

INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE  
FOR A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE  
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PREPARATION OF A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON  
CLIMATE CHANGE

Set of informal papers  
provided by delegations, related to the preparation  
of a framework convention on climate change

Note by the secretariat

Addendum 15

This addendum contains material received from Ghana on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77.

A/AC.237/Misc.1/Add.15

GE.91-62682

List of informal papers

34. GHANA, on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77: Group of 77 proposals on transfer of enviromentally sound technology and transfer of financial resources in a framework convention on climate change (submitted on 20 September 1991).

TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGY

1. The identification with a view to the establishing of appropriate international mechanisms to promote, facilitate and finance the transfer of environmentally sound technology on concessional and preferential terms, without prejudice to specific commitments and arrangements on transfer of technology to be adopted in specific international instruments regarding the protection of the environment. In this regard, such mechanisms should also aim at:

(a) Supporting the development of endogenous capacity building in developing countries through, inter alia, the development of Human Resources and the strengthening of institutional capacities in R & D, in accordance with the plans, objectives and priorities of these countries;

(b) Ensuring the access of developing countries to scientific and technological information, in particular in state-of-the-art technologies, through the establishment of an international database, based on regional and national centres, easily accessible by potential users to information related to technological options, trading conditions, implementation costs, and technologies security;

(c) Exchanging experiences of and developing the capacity for technology assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment of technology (particularly of new technologies) in developing countries to enable them to make choices based on environmentally sound technology;

(d) Purchasing patents for their transfer to the developing countries on non-commercial terms;

(e) Developing safeguards on the transfer of technologies, especially new technologies, which have not been approved on environmental or health grounds in the country of origin;

(f) Sponsoring regular and short-term visits of facilitating the permanent return of qualified experts in the field of environmentally sound technologies who are of developing-country institutions;

(g) Facilitating the maintenance and promotion of environmentally sound technologies that may have been neglected or displaced in developing countries.

2. Ways and means to promote long-term technological partnerships between the holders of environmentally sound technology and potential users in developing countries,

inter alia through increase of direct investment, joint ventures and joint R & D programmes; taking into account developing countries objectives and policies.

3. The creation by developed countries of systems of incentives, fiscal or otherwise to stimulate the transfer, by companies operating under their jurisdiction, of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries.

4. The support to a global programme of cooperation and assistance including that provided by United Nations agencies and international organizations to developing countries in the field of R & D, technological and human resources capacity building.

5. Ways and means to promote and strengthen favourable access by the developing countries to processes, equipment, research and expertise related to the development and use of environmentally sound technology.

6. Ways and means to support regional and national programmes of scientific research and technology development among developing countries, including through the involvement of both public and private enterprises and research facilities, as well as funding for TCDC programmes in this area.

7. The easing of the transfer of patents and know-how, including the issues of the period of patent protection.

8. To agree on incorporating the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries in the framework of the draft United Nations Code of Conduct on Transfer of Technology.

#### TRANSFER OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

(1) Provision of adequate funding, covering the full incremental costs and not entailing any reallocation of ongoing or required developmental programmes from the developing countries own resources: new and additional funding, in that there is no reallocation of existing multilateral or bilateral financial flows for developing purposes.

(2) There should be a separate fund for each convention, or proposed convention.

(3) There should be a general Fund (Fund for the Promotion of Sustainable Development/Green Fund) to cover activities not included in separate conventions. This Fund should be separate from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and should serve the sustainable development needs of developing countries. Predictability in the flow of funds should be guaranteed by mandatory contributions from developed countries, in accordance with their responsibilities.

(4) The governance of the funding mechanisms should be transparent democratic in nature with an equal voice for all parties; with access to all developing countries without any conditionality; and provide for funding of activities according to the priority of the developing countries, taking into account the priorities identified in Agenda 21.

(5) These funds from the developed countries to developing countries will be to a great extent of a compensatory nature.

(6) The notion of "partnership in additionality" is to be understood as a commitment to provide new and additional financial resources to developing countries, for meeting, inter alia, the commitments, and other sustainable development concerns.

(7) The need for a supportive international economic environment which promotes economic growth and development, particularly in developing countries, inter alia, through various ways such as market access, terms of trade, remunerative commodity prices, transfer of technology on preferential and non-commercial terms, addressing efficiently and urgently debt problems and alleviation of poverty.

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