



REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Additional Functions for the Technology Executive Committee

**Expert Workshop on the Technology
Mechanism, as requested by decision 1/CP.16,
paragraph 129**

Contribution from Ecuador

**UNFCCC Climate Change Conference
Tuesday, April 5th 2011
Bangkok, Thailand**

Article 4.5 of the UNFCCC Convention on Climate Change

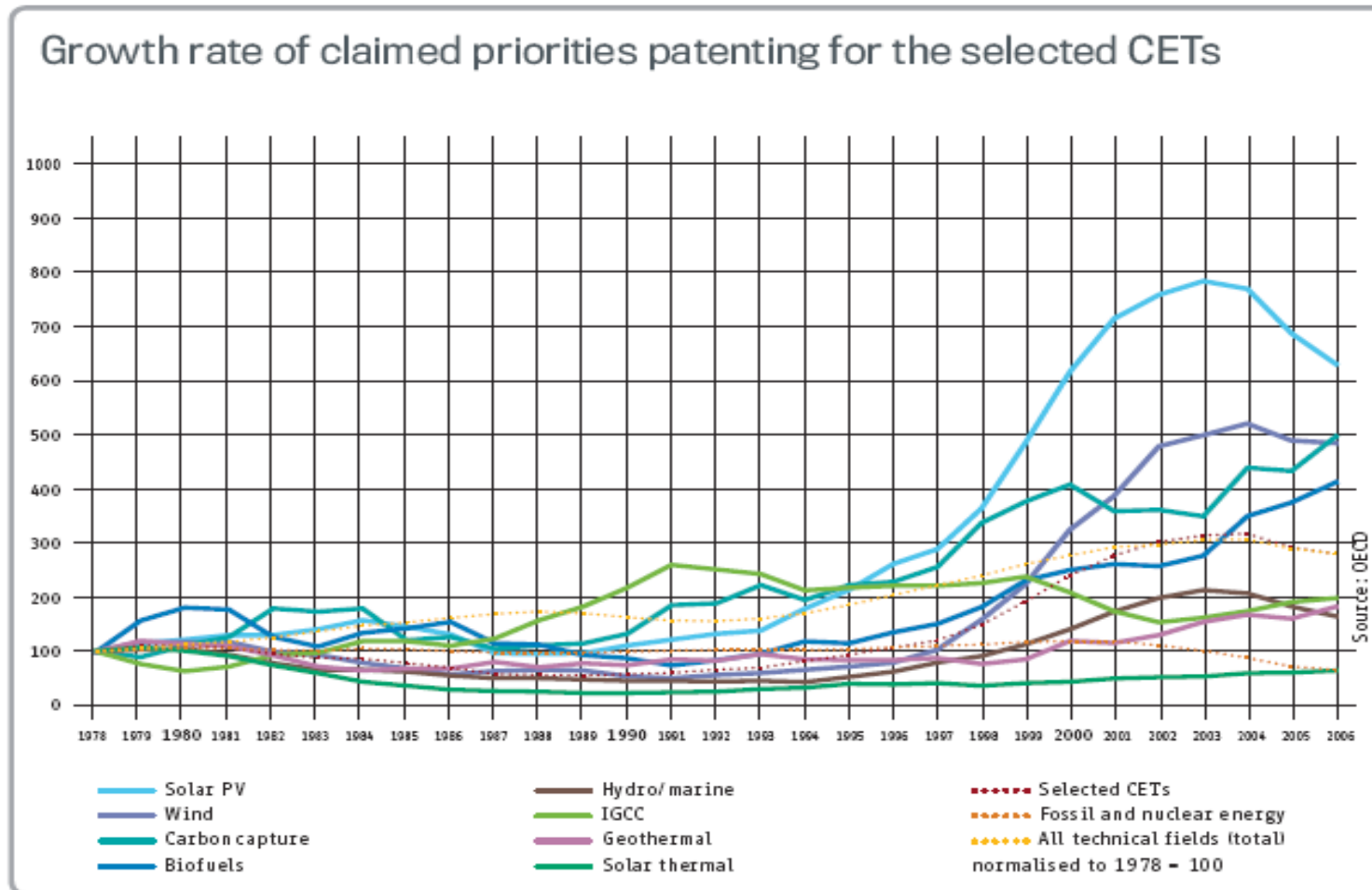
COMMITMENTS

*The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention. **In this process, the developed country Parties shall support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties.** Other Parties and organizations in a position to do so may also assist in facilitating the transfer of such technologies.*

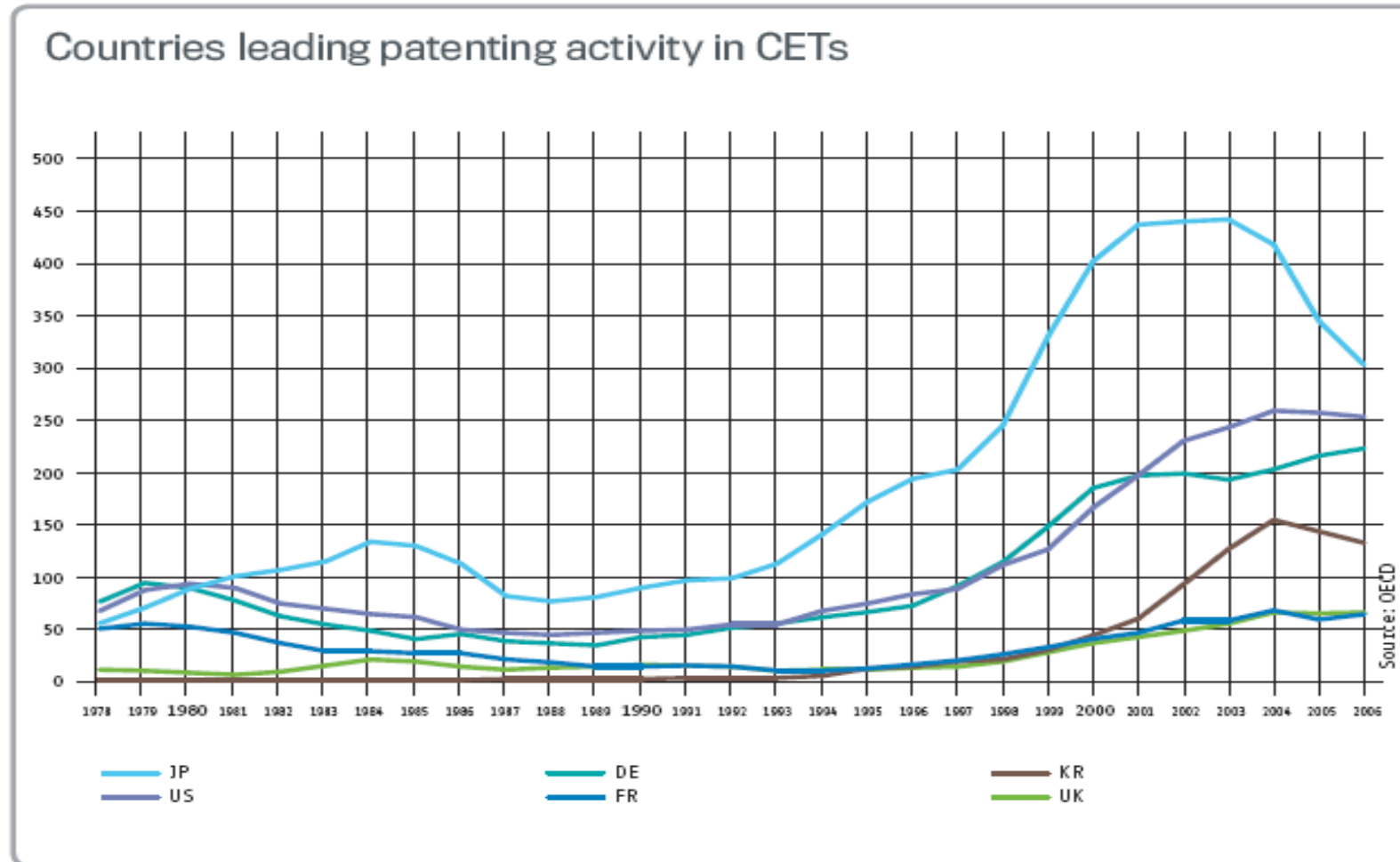
Challenges we have been found in the implementation of Art. 4.5

- ▶ The high prices of technologies that prevent its adequate use by developing countries.
- ▶ Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs).
- ▶ Technologies that are not adequate for the realities of developing country Parties.
- ▶ The lack of resources to devote for research and development in developing country Parties.
- ▶ A deficiency to keep technologies inside developing country Parties.

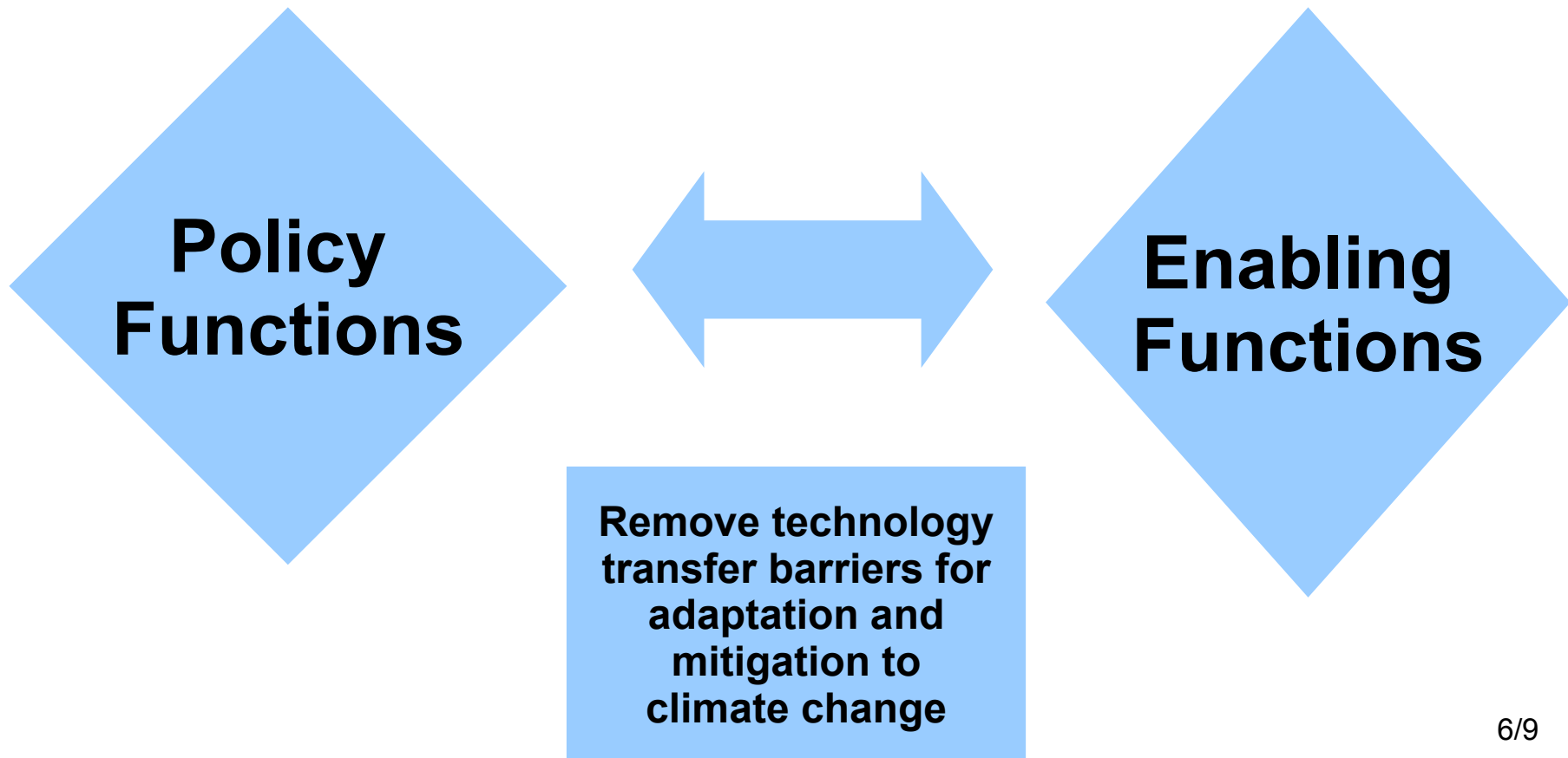
Patenting for Selected Clean Energy Technologies (CETs)



OECD countries dominate the field of Clean energy technologies (CETs)



Proposal for the consideration of two **key functions** of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC):



Policy Functions

- Ensure that environmental-climate related technologies are in the **public domain and free of patents**.
- Foster **technology disaggregation**.
- Influence multilateral entities to enact policies to **facilitate the transference of clean technologies** and reduce IPRs barriers.
- Guarantee the access to the needed resources for **capacity building**, at a sectoral level according to the priorities of each developing country Party (Green Fund and/or other sources under the UNFCCC).
- Lead to **innovation** through the development and improvement of **endogenous technologies**.
- Determine policies to develop the “**know-how**” for the new and existing technology, research and development needs.

Enabling Functions

Providing the means to **facilitate**:

- Establishment of technology **transfer sharing arrangements** between providers and users.
- Finding enough resources to transfer the technology.
- **Building institucional arrangements** so that developing parties can have easy access to technology providers.
- Encourage developing country Parties to conduct their Technology Needs Assessments.
- Facilitate the mapping of technologies available from developed country Parties.
- Foster the **exchange of experiences and technological solutions** that have allowed to solve problems derived from climate change.
- Once a technology is developed, it becomes part of the public domain for easy and fast transference to countries that have determined necessities.

Final Thoughts

- Technology transfer shall pass on technology and/or know-how from one party to another.
- IPRs make difficult the diffusion of certain technologies in the developing countries and their companies whose tendency is the disposition of few resources to buy licenses.
- Technology transfer will assist developing country Parties to further enhance their mitigation and adaptation actions, and achieve sustainable development goals.
- Developing country parties want also contribute to innovation and foster the development of endogenous technologies.
- The TEC should recommend actions to address the barriers to technology transfer through policies and enabling functions.
- The TEC needs to deal with the necessity of applying a flexible system of IPR's with respect to clean technologies.