

8 September 2006

ENGLISH 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**

**Addendum**

1. In addition to the ten submissions contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.10, two further submissions have been received.
2. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, this submission is reproduced\* in the language in which it was received and without formal editing.

---

\* This submission has been electronically imported in order to make it available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the text as submitted.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1. GHANA (Submission received 31 August 2006).....	3
2. CANADA (Submission received 8 September 2006).....	7

PAPER NO. 1: GHANA

**Ghana's Submission on the Review of the Progress of Work and Terms of Reference including, the Status and Continuation of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer**

**Introduction**

By its decision 4/CP.7, the Conference of Parties (COP) established the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) and also decided to review, at its Twelfth Session, the progress of the work and terms of reference, including, if appropriate, the status and continuation of the EGTT. The EGTT is an embodiment of the Mechanism for Technology Transfer under the Framework for Meaningful and Effective Actions to Enhance the Implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5 of the Convention which was adopted by the same decision. The EGTT represents by its mandate, the institution framework of the Mechanism of Technology Transfer.

In reviewing the EGTT, the COP decided to consider:

- (a) The progress of work since the establishment of the EGTT
- (b) Terms of Reference of the EGTT
- (c) Status of the EGTT and
- (d) Continuation of the EGTT

The review, implicitly, should include the revision of the objective and constitution of the EGTT.

The COP by its Decision 6/CP.11 requested Parties to make submissions on the review of the EGTT as contained in decision 4/CP.7 by addressing, inter alia, the following:

- Progress and achievement of the EGTT
- Adequacy of the terms of reference of the EGTT contained in Annex to decision 4/CP.7
- Availability and allocation of resource for the EGTT and the secretariat in enhancing the implementation of the framework and addressing the issues and mandate of SBSTA.

This submission therefore attempts to cover these broad terms of reference for the submission as per decisions 4/CP.7 and 6/CP.11.

**Progress of Work and Achievement of EGTT**

Taking into consideration the complexity of the issue of technology transfer, (including the development, diffusion and deployment of technologies), coupled by the number of times the EGTT had to meet, and above all, limitation of resources allocated to the work of the EGTT, the progress made by the group in enhancing the implementation of the Article 4.5 of the Convention, including, inter alia, analysis and identification of ways to facilitate and advance technology transfer activities, could in general be described as satisfactory; but only judging it from the point of view that the work of the EGTT a multi-lateral process and that the EGTT's mandate does not allow it to make any decision.

Obviously, assessing achievements as a result of the implementation of any activity or an undertaken, requires some predetermined timely bound benchmarks/targets, or monitoring

indicators in order to effectively track progress. Since no monitoring indicators and/or targets were set, both in the Framework for Meaningful and Effective Actions to Enhance the Implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5 of the Convention and the Terms of Reference of the EGTT as contained in decision 4/CP.7, an objective assessment of the progress made by the group is difficult to make. This is one of the limitations in the Framework which definitely calls for the need to review and further improve upon it.

In spite of these shortfalls, the EGTT has strived to produce a number of recognised technical papers including, inter alia, the technical paper on enabling environment and the development of the UNDP's Handbook on Technology Needs Assessment and has also contributed to better understanding of the technology development and transfer agenda. It is also worth noting the impressive work of the group on innovative options to finance technology development and transfer. The work of the EGTT has also provided some capacities (soft technology) to Non-annex I countries in assessing their technology needs and some attempts at developing some technology transfer policy frameworks.

Judging from the very objective of the EGTT, which is to enhance the implementation of the Framework for technology development and transfer from Annex I to Non-Annex I Parties, one can also equally argue that no single Non-Annex I country can boast of any concrete (hard) technology that has been developed and /or transferred to them under the current framework, even though some activities have occurred in other agenda items of the Convention.

It is therefore imperative that the COP agrees on the re-constitution of the EGTT into a body that can continue the initial work of the EGTT and also effectively lead the technology development and transfer agenda under the UNFCCC to ensure actual development and transfer of are taking place.

### **Status and Continuation of EGTT**

Technology development, diffusion and transfer for mitigation and adaptation are critical and hold the answers to addressing the global problem of climate change, from the short, medium and long term perspectives.

Looking at the nature, the importance and complexity of technology transfer issues, a body with a mandate far above an "expert group" and with the mandate to make decisions and to report directly to the COP is desirable, if the issue of technology development and transfer is to be appropriately addressed under the Convention and thus contribute to achieving, in a timely manner, the ultimate objective of the Convention.

Ghana therefore proposes the immediate termination and dissolution of the EGTT at COP 12, and in its place the establishment of a Technology Development and Transfer Board (TDTB) which will directly under the COP.

The TDTB shall be mandated to make decisions and operate as a recognised body just as the Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism. The TDTB shall have the powers to decide, advice and/or make recommendations and also report directly to the COP on scientific, technical, financial and implementation issues related to the development, transfer and diffusion of state-of- the-art technologies to Non-Annex I countries. By acting in this way,

the TDTB will address the problem faced by the SBSTA as regards implementation aspects of technology development and transfer issues.

The TDTB shall set up Expert Panels on the five thematic areas under the current framework, taking into consideration the recommendations made by the EGTT to SBSTA and the SBSTA's conclusions at its twenty-fourth session on the need to expand and incorporate additional elements under the Mechanism theme of the Framework

### **Adequacy of the Terms of Reference of EGTT**

The inadequacy of the terms of reference for the EGTT warrants the establishment of the proposed TDTB that shall be a standing body under the UNFCCC as long as the Conventions is binding on Parties.

In addition to the mandates alluded to in the forgoing section, it is necessary to allow the TDTB to develop and adopt short, medium and long term strategies and approaches, (including sectoral approaches), to the development, transfer and diffusion of technologies to developing countries. These strategies and approaches should lead to actual and concrete technology development and transfer to developing countries.

The TDTB shall have the objective of assessing and responding, as appropriate, to the technology development and transfer needs of the various regions of the developing countries whilst taken into consideration the development priorities of the countries within these regions. It shall have specialized programmes for the African Region which is the least developed and which will suffer most from the adverse effects of climate change.

The TDTB shall develop its own work programmes. These programmes shall have duration of three years and relevant activities within the work programme shall be rolled on as and when necessary. The TDTB shall report annually to the COP

The TDTB shall present, after two years of operation, its short, medium and long term strategy for technology development and transfer and shall assess, among others, the potential for the adoption by Parties an international agreement for technology development and transfer, creation of the necessary enabling environment by the Annex I Parties, ("push" factors) to ensure easy access to technologies by Non-Annex I Parties, and guidance to the COP to deal with the issue of intellectual property rights.

The TDTB shall also present options to the COP as to how Parties that ensure the actual development and transfer of technologies to developing countries could be rewarded.

The TDTB shall of necessity hold meetings twice a year in conjunction with and Convention Subsidiary Bodies. In addition, the TDTB shall hold at least four inter-sessional meetings, two meetings before each of the Conventions Subsidiary Bodies' meetings.

The TDTB shall consist of twenty-five persons nominated by Parties. Fifteen of these nominees shall be from developing countries (five from Africa, Four from Latin America and the Caribbean, Four from Asia and two from Small Island Developing States) and ten from developed countries. In addition, five permanent international and/or intergovernmental organizations including at least one representative from the World Bank Group shall serve on the TDTB. Members of the TDTB shall have expertise in the five thematic areas of the

current framework taking into consideration potential revisions by Parties at the Twelfth Session of the COP.

The TDTB shall invite additional technical experts as resource persons to its meetings as and when needed. To ensure transparency and active involvement of other stakeholders, especially the industry and the private sector, the TDTB shall allow observers to its meetings.

Members of the TDTB shall serve for two years with the option to serve an additional term of two years.

The TDTB shall develop and approve its own role of procedures taken into considerations requests from the Parties.

### **Availability and Allocation of Resource for the EGTT and the Secretariat**

Technology development and transfer under the Convention deserve more attention than it has hitherto been given. With the reconstitution of the EGTT into TDTB, more resources will be needed in order that the group is able to effectively perform and delivery on its mandates.

Therefore the work of the TDTB shall be funded from the core budget. In addition, supplementary budgets shall be raised to support the work of the TDTB.

To be effective, the TDTB would need to be supported by a stronger team of staff from the secretariat, which also warrants additional resource allocated to secretariat to hire, as and when needed, qualified staff to enhance the implementation of the technology development and transfer agenda of the Convention.

It may also be necessary to set up a separate and stand alone programme for technology development and transfer, with each thematic area of the technology development and transfer framework having at least one programme staff.

PAPER NO. 2: CANADA

**Development and Transfer of Technology - EGTT Review  
Submission by Canada**

In response to the mandated 5 year review of the EGTT contained in Decision 4/CP.7, Decision 6/CP.11 (Development and transfer of technologies) contained in document FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1 invites Parties to provide submissions containing their views and suggestions on the status and continuation of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) and address, *inter alia*:

- (a) Progress and achievements of the EGTT in enhancing the implementation of the technology transfer framework;
- (b) Adequacy of the terms of reference of the EGTT; and
- (c) Availability and allocation of resources for the EGTT and secretariat in enhancing the implementation of the framework and addressing issues mandated by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)

(a) Progress and Achievements of the EGTT in enhancing the implementation of the technology transfer framework:

Canada has supported the creation and ongoing work of the EGTT since its 2001 inception at Marrakesh (Decision 4/CP.7). Canada notes that the EGTT has accomplished much in its short tenure in line with its Terms of Reference to "...analyse and identify ways to facilitate and advance technology transfer activities ... and make recommendations to the SBSTA."<sup>1</sup> Canada recognizes the advisory role of the EGTT to the SBSTA and its valuable service to Parties in identifying ways and means, as well as opportunities and barriers to guide Parties in the execution and implementation of their technology transfer strategies.

The EGTT has elaborated a number of the concepts initially identified in the 2000 *IPCC Special Report on Methodological and Technical Issues in Technology Transfer*, which addressed the development, deployment and transfer of technologies. Canada welcomes the substantive and constructive work of the expert group which has greatly contributed to Parties' abilities to build a better understanding of the issues and develop a broad and deep understanding of the barriers and opportunities along the continuum of technology research, development, deployment and diffusion in both developed and developing countries so as to more successfully promote long term sustainable action. Canada notes the important role of the EGTT in providing guidance to Parties on issues regarding the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies while respecting to Parties' rights and obligations to determine, implement and execute technology strategies appropriate to their specific circumstances.

Canada welcomes the substantive body of work produced by the EGTT over the last four years, encompassing many critical issues related to the implementation of technology strategies such as advice on enabling environments, capacity building and innovative financing options. We are pleased that the value of this work has been recognized within and beyond the UNFCCC, most recently in the 2005 G8 *Gleneagles Plan of Action on Climate*

---

<sup>1</sup> Appendix to Decision 4/CP.7 (FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add. 1)

*Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development* and look forward to this established body of work enhancing the deliberations of the ongoing G8 Gleneagles Ministerial Dialogues.

In Canada's view, noteworthy achievements of the EGTT in enhancing the implementation of the framework include:

1. The workshop on enabling environments (Ghent, 2003) (FCCC/SBSTA/2003/INF.4), subsequent technical paper (FCCC/TP/2003/2) and COP 9 senior level roundtable that all helped to enhance understanding of the policy, legal, intellectual property rights, technical, transparency and regulatory issues that must be addressed in order to set the conditions for sustainable technology transfer and uptake, engage the private sector and facilitate endogenous technology development and/or transfer.
2. The capacity building regional workshops conducted in conjunction with the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) that have contributed to the development of business and technical skills that are needed to land environmentally sound technologies in developing countries and sustain them over the long term. Canada was pleased to see its financial contributions and technical expertise through its membership in the CTI leveraged through their work in support of the EGTT activities.
3. Canada was pleased to host and chair the 2004 workshop on innovative options for financing the development and transfer of technology (FCCC/SBSTA/2004/11), - the first forum within the UN climate change process to address the issue and the first to engage private sector financiers in developing actionable outcomes. An important outcome was the development of the practitioners *Guidebook on Preparing Technology Transfer Projects for Financing* and the follow up workshop on options for financing the results of the technology needs assessments (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/3), where project developers from developing countries were coached on how to bring their project proposals to the standards of international financiers to improve their chances of obtaining required capital investment. The lessons learned from the two workshops will be of utmost importance to Parties and will be incorporated into the forthcoming technical paper on innovative options for financing the development and transfer of technology (FCCC/TP/2006/1).
4. The development of the TT:CLEAR technology information clearinghouse is an efficient means to leverage access to existing datasets developed elsewhere, including Canada's Clean Energy Portal ([www.cleanenergy.gc.ca](http://www.cleanenergy.gc.ca)) and the RETSCREEN International Decision Support Centre. Canada was pleased to be the first Party to deploy a link that allows users of either TT:CLEAR or the Clean Energy Portal to access data from the other site and to see this pilot contribute to the development of a methodology for networking to regional technology information centers in developing countries.
5. Technology needs assessments (TNA) have proven to be a critical element to successful planning and have proven to be an important tool for developing countries to identify their specific needs driven technology priorities. The handbook for conducting technology needs assessments, as well as the review of the TNA's brought forward at SB 24, both provide important insight and guidance to developers and hosts in the implementation of technology strategies.
6. The EGTT has undertaken important work regarding technologies for adaptation including the Trinidad and Tobago seminar and development of the subsequent technical paper released at SB 24 in May 2006 (FCCC/TP/2006/2), the outcomes of



which highlighted the importance of sharing best practices and information among and within developing countries and that, in many cases, simple, inexpensive techniques can do much to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change. The technical paper will provide considerable guidance to Parties within the deliberations on the five year Program of Work on Adaptation.

(b) Adequacy of the terms of reference of the EGTT

Canada welcomes the SBSTA conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/L.16) wherein SBSTA endorsed the recommendation that the five themes listed in the framework, and the structure, definitions and purpose of the current technology transfer framework, continue to provide a solid basis for enhancing the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention, and in particular welcomes the four sub-themes as identified under the mechanisms for technology transfer.

While, as noted above, the EGTT has made significant progress in fulfilling its mandate over the past five years, the group has also identified a number of areas under the five themes in which further efforts could greatly advance both developed and developing country Parties' understanding of technology transfer issues. To that end, the EGTT recommendations for enhancing the implementation of the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5 of the Convention (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.4) constitute a set of possible actions to address these outstanding issues at COP 12 and beyond.

Canada supports

- the continuation of the EGTT for an additional five year term, to expire at the end of 2011 (COP 17), at which time a further review of the progress of work, terms of reference, status and continuation of the group could be conducted.
- Maintaining the regional group membership at 17 to allow for productive and dynamic discussion. A small group with engaged membership that participates not only during meetings but between meetings has proven to be very productive and helpful to the evolution and execution of the work. The cooperative spirit that has evolved among a relatively stable EGTT membership over the years has permitted discussions to advance in a focused and efficient manner, has built understanding, avoided repetitive discourse and helped bridge the historic gap that exists between developed and developing country positions.
- The continuation of the current membership to SB 26, should the EGTT be reconstituted at COP 12, to allow regional groups the opportunity to nominate their representatives and negotiate a new program of work, in the event that regional groups are not able to make nominations at COP 12. This would ensure that a bridge to the reconstituted EGTT is provided so that knowledge is not lost and work already underway may continue.
- The view that regional groups have the right to ensure their appropriate representation on the EGTT. To that end, it may be useful to consider establishing 2007 as the beginning of members' service, without prejudice to members who have previously served.
- Maintaining three seats reserved for representatives from intergovernmental organizations (IGO), but not constrain it to only three should the EGTT determine a

need to include additional resource persons and external experts in any particular meeting to better inform and improve understanding, enhance consideration and deliberations on specific issues.

- The adoption of a two year rolling Program of Work to better support the development and execution of an integrated continuum of work that best reflects the multi-year nature of some EGTT projects. This would allow for better use of meeting times to elaborate the work, as opposed to negotiating a full Program of Work for each year. Annual reports to the SBSTA would continue in order to ensure interim milestones are being met. This could also allow for better development and integration of work across the five elements of the framework, such as, for example, enabling environments, capacity building and innovative financing mechanisms.
- The continued evolution of practical and results oriented meetings and workshops that have clearly defined objectives and that provide concise and user-friendly information and guidance to Parties. In this regard, Canada would suggest, for example, that technical papers be shorter, more concise, less directed at the 'expert' level and be accompanied by an executive summary.
- The continuation of Article 4.5 as the focus of the EGTT but that the scope evolve to include an advisory role whereby technology related discussions held within other agenda items may be referred to the EGTT for their consideration and advice so as to draw upon the experience of the group and its evolving body of work, and avoid unfocused and duplicative discussions within other negotiations. As an example of this concept, the EGTT technologies for adaptation workshop and related technical paper provide valuable input to deliberations on the Five Year Program of Work on Adaptation.

Future EGTT work programs will need to take into consideration the outcomes of the recommendations of the Conference of Parties on enhancing the framework, the two-track future dialogue discussions and other relevant decisions taken by the COP going forward.

Should the EGTT be reconstituted, Canada encourages the group to continue to liaise with the other experts groups including the constituted bodies of the UNFCCC, the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), and to leverage existing and new collaborations with other international organizations, such as CTI, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the GEF. To that end, and to maximize limited resources, the EGTT should also be cognizant of, and draw on, the related work evolving within other fora including the IEA, the World Bank, the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, the G8 Leader's Summit and other multilateral partnerships to better identify synergies and maximize the momentum developing around the issues of technologies to address climate change.

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

Canada supports the continuation of the mandate to meet prior to the meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies with the flexibility to conduct inter-sessionals at the discretion of the EGTT subject to the availability of voluntary funding as is now the case. Such special meetings

should be planned in the most cost effective manner, for example in conjunction with related workshops.

In summary, Canada commends the work of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer, supports the reconstitution of the expert group and, at this important juncture in UNFCCC deliberations, looks forward to their continuing contribution in support of enhancing the framework for effective technology development, deployment and transfer.

Canada  
July 2006

- - - - -