



# On the road to Copenhagen:

Long term strategy beyond 2012 for  
development and transfer of technologies

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## Relevant provisions of the UNFCCC

“The developed countries and other developed countries 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.”

Article 4.5

“The extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under the Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their **commitments related to financial resources and transfer of technology.**”

Article 4.7



# The Technology Transfer Framework

- Five key themes and areas are:
  - Technology needs and needs assessments
  - Technology information
  - Enabling environments
  - Capacity-building
  - Mechanisms for technology transfer





## The Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT)

- The EGTT
  - was established as part of the technology transfer framework and the Marrakech Accords (decision 4/CP.7) and re-established in Bali (decision 3/CP.13)
  - comprises 19 members (three from each of the Africa, Asia, and the Pacific and the Latin America and the Caribbean regions, two from AOSIS, seven from AI Parties, and three from IGOs (to be invited on issues oriented basis)).





## Key Challenges



- How to transform many good ideas into real and practical actions in particular those referred to actions by Parties, relevant international organizations and the private sector?
- Who could play a catalytic role to make these happen?
- Which actions are sufficient to ensure effective implementation? How to monitor the progress of work?





## Technology and international climate policy

- The UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol - provide opportunities for cooperation on technology development, deployment and diffusion both for mitigation and adaptation
- The Bali Road Map – two-year process to enhance international response to climate change including enhanced action on mitigation
- Industrialized countries – Measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) actions including quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives
- Developing countries – need for nationally appropriate mitigation actions supported and enabled by technology in a MRV manner.



## Technology and international climate policy

- Technology features strongly in the inter-governmental process on climate change and it is the central element that will enable action.
- MRV mitigation action by developing countries depends on MRV technological and financial support.
- Technology needs a revolutionary push
  - Criticism that insufficient progress has been made
  - Need for an effective international mechanism (removal of barriers, provision of resources)
  - All stages of technology cycle need to be addressed (from innovation to application consider funding and policy for each stage)



## Bali Road Map

- **Two-year process** to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to reach an agreed outcome at COP15 in Copenhagen (December 2009)





## AWG-LCA

( Work of the AWG-LCA in 2008, based on work programme agreed in Bangkok, April 2008 )

Issues for consideration at each session:

- **Shared vision** for long-term cooperative action
- Enhanced national/ international action on **mitigation**
- Enhanced action on **adaptation**
- Enhanced action on **technology development and transfer** to support action on mitigation and adaptation
- Enhanced action on the provision of **financial resources and investment** to support action on mitigation and adaptation and technology cooperation



## **Poznan: Focus of the AWG-LCA**

- **Move towards the Copenhagen agreed outcome;**
- **Focus the work on shared vision:**
  - relating it to all BAP elements
- **Deliver concrete steps to enhance on-going work**
  - Shared vision for long-term cooperative action,
  - Adaptation,
  - Mitigation,
  - Delivering on finance and technology.



## Poznan: AWG-LCA (Technical papers)

- Mechanisms, including innovative insurance tools, to manage financial risks from CC impacts in developing countries
- Update on investment & financial flows paper
- Opportunities & challenges for mitigation in the agriculture
- Adaptation activities in the UN (*information note*)



## The Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT)

### Elaborated papers on:

- Performance indicators to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of technology transfer framework.
- Financing and relevant vehicles to support development, deployment and diffusion of technologies.
- A strategy paper for the long-term perspective beyond 2012, including sectoral approaches, to facilitate development, deployment and diffusion of technologies.



## Poznan AWG-LCA: CG3-Delivering finance and technology

- Focus of recent discussions- several Parties elaborated on their earlier proposals on financing and technology, in two aspects:
  - source of funding
  - institutional arrangements.
- Advance on delivering finance and technology, using the assembly paper to focus the discussion:
  - Discuss the proposals on future financial architecture, technology mechanism, and institutional arrangements,
  - Narrow down the options, identify commonalities and seek clarity on issues such as scale of resources needed, the governance structure, institutional arrangements, and how to mobilize the needed financial resources.



## Some views of Parties (1)

On enhancing action on Development and transfer of technologies:

- To address all the stages of the technology development cycle;
- Be guided by the provisions of, and built on existing activities within the Convention, incl. the work of the EGTT;
- Be informed by the shared vision for long term cooperative action;
- To achieve the accessibility, affordability, appropriateness and adaptability of technologies required by developing countries;
- To develop additional tools and incentives to facilitate private investment.





## Some views of Parties (2)

On institutional arrangements:

- Technology Mechanism under the Convention which includes an Executive Board on Technology with possible functions in relation to the measurable, reportable and verifiable requirement and a Multilateral Climate Technology Fund operating under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties (G77 and China);
- A Framework for International Technology Cooperation with four key components: i) institutional and organizational arrangements, ii) enabling environments, iii) technology agreements, iv) financial mechanisms and tools (European Union);



## Some views of Parties (3)

On IPR and patent related issues:

- Appropriate mechanisms, taking into account intellectual property issues, to promote actions leading to technology development, and transfer (Argentina)
- A suitable IPR regime for accessing technologies owned by the private sector in developed countries (India)
- Strengthen legal and economic institutions to promote the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights, promote markets for ESTs, and provide a transparent system of contract enforcement (USA).



## Some views of Parties (4)

On the provision of financial resources:

- A Multilateral Climate Technology Fund (MCTF) that will provide technology related financial requirements as determined by the Executive Body on Technology and will be operated under the COP (G77 and China);
- A Multilateral Technology Acquisition Fund (MTAF) with sources mainly from public finance from developed countries, the regular fiscal budget for R&D, fiscal revenues from taxation on carbon transaction and/or auction of emission permit in carbon market, as well as fiscal revenues from energy or environmental taxation (China);
- A Multilateral Funding Mechanism to be operated under the Convention to support the dissemination of existing technologies, capacity building and disseminate know-how, experience and equipments for mitigating and adapting to climate change, and purchase licenses for patented technologies (Brazil);



## Some views of Parties (5)

On the provision of financial resources:

- A World Climate Change Fund, including a clean technology fund to support project preparation and transfer and development, demonstration and dissemination of technologies (Mexico);
- Comprehensive incentive mechanisms which can prompt mitigation actions and enable capacity building, and a technology transfer fund for financing technology transfer to developing countries regardless of their status in the Annexes of the Convention (Turkey);



## SBSTA / SBI : Technology transfer

Consider the 3 EGTT Interim reports dealing with:

- Performance indicators
  - Financing
  - A strategy paper for the long-term perspective beyond 2012, incl. sectoral approaches
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- GEF strategic programme to scale up the level of investment for technology transfer and to report on its findings for consideration;
  - At SBI 28, Parties elaborated on the terms of reference for the review and assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of technology transfer and technology cooperation.