

## DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY UNDER THE CONVENTION

Development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, under the UNFCCC, is an important part of the global response to climate change, both to slow down the process and to enable people and societies to adapt to changes that may occur.

The Parties to the Convention have taken decisions to promote the development and transfer of technologies at each session of the Conference of the Parties (COP). The Marrakesh Accords set forth a "Framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention" (technology transfer framework). The Marrakesh Accords also provide for the establishment of an Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT), with the objectives of enhancing the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention, facilitating and advancing technology transfer activities and making recommendations to this end to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA).

### Recent developments

The COP, at its twelfth session, will review the progress of the work and terms of reference, including, if appropriate, the status and continuation of the EGTT, in accordance with decision 4/CP.7. Furthermore, the EGTT, as requested by decision 6/CP.10, made recommendations for enhancing the implementation of the technology framework. The SBSTA, at its twenty-fourth session, considered the recommendations as contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.4, and agreed that they constitute a set of possible actions for enhancing the implementation of the technology transfer framework. It endorsed the recommendations that the five themes listed in the framework and the structure, definitions and purpose of the current framework continue to provide a solid basis for enhancing the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention. The SBSTA also endorsed the four proposed new sub-themes that had been identified under the fifth theme (mechanisms for technology transfer), including on promotion of endogenous development of technology through provision of financial resources and joint R&D and on promotion of collaborative research and development on technologies.

The COP, by its decision 6/CP.11, invited Parties to submit to the secretariat their views and suggestions on the status and continuation of the EGTT by addressing, inter alia, the following: progress and achievements of the EGTT in enhancing the implementation of the framework; adequacy of the terms of reference of the EGTT contained in the annex to decision 4/CP.7; availability and allocation of resources for the EGTT and the secretariat in enhancing the implementation of the framework and addressing issues mandated by the SBSTA. These views are contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.10 and Add.1.

The SBSTA, at its twenty-fourth session, requested its Chair, to hold informal consultations, with the assistance of the secretariat, among Parties to consider the set of possible actions for enhancing the implementation of the technology transfer framework contained in annex II to the report of the session, including the above mentioned submissions from Parties with a view to facilitating discussions on this issue at COP 12. The Chair of the SBSTA convened the informal consultations on this issue on 10-11 September 2006 in Geneva, Switzerland, and the Chair's summary on the outcomes of these informal consultations is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.5.

The COP, by its decision 1/CP.11, resolved to engage in a dialogue, without prejudice to any future negotiations, commitments, process, framework or mandate under the Convention, to exchange experiences and analyse strategic approaches for long-term cooperative action to address climate change that includes the following areas: advancing development goals in a sustainable way; addressing action on adaptation; realizing the full potential of technology and of market-based opportunities. This dialogue has gathered momentum and its third theme on realizing the full potential of technology is an important element of package agreements that is being discussed by Parties. It is expected that in the medium- and long-term the technology work would be guided by its results.

## DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION AT COP 12 BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS, INTERNATIONAL FINANCING INSTITUTIONS AND BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

### INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION ON ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGIES: What makes it work?

A senior-level event organized by the  
UNFCCC

With  
participation  
of



European  
Commission



GEF



World Bank



World Business  
Council for  
Sustainable  
Development



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

# INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION – What makes it work?

## TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION

Technology related negotiations under the UNFCCC have usually focused on technology transfer and not on the broader concept of technology cooperation. Technology cooperation is currently seen as a key element of many recent international initiatives for moving towards a low-carbon future and actions to promote it to meet the needs of both developing and developed countries could be components of a future climate regime.

The work on technology cooperation could promote the deployment and diffusion of existing technologies as well as the development of emerging and/or breakthrough technologies. It could contribute to the development of transformational technologies that are needed to address the climate challenge and that are unlikely to emerge in the marketplace in the absence of very demanding emissions limitations. It could also foster the sustained public and private research and investment that is likely to bring such technologies forward and could help the international community at large to achieve the required level of emissions limitations.

Therefore, I find it heartening that these high-level discussions offer the opportunity for the various stakeholders to raise common understanding of the issue and offer scope for greater cooperation. Exchanging views and sharing experiences are key to driving further progress on technology cooperation.

Yvo de Boer  
Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC

## AGENDA

### OPENING ADDRESS

Mr. Yvo de Boer  
Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC  
Moderator

### SETTING THE SCENE

Mr. Kazuhiko Hombu  
Deputy Director-General for Energy and Environment, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan

Mr. Harland L. Watson  
Senior Climate Negotiator and Special Representative  
Department of State  
United States of America

Mr. Thomas Verheye  
DG Environment, European Commission

### MODERATED DISCUSSION

H.E. Mr. Mark J. Mwandosya  
Minister of State, Ministry for the Environment, United Republic of Tanzania

H.E. Mr. Josée Ramon Ardaín Ituarte  
Undersecretary for Environmental Regulation, Mexico

Mr. Hans-Peter Hofmann  
Head of Task Force on Environmental and Biopolitical Issues of Foreign Affairs  
Germany

Ms. Monique Barbut  
Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson  
Global Environment Facility

Ms. Joëlle Chassard  
Manager, Carbon Finance, the World Bank

Mr. Björn Stigson  
President, World Business Council for Sustainable Development

## MAIN OBJECTIVES

- To present a range of views from high-level representatives from governments, relevant international financial organizations and the private sector on technology cooperation activities, highlighting experiences, lessons learned, needs and concerns, drawing from existing bilateral experiences, technology cooperation initiatives, partnerships and agreements.
- To recognize a variety of technology initiatives, complementary to ongoing UNFCCC activities, and acknowledge that these activities assist in meeting the goal of UNFCCC.
- To discuss strategies for short-, medium- and long-term international technology cooperation and partnerships in the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies.

## ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED

- How to share lessons learned from technology cooperation and document the results of cooperative initiatives, including estimations of emissions reductions (potential and actual) due to these partnerships/agreements, and how to reflect them in the Convention and Kyoto Protocol work
- How to promote the participation of developing countries in technology cooperation activities including technology initiatives and partnerships
- How to better involve the private sector and existing technology communities such as wind, solar hydro, biomass energy, energy efficiency and carbon capture and storage associations dealing with these technologies in the UNFCCC process
- The role the UNFCCC process could play in international technology cooperation, including on various technology initiatives and partnerships