"I have named it **Intermediate Technology** to signify that it is vastly superior to the primitive technology of bygone ages but at the same time much simpler, cheaper, and freer than the super-technology of the rich. One can also call it self-help technology, or democratic or people's technology -- a technology to which everybody can gain admittance and which is not reserved to those already rich and powerful." (E.F. Schumacher, 1973)

Austrian Aid at a Glance

How much aid did Austria give in 1998?

- Austria gave ATS 5.640 millions in 1998
- That was 0.22% of GNP
- Which meant ATS 697 per capita for 1998

Is it going up or down?

- $\bullet\,\,$ In 1998, Austrian aid was slightly below the OECD average of 0.24% and below the EU average of 0.34%
- Austria was less generous in 1998, dropping from 0.26% of GNP to 0.22%
- In 1999-2000 Austria's expenditure for bilateral aid programs and projects dropped from ATS 950 millions in 1998 to ATS 854 millions in 1999 and to ATS 744 millions in 2000. (Source: Südwind, Nr. 6 June 2000)

How does Austria compare with the other 21 OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors?

• Austria ranks 16th among the 21 countries in terms of aid volume

Which are the priority objectives of Austrian development aid?

- Securing of democracy and peace
- Equal participation of women in the development processes
- Maintaining and supporting the natural environment
- Social development of sustainable economy
- Specific application of know-how

Source: ÖFSE - Österreichische Forschungsstiftung für Entwicklungshilfe

The Austrian Bilateral ODA supported **the Biomass Project** in Nicaragua through the cooperation of Austrian enterprises and universities. This effort was based on the idea of cultivating physic nut in order to extract vegetable oil as fuel, using the oil sediment for soup production and the press cake as organic fertilizer. The utilization of biological fuel has recently received much attention as one possible strategy to reduce the emissions of so-called greenhouse gases in industrialized countries.