21 August 2006

ENGLISH/SPANISH ONLY

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE
Twenty-fifth session
Nairobi, 6–14 November 2006

Item 4 of the provisional agenda
Development and transfer of technologies

Views and suggestions relating to the review of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth session

Submissions from Parties

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by its decision 6/CP.11, invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 4 August 2006, their views and suggestions on the status and continuation of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) by addressing, inter alia, the following:

(a) Progress and achievements of the EGTT in enhancing the implementation of the framework;

(b) Adequacy of the terms of reference of the EGTT contained in the annex to decision 4/CP.7;

(c) Availability and allocation of resources for the EGTT and the secretariat in enhancing the implementation of the framework and addressing issues mandated by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA).

2. The COP, by the same decision, requested the secretariat to compile the submissions of Parties into a miscellaneous document and make it available for consideration by the SBSTA at its twenty-fifth session.

3. The secretariat has received ten such submissions. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced[*] in the language in which they were received and without formal editing.

[*] These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

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* This submission is supported by Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia.
** For this submission, only the part relating to development and transfer of technologies was included.

PAPER NO. 1: AUSTRALIA

Submission by Australia

Review into the Status and Continuation of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer referred to in decision 6/CP.11 - FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1

1. Background

The Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) was established in the Marrakesh Accords (decision 4/CP.7) "…with the objective of enhancing the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention, including, *inter ali*a, by analysing and identifying ways to facilitate and advance technology transfer activities and making recommendations to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice."

In setting the above mandate for the EGTT, Parties acknowledged the need for additional support for national efforts in implementing the framework for effective and meaningful actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention (the technology transfer framework contained in 4/CP.7), and that the EGTT would serve as a body of expertise to assist and facilitate the Parties ongoing efforts in this regard.

Australia notes that the technology transfer framework and the EGTT were developed from the consultative process established by the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (decision 1/CP.4 and 4/CP.4) which culminated in the adoption of 4/CP.7 in Marrakesh. The technology transfer framework comprises five elements: technology needs and needs assessments; technology information; enabling environments; capacity building and; mechanisms for technology transfer. Decision 4/CP.7 also requires the Twelfth Conference of the Parties to review the progress of the work of the EGTT, its terms of reference and if appropriate, its status and continuation. It is for this review that Australia prepares this submission.

In preparing this submission Australia notes the context provided by decision 6/CP.10 which requested the EGTT to make recommendations for enhancing implementation of the framework for effective and meaningful actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention. The EGTT recommendations were considered by SBSTA 24 which, *inter ali*a, recognised that they constituted a set of possible actions for enhancing the technology transfer framework and that the fives themes listed in the framework, and the structure, definitions and purpose of the technology transfer framework continue to form a solid basis for implementing the provisions of Article 4.5 of the Convention. In general, Australia supports the EGTT recommendations, including the proposed four additional sub themes for inclusion in the technology framework, and notes that a number of the recommendations are relevant to the future scope and possible focus of the work programme for a reconstituted EGTT, and therefore this review.

1.1 Progress and achievements of the EGTT

Australia recognises the significant achievements of the EGTT to date and the successful role it has played in furthering the implementation of the technology transfer framework. In particular, Australia notes the work done by the EGTT in promoting an improved understanding of the mechanisms involved in achieving the sustained transfer of technology

across and within national boundaries and the key issues and barriers that currently impede this.

Australia notes EGTT's work program emphasis on promoting and developing practical, outcome focussed actions such as the work on technologies for adaptation and innovative financing, has provided valuable guidance on engaging the private sector, and has developed a guide for country experts on preparing bankable project proposals based on completed TNAs. This practical focus has been well received and Australia strongly supports its continuation in any future EGTT work program. Australia also notes that the work of the EGTT has been reflected in recent plurilateral initiatives such as the G8+ Gleneagles Plan of Action and that the EGTT has formed close working relationships with other relevant international organisations such as the UNDP, UNEP, IEA, the World Bank, and the Climate Technology Initiative.

1.2 Overall comment

The development and transfer of technologies remains central to securing meaningful long term reductions in global emissions and in mitigating the impacts of climate change.

Australia believes that the sustained broad scale deployment and transfer of new technologies, processes and the associated technological know how is best achieved through market driven investment supported by sound legal, economic and social frameworks that are appropriate to national circumstances. This clearly requires action by all stakeholders, including government, business, the research community, and consumers to ensure appropriate enabling environments are established with appropriate mechanisms and incentives to promote sustainable economic and social development.

Australia notes that in developing as well as developed countries, there is a vas amount of technology that is commercially transferred and/or deployed on a day-to-day basis. Australia therefore believes that the key focus of our efforts in this area under the Convention should be to continue to accelerate and enhance this process and identify and address current and prospective barriers that impede or inhibit the transfer or deployment of such technologies.

To this end, Australia considers that the technology framework for actions under Marrakesh decision 4/CP-7 to enhance the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention remains appropriate. Australia also strongly supports the continuation of the EGTT as a key mechanism for supporting the efforts of Parties to enhance the implementation of the technology transfer framework.

2. Adequacy of the Terms of Reference of the EGTT

While supporting the EGTT's continuation, Australia believes that this review presents an opportunity to improve and refine its existing Terms of Reference based on the experiences gained thus far.

2.1. Scope of EGTT

As noted above, the EGTT mandate is to enhance "…the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention, including, *inter ali*a, by analysing and identifying ways to

facilitate and advance technology transfer activities and making recommendations to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice."

Australia considers that this mandate has proven to be sufficiently robust over time in allowing the EGTT to undertake a wide portfolio of work on issues pertinent to technology transfer within the Convention. In the absence of clear evidence that the scope of current mandate has served to unduly restrict the work of the EGTT or SBSTA's ability to request advice from EGTT, Australia believes it should be retained without change.

2.2. Role of EGTT

One of the objectives in establishing the EGTT was that it should provide advice and recommendations to the SBSTA on matters relating to the transfer of technology.

Australia notes that technology transfer is a cross cutting issue that is increasingly germane to the work of the SBI and SBSTA under a number of agenda items, including adaptation and mitigation. Australia also notes the ongoing constraint on resources to support the work of the EGTT and therefore does not propose that the Group's role be explicitly expanded to support additional work streams. However, Australia does believe that SBSTA and SBI should seek to avoid duplicating existing efforts by taking maximum advantage of the EGTT's work program and key outputs where they may relate to other agenda items. Parties could also give consideration (bearing in mind resource constraints) to recognising the EGTT as the principle source of advice on technology transfer issues under the Convention.

2.3. Timeframe

The EGTT was established to operate over a five year period to the Twelfth Conference of the Parties. Australia considers that a further five year period to the Seventeenth Conference of the Parties (2011) would be appropriate for a re-constituted EGTT. Australia believes that five years provides a sufficient period to address both short term and longer term issues (see further discussion on future work program and EGTT Structure below).

2.4. Membership.

Australia believes that the current membership structure is working well. While the membership could be expanded to accommodate alternate structures or approaches Australia notes that expansion of the EGTT membership to accommodate alternate structures or approaches may place an undue burden on the EGTT's limited resources, and given the well known difficulties associated with working in large groups, suggests that this may not be the most efficient use of such resources.

Australia therefore believes that the current membership structure should be retained although it believes that Parties may wish to consider providing some flexibility in the Terms of Reference to include additional experts and resources as required on a case by case basis.

A further issue that should be examined is the need to ensure the knowledge and experience established within the Group is not lost on expiry of the EGTT's current mandate at COP-12. Australia strongly supports continuity in the EGTT and suggests that one way to achieve this is to extend the current membership until SBSTA 26 and then stagger half the terms. Australia also believes that continuity is also secured by removing the restriction on EGTT members

serving only two terms. Australia believes that EGTT members have built a strong base of knowledge and experience and that it would be counterproductive and detrimental to the Group's capacity to "retire" established experts. Australia believes that the regional and country groupings will be sufficient to ensure a steady rotation of members as vacancies occur.

2.5. Program of work

Australia notes the recommendation that the EGTT work program be extended to include a medium and long term focus to 2012. Australia strongly supports providing the EGTT with additional flexibility in planning it's program of work and agrees that the current one year work plan has proved limiting.

Australia believes that a rolling two year program of work within the five year framework would provide increased flexibility to address longer term issues and allow for more strategic planning while avoiding restrictions on the ability of the EGTT to respond to the needs of the Parties.

2.6. Structure

Australia notes suggestions that the EGTT could be restructured to provide a greater focus on priority sectors, including sectoral groups or task forces.

Australia supports a greater focus on issues relating to key sectors as suggested in the EGTT's recommendations on the technology transfer framework. However, Australia believes that this would be best achieved within the current EGTT structure and notes that a sectoral based structure would be very resource intensive, and would risk losing the EGTT's focus on the key cross cutting and generic issues it was designed to focus on.

2.7. Links to other relevant bodies

Australia notes the ongoing strong relationships the EGTT has established with other relevant bodies and considers that this should remain a strategic priority for the Group in improving the ability of Parties to implement Article 4.5.

Australia would also encourage a greater level of collaboration and the continuation of the work of the EGTT in engaging international organisations to facilitate technology transfer projects. Such organisations include the Climate Technology Initiative, the UNDP, the IEA, multilateral development banks (such as through the World Banks proposed Clean Energy Financing Vehicle), the International Council for Capital Formation, the Asia Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, and the G8+ Dialogue.

However, Australia does not support any formal linking or overall coordination role for the EGTT in engaging with these international organisations. This would be very resource intensive and would not be appropriate, functional, or efficient.

3. Availability and allocation of EGTT Resources

Australia considers that current resourcing arrangements should be continued although it notes that expansion of the role or work program of the EGTT would place a significant burden on

current funding and staff time. Australia therefore notes that this issue may require further consideration in light of any decisions taken at COP12/SBSTA 25.

PAPER NO. 2: BANGLADESH

Submission of views from the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to UNFCCC

Development and Transfer of Technologies

Views and suggestions on the status and continuation of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) addressing, *inter alia*, progress and achievements of the EGTT, adequacy of the terms of reference for the EGTT and availability and allocation of resources for the EGTT and the Secretariat.

Article 4, Para 5 of the Convention states *"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."

The Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) was established with the objective of "enhancing the implementation" of the above (Article 4 Para 5), "including, inter alia, by analyzing and identifying ways to facilitate and advance technology transfer activities and making recommendations to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. The Conference of the Parties will review at its twelfth session the progress of the work and terms of reference, including, if appropriate, the status and continuation of the expert group."

In this respect, Bangladesh offers the following views and suggestions:

Bangladesh strongly endorses the continuation of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT).

The EGTT has made significant progress in relation to the objective of its establishment and has achieved substantially in enhancing the implementation of Article 4.5. Since establishment, Parties have requested EGTT to address specific needs in analyzing and identifying ways to facilitate ad advance technology transfer activities and making recommendations. Notable among these are the following

- Recommendation of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) at its fifth meeting, including by enhancing networking between national and regional centres working on the dissemination of technology information, and by encouraging the use of TT:CLEAR {FCCC/SBSTA/2004/6, paragraph 81 (d) (iii)}.

In the Report on the Seminar on the development and transfer of technologies for adaptation to climate change, Note by the secretariat (FCCC/SBSTA/2005/8), dated 16

September 2005[1], Para 76 (g) addressing links with other processes notes that "The EGTT could contribute directly to the programme of work on adaptation in the area of technologies for adaptation and in related subject areas. Possible areas of work on technologies for adaptation should be further discussed. "

Bangladesh draws attention to the above, and requests the secretariat to take action in this respect.

This is particularly important since it is noted in the same Paragraph (76) of the report that:

(c) Technologies for adaptation: further work is needed to address issues relating to cross sectoral implications of these technologies, to how to deal with these technologies as opposed to technologies to address climate vulnerability, and to how to strengthen the work on specific activities for these technologies such as information development, awareness raising, planning, design, implementation and monitoring

(d) Endogenous technologies for adaptation: it was noted that many local technologies for adaptation to climate change are available in developing countries. The issue is therefore on how to promote their deployment and diffusion and, in many cases, this relates to the scarcity of financial resources

(e) Financing: further work is needed to enhance the prospects for financing these technologies, including on better defining and preparing adaptation projects and on engaging the insurance industry. These aspects could be addressed at the follow-up workshop on innovative options for financing technology transfer

(f) A compendium/guide on technologies for adaptation may be necessary to further promote dissemination of information on these technologies. Additional outreach efforts are needed to increase awareness and reach all stakeholders, including farmers and local communities

Bangladesh also requests the Secretariat to ensure means to make necessary resources available for the EGTT and the secretariat to address the above.

Submitted by e-mail

Friday, 4 August 2006

[1] Item 8 (a) of the provisional agenda of the Twenty-third session of the SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE, Montreal, 28 November to 6 December 2005, i.e., Development and transfer of technologies - Matters relating to the implementation of the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention

PAPER NO. 3: CHINA

China's Submission on the Review of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT)

According to Decisions 4/CP.7, 6/CP.10, and 6/CP.11, China makes this submission on the review of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer at COP 12, including progress of work, terms of reference, status and continuation of EGTT.

It is the consensus of the international community that technology plays an essential role in addressing climate change. In this regard, China believes that it will be crucial to make the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the UNFCCC fully operational so as to ensure that developing countries have access to and can afford advanced climate friendly technologies. In order to make technology transfer a reality, it is important to establish an international mechanism to promote and facilitate technology transfer and cooperation. EGTT has an important role in identifying the elements of such a mechanism.

China attaches great importance to the work of EGTT, but is not satisfied with the progress made so far. China appreciates the latest recommendations of EGTT, but more efforts are needed to implement these recommendations. China believes that EGTT should be more action-oriented, with emphasis on promoting and facilitating practical actions on technology transfer. China proposes the continuation of EGTT and its mandate be strengthened to operationalize the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the UNFCCC, *inter alia*, on the following issues in the near future:

- The establishment of an innovative mechanism of international cooperation on development and transfer of climate-friendly technologies;
- Recommendations on measures to be taken by governments to curb market failures in technology transfer, to engage in joint research and development of technologies and put more existing technologies in the public domain for the purposes of protecting our climate;
- Identification of ways, means and incentives to promote and facilitate development and transfer of technologies by providing export credit, export taxation reduction and exemption, export subsidies, purchasing of intellectual property rights (IPRs), etc;
- Identification of barriers in technology cooperation and transfer, including barriers in policy, institution, finance, etc., and recommendations to remove these barriers;
- Recommendations on measures to be taken to balance the protection of intellectual property rights and the wide dissemination of climate friendly technologies;
- The establishment of a technology cooperation fund, identifying financial resources of such fund, recommending activities to be supported by the fund, etc.

China will continue to make efforts as before with regard to this agenda item and looks forward to making progress in technology transfer and cooperation in the near future.

PAPER NO. 4: FINLAND ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES

SUBMISSION BY FINLAND ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES

This submission is supported by Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia

Helsinki,

Subject: **Development and transfer of technologies**
Views and suggestions on the status and continuation of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) addressing, inter alia, progress and achievements of the EGTT, adequacy of the terms of reference of the EGTT and availability and allocation of resources for the EGTT and the secretariat

A. Introduction

Finland, on behalf of the European Community and its Member States [and Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania], is pleased to submit its views contained in this document on the review of the EGTT to be held at COP 12 and related issues in response to Decisions 4/CP.7 and 6/CP.11.

Decision 4/CP.7 states that 'the Conference of the Parties will review at its twelfth session the progress of the work and terms of reference, including, if appropriate, the status and continuation of the expert group. 'Decision 6/CP.11 asks for Parties' views in advance of the review of the EGTT at COP 12 by addressing, inter alia, the following:

(a) progress and achievements of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer in enhancing the implementation of the framework;
(b) adequacy of the terms of reference of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer contained in the appendix to decision 4/CP.7;
(c) availability and allocation of resources for the Expert Group on Technology Transfer and the secretariat in enhancing the implementation of the framework and addressing issues mandated by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice.'

This submission also refers to a number of other inter-related technology transfer issues due for consideration at COP 12 and beyond. It contains views on

(a) a number of the EGTT's recommendations on enhancing the technology transfer framework (as contained in the annex of FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.4).
(b) Existing technology-based international cooperative activities, partnership and initiatives undertaken between Parties in the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies;

Finally, the views presented in this document take into account the present debates on the role of technology within the Convention Dialogue and the Ad-hoc Working Group as well as experience gained outside the Convention.

B. Progress and achievements of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer in enhancing the implementation of the framework

The EU notes with appreciation the recent progress made by the EGTT as reported in the Note by the Chair of the EGTT on Technology Transfer to the SBSTA 24 (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.4).

The EU considers that the EGTT has performed a valuable function in the UNFCCC process over the past five years. It has enabled detailed and in depth technical work and analysis to be undertaken away from the pressure of the international negotiations. The annual reports and work programmes of the EGTT demonstrate the wide range of work it has undertaken including the preparation of handbooks, guides, papers, workshops, numerous presentations and assistance to the Secretariat. The EU specifically endorses the EGTT's view that much of the work to date has helped to provide an understanding of technology transfer at the conceptual and/or general level. The EU also acknowledges and welcomes the more recent efforts by the EGTT to complement these achievements by work at a practical level, where appropriate, linking to more specific needs for certain technology clusters.

The EGTT has presented its work clearly and provided invaluable advice to the SBSTA on technology transfer activities. The EU is furthermore of the opinion that the work of the EGTT should be more broadly used by Parties and stakeholders (both within and outside the Convention) to underpin the ongoing and wider debate on the role of technology to achieve the ultimate objectives of the Convention.

The technology transfer framework in Decision 4/CP.7, whilst comprehensive in its coverage, only outlined a number of areas where clearly further work was required. The EGTT has looked at all of the issues in the framework, and under the guidance of the SBSTA, effectively decided on priorities. The EGTT has undertaken detailed technical work with the support of the Convention Secretariat and others, and reported back to the SBSTA. However, it is also clear that there is ongoing work to be undertaken in a number of areas. The recommendations contained in INF.4 provide a comprehensive basis for developing future work as well as ways and means for enhancing the effective implementation of the framework.

The EGTT's annual reports also set out its work programme for each year in a clear and concise way. Whilst the EGTT should continue to report to the SBSTA on an annual basis, there may be some merit in the EGTT having a two year 'rolling programme' of work to enable it to work more efficiently. Such an approach may also enhance the timely provision of funding of the work programme.

C. Adequacy of the terms of reference of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer contained in annex to decision 4/CP.7

The terms of reference of the EGTT, as set out in the Appendix to Decision 4/CP.7, have enabled the EGTT to function effectively since COP 7 and have allowed it to take action in a broad range of relevant areas of technology transfer.

The EU therefore believes that at this stage the current terms of reference continue to provide a good basis for furthering the work and that new members need to be appointed at COP 12, half for a three year period and half for a two year period (in line with the existing terms of reference).

D. Availability and allocation of resources for the Expert Group on Technology Transfer and the secretariat

1. The Expert Group on Technology Transfer and the secretariat

Under Decision 4/CP.7, the EGTT is mandated to 'meet twice a year in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies'. However, given the EGTT's workload, there have been several occasions where the EGTT had to hold special meetings (mandated by SBSTA), usually along side UNFCCC workshops. This has enabled the EGTT to carry out successfully its work programme, the possibility of holding such meetings is dependent on a SBSTA mandate as well as on voluntary contributions from Parties.

Given the anticipated workload, the EU suggests that the COP considers mandating the EGTT to meet up to 3 times a year depending on its work programme. This could be done as follows - twice a year in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies, and if necessary where a Party (or Parties) offers to host and finance a meeting or alongside any relevant UNFCCC workshops hosted or organised by the Convention Secretariat and/or Parties for which funding is available.

The Secretariat, with the support of Parties, has been able to provide adequate support to the EGTT, including arranging a number of workshops. The EU has consistently provided direct support to the work of the EGTT both by providing voluntary contributions to the Secretariat for supporting the EGTT and by hosting or part funding a series of EGTT special meetings and workshops. The EU has furthermore provided indirect support through UNEP and UNDP, inter alia, on work related to the development and analysis of Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs).

However, the EU acknowledges that the EGTT and the Secretariat will continue to be reliant on Parties' voluntary contributions to support the EGTT and, where necessary, employ consultants on relevant work.

Parties will need to take this into account when considering the future of the EGTT and contributions to the UN process. The EU stands ready to increase its voluntary contributions on a need basis and following due consideration of future work programmes proposed by the EGTT and priorities to be agreed by the Parties.

2. Availability and allocation of resources for promoting the Development and Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies

The EU furthermore acknowledges that progress made by non-Annex I Parties on producing Technology Needs Assessments are expected to lead to clear funding needs and investment programmes.

The EU believes that funding needs can only be realistically satisfied if further efforts are undertaken to allow those in need to access the widest possible range of relevant funding flows, both within and outside the Convention process as well as public and private sources. As the largest donor, the EU has already made substantial financial resources available that are of immediate relevance to promoting the development and transfer of technologies.

The Global Environmental Facility, The Special Climate Change Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the resources being generated through the emerging CDM/JI markets are likely to continue to ensure adequate follow-up on the further development and implementation of TNAs, at least in the short term.

The table below provides, by means of example, an overview of some large EU funded programmes that help developing countries and economies in transition with the implementation of the technology transfer framework (excluding programmes related to research and development.

Examples of EU Funding Initiatives Supporting the Development and Transfer of Technologies (Excluding research and development)			
Reference	EU Funding	Period	Scope/Comments
EU Energy Facility	€ 220 million	2006-	ACP; significant focus on sustainable energy solutions for poverty alleviations
EIB Climate Change Facility	€ 100 million	2005-	JI and CDM eligible countries (part of an overall € 500 million CC Facility).
EIB Climate Change Technical Assistance Facility	€ 5 million	2005-	Technical assistance in support of €100 million CC Facility).
Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnerships (REEEP)	UK (€ 4 million) AT/IR/IT EU Commission	2005-	Global; Policy / regulatory / financing projects to create markets for clean energy and funding facilities
EU-China Energy and Environment Programme	€20 million	2003- 2008	Focal areas include energy policies, energy efficiency, renewable energies, and natural gas also in the context of climate change policies.
EU-China Climate Change Partnership	€ 7 million (including £3.5 million)	2005-	Including joint programme to build a near zero emissions coal fired power plant.
Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition (JREC)	€ 2 million	2004-present	DC focus; developing international renewable energy policy, and implementing innovative PP financing mechanism supporting developing country investors;
Finland's Energy and Environment Partnership with Central America	€ 3 million € 4 million	2003-2006 2006-2009	The Energy and Environment Partnership with Central America is an initiative launched by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, SG-SICA and CCAD during the World Summit in Johannesburg 2002, and the participants are governmental entities and private institutions.
Climate Technology Initiative (CTI)	Minimum contributions of €10K per annum by UK, DK, FI, D, AUT…	2003-	Promoting the deployment of climate friendly technologies and practices.
Mediterranean Renewable Energy Partnership (MEDREP)	IT	2002-	Promotion of renewable energies in the Mediterranean region

Nevertheless, there are likely to remain some important funding barriers and gaps that will need further attention, particularly in high-risk sectors and regions and to address funding needs of small-scale projects. The EU acknowledges the importance of developing new concepts to pool public funding more effectively and for attracting and guiding more significant private sector investments towards climate related technology development and deployment in developing countries and economies in transition. For example, pilot project

initiatives could be put in practice in the coming months and years. The EU is confident that such new initiatives will help overcome currently identified barriers, including those related to increasing the involvement of commercial investors and addressing the issues related to intellectual and industrial property rights.

E. Existing technology-based international cooperative activities, partnership and initiatives undertaken between Parties in the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies

In addition to its request for submissions by Parties on the topics addressed above, the COP, by its decision 6/CP.11, requested the SBSTA, when considering at its twenty-fifth session, future work for enhancing the implementation of the technology transfer framework, to take into account (inter alia) existing technology-based international cooperative activities, partnership and initiatives undertaken between Parties in the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies.

The EU is well aware of the importance of technology based international co-operation and partnerships and is actively involved in a large range of such initiatives.
Annex 1 provides, by way of example, a list of EU sponsored activities and partnerships that are relevant for the work undertaken on technology development and transfer under the Convention. The EU is equally aware of the importance that non-Annex I Parties attach to such initiatives, including their possible participation to gain access to environmentally sound technologies. We strongly support the COP's request to identify and analyse existing activities in order to address potential gaps and overlaps before embarking on new ventures. To do so effectively and efficiently, we will continue to develop the selected inventory listed in Annex 1 and invite other Parties, including Non-Annex I Parties to also develop such lists in order to benefit from the most complete overview possible.

It should be stressed, however, that a substantial part of the EU's FP6 and FP7 (for the period 2007-2013) is open to participation from non-EU countries and that significant resources are specifically targeted towards developing country participation. Partnering with developing countries will continue in the upcoming FP7 including measures to encourage developing country participation.

The total EU Sixth Framework Programme (FP6) budget for 2002-2006 was €17 billion, of which €1 billion is allocated to energy research. Under Framework 7, the total budget for 2007 -2013 will be €50 billion, of which more than €2 billion will be allocated to energy research. All of the funding is open to projects involving partners from developing countries and economies in transition. Partners in these countries can receive up to 50% funding for their contribution to projects. In some specific cases such as work related to co-ordination actions, up to 100% of actions could be funded. A separate portion of the budget is set aside under FP6 to fund specific measures in developing countries, Mediterranean countries, Russia and New Independent States via the INCO Programme (which has a budget of €350 million, all of which was allocated). A further €285 million was allocated under FP 6 to fund third party involvement in projects related to thematic priorities such as energy and environment. It is often lack of capacity or barriers, which preclude developing country involvement in EU funding applications (such as a lack of software to open files, faulty emails and fax and administrative problems in signing off legal contracts). Therefore additional capacity building needs are being addressed through EU co-operation aid agencies.

F. Enhancing the technology transfer framework

The review of the EGTT – which is a part of the framework - is also intrinsically linked to the consideration of the EGTT's recommendations on enhancing the technology transfer framework, which were presented to the SBSTA in May 2006.

The EU is pleased to note that the SBSTA at its twenty-fourth session (May 2006), endorsed the EGTT's recommendations that the five themes listed in the current framework, and the structure, definitions and purpose of the framework continue to provide a solid basis for enhancing the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5 of the Convention.
The EU therefore reiterates its strong support for the EGTT's recommendations as contained in the Annex of FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.4, including the suggested 4 additional sub-themes under the fifth theme, i.e.:

(1) Innovate options for financing the development and transfer of technologies;
(2) Possible ways and means to enhance co-operation with relevant Conventions and intergovernmental process;
(3) Promotion of endogenous development of technology through provision of financial resources and joint R&D; and
(4) Promotion of collaborative research and development on technologies.

G. Other related issues

Under Decision 6/CP.11, COP 12/SBSTA 25 will need to consider a number of additional inter-related technology transfer issues. These include:

(a) Submissions of Parties referred to in paragraph 1 relating to the review of the future role of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer; as well as the
(b) Review of the EGTT itself
(c) The outcome of the senior-level round-table discussion to be held at SBSTA 25 on strategies for short-, medium- and long-term international technology cooperation and partnerships.

Parties will need to have sufficient time at COP 12 to consider the review of the EGTT. For this reason, the EU welcomes the SBSTA's request in May 2006 to hold informal consultations before SBSTA 25 (November 2006) to consider the set of possible actions for enhancing the framework contained in the EGTT's recommendations, together with Parties' submissions on the review of the EGTT. This will be valuable preparation for COP 12 and the EU is fully committed to contribute constructively to these consultations with a view to make substantial progress on this important topic at COP 12.

H. Conclusions

The EU considers that the EGTT has performed a valuable function in the UNFCCC process over the past five years, since its establishment at COP7. It has enabled detailed and in depth technical work and analysis on technology transfer to be undertaken away from the pressure of the international negotiations. It has done this with the support of the Convention secretariat, the international organisations which are members of the EGTT, other Parties and

organisations and the use of consultants. It has also presented it annual reports clearly to the SBSTA and set out its work programme for each year in a clear and concise way.

There is still ongoing work to be undertaken by the EGTT in a number of areas. The EU is therefore of the view that the EGTT should continue to operate with a mandate for five years as before (possibly extended to 6 years), when the Conference of Parties should again review the progress of the work and terms of reference, including, if appropriate, the status and continuation of the expert group.

The EU is confident that its views contained in this document will contribute to a constructive debate and fruitful conclusions and looks forward to discussing these important issues at both the informal consultations and at COP 12.

ANNEX

The EU and its Member States play an active role in the promotion of the development and transfer of technology. This Annex includes a preliminary and non-exhaustive list of EU-sponsored and climate change related technology co-operation initiatives and partnerships. The list provides an illustration of the EU's (and other Parties') active role in this field with the vast number of initiatives contributing to the promotion of the development and transfer of development.

A number of criteria were considered for including agreements that are of particular relevance to present and future international climate change programmes. These criteria include:

- Extent of involvement of nations with emerging or developing economies;
- Extent to which Agreements are involved in stimulating development or deployment projects as opposed to information exchange;
- Technology;
- Funding mechanism – shared effort or shared funding.

Examples of EU sponsored technology based activities and partnerships relevant to the Convention

TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION	Nature of Agreement	Nature of cooperation	Financing & available budgets	Country involvement	Technologies covered
EU Bilateral Science and Technology Agreements	Bi-lateral	Project based research cooperation for technology development.	Funding available from the EU Framework Programme for third country participation.	EU, third countries e.g. developing countries	Climate change mitigation technologies
EU-China Partnership on climate change	Bi-lateral	First phase - 3-year feasibility study on technology options for the capture of carbon dioxide emissions from power generation and the potential for geological storage in China. (nZEC project)	UK providing £3.5M of funding.	EU, China	Action to develop and demonstrate near zero emission coal technologies, energy efficiency, energy conservation, and new and renewable energy; hydrogen and fuel cells; power generation and transmission.
EU-Russia Energy dialogue	Bi-lateral	Dialogue	EC, Russia	EU, Russia	Energy security and climate change technologies
EU-US Agreement on Climate Change climate-related research cooperation	Plurilateral	Science and technology cooperative research with workshops etc.	EC, US government	EU, USA	Renewables, climate change models and projections, carbon sequestration
Action Plan on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development	Plurilateral	Co-operative scientific research on transformational technologies. Action plan 2003.	G8 action plan	G8	Large energy section
Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum	Multi-lateral	Information and R&D task-based Agreement between major G8 and transition countries	Support from member states	Brazil, China, Columbia, India, Mexico, South Africa UK, NL,EC...	Carbon separation, capture, transport and storage
Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development	Plurilateral	Dialogue to address sustainable energy systems, share best practice, monitor Gleneagles Plan of Action (2005)	G8	G8, other countries with significant energy needs	Energy use, cleaner power generation, Managing the impact of climate change
Flexible Mechanisms - JI	Bi-lateral	Mechanism under UNFCCC between Annex1 and other Annex1 parties.	Issuance of emission reduction units upon verification of implementation and reduction in host country	Hosts mainly transition economies	All covered under Article 4.6
GEF Global Environment Facility	Multi-lateral	Supporting the Convention on Biological Diversity and UNFCCC. Finance-sharing and capacity building. Disbursement of Marrakech funds - Climate Change fund and LDC Fund.	Funded by mainly by developed countries. C. US$3bn	Funding from China, Cote d'Ivoire, India, Korea, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Slovenia. Almost worldwide membership.	Barriers to energy efficiency, promotion of renewables, low GHG technologies, sustainable transport
IEA Clean Coal Centre London	Multi-national sponsorship	Information resource network on clean coal and clean coal technologies R&D and collaboration.		Only through private sector sponsorship; India, South Africa, China	Coal and associated clean coal technologies
IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme	Multi-national sponsorship	Collaborative R&D research. Information sharing and facilitation of	Support from member states	Developed countries and Korea, Venezuela, India	Evaluation of all technologies aimed at reducing GHG

TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION	Nature of Agreement	Nature of cooperation	Financing & available budgets	Country involvement	Technologies covered
		research collaboration			emissions
International Partnership for a Hydrogen Economy	Multi-lateral	Agreement to accelerate development of FC R&D, technology utilisation, security and economy, Information and Agreement implementation	Support from member states	Mainly developed + China, Brazil, India, Korea	Hydrogen and fuel cells
ITER	Plurilateral	Fusion technology development based around a hydrogen plasma torus which will produce 500 MW of fusion power		China, the EU and Switzerland (Euratom), Japan, Korea, the Russian Federation, and the USA, under the auspices of the IAEA.	Fusion technologies
Methane to Markets	Multi-lateral	Non-binding voluntary Agreement for partnerships to develop strategies and markets for methane recovery via R&D, demos, policy frameworks etc.	Support from member states	US, Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Ukraine Germany	Landfill methane, coal mine methane, oil and gas systems
Flexible Mechanisms - CDM	Bi-lateral	Mechanism under UNFCCC between Annex1 and non-Annex1 Parties	Issuance of CERs upon verification of implementation in non-Annex1 country	any non-Annex 1 party to the UNFCCC	All covered under Article 4.5
Marrakech funds	Multi-lateral and bi-lateral	Created at COP6 and COP7; Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), LDC (Least Developed Countries) Fund, Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund.	Funds pledged by parties to UNFCCC. LDC fund value US$33m (by2005). SCCF value US$7m (by 2005) Protocol fund financed by a share of the CDM projects.	Availability of funds dependent on party status and nature of project	SCCF - adaptation, technology transfer, energy, transport, forestry, waste management. LDC - least developed countries only. Protocol fund - adaptation projects
Technology Transfer	Multi-lateral	As part of the Marrakech accord, at COP7, development of a framework to implement Article 4.5.. Expert Group established.	Support from parties to the UNFCCC. Transfer via flexible mechanisms, financing and issuance of CERs	All parties to the UNFCCC	Environmentally sound technologies'
International Partnership on Bioenergy	Plurilateral	New international partnership on bioenergy.	Being established.	Italy is initiating this partnership.	Bioenergy technologies
Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP)	Multi-lateral	Non-binding voluntary agreement for cooperation activities to be related to production, delivery, conversion, use and trade of bioenergy	Being established on May 2006. Support from Partners	Italy, Canada, China, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Russia, UK, US, FAO, IEA, UN Foundation, EUBIA.	Bioenergy technologies
Italy-China	Bi-lateral	Several MoUs starting form 2000 with different Chinese institutions in the field of energy efficiency, CDMs, water management, renewable energies, sustainable urban planning, low emission transport systems and technologies, sustainable agriculture, forest management, sustainable urban	Italy, China, World Bank, Multilateral Funds, GEF, private companies	Italian Ministry for the Environment and Territory, the China State Environment Protection Administration (SEPA), the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), the Chinese Ministry of Water Resources, The State	Energy efficiency, renewable energies, Intelligent Transport System (ITS), natural gas-fuelled high efficiency engines for buses, hybrid cars, Hydrogen fuels vehicles, solar technologies for water heating and air conditioning, energy saving lighting system, green

TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION	Nature of Agreement	Nature of cooperation	Financing & available budgets	Country involvement	Technologies covered
		planning, protection and conservation of natural resources. So far 57 projects have been developed.		Forestry Administration, the National Development Reform Commission (NDRC), Beijing, Shanghai , Xian, Suzhou,Municipalities , Tsinghua University in Beijing, Tongji University in Shanghai	farming, molten carbonate fuel cell, integrated gasification combined cycles, white diesel (water diesel emulsion), waste to energy production, geothermal energy production, higher capacity low emissions boilers, zero ODP substances for the production of polyurethane foams, "vallerani method" (special tilling machinery for optimization of water use
Italy-India	Bi-lateral	MoU signed in 2005 in the field of climate change	Italy, India	Italy (Italian Ministry for the Environment and Territory), India (Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources)	Hydrogen Fuel cells, carbon sequestration
Italy-US	Bi-lateral	Since 2002 Science and Technology cooperation in the filed of climate change	Italy, US	Italy, US	Zero and low carbon emission technologies, carbon sequestration, hydrogen fuel cells
UK-China Memorandum of Understanding	Bi-lateral	MoU 2005 is an amendment, to include energy technology co-operation, to the original Protocol on Scientific and Technological Co-operation from 1978	China's Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST) and DTI	UK, China	Clean Coal Technologies and renewable energy
UK-Phillipines MoU	Bi-lateral	Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)	Some finance through governments	UK, Phillipines	Power sector management and sustainable energy transfer
UK-Thailand Memorandum of Understanding	Bi-lateral	Collaboration on projects and joint venture to promote renewable energy.	Thailand's Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment (MOSTE) and UK's DTI	UK, Thailand	Renewable Energy
US/UK Memorandum of Understanding - Energy Dialogue	Bi-lateral	Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on energy R&D between the DTI and the US Department of Energy, signed in 2000. The MoU provides a legal framework for collaboration between the US and the UK on energy R&D.	DTI and DoE funders	UK, US	Several workstreams inc one on energy technologies and recent initiatives on fossil fuels, CCS and hydrogen.
IEA Hydrogen	Multi-lateral	Development of advanced technologies; database of metal hydride material properties has been produced		Australia, Canada, European Commission, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway,	advanced hydrogen technologies, including direct solar production systems and low-temperature metal

TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION	Nature of Agreement	Nature of cooperation	Financing & available budgets	Country involvement	Technologies covered
				Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States,	hydrides and room-temperature carbon nanostructures for storage
IEA Advanced Fuel Cells	Multi-lateral	Task shared agreement. Primarily information exchange on fuel cell science, technology and markets through Annex meetings and workshops.		Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States,	Molten Carbonate, Solid Oxide and Polymer Electrolyte Fuel Cells. Fuel cell systems for stationary, mobile and portable applications.
IEA Advanced Materials for Transportation	Multi-lateral	Task sharing and exchange of information between participants, including work on standardisation		Belgium, Canada, Germany, Japan, Sweden, United States,	advanced materials for transportation (e.g. Ceramics for Advanced Heat Engines and other Conservation Applications, Materials for Diesel Engines)
IEA Advanced Motor Fuels	Multi-lateral	Promote/facilitate understanding of alternative motor fuels & their impacts, facilitate harmonisation	The work programme is conducted through cost-sharing and task-sharing, together with a common fund to support the secretariat and publications	Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States,	technologies related to alternative motor fuels either from fossil fuels or from renewable resources
IEA Assessing the Impacts of High-Temperature Superconductivity (HTS) on the Electric Power Sector	Multi-lateral	Exchange of information, e.g. via preparation of essays, fostering debate & action (through workshops & seminars), evaluating & synthesising results, establishing a contacts register, & promoting international co-operation & planning	The work programme is conducted through task sharing together with participant contributions to a common fund to pay for the work of an Operating Agent.	Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States,	high-temperature superconductivity technology
IEA Bioenergy	Multi-lateral	IEA-member country representation. Task-sharing and Agreement implementation		Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States,	
IEA Clean Coal Sciences	Multi-lateral	IEA-member country representation. Share and develop coal combustion technology		Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States,	science of coal combustion, conversion and utilization; co-firing and bio-co-processing
IEA Climate Technology Initiative (CTI)	Multi-lateral	Technology transfer - new IEA implementing Agreement in 2003. Participants implement a		Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, Norway, South Korea,	climate-friendly and environmentally sound technologies and practices

TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION	Nature of Agreement	Nature of cooperation	Financing & available budgets	Country involvement	Technologies covered
		broad range of co-operative activities in partnership with developing and transition countries, the UNFCCC and, in particular, the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) of the UNFCCC, relevant IEA Implementing Agreements and other international organizations or initiatives		United Kingdom, United States,	
IEA Demand-Side Management	Multi-lateral	Information exchange, co-operative support for development and demonstration of DSM technologies, and helping ensure optimal implementation & value for customers		Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States,	demand-side management technologies (e.g. flexible gateway technology)
IEA District Heating and Cooling	Multi-lateral			Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Korea (South), Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States,	District heating and cooling technologies, including CHP
IEA Energy and Environmental Technologies Information Centres (EETIC)	Multi-lateral	Umbrella Implementing Agreement, came into being in 1996 with the merger of the Centre for the Analysis and Dissemination of Demonstrated Energy Technologies (CADDET) and the Greenhouse Gas Technology Information Exchange (GREENTIE)	funded by participant contributions to common funds to operate the Centres themselves. In addition, participants incur costs in preparing and providing data	Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Korea (South), Norway, Sweden,	energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, 'clean technologies', particularly technologies that help mitigate the emissions of greenhouse gases
IEA Energy Conservation and Emissions Reduction in Combustion	Multi-lateral	Task-sharing and information exchange between participants and collaborative work at each others' facilities		Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States,	combustion efficiency technologies
IEA Energy Conservation in Buildings and Community Systems Programme (ECBCS)	Multi-lateral	Administers the Future Buildings Forum & operates the Air Infiltration and Ventilation Centre; task-sharing collaboration between participants	majority of ECBCS' work is conducted through task-sharing in which each country commits resources to the programme	Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States,	technologies that improve energy efficiency in buildings (e.g. air filtration & ventilation technologies)

TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION	Nature of Agreement	Nature of cooperation	Financing & available budgets	Country involvement	Technologies covered
IEA Energy Conservation Through Energy Storage	Multi-lateral	Develop and demonstrate various advanced energy storage technologies for application within a variety of energy systems, and to and encourage their use as standard engineering design options	Most of this activity is undertaken through task-shared projects although some cost-shared work is also undertaken.	Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States,	energy storage technologies
IEA Enhanced Oil Recovery	Multi-lateral	Group meets once per year to hold a two-day symposium and a one-day workshop	task-shared Agreement without an operating agent or a central budget	Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Japan, Norway, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela,	enhanced oil recovery technologies (e.g. gas flooding techniques, geological storage of carbon dioxide & emerging technologies)
IEA Fluidized Bed Conversion	Multi-lateral	Brings together experts wishing to work on common problems, particularly through technical exchanges during meetings and workshops		Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom,	fluidized bed conversion technologies
IEA Fusion Materials	Multi-lateral	Collaboration on developing and testing materials suitable for fusion reactors and components		Canada, China, European Commission, Japan, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United States,	fusion reactor and component technologies
IEA Geothermal	Multi-lateral	Exchange of information, common development of new technologies, and disseminating information on the environmental advantages of geothermal energy		Australia, European Commission, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Mexico, New Zealand, Switzerland, United States,	geothermal energy technologies (e.g. technologies for commercial heat extraction)
IEA Heat Pumping Technologies	Multi-lateral	Executes a broad range of activities: the Heat Pump Centre (an information service), collaborative international projects, workshops, analysis studies and a triennial international conference		Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States,	heat pumping technologies
IEA Hybrid and Electric Vehicles	Multi-lateral	Information exchange, studies & exploratory research, & evaluations/assessments to help hybrid and electric vehicle technologies reach their full market potential	informal co-ordination of activities by participants; formal co-ordination or initiation of activities to achieve shared objectives through shared tasks and information exchange; and formal co-ordination of activities based on cost sharing	Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United States,	hybrid and electric vehicle technologies, including advanced batteries and capacitators
IEA Hydropower	Multi-lateral	Working group of governments and industry which intends to provide objective,		Canada, China, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden,	hydropower technologies

TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION	Nature of Agreement	Nature of cooperation	Financing & available budgets	Country involvement	Technologies covered
		balanced information about the advantages and disadvantages of hydropower		United Kingdom,	
IEA Nuclear Technology of Fusion Reactors	Multi-lateral	Formulation & co-ordination of R&D programmes, conduction of experiments		Canada, European Commission, Japan, Russian Federation, United States,	focuses on the first wall, blanket, shield and plasma-facing components of the fusion reactors
IEA Ocean Energy Systems	Multi-lateral	Promotion of research, development, demonstration & information exchange & dissemination, to lead to the deployment & commercialisation of Ocean Energy Technologies		Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Ireland, Japan, Portugal, United Kingdom,	ocean energy technologies, especially those related to ocean waves and marine current systems
IEA Photovoltaic Power Systems	Multi-lateral	Collaborative R&D Agreement conducting projects on the application of solar photovoltaic electricity that operates worldwide via a network of national teams in member countries		Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States,	photovoltaic technologies
IEA Plasma Wall Interaction in TEXTOR	Multi-lateral	Based on a particularly strong and valuable collaboration between Canada, EURATOM, Japan and the United States		Canada, European Commission, Japan, United States,	TEXTOR technologies (e.g. boronisation techniques, edge radiation cooling)
IEA Process Integration	Multi-lateral	Focus on surveying the state-of-the-art in process integration methods, software, & applications & the needs of end-users as a first step towards developing a strategy for further development and implementation of process integration technologies needed in industry	Activities have had both cost-shared and task-shared elements: a common fund has supported the work of the Operating Agent, while participating countries have made task-shared contributions to the products produced by the Operating Agent.	Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Mexico, Portugal, Sweden,	methodologies developed for system-oriented and integrated approaches to industrial process plant design for both new and retrofit applications
IEA Solar Heating and Cooling	Multi-lateral	Collaborative R&D programme monitored by an Executive Committee consisting of one representative from each of the 20 member countries and the European Commission		Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States,	active solar, passive solar and photovoltaic technologies, primarily for building applications

TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION	Nature of Agreement	Nature of cooperation	Financing & available budgets	Country involvement	Technologies covered
IEA SolarPACES	Multi-lateral	Collaborative research and implementation projects facilitated by Solar Paces.	Financing from governments of member countries and from other streams such as EU Framework Programmes.	Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Egypt, European Commission, France, Germany, Israel, Mexico, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States,	Concentrated Solar Power (CPS) technologies
IEA Stellarator Concept	Multi-lateral	co-ordinates all ongoing Stellarator activities globally in one co-ordinated programme, including mechanisms to jointly investigate the properties of different Stellarator approaches and to compare them with the tokamak concept		Australia, European Commission, Japan, Russian Federation, Ukraine, United States,	Stellarator technologies
IEA Toroidal Physics in, and Plasma Technologies of Tokamaks with Poloidal Field Divertors (ASDEX-Upgrade)	Multi-lateral	co-operative activity is concentrated on plasma shape and position control, plasma disruptions, vertical displacement and tokamak edge modelling		European Commission, Korea (South), United States,	toroidal physics and plasma technologies in tokamaks with poloidal divertors
IEA Wind Energy Systems	Multi-lateral	stimulation of co-operation on wind energy research and development and provision of high quality information and analysis to member governments and commercial sector leaders		Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States,	wind energy technologies
Technology cooperation	Nature of agreement	Nature of cooperation	Financing &available budgets	Country involvement	Technologies covered
IDAE Institute for energy efficiency and diversification (Spain)	Bilateral	Promotion of clean technologies in transport and energy sectors		Spain with Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, Mexico, Argentina, Brasil	Renewables
IDAE Institute for energy efficiency and diversification (Spain)	Bilateral	Installation of solar photovoltaic systems in Mongolia region		Spain-China	Solar photovoltaic
FAD funds, Spain (Development Aid Funds)	Bilateral	Financial preferential conditions for low carbon technologies: promotion of renewable energy		Spain, Tunicia, Senegal and Egypt Among others	Low carbon technologies: Specially Renewable energies
FEV lines (Financing Feasibility Studies)	Bilateral	Financing Feasibility studies targeted to promote low carbon technologies			Projects based on low carbon technologies: renewable energy, energy efficiency

TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION	Nature of Agreement	Nature of cooperation	Financing & available budgets	Country involvement	Technologies covered
BCIE (Central American Bank for the Economic Integration) and ICO (Official Credit Institute) Spain	Bilateral	Financing of projects in the Central American Region to promote the economic development of the area with low-carbon economies through the promotion of renewable energies.	ICO, Ministry for Industry, Tourism and Trade, Spain	Spain and Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua y Costa Rica	
ICEX (Institute of Foreign Trade)	Multilateral	Export Plan of High Technology Industry ("Plan de Exportación de alto contenido tecnológico") that promotes technology transfer of Spanish companies in sectors with high technology content, especially energy-based projects.		Spain and China, Brazil, India and others.	Waste management, renewable energy, electric generation, energy efficiency
CEDEX (Centre for Studies and Experimentation of Public Infrastructures),	Bilateral	Cooperation programme on technology: electronic tools in Latin America (i.e. software to prevent and alert on natural - water related- environmental disasters in the Region)	CEDEX (ministry for Public Works) with other institutions from the host countries	Spain – LAC and others	Water management, transport, Low carbon technologies, land use…

PAPER NO. 5: JAPAN

Submission of views and suggestions on the status and continuation of the EGTT

A. General Comments*: Progress and achievements of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer in enhancing the implementation of the framework*

- The activities of the EGTT since its establishment at COP7, which are contained in FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.4, are highly commendable. Japan expects the EGTT and its successor to retain the existing framework and keep playing important and practical roles under Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention.
- Besides its current five thematic areas of work, the EGTT should consider expanding its roles into new areas, including the accumulation of the experience and information of individual climate-friendly technologies from both mitigation and adaptation aspects, and the provision of advice to actual technology transfer projects.
- The EGTT recommendations, contained in the Annex to FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.16, could be regarded as a good basis for the suggestions from Japan since it seems to cover a set of possible actions for considering the EGTT's future activities and roles.

B. Suggestions from Japan:

1. Core Issues under EGTT: Adequacy of the terms of reference of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer contained in the annex to decision 4/CP.7

(a) Technology needs and needs assessment

- The progresses and achievements made concerning the technology needs assessments (TNAs) can be highly commendable. Japan regards that the TNAs could help countries identify the necessary technologies for their sustainable development based on their socio-economic conditions as well as provide the parties with the basic and practical information to establish concrete technology transfer projects between Annex I countries and Non-Annex I countries.
- However, the current TNA process does not seem to be sufficient to fulfill the requirements of project financiers in Annex I countries for providing project developers in Non-Annex I countries with financing their projects.
- Since it is necessary to take into account different socio-economic conditions in establishing relevant strategies on technology transfer in each developing country, **the results from TNAs should be incorporated in the national communications of the parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, which allows them to establish their development strategies in a sustainable manner.** For this purpose, a closer cooperation with Consultative Group of Expert (CGE) is indispensable.
- In relation to innovative options for financing technology transfer, as suggested from private sector representatives at UNFCCC/EGTT Workshop held in Bonn, Germany, last October, **it is essential to develop capacities of project developers to create "good" project proposals that can attract private sector financing.** In this regard, the on-going cooperation with private financiers under the EGTT should be strengthened further.

(b) Technology Information

- The current efforts implemented by the UNFCCC Secretariat to link with the existing regional technology databases and clearinghouses with TT:Clear are highly commendable. These efforts should be continued as a part of the future works of the EGTT.
- The fact that the G8 Gleneagles Plan of Action mentions EGTT's roles regarding technology information can be regarded as a certain progress. The efforts to enhance public awareness about TT:Clear should be continued further.
- While the accumulation of technology information is definitely important, **it is necessary for the Secretariat and the EGTT to make the utmost efforts to avoid making TT:Clear too technical and user-unfriendly.** In this regard, for instance, the front page of the TT:Clear should

be re-designed, taking into account the specific needs of each stakeholders. (i.e. negotiators, investors, project developers, etc.)

- In order to facilitate the use of technology information posted at TT:Clear by its users, the EGTT should discuss how to link the information contained in TNAs and other technology information, and to make concrete suggestions to the SBSTA.
- Recognizing the essential roles of the private sector on enhancing technology transfer, the EGTT should consider how to involve the private stakeholders into the process of TT:Clear.

(c) Enabling Environments

- The EGTT has contributed to help establish and improve enabling environments for transferring climate friendly technologies, including those for attracting investments.
- However, the EGTT should come up with a clear understanding on what the so-called "publicly-owned technologies and those in the public domain" are. In principle, none of **the climate-friendly technologies** are publicly-owned. Japan understands that such technologies **are owned and transferred by the private sector on the commercial basis**.
- The roles played by the governments on development and transfer of such technologies are undoubtedly crucial. Governments often play important roles in providing technology developers with seed-financing for R&D, establishing cooperative relationship between universities, public research institutes and private companies, and making policy arrangements to enhance technology development and transfer opportunities, such as tax incentives and favorable regulations.
- While the direct transfer of financial resources in relation to technology transfer is important, it is not recommendable for the governments to use such financial resources in order to purchase the IPRs/patents on climate-technologies owned by private companies and transfer them to developing countries at no cost because such arrangements would be very likely to cause market distortions in technology markets as well as deprive the incentives for private companies to invent new technologies that have high potentials to reduce GHG emissions.
- **It is also very important for developing countries' governments to make their utmost efforts to establish enabling environment for attracting investments, including establishing and reforming related regulations.**

(d) Capacity Building activities

- Various technology-related capacity building activities implemented by several organizations, including Climate Technology Initiative (CTI), have shown their effectiveness in building capacities in developing countries. These ongoing efforts need to be continued under the future EGTT.
- It is crucial to enhance synergies with other ongoing capacity building efforts under the UNFCCC (and possibly with those under the Kyoto Protocol).
- As one of the urgent needs in relation to capacity building, **capacity building for project developers, which was identified as a need for developing countries at EGTT Workshops on innovative options for financing technology transfer (September 2004) and for financing TNAs (October 2005), should be promoted as a concrete area for immediate implementation**. In this regard, the ongoing "coaching programme" for project developers can be regarded as a great example.

(e) Mechanisms

- **EGTT should seek for closer cooperation with other conventions**, such as Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), **and other expert groups under the Convention,** such as Consultative Group of Expert (CGE) and LDCs Expert Group (LEG).

(f) Cross-cutting activities

- Technology-related sub-themes, such as Innovative options for financing technology transfer and technologies for adaptation to climate change, have been discussed at the EGTT workshops.

These sub-themes should be considered as cross-cutting issues over all of the current 5 thematic areas for the EGTT works.

- Regarding the discussion on the technologies for adaptation to climate change, the EGTT should prepare its own views and opinions as concrete as possible, taking into account the discussions on the five-year programme of work on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change under the SBSTA. In this regard, the technical paper contained in FCCC/2006/TP/2 can be highly evaluated.
- The EGTT, through its workshops on innovative options for financing technology transfer, has been discussed the transfer of climate-friendly technologies based on the public-private partnerships. This kind of efforts should be continued and strengthened in relation to the discussions on financial mechanisms under the Convention.
- Although Japan does not oppose the idea of increasing the budget of the GEF in order to respond to the increasing needs expressed in the global environment community, Japan would like to draw the parties' attention to the fact that the size of the private financial flows in relation to technology transfer has been much bigger than those provided through international financial institutions.
- Besides the ongoing financing efforts under the UNFCCC framework, **active involvement of international financial institutions (IFIs) into climate-technology-related projects is very important.** G8 Gleneagles Plan of Action requested the World Bank take a leadership role in creating a new framework for clean energy and development, including investment and financing. **EGTT should recognize all related activities around the world and seek for opportunities to cooperate with them, taking into account the expertise that each financial institution has in relation to environment, energy and clean technologies.**

2. Newly Emerging Issues :

a. Climate-friendly technologies are owned by private sector, not by the governments

- It is necessary to share the view that **climate-friendly technologies are owned by the private companies.**
- **The major task of the government in relation to technology transfer is to play a role as a catalyst to increase the incentives for the private companies to transfer their technologies.**
- Although the transfer of climate-friendly technologies is very important, it is necessary to note the importance of the deployment of these transferred technologies within developing countries. While some of the climate-friendly technologies have already been transferred to some regions and/or sectors within a developing country, it is often observed that these technologies are not deployed efficiently nation-wide. **The EGTT should consider the ways and means on how to help developing countries deploy these "already-transferred technologies" in effective ways.**
- Regarding the questions concerning **intellectual property rights (IPR)**, the EGTT should help countries find the common ground for understanding the issues properly. Japan believes that **countries that work on building up a solid system to protect IPR will be able to attract more foreign direct investments that directly contribute to the facilitation of the transfer of climate-friendly technologies** because such a system is likely to protect the IPR of the companies that develop climate-friendly technologies at their own costs.
- While the importance of the solid IPR system should be discussed, **it is also important for the EGTT to consider the ways and means to transfer existing technologies that do not involve IPRs/patents because, under the socio-economic circumstances of some developing countries, these existing, IPR-free technologies may serve better to help them improve their situations than IPR-protected "state-of-the-art" advanced technologies.**

b. EGTT as a facilitator of joint R&D of Climate-friendly technologies

- Joint research and development of climate-friendly technologies is one of the most crucial areas where the **EGTT** can play a role as a facilitator. Since the EGTT itself is not a group that conducts technology development and research of individual climate-friendly technologies, it **should make the utmost efforts to establish enabling environment for joint R&D among**

developed and developing countries. [As a country whose R&D budget amounts for one of the largest around the world with JPY 307.1 billion (approximately USD 2.67 billion, if calculated 1USD=JPY115), Japan will continue supporting joint R&D efforts inside and outside of the country.]

c. Regular Review of the EGTT Works in every 5 years

- The EGTT should work with the medium and long-term perspectives in relation to the concrete ways to facilitate technology transfer under Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention. In this regard, **it is favorable to conduct a thorough review of the activities and the mandates of the EGTT in every 5 years**, just as we are about to do at COP12. However, the review activities should not create any gaps in the EGTT's works on facilitating technology transfer. (**Continuity of the works should be secured**.)

d. EGTT as a coordinator for enhancing synergies with other international initiatives

- In order to make the activities of the EGTT more practical and result-oriented, the **EGTT should enhance synergies with the other ongoing technology initiatives outside of the UNFCCC framework, such as G8 process, Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APP), and CTI.**
- For this purpose, the representatives of each initiative should be invited to the seminars and workshops of the EGTT while a representative of the EGTT should also participate in meetings of other initiatives as an observer to collect relevant information that can be incorporated into the EGTT's programme of work.
- The G8 Gleneagles Plan of Action commissioned the International Energy Agency (IEA) to specify the best practices to enhance energy efficiency in each sector from with policy and technology perspectives and establish the benchmarks for the energy efficiency, which also cover major developing countries. **The EGTT should identify what kind of concrete contributions it can make in order to facilitate such activities**.

3. Administrative Issues: Availability and allocation of resources for the Expert Group on Technology Transfer and the secretariat in enhancing the implementation of the framework and addressing issues mandated by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice.

a. Necessity for effective resources allocation of the EGTT:

- It is recognized that the EGTT has not completed all of the areas in its annual programme of work since its inception. Therefore, rather than spending time and energy to create ambitious programme of work, **the EGTT should focus on taking practical and output-oriented approach that enables it to implement its plan fully.**
- Meetings of the EGTT should be held twice a year in conjunction with the meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies, taking into account the effective use of the limited resources. However, some kind of arrangements may be necessary in order to provide the parties with sufficient length of time before SB meetings to digest what the EGTT recommends to the SBSTA.
- **The timeframe for the programme of work should not exceed 2 years, taking into account the fast changing socio-technical environment and the length of the mandate of the EGTT members, which is currently for 2 years.** The programme of work with a longer time period, such as for 5 years may restrict the flexibility of the EGTT's activities. In this regard, as currently applied, **the EGTT should create a 2-year work programme at a rolling basis.** Even if COP decides to halt the EGTT's work as a result of the 5-year review, EGTT should continue implementing its respective work programme until the end of the following year (the end of the second year of the work programme).
- Technical papers, such as those on innovative options for financing technology transfer and on technologies for adaptation to climate change, have provided valuable information to the public. However, in order to facilitate and accelerate the implementation of the programs, technical papers should be less academic and more practical. By doing so, UNFCCC/EGTT can reduce

costs to hiring consultants just to draft such technical papers as well as save time and energy to put the ideas into actions.

b. Structure and Members of the EGTT

- **The structure of the membership of the EGTT should remain as it is now, which takes into account the regional balance.**
- (*Term of the EGTT Member*): For the sake of the continuity of the works under the EGTT, all the current members should serve until new members will be elected. (possibly until SBSTA 26 held in May 2007)
- The tentative list of the new EGTT members should be included in the Annex to the decision at COP12 if possible. In this regard, parties should discuss the timing and the possible candidate for new EGTT members at the informal consultation meeting held in Geneva, Switzerland, in September 2006.
- Once a new EGTT is formed, half of the newly-elected members will serve for 3 years and the rest for 2 years for the first term. From the second term, every member will serve for 2 years.
- Regarding the term of each member, the current members are allowed to serve up to two consecutive terms. For the sake of the continuity of the works under the EGTT, this rule may need to be re-evaluated, including its removal.
- The selection of the new members should follow the official procedures where COP President approves the nominations from each regional group and announce the members in official documents.
- Regarding the participation of the relevant international organizations, based on the recognition that their expertise will serve well to implement technology transfer activities under the Convention, it may be possible to apply flexible rules to set their length of the service. (i.e. permanent membership of IGOs)

(End)

PAPER NO. 6: MALAYSIA

1. Development and transfer of technologies

One of the fundamental instruments to effectively mitigate emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) is through usage of environmentally sound technologies. In this regards, technologies transfer to the developing countries could contribute significantly to the mitigation of GHG and at the same time supports development in the developing countries. Malaysia strongly feels progress and achievement in this matter needed enhancement. On this score Malaysia supports the continuation of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer.

In regard of the TOR for the Expert Group Technology Transfer, for the benefit of focus and clarity, Malaysia proposes to add a term of reference to the existing one as elaborated in the Appendix of Decision 4/CP.7 of document FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1. Malaysia believed effective monitoring, assessment and reporting (MAR) will contribute to implementation progress and achievement. The proposal is as follows:

> *The expert group on technology transfer shall report to the SBSTA on the achievement of the Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention and advancing the technology transfer activities under the Convention*

2. Article 6 of the Convention

No comment.

3. National communication from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

No comment.

4. Implication of the establishment of new hydrochlorafluoracarbon-22 (HCFC-22)

No comment.

5. Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation of climate change

Malaysia supports the workshops to be conducted. Te workshops is one of the implementation efforts to achieve technology transfer objectives as enshrined in the Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention.

PAPER NO. 7: THAILAND

Comments on EGTT

(a) Progress and achievements of the EGTT in enhancing the implementation of the framework

Over the past years, EGTT has issued various technical documents and reports, which provide commendable resources of technical analyses for different climate change issues. However, we view that EGTT's roles should be further enhanced by establishing a more practical link between the conceptual/technical parties (such as IPCC and other IGOs) and the policy/implementation parties (such as UNFCCC), as well as by incorporating concrete and practical views into EGTT's technical discussions for the purpose of developing action-oriented recommendations to SBSTA. These action-oriented approaches are expected to contribute greatly to the progress and achievements of EGTT by successfully transforming results from technical analyses into appropriate actions to be decided by SBSTA. In addition, since the five themes of the framework are closely related, a holistic approach is needed for an integrated view of different technical aspects.

(b) Adequacy of the TOR of the EGTT contained in the annex to decision 4/CP7.

The TOR of the EGTT has certain pros and cons, as presented below.

Pros: The TOR covers a wide range of issues and complexities, providing opportunities for experts to integrate them in the most efficient and effective manner.

Cons: Given the efforts to include a wide range of issues and complexities within the five themes of the TOR, some issues turn out to be very broad and difficult to fully cover. Moreover, the tendency of the TOR to focus on technical analyses can lead to difficulties in further attempts to translate the analyses into practices or action-oriented recommendations. Further mechanisms to monitor EGTT progress should also be added for evaluation purposes.

Suggestions: The revision of the TOR should incorporate the following additional aims:

- To create a professional group of experts that is singled out from the negotiation process concerning the development and transfer of technology
- To provide a more specific guidance to EGTT to perform more action-oriented works, e.g. pilot programs on development and transfer of renewable energy technologies that address the five themes more holistically
- To establish monitoring and assessment systems on the effectiveness of EGTT

PAPER NO. 8: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Submission of the United States
FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1
Views and suggestions on the status and continuation of the
Expert Group on Technology Transfer
August 2006

Progress and achievements of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer in enhancing the implementation of the framework:

Based upon the activities of the EGTT since its formation under decision 4/CP.7 taken at Marrakesh in 2001, the United States feels this expert group has demonstrated the ability to play a productive role in moving technology transfer forward under the Convention.

This performance is partially attributable to a series of technical papers addressing key topics related to enhancing technology transfer, including enabling environments, technologies for adaptation, and innovative options for financing the development and transfer of technologies.

On this latter topic, the EGTT has further demonstrated its relevance to the technology transfer process by holding workshops in 2004 and 2005 that brought together the private finance community and project developers from developing and countries with economies in transition to share their mutual requirements.

Furthermore, the EGTT has provided leadership by encouraging the completion of the technology needs assessment (TNA) handbook and helping organize and conduct regional training on TNAs utilizing the expanded TNA handbook.

The EGTT has also helped to clarify vital issues related to technology transfer by preparing a technical paper on enabling environments, referred to earlier, as well as an informal paper and SB side event to clarify the issues surrounding publicly owned technologies and those in the public domain. These EGTT sponsored activities have produced greater appreciation for the fact that technology development policy within both developed and developing countries attempts to foster creativity and innovation through a clearly understood and enforced regime of intellectual property rights protection. This system of technology development and compensation to the inventors and research institutions thus provides a viable and sustainable means for continued future innovation.

These and other practically oriented, hands-on work conducted by, and in cooperation with the EGTT, has definitely enhanced the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention and advanced the technology transfer activities under the Convention.

Given this impressive record, we recommend that the EGTT be continued for another five years, in this same practical manner, with the understanding that the Conference of the Parties will review at its seventeenth session the progress of the work and terms of reference, including, if appropriate, the status and continuation of the expert group.

Adequacy of the terms of reference of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer contained in the annex to decision 4/CP.7:

Composition of the EGTT

We believe that the existing representation for Parties (17 experts) should be retained, but that greater flexibility be allowed in the origin and number of those selected to serve on an issue-oriented basis. Specifically, we feel that the number of such experts could exceed three if the range of issues at any given EGTT meeting warranted the presence of a larger number of such experts. Further, we feel that the sources from which these experts could be drawn should be expanded to include "relevant international organizations, activities, and initiatives" to provide the flexibility to include such activities as the Climate Technology Initiative and other entities whose expertise might be relevant at a given meeting of the EGTT, but which do not meet the formal definition of an international organization. If adopted, the last sentence of paragraph 4 of the appendix to the annex to decision 4/CP.7 could be revised to read, "The members from relevant international organizations, activities, and initiatives, as determined by the EGTT members nominated by Parties, shall serve on an issue oriented basis."

Required Frequency of Official Meetings

We believe this current frequency of formal meetings is sufficient and should remain unchanged. We note that when more frequent meeting of the EGTT has been deemed necessary, special meetings have been held on a number of occasions to conduct time sensitive business. This practice of convening such special meetings on an as-needed basis outside of the sessions of the subsidiary bodies should be continued with the understanding that, given the cost implications of such special meetings, they should be convened only after a careful determination that the holding of any such meetings is essential to the timely conduct of activities specifically related to enhancing implementation of Article 4.5.

Need to Ensure Continuity

Because the term of all EGTT members will expire at the end of 2006, if a special meeting is not convened, a new group of EGTT members could not be assembled until mid-2007. Further, under the existing terms of reference, most of the EGTT members nominated by Parties would have no prior experience on the EGTT. Therefore, to provide for continuity of operation and preserve some of the valuable institutional knowledge gained, we suggest the following:

1). extend the terms of the existing members of the EGTT until SBSTA 26, at which time all members would either replace themselves, if so nominated by their respective Parties, or be replaced by the new nominees by their respective Parties;

2). allow Parties to nominate members to the EGTT without any restriction to prior service on the EGTT by deleting the words "...and be eligible to serve two consecutive terms" from the first sentence of paragraph 4 of the Terms of reference of the expert group on technology transfer appearing as the appendix to the annex to decision 4/CP.7; and

3). retain the second and third sentences of paragraph 4 of the Terms of reference of the expert group on technology transfer appearing as the appendix to the annex to decision 4/CP.7, thereby ensuring some continuity among the EGTT members by providing overlapping terms for approximately half the members with the understanding that the term of those nominated for two years would end at COP 14 and those nominated for three years would end at COP15.

Reporting to and proposing a programme of work to SBSTA

We believe the EGTT should continue reporting annually to SBSTA on its work. These reports from the Chair of the EGTT not only broaden the transparency of the process, but also stimulate more informed discussions during the negotiations. However, with regard to the programme of work (POW), the United States suggests that the EGTT should be requested to prepare a two-year rolling POW for annual consideration by SBSTA with the understanding that, if the EGTT is continued, the next such POW would be presented by the EGTT to SBSTA26, covering proposed activities during 2007 and 2008. Then, at SBSTA 27, the EGTT would present a POW covering proposed activities during 2008 and 2009, and so on. Under such a two-year rolling POW, the EGTT would be better able to address activities that most appropriately span more than a year as well as anticipate resources necessary in the future. Besides the advantages to the EGTT from a planning and budgeting perspective, Parties would have better vision as to the future work and direction the EGTT was anticipating.

Availability and allocation of resources for the EGTT and the Secretariat in enhancing the implementation of the framework and addressing issues mandated by the SBSTA:

As noted above, during the past five years the EGTT has convened many regular and special meeting while compiling an impressive record of accomplishments that has included many technical papers, guidance documents, workshops, and other practically oriented activities that enhance the implementation of Article 4.5. Needless to say, these important activities could not have been completed if it were not for a significant amount of resources that have come through the UNFCCC Secretariat from contributions by Parties to the supplemental trust fund as well as contributions solicited from Parties, international organizations, and other entities such as the Climate Technology Initiative.

Having said that, we feel that the current demand-driven funding arrangement has demonstrated its adequacy and should be retained. The Parties and others should continue to be encouraged to provide resources, to the extent they are able, to support the work of the EGTT and the Secretariat in enhancing the implementation of the framework and addressing issues mandated by SBSTA.

Comment on the Recommendations by the EGTT for Enhancing the Implementation of the Framework for Meaningful and Effective Actions to Enhance the Implementation of Article 4.5:

The United States takes note of document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.4, which presents the assessments by the EGTT of progress made in the implementation of the existing framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4.5 and the identification of gaps and barriers to technology transfer, along with the EGTT's recommended actions for enhancing such framework.

We further note that these recommendations are included as an annex to the SBSTA draft conclusions under agenda item 4, development and transfer of technologies, taken by SBSTA 24 as reflected in document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.16. We are pleased that the EGTT has reached the conclusion, as stated in paragraph 3 of the annex to the aforementioned document that "The existing structure, five thematic areas of work, definitions and purpose under the current technology transfer framework contained in the annex to decision 4/CP.7 continue to provide a solid basis for implementing the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the

Convention." We endorse this conclusion by the EGTT and feels that some of the practical, results-oriented recommendations such as those appearing under mechanisms for technology transfer should be given careful consideration, particularly those addressed in paragraphs 17. (a), (b), and (f).

PAPER NO. 9: UZBEKISTAN

View and suggestions of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the status and continuation of the Expert Group on the Technology Transfer

The Republic of Uzbekistan supports the efforts of Secretariat aimed at the improvement of work of the Expert Group on the Technology Transfer (EGTT).

Summarizing the results of activities carried by the EGTT during the first five-year period it is necessary to note that for such a short time-period the EGTT has executed a large scope of work the main outputs of which are as follows:

- Reviews on the activities presented in Technical papers and materials of UNFCCC
- Methods for Climate Change Transfer Need Assessments and Implementing Activities. Developing and Transition Country Approaches and Experiences
- Conducting Technology Needs Assessments for Climate Change
- Workshops in different countries of the world
- Creation of the "Technology Transfer" Portal on UN FCCC site

The progress achieved by the EGTT is especially markedly revealed in the target-oriented and permanent character of the activities on innovation technologies, development and improvement of coordination-and-information centre (TT:CLEAN), assisting the establishment of the regional and national coordination-and-information centres and linking with them a single information network.

Regarding the achievements of the EGTT a good deal of work conducted on the analysis of accessibility to the existing and innovation technologies (the results of which are published in Technical Note FCCC/TP/2006/2) should be pointed out. In our opinion one of the most important outputs is the assessment of applicability of the developed mitigation technologies for the implementation of the adaptation program.

Assessing the adequacy of the terms of reference of the EGTT activities we think that the main tasks of the terms of reference of the EGTT activities are presented rather comprehensively in the five key areas.
To our mind, the activities in this direction should be continued and with this, a special attention should be paid to the following:

- Working out the criteria for the selection of the proposed adaptation technologies
- Working out the relevant format for presentation the reports in this EGTT activities.
- Preparation of the compendium/guidelines on the adaptation technologies which presents the initial information on these technologies development and experience of their application and the best practice and not only their list.

The matter of the provision and availability of resources provided to the EGTT and Secretariat is one of the most important ones. The solution of it determines the execution of the working program, and which is the most important – conduction of different meetings on the exchange of experience and training the experts. The problem availability of funds and their increase required with time with regard to the extension of the scope of activities and increase of the number of qualified personnel needed for servicing currently existing coordination-and-information centres, web-site portal, preparation of the summarizing materials and conduction of the workshops is solved by the EGTT and Secretarial rather successful.

Obviously, the involvement of the governmental and private sectors to the activities on technology transfer will facilitate the possibility of implementation of the planned activities in future as well.

Basing on the all mentioned above the Republic of Uzbekistan considers that the activities carried out by the EGTT are in accordance with its current rather high status and it is recommended to continue these activities taking the proposed positions into account.

- **"Desarrollo y Transferencia de Tecnologías"**: sobre este punto, respaldamos se prorrogue el mandato del Grupo de Expertos sobre Transferencia de Tecnologías (GETT), considerando que este constituye uno de los foros de debate de mayor relevancia para los países en desarrollo, especialmente los menos adelantados, y siendo el tema de desarrollo y transferencia de tecnologías el basamento de toda política orientada a apoyar los compromisos de reducción de CO_2. Asimismo, apoyamos se considere dentro del presupuesto de la Convención, la prioridad que debe darse a los recursos financieros para poder continuar la labor del Grupo.

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