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International Centre for Trade
and Sustainable Development

Actions undertaken by accredited observer organizations relevant to the Technology Executive Committee in performing its functions

**Submission by
the International Centre
for Trade and Sustainable Development
(ICTSD)**

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Key element 1: Analysis and synthesis

Technology Executive Committee
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Key modalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Producing periodic technology outlooks; collating, collecting and synthesizing a range of information on technology research and development and other technology-related activities from various sources, including, but not limited to, national communications, nationally determined technology needs and technology needs assessments, national adaptation programmes of action, nationally appropriate mitigation actions, national adaptation plans, and technology road maps and action plans; and examining the policy implications and opportunities for advancing technology development and transfer;b) Producing a series of technical papers on specific policies and technical issues, including those arising from technology needs assessments;

- c) Conducting a regular overview of existing technology development, transfer initiatives, activities and programmes with a view to identifying key achievements and gaps, good practices and lessons learned.

Organization name: ICTSD

Key element 1: Analysis and synthesis

Actions undertaken by the organization relevant to the TEC in performing its functions:

- a) A number of ICTSD publications have collected, synthesized and analyzed a range of information on climate change technologies. These include:
- Three technologies mapping studies on climate mitigation technologies and associated goods within the renewable energy supply sector, buildings sector and transport sector. They are respectively available at: <http://ictsd.org/i/publications/96550/>, <http://ictsd.org/i/publications/67954/>, <http://ictsd.org/i/publications/68008/>
 - A major study on *Patents and Clean Energy: Bridging the Gap between Evidence and Policy* (2010) by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the European Patent Office (EPO) and the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD). The study aims to fill the knowledge gap that existed on the relationship between patents and the development and transfer of clean-energy technologies. It yielded important insights, evidence and data which include: the findings from a comprehensive mapping of clean energy technologies, a patent landscape for clean energy generation technologies and the first global survey of clean energy licensing practices. A groundbreaking outcome of the study has been the creation by EPO of a new patent classification scheme for clean energies and a searchable database now available on the EPO's patent information service (esp@cenet). The study is available at: <http://ictsd.org/i/publications/85887/>
- b) ICTSD has issued a number of publications on specific policies and technical issues relating to technology development and transfer, and particular the IPRs aspects. These include:
- *Innovation and Technology Transfer to Address Climate Change: Lessons from the Global Debate on Intellectual Property and Public Health* by Professor Frederick Abbott which examines different categories of IPRs and the ways they may have different effects and implications for climate change technologies as compared with pharmaceutical technologies. Available at: <http://ictsd.org/i/publications/50454/>
 - *Intellectual Property and Access to Clean Energy Technologies in Developing Countries: An Analysis of Solar PV, Biofuel and Wind Technologies* (2007) by

Professor John Barton looks at access to clean energy technologies in solar PV, biofuel and wind technologies with a particular focus on China, India and Brazil. Available at: <http://ictsd.org/i/events/dialogues/11251/>

- *Intellectual Property Rights and International Technology Transfer to Address Climate Change: Risks, Opportunities and Policy Options* (2010) by Professors Keith Maskus and Ruth Okediji, assesses the existing multilateral framework supporting international technology transfer in terms of its efficiency at disseminating climate change technologies. A series of concrete international policy options for innovation and access are presented. Available at: <http://ictsd.org/i/publications/97782/>

d) ICTSD has also analysed a number of existing technology development, transfer initiatives, activities and programmes with a view to identifying key achievements and gaps, good practices and lessons learned. Examples include:

- *Fostering the Development and Diffusion of Technologies for Climate Change: Lessons from the CGIAR Model* by Professor Carlos Correa draws lessons from a the experience of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research's (CGIAR) that may inform efforts to promote the development and diffusion of climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies. Available at: <http://ictsd.org/i/publications/66697/>
- *Technology Transfer: An Evaluation of Treaty-Based Mechanisms Relevant to Climate Change* (2012) by late Professor John Barton looks at the implementation of technology transfer provisions in international environmental agreements and seeks to draw lessons for efforts to enhance the diffusion of climate change technologies. Available at: <http://ictsd.org/i/publications/133973/>
- *Unpacking the International Technology Transfer Debate: Fifty Years and Beyond* (2012) by Pedro Roffe and Padmashree Gehl Sampath captures the political economy of technology transfer negotiations since the 1960s and critically reviews the progress made in understanding the role of technology and innovation capacity for economic development over the past decades and draws lessons for current international initiatives and discussions in the area of technology transfer. Available at: <http://ictsd.org/i/publications/136292/>

Key element 2: Policy recommendations

Technology Executive Committee
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<p>Key modalities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Recommending to the COP, or other relevant bodies under the Convention, actions to promote technology development and transfer and to address barriers;b) Recommending guidance on policies and programme priorities related to technology development and transfer, with special consideration given to the least developed country Parties.

Organization name: ICTSD
Key element 2: Policy recommendations
<p>Actions undertaken by the organization relevant to the TEC in performing its functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) In February 2011, ICTSD made a submission to the UNFCCC regarding the availability of technological information to promote cost effective mitigation actions. The submission underlined that rapid and affordable access to information on patenting of technologies for addressing climate change can significantly enhance the cost-effectiveness of mitigation actions. It argued that more tools and mechanisms in this area are urgently needed to enable further deployment and diffusion of existing technologies as well as to spur new technological innovation world-wide. The submission is available at: http://ictsd.org/i/publications/105628/.b) The weakness of technological capabilities in Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) presents important challenges for successful development and transfer of climate change technologies. ICTSD publications addressing this issue include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Technologies for Climate Change and Intellectual Property: Issues for Small Developing Countries (2009)</i> provided an initial review of the links between IP and technology transfer to LDCs and outlined some of the relevant measures that could be developed in support of a post-Kyoto climate regime. Available at: http://ictsd.org/i/publications/57611/• <i>African Perspectives on the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism (2012)</i> by Professor John Mugabe presents a number of recommendations so that African countries can enhance endogenous capabilities to adopt and use technologies already available to them. Available at: http://ictsd.org/i/publications/133973/. <p>The experience gained in the implementation of initiatives and provisions relating to technology transfer to LDCs in other areas should be also considered. This is the case of Article 66.2 of the WTO TRIPS Agreement which requires developed countries to provide incentives for enterprises and institutions in their territories to promote and encourage technology transfer to the Least-Developed Countries (LDCs). The implementation of Article 66.2 is particularly relevant to the TEC as a case study on how to best encourage technology transfer to LDCs, In this regard, ICTSD's publications which have closely examined the implementation of this</p>

provision include:

- *Does TRIPS Art. 66.2 Encourage Technology Transfer To The LDC's?: An Analysis Of Country Submissions To The TRIPS Council (1999-2007)"* (2008) by Suerie Moon examines whether the Article 66.2 obligation under TRIPS has led developed countries to increase such incentives Available at: <http://ictsd.org/i/publications/37159/>.
- *Meaningful Technology Transfer to LDCs: A Proposal for a Monitoring Mechanism for TRIPS Article 66.2* (2011) outlines the main elements of a monitoring mechanism to induce more relevant, timely and sufficient technology transfer to LDCs. Available here: <http://ictsd.org/i/publications/106434/>

Key element 4: Linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements under the Convention

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Key modalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Cross-participation in the meetings of the relevant bodies, including workshops and events organized by such bodies, or jointly organized, on issues of common interest;b) Inviting inputs to support the implementation of particular activities as specified in the workplan of the TEC;c) Providing inputs into other institutional arrangements under the Convention, in response to requests by the Conference of the Parties and/or invitations by respective institutions, to facilitate the work of those institutions;d) Knowledge and information sharing.

Organization name: ICTSD
Key element 4: Linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements under the Convention
Actions undertaken by the organization relevant to the TEC in performing its functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Since its creation in 1996, ICTSD has attended and participated in many UNFCCC meetings as an observer. It has participated in all COP and Subsidiary Body meetings since the Bali COP 2007 and has organized numerous side events to these meetings. Most recently, at the June 2012 subsidiary body meetings, ICTSD organized a side event entitled “Addressing carbon leakage and competitiveness concerns for enhanced mitigation action” which discussed, among other topics, how technology development and transfer is linked to unilateral mitigation measures.b) In 2012, ICTSD released a paper entitled “Can the Climate Technology Mechanism Deliver its Promise? Some Issues and Considerations” by Padmashree Gehl Sampath which reflects on how the Technology Mechanism can “keep its promise” and deliver a novel approach focused on technology development and innovation rather than simply transfer and “access.” The author argues that the TM is uniquely positioned to support developing countries build their capacity to develop and deploy climate change technologies. She highlights some key considerations with regards to putting the TM into practice such as: ensuring coordination between the TM’s two bodies, identifying technological needs, putting priority areas into practice, addressing the need for effective monitoring and evaluation, promoting a participatory approach, apportioning financial priorities, and coordinating with existing initiatives .Available at: http://ictsd.org/i/publications/133973/c) ICTSD presented two submissions to the UNFCCC on response measures. The first addressed a number of issues that could be addressed by the future forum on the economic and social impact of parties’ response measures. Available at: http://ictsd.org/i/publications/105643/. The second builds upon the first submission, and elaborates on a few trade related measures and introduces suggestions for the operationalization of a possible forum within the UNFCCC. Available at: http://ictsd.org/i/publications/114631/

Key element 5: Linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements outside the Convention

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Key modalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Offering participation in the TEC meetings as observers or expert advisers;b) Technical task forces, stakeholder forums and/or consultative groups;c) Bilateral cooperative arrangements;d) Web-based communication channels, including through the technology information clearing house (TT:CLEAR);

Organization name: ICTSD
Key element 5: Linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements outside the Convention
Actions undertaken by the organization relevant to the TEC in performing its functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) ICTSD participated in the second meeting of the TEC in Bonn on 15-17 February 2012 as observers. ICTSD Senior Associate Pedro Roffe participated in the third meeting of the TEC on 28-29 May 2012 as a discussant at the thematic dialogue on enabling environments and barriers to technology development and transfer.b) ICTSD has participated and intervened in numerous international meetings and forums addressing issues of technology development and transfer organized by international organizations (UN, UNFCCC , WIPO, UNCTAD, UNEP, OECD, EPO etc...) and other stakeholders from the private sector (ICC, WBCSD, WEF etc. ..) and civil society.