



International Technology Co-operation – What makes it work?

A European Union perspective

Artur Runge-Metzger
European Commission



Outline

- The EU's push and pull philosophy
- EU technology cooperation in practice
- Role of the UNFCCC



The EU's push and pull philosophy

PUSH FACTORS

- Subsidise new technologies (e.g. guarantee demand, set standards, large scale demos, public-private partnerships for technology development, tax reductions)

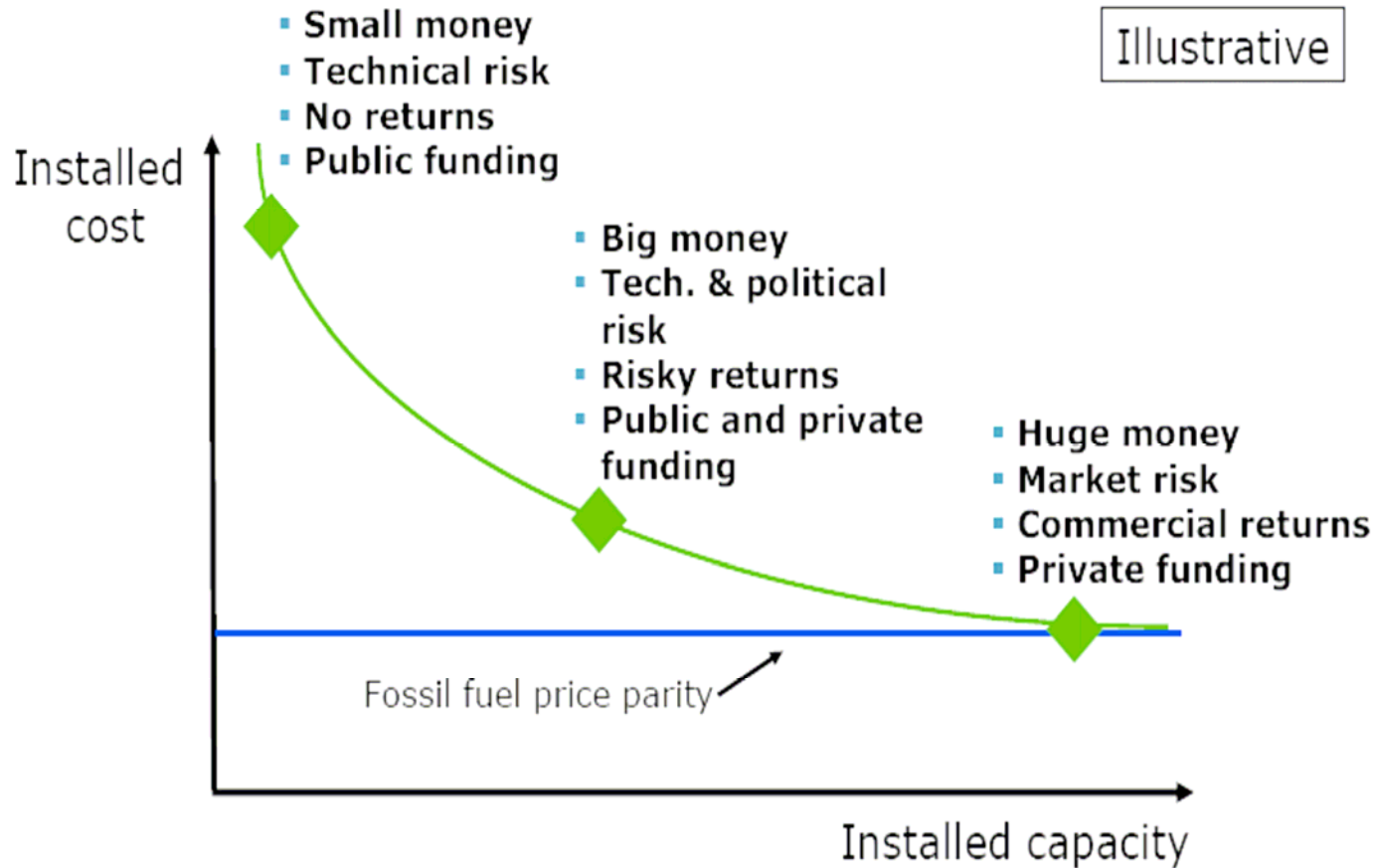
PULL FACTORS

- Emissions trading
- Level playing field (abolition of fuel subsidies, carbon taxes, feed in tariffs)
- Co-benefits (security of supply, rising oil prices)





Stages in technology development



Source: Grubb



Stage 1: Research and technology development

- 6th Framework Programme (5-yr): energy (€ 800 million), transport (€ 600 million), global change and ecosystems (€ 700 million) or more than € 420 mill p.a.
- 7th Framework Programme (2007-2013): energy (€ 2.2 billion), transport (€ 4.1 billion), environment (€ 1.8 billion) or more than € 1.1 billion p.a.
- Scientific agreements with US, China, India, Russia
- Technology platforms?

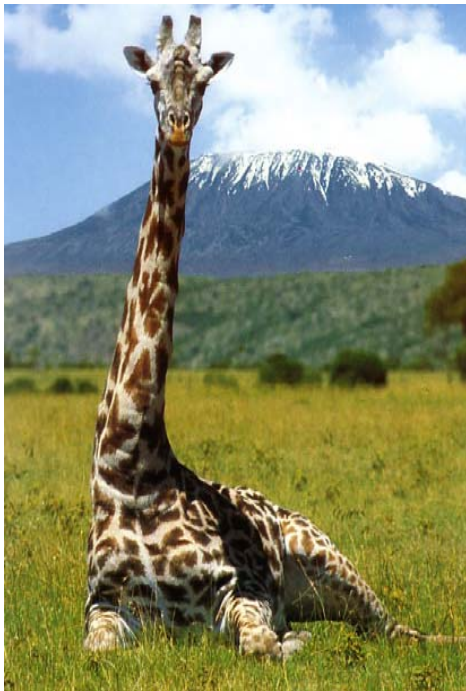


Stage 2: Demonstration

- **Information sharing:** REN21
- **Financial support:** COOPENER, LIFE – Third countries, Environment and Tropical Forest Budgetline, EU China Energy and Environment Programme



Stage 3: Deployment



- **Policy dialogue:** EU Russia Energy Dialogue, EU India Energy Panel
 - **Policy design/capacity building:** bilateral initiatives, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiative, COOPENER
 - **Joint private sector initiatives:** Asia Pro-Eco
 - **Risk capital:** Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF)
 - **Investment support:** EU Energy Facility with ACP countries, EIB Investment Facility
 - **CDM:** EU € 2.5 billion (2007-2012)
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Integrating different initiatives

Bilateral, e.g.

- EU-India Initiative on Clean Development and Climate Change (Sept 2005)
- EU-China Partnership on Climate Change (Sept 2005)
- EU-Russia Working Groups under the Permanent Partnership Council (Oct 2006)
- EU-US High-level Dialogue on Climate, clean energy and sustainable development (Oct 2006)

International partnerships, e.g.

- Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF)
- International Partnership for a Hydrogen Economy (IPHE)

International policy processes, e.g.

- Gleneagles Dialogue
 - Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition
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Role of the UNFCCC

- Information sharing
- Using expertise from real world practice
- Identifying gaps
- Peer reviews



More information on EU climate change policy

get to grips with
climate change

[http://europa.eu.int/
comm/environment/
climat/home_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/climat/home_en.htm)

