# REALISING THE POTENTIAL OF TECHNOLOGY

Presentation on behalf of the EU to the Convention dialogue Wednesday 16 May 2007

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# Technologies are central to tackling climate change and ensuring development

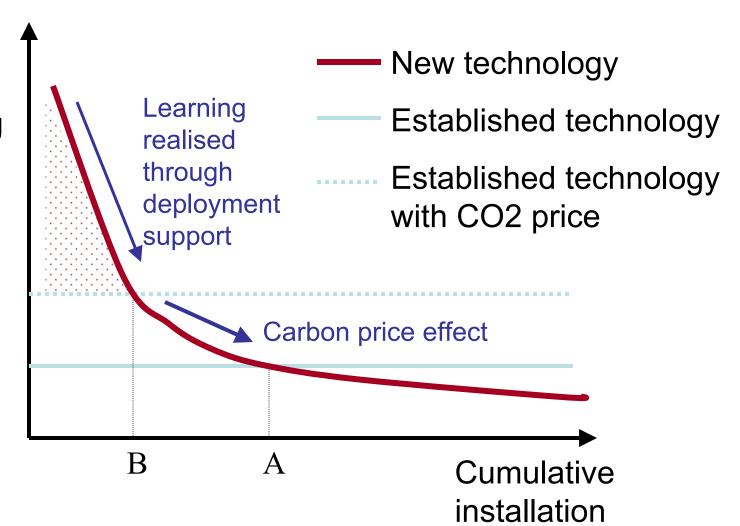
- Respond to message of IPCC
- Meet objective of < 2 degrees Celsius</li>
- Eradication of poverty and sustained economic growth
- Decarbonise growth and development
- Support adaptation
- Enable co-benefits

### Challenges for technology policy

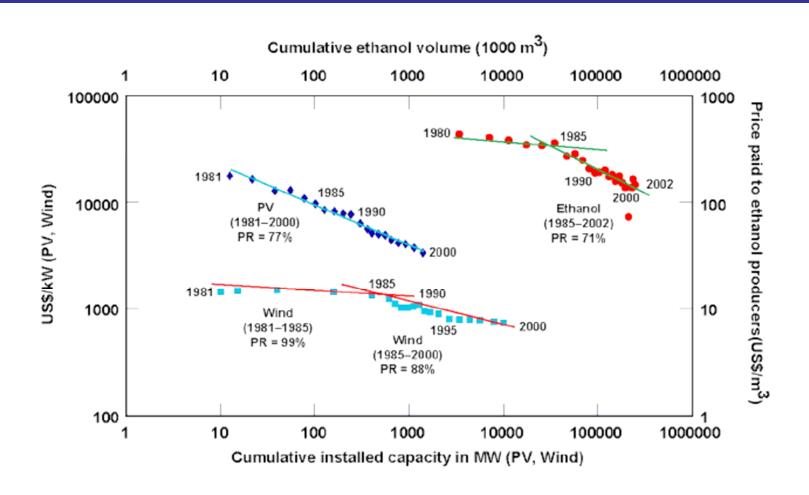
- Accelerate technology deployment and development
- Change patterns of investment
- Governments must create enabling environments:
  - Clear vision and targets
  - Policy and regulatory frameworks
  - Public-private partnerships
- Mobilise private sector investment
- Enable all countries to benefit from low carbon emitting technologies – assist developing countries

# Creating the necessary incentives: interaction between policy instruments

Marginal cost of producing electricity

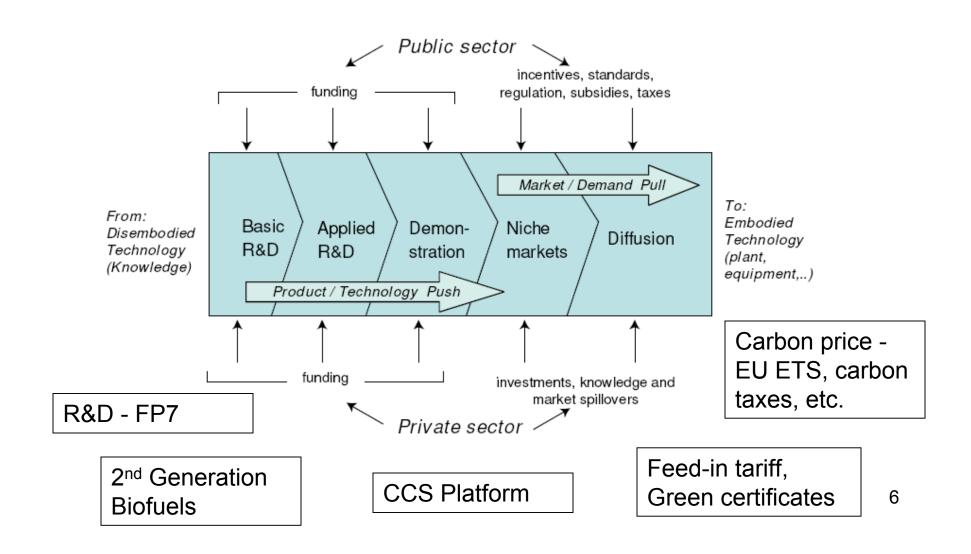


# Learning curves in practice: Ethanol, PV and Wind



Source: IPCC, 2007

# What the EU is already doing: Examples of range of push and pull policies



#### Act at all levels

- Enabling environment at national level
- Realise synergies at regional level
- Mainstream throughout international processes
- International technology cooperation
- Facilitate South-South technology cooperation
- Recognising national conditions, needs and priorities

#### Build on what we have

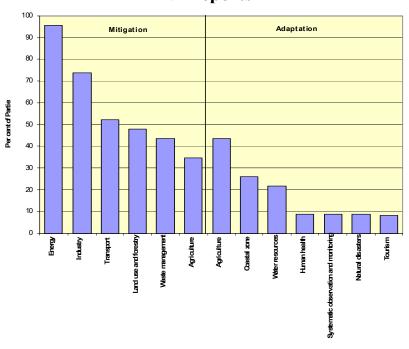
- National goals, plans and prioritised needs
- UNFCCC EGTT work programmes
- Clean development mechanism and Joint implementation
- Other organisations UN, IEA etc
- Technology partnerships and initiatives
- IFIs scaling-up public and private investment
- Innovative financing mechanisms e.g. GEEREF
- Make better use of existing initiatives and funds

# TNA report: Mitigation and adaptation targeted sectors

Table 3. Targeted areas and sectors covered by

the TNA reports														
		Mitigation						Adaptation						
Party	Energy	Transport	Land use and forestry	Agriculture	Waste management	Industry	Coastal zone	Agriculture	Water resources	Human health	infrastructure	Systematic observation and monitoring	Tourism	
Albania Azerbaijan Bolivia Burundi Chile China	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	
Congo DR Dominican Republic Ecuador Georgia	•	•	•	•	•		•	•						
Ghana Haiti Indonesia Kenya Lesotho		•	•	•	•		•	•						
Malawi Mauritius Moldova Niue	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				•	
Paraguay Tajikistan Viet Nam Zimbabwe	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	_	

Figure 1. Key sectors addressed by TNA reports



Source: UNFCCC

### Strengthen action in many areas

- Share knowledge and information
- Pool resources, risks and rewards
- Co-ordinate to achieve wider benefits
- Use and develop specific agreements for certain technologies
- Monitor and evaluate performance vs goals

### Explore new and innovative approaches

- Long-term climate change policy
- Programmatic CDM Approach to Technology/Sectors?
- Technology performance standards (energy efficiency)
- Benchmarking key sectors
- How to build national goals
- Public procurement agreements
- Research and development cooperation
- And others ...

### Final thoughts

- UNFCCC must catalyse action and provide framework
- Range of push and pull: engage the private and public sector, directing investment
- Appropriate and effective policies and cooperation: national, regional and international levels
- Differentiated on national circumstances and stage of technology development
- Need now to build on what we do and learn from lessons
- We are all in this together let's build on this dialogue!