

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Bangkok Intersessional

30 August-5 September 2012

PROPOSED PHILIPPINE SUBMISSION ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. Request the Technology Executive Committee to consider issues related to intellectual property rights as they arise in the development and transfer of technologies;
2. Decides that the Climate Technology Centre shall have the additional following function in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 128(e) and 123(a)(i): provide advice and support, including capacity building, on the conduct of technology assessment of new and emerging technologies.
3. Requests the Climate Technology Centre to elaborate its role set out in para. 135 (a) of Decision 2/CP.17 in identifying currently available climate-friendly technologies for mitigation and adaptation that meet the key low-carbon and climate-resilient development needs of Parties to the UNFCCC.

In the elaboration of such role, emphasis shall be given to identifying and facilitating the transfer of currently available climate-friendly technologies for adaptation and mitigation to spur the development of national policies, schemes and mechanisms that promote the shift to low-carbon and climate-resilient development. The development of these schemes and policies should enhance existing technology cooperation in specific sectors such as the renewable energy sector.

EXPLANATION : The recommendations in paras. 1 and 2 are suggested functions not currently included in the stated functions of the TEC and the CTC as provided in Decision 1/CP.16. The TEC, while it has discussed the barriers to technology transfer at its third meeting, has not yet thoroughly addressed the issue of IPRs.

In its interventions and submissions under the AWG-LCA, the Philippine Delegation has consistently raised IPR as a critical issue that needs to be addressed in technology transfer, development and deployment. The PhilDel has also raised the need for technology assessment under the technology

negotiations in view of the concerns on the lack of capacity in most developing countries to evaluate the potential impacts of new and emerging technologies presented as environmentally-sound technologies before they are developed, transferred and deployed. The call for technology assessment at the UNFCCC is consistent with the Philippines' positions on technology issues in other forums of the UN such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and at the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), and in line with para. 275 of the Rio+20 Outcome Document.

The recommendation in para. 3 fills the gap in Bali Action Plan Decision 1/CP.13, para. 1 (d)(iv) calling for enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation, including, inter alia, consideration of the effectiveness of mechanisms and tools for technology cooperation in specific sectors, which has not been addressed by either Cancun or Durban Decisions of the UNFCCC COP, while building on the mandate provided by para. 135 (a) of Durban Decision 2/CP.17 on the role of the Climate Technology Centre.

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