

Workshop on “cooperation on research and development of current, new and innovative technology, including win-win solutions” under paragraph 1(d)(iii) of the Bali Action Plan

Bernarditas Muller

Coordinator of G77 and China for the AWG-LCA

G77 and China proposal on technology

- The elements will operate under the authority of the COP and enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, according to its principles and provisions
- The proposal includes three main pillars:
 - A Technology Action Plan to enhance action at all stages of the technology cycle
 - Framework: an Executive Body, a Strategic Planning Committee, Expert Panels and a Verification Group; and
 - A Multilateral Climate Technology Fund established as part of the Convention's enhanced financial architecture
- The Technology Action Plan covers all stages of the technology cycle including:
 - Research
 - Development
 - Transfer, deployment and diffusion
- The Technology Action Plan also defines specific policies, actions, and funding requirements for all relevant technologies including:
 - Public domain technologies – publicly-owned and -sponsored technologies
 - Patented technologies
 - Future technologies

Cooperation on research and development

- The G77 and China proposal emphasizes the importance of enhanced action at all stages of the technology cycle, including on research and development (paragraph 1(d)(iii) BAP).
- Research and development is an iterative and on-going process
- Research and development is relevant to the creation of new technologies as well as to the deployment and adaptation of existing ones
- “Technologies” includes hardware and software (know how), for both mitigation and adaptation, in all relevant sectors, and covers endogenous capacity building, supported by financing and technology development, deployment and transfer
- The G77 and China supports innovative R&D models for affordable access to technologies. These include:
 - Joint development of technologies involving the private sector in developing countries
 - CGIAR-type models in which seed varieties and innovations are not patented, allowing for diffusion in developing countries
- Public funding will play a key role in ensuring full implementation of the Convention’s obligations on technology development and transfer.

Current, new and innovative technologies

- Research and development is required to create *new technologies* and to adapt *current technologies* to the needs of developing countries.
- *Innovative technologies* are warranted - those technologies for mitigation and adaptation that make significant advances in achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in Article 2.
- Particular effort is required to “support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties” (Article 4.5).
- Research and development can innovate on and build upon endogenous technologies, and extend current innovative technologies to new uses

“Win-win solutions”

- Win: achieve the objective set by the Convention
- Win: on adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development objectives as reflected in Article 2 of the Convention

Financing research and development

- Financing must be:
 - Sufficient to cover all stages for technologies, practices, processes and know-how in all relevant sectors, and the enhancement of endogenous technologies and capacities
 - Flexible in order to ensure cost-effective use of resources
- Access can be enhanced by reducing the cost of technologies through use of differential pricing, compulsory licensing and other available flexibilities
- Parties can consider a range of options for managing IPRs including an exemption from patenting, an expansion of flexibilities and other measures to ensure that IPRs do not form a barrier to effective development and transfer of technologies

Conclusion

- Article 4.5 of the Convention should be implemented: promote, facilitate and finance the transfer of or access to environmentally sound technologies and know-how to developing countries to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention
- Both technology innovation and access to technologies are important
- Technology provides the vital means to close the gap between the need for economic growth and reduction of emissions below the normal growth path
- The cheaper the cost of technology to developing countries, the more effective is their capacity to reduce emissions
- Guarantees on technology and finance is a central objective for any agreed outcome in Copenhagen in 2009