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SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Thirty-second session

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Item 8 of the provisional agenda

Development and transfer of technologies

Views on the areas of focus set out in section IV of the terms of reference for the review and assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 1(c) and 5, of the Convention agreed at the twenty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations

1. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), at its thirtieth session, invited Parties and relevant organizations,¹ particularly those that had not done so, to submit to the secretariat, by 15 February 2010, their views on the areas of focus set out in section IV of the terms of reference for the review and assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 1(c) and 5, of the Convention. The SBI requested the secretariat to compile these submissions into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the SBI at its thirty-second session.

2. The secretariat received one such submission on 22 February 2010. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, this submission is attached and reproduced* in the language in which it was received and without formal editing.

¹ FCCC/SBI/2009/8, paragraph 72.

* This submission has been electronically imported in order to make it available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the text as submitted.

FCCC/SBI/2010/MISC.3

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SUBMISSION FROM KAZAKHSTAN

Ministry of Environment Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Submission of the views on the areas of focus set out in Section IV of the Terms of Reference for the review and assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 1 (c) and 5 of the Convention

Technology development and transfer issues should become a reliable development tool for adaptation and mitigation activities at the national and international levels. The Copenhagen Accord sets the establishment of a Technology mechanism to accelerate technology development and transfer. In this regard a balanced approach should be considered for all Parties including the developing countries and countries with economy in transition regarded by a country-driven approach and based on the national circumstances and priorities. This submission contains some views of Kazakhstan for items included in Section IV Areas of focus of the Terms of Reference:

(a) Review the extent to which actions have promoted and supported institutional systems and regulatory and legislative frameworks needed to scale up development and transfer of technologies;

Legislations adopted in 2009 in the country are being transforming development of the economy towards a development with low carbon vision and strategy. The Law "On Renewable energy sources support" could promote to scale up development and transfer of technologies on renewables such as small hydro, solar and wind for power and to some extent heat generation. The National Program on Energy Saving includes in its first stage a Complex plan on energy saving for 2009 - 2010. This plan was adopted by the Enactment of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan focused on improving the organizational, legal and legislative activities as well as public awareness for saving energy and on enhancing the actions on standard and certification for energy saving activities.

At present the Ministry of Environment protection is developing a draft National Program on Green Development where the key elements will be the market approach using the Kyoto JI mechanism and new financing mechanisms.

As well a decision on establishment of the domestic carbon trading scheme is under consideration and discussion. It is envisaged to involve large companies and enterprises whose business produce GHG emissions for include in their business plans facilities for GHG emissions reduction, programs and projects on energy efficiency and improvement of energy intensity.

(b) Review the range of practical actions taken and identify possible actions to promote the innovative public and/or private partnerships and cooperation with the private sector, and consider steps that governments, the business sector and academia can take to facilitate effective participation by the private sector;

Kazakhstan adopted the Program on establishment and development of innovation system for 2005 - 2015. It is aimed to creation of competitive end use goods based on experience of domestic and international research capacity. Environmental aspect is not included in this program and further it is needed to revise it and include impact assessment to the environment including climate change.

Technological parks established in the country further needs advanced development and integration in environmentally sound and climate friendly technologies. The following organizations and centres are dealing with development and transfer of technologies in the country outside the UNFCCC:

The National Centre for Engineering and Technology Transfer; The Innovation Foundation;
The Department of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Sources under the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources;

The Strategy of industrial and innovative development of Kazakhstan for 2003 - 2015 was developed by relevant ministries and agencies excluding the Ministry of Environmental Protection. The Action plan of technology transfer for 2009 - 2011 has the priority tasks on transfer of technologies, knowledge and

commerce of research and technical innovations into the industry in future the use of the national research potential to the world market of new technologies. But these programs and action plans do not integrate the economy development taking into account environmental and climate sound technological aspects.

Need and support to establish an institutional infrastructure at the international level with relevant guidelines should be considered shortly. The international activity should give incentives to cooperate a multilateral and bilateral basis and revise the regulatory and legislative frameworks combining international expertise and national circumstances. Optimization of EGTT activity. It is advised to discuss new opportunities for scaling up development and transfer of technologies at the sessions of UNFCCC and its subsidiary bodies.

(c) Review the mechanism and processes developed to enhance cooperation with relevant intergovernmental processes;

In order to strengthen this cooperation the programs and projects should be implemented for increasing and improving institutional capacity and capacity building for a public and private partnership, developing, analyzing reports like TNAs, NAMAs and other analytical papers. Effectiveness of cooperation could be achieved through workshops and seminars, training courses and opportunity to share experience and expertise.

Ongoing cooperation on the bilateral basis:

Under the Earth Cool Partnership the Japanese side is considering to realize a project with installing a 1 MW solar panel on the area of the New University of Astana, Kazakhstan. This project is focused on the promotion of renewable energy devices, ability to operate and produce electricity to the university campus and connected to the grid, demonstrate and expand knowledge of such innovative technology.

At the 6th session of the joint Kazakhstan and USA Partnership Committee it was concluded to sign a Plan of joint actions for cooperation in the following sectors: nuclear security and energy, oil, renewable energy sources and energy efficiency.

In April this year the Japanese representatives are completing their set of training workshops on energy saving and international approaches for reducing GHG emissions.

During November 2009 and January 2010 training workshops on energy efficiency and GHG inventory reports at the enterprise level organized jointly with Irbaris company and Climate Change Coordination Centre at the financial and organizational support from the UK Embassy in Astana and the Ministry of Environmental Protection were held in four large cities of Kazakhstan.

At the regional level there is cooperation in the development and transfer of technologies between Russia and Belarus and other CIS countries.

(d) Review efforts to promote collaborative research and development on and deployment of technologies for mitigation and adaptation;

The collaborative activity is very restricted and needs adequate development at the national, regional and international levels. It could be activated through regional networks like the Asia-Pacific network, the EU 7th Framework Program, the IEA collaboration and some other research programs and projects.

(e) Review the adequacy and timeliness of the financial support provided, within the context of Article 4, paragraphs 1 (c) and 5, for the purposes of development and transfer of technologies, the related activities and their results.

Most financial support via grant projects goes through the UNDP office in Kazakhstan from GEF. In order to expand R&D, to introduce adaptation and mitigation technologies, it is recommended to study

opportunity to provide financial support to local relevant NGOs, research institutes and centres. In this regard the MRV procedure could promote assessment of effectiveness of financial support provided for a specific programs and research projects. The forthcoming discussions and negotiations at the SBs sessions should elaborate an effective financial guidelines and tools under a Technology mechanism to be established.
