferred	Knowledge in the form of advisory services about the policies, regulations, technology transfer and new market opportunities to achieve green growth objectives.
Expected output related to technology transfer	GGGI's operating model embeds technical staff in developing country government ministries. By becoming a trusted advisor to government, GGGI builds close working relationships with country governments to assist with transfer of green growth knowledge and advice, including technology transfer.
Outcomes/impact	GGGI has, for example, developed plans and conducted pre-feasibility studies for innovative technological transfer at country level, undertaken capacity development activities, assisted to develop technology projects and activities to access financing, and conducted knowledge-sharing exercises on policy and institutional frameworks conducive to technological innovation.
Budget or funds allocated (AUD/\$A)	\$A28.3 million (between 2011-12 and 2015-16)
Duration	2012-2016
Status	Australia's Financial Year 2014-15 contribution of AUD18.3 million secures Australia's membership on GGGI's Council for 2014, 2015 and 2016, in accordance with the multi-year contribution agreement. Australia is considering renewing funding to GGGI for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20
Contact point	http://gggi.org/

Title of project/programme	Green Climate Fund (GCF)
Policy objective and/or purpose	The GCF is the world's largest international fund for supporting developing countries response to climate change. All developing countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change are eligible to apply for GCF resources to assist them to reduce emissions and adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change. The GCF aims to divide its financing equally across low-emissions and climate-resilient investments, taking into account the needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including least developed countries.

Title of project/programme	Green Climate Fund (GCF)
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	N/A
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	As of September 2016, the GCF had accredited 33 entities to implement GCF projects and programmes, including the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, the Ministry of Natural Resources of Rwanda, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of Ethiopia, the African Finance Corporation, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Asian Development Bank, and the World Bank. See following link for details: http://www.greenclimate.fund/partners/accredited-entities
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	All LDCs are eligible to receive GCF support. Over time, the GCF aims to dedicate half of its adaptation investments to LDCs, small island developing states, and African nations.
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	Institutional capacity building to plan for and implement climate change technologies. Provision of grants, concessional loans, guarantees and equity investments to support and de-risk climate change technologies.
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Renewable energy, energy efficiency, buildings, transport, land use and agriculture, deforestation, infrastructure.
Type of technology transferred	N/A – The GCF is yet to disburse funds to approved projects and programmes, however, it has approved proposals targeting renewable energy, energy efficiency, and agriculture.
Outcomes/impact	N/A
Budget or funds allocated (AUD/\$A)	Australia has pledged \$A200 million to the GCF over 2014-15 to 2017-18.
Duration	Ongoing
Status	Australia has paid AUD130 million of its AUD200 million pledge.
Contact point for information (e.g. website address)	http://www.greenclimate.fund/home

Title of project/programme	International Fund for Cultural Diversity
Policy objective and/or purpose	<p>To support Australia's obligations in implementing the 2005 UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Australia made additional voluntary contributions (of 1% of its total contribution to the UNESCO budget) to the UNESCO International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) in 2016, 2013 and 2011.</p> <p>The IFCD promotes sustainable development and poverty reduction by funding projects in developing countries that foster the emergence of dynamic cultural sectors. It supports activities such as the development and implementation of cultural policies, capacity-building for cultural entrepreneurs, the mapping of cultural industries and the creation of new cultural industry business models.</p>
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	The Department of Communications and the Arts through UNESCO and member parties to the 2005 Convention.
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Funding to LCDs is provided through 2005 Convention member party contributions to the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD).
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Various LDC member parties to the 2005 Diversity Convention.
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	The IFCD is a multi-donor fund established to promote sustainable development and poverty reduction in developing countries through support to projects that aim to foster the emergence of a dynamic cultural sector. For example, funding is provided to promote grassroots micro-initiatives, capacity building and knowledge sharing in the arts and cultural sectors for activities which contribute to cultural and economic development in LDCs.
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Creative industries, arts and cultural sectors.
Type of technology transferred	Capacity building, knowledge and skills transfer for LDC creative industries, and the arts and cultural sectors.
Outcomes/impact	Since 2010, the International Fund for Diversity has contributed US\$ 5.8 million in funding for 84 projects in 49 developing countries to promote dynamic cultural sectors, revitalize the local economy and create positive social change.

Title of project/programme	International Fund for Cultural Diversity
Budget or funds allocated (AUD/\$A)	Australia's voluntary contributions to the IFCD include: 2016: \$A93,000 2013: \$A80,000 2011: \$A80,000 Total to date: \$A253,000
Duration	The IFCD is ongoing, but Australia provides funds on a one-off basis
Contact point for information (e.g. website address)	http://en.unesco.org/creativity/ifcd and ifcd.convention2005@unesco.org

Title of project/programme	Regional Cooperative Agreement (RCA) - Strengthening the Effectiveness and Extent of Medical Physics Education and Training
Policy objective and/or purpose	The purpose of this project is to increase the number of qualified medical physicists in the Asia-Pacific region through the development of an e-learning platform to allow regionally remote medical physicists and training residents to have access to online resources and to participate in supervised training programmes.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	The Canberra Hospital leads the project and is supported by professional members of the Australasian College of Physical Scientists and Engineers in Medicine. The Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organization (ANSTO) provide governance and administrative support to the project leader.
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	The project is run under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) through the Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology for Asia and the Pacific (RCA). The RCA is an Intergovernmental agreement of 22 IAEA Member States from Asia and the Pacific. It is a technical cooperation agreement helping to transfer nuclear technologies and expertise for peaceful uses to developing countries throughout the region.

Title of project/programme	Regional Cooperative Agreement (RCA) - Strengthening the Effectiveness and Extent of Medical Physics Education and Training
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	This programme is available to all 22 members of the Regional Cooperative Agreement. During this reporting period, participants from Myanmar (1) and one participant from Cambodia (1) were involved in this programme. Participants from Bangladesh (2), and Nepal (1) have also participated in previous years.
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	Provision of expertise by Canberra Hospital senior medical physicist and the Australasian College of Physical Scientists and Engineers in Medicine. The expertise is delivered by a series of training courses, technical meetings and expert missions over the course of the project.
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Safe and effective utilization of nuclear technology in the health care sector within the Asia-Pacific region.
Type of technology transferred	Technical knowledge on the safe application of nuclear techniques in health care facilities, and the method of delivering that technical knowledge.
Expected output related to technology transfer	Participants are able to effectively and reliably access training material via an e-learning platform that has been developed to train medical physicists and training residents. Increased capacity in cancer treatment and medical imaging in participant countries; the effective introduction of advanced techniques for both treatment and medical imaging; and improved and upgraded safe operating practices and technical standards with respect to medical physics.
Outcomes/impact	Greater access to medical physics training materials in participant countries, however Nepal has made specific progress in developing guidelines for assessment and certification of medical physics trainees, and an e-learning pilot was launched in Bangladesh.
Budget or funds allocated (AUD/\$A)	\$A14,000 of in-kind contributions by Australian agencies to the project through hosting a project meeting in Canberra and participating in expert meetings in other RCA countries. There was no direct distribution of funding.
Duration	2014-2017
Status	Ongoing

Title of project/programme	Support for Industry Service Organizations Programme
Policy objective and/or purpose	Relevant activities under this Programme include standards development and capacity building for particular countries in the region. The aim is to enhance the recognition and use of standards and conformance in the region to increase trade opportunities and two way market access.
Government agencies or institutions providing incentives for technology transfer	Department of Industry, Innovation and Science
Partner enterprises or institutions targeted or eligible for incentives (Transferor)	Standards Australia and the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA)
Targeted LDC Members (Transferee)	Myanmar, Vanuatu and other Pacific neighbours.
Types of incentives measures for technology transfer	Government funding
Field or sector of technology transfer activities	Technical infrastructure activities (standardization and conformance)
Type of technology transferred	Knowledge, skills and capacity building.
Outcomes/impact	<p>This Programme highlights the opportunities for National Standards Bodies to work closely together with the ISO Regional Office to assist least developed and developing countries in improving their standards infrastructure.</p> <p>Under the SA SPRING ISO Institutional Strengthening Project-Myanmar, a workshop was held in May 2015. Key outputs from this Workshop included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a package of training material from ISO Regional Office, SPRING SG and Standards Australia (in English, in both hard copy and electronic form);

Title of project/programme	Support for Industry Service Organizations Programme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relationships established and enhanced between key SPRING SG, Standards Australia, the Myanmar Department of Research and Innovation (DRI) and the ISO Regional Office; • links between DRI officials and other key stakeholders strengthened; • a sector prioritization model developed, as well as a process diagnostic and indicative process model for draft Myanmar Standards Regulation; • practical experience gained in standards writing; • exposure to different sector and stakeholder engagement models based on Singapore and Australia’s experiences; • appreciation of Good Standardization Practice and concepts in development of policies, processes and procedures; and • standardization processes and infrastructure strengthened at the institutional level to prepare DRI and its stakeholders for more active participation in international standardization work. <p>A final report on the Joint Australia/Singapore/ISO Institutional Capacity Building Workshop provides a baseline for the Myanmar Department of Research and Innovation to implement a robust Standard Operating Procedure system with full stakeholder involvement. DRI met with Standards Australia on the margins of the ISO General Assembly in mid-September 2016 to request additional assistance to develop Standards Operating Procedures supported by IT infrastructure. Standards Australia is working jointly with ISO’s Regional Office to progress this request. It is anticipated that this work will be undertaken in 2017.</p>
Budget or funds allocated (AUD/\$A)	Approximately \$A4 million in total funding for eligible activities under the funding agreement and MoUs. A component of this funding contributes to technological transfer to LDCs.
Duration	Standards Australia and NATA receive four year funding terms (currently 2012-16)

Title of project/programme	Support for Industry Service Organizations Programme
Status	Ongoing
Contact point for information (e.g. website address)	http://www.industry.gov.au/industry/IndustryInitiatives/TradePolicies
