Strengthening capacity for climate technology knowledge transfer & absorption

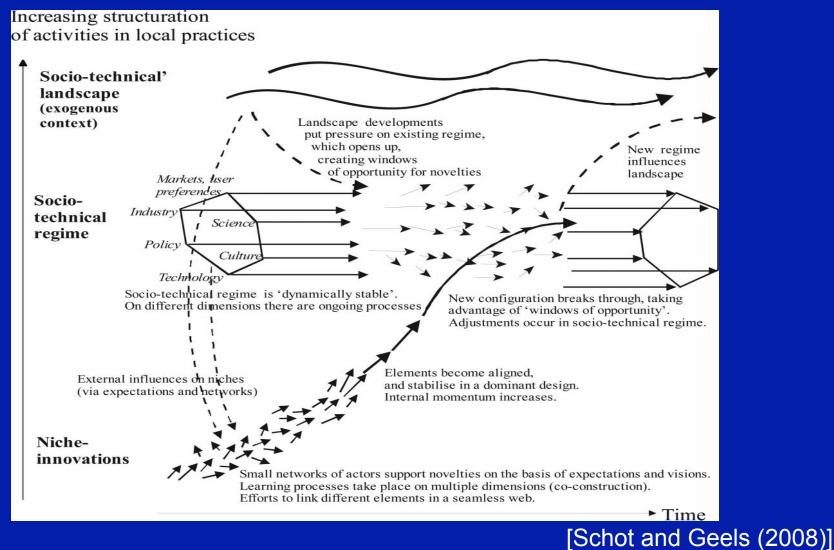
Ambuj Sagar Vipula and Mahesh Chaturvedi Professor of Policy Studies Indian Institute of Technology Delhi

UNFCCC TEC Workshop "Strengthening national systems of innovation in developing countries" Bonn, Germany; October 13, 2014

'Climate technology knowledge':

- Knowledge required to <u>absorb/adapt climate technologies</u> and <u>deploy them at scale</u> – innovation AND diffusion
- Successful innovation and diffusion requires addressing not just technology (availability and operation) but also economics, finance, markets/demand, and policy (i.e., supply, demand, and facilitation) – in local context
- Local human, organizational, and institutional capabilities are key

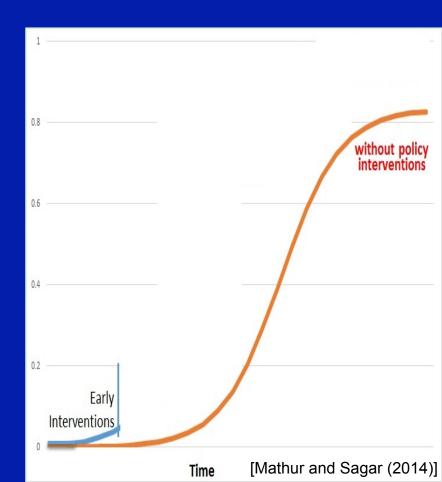
Climate-technology transitions:



Technology absorption, adaptation & demonstration: Proof of applicability and utility

 Technology absorbed and adapted for local use conditions and user preferences

 Manufacturers and early adopters willing to consider technology because of its technical performance and/or economic feasibility

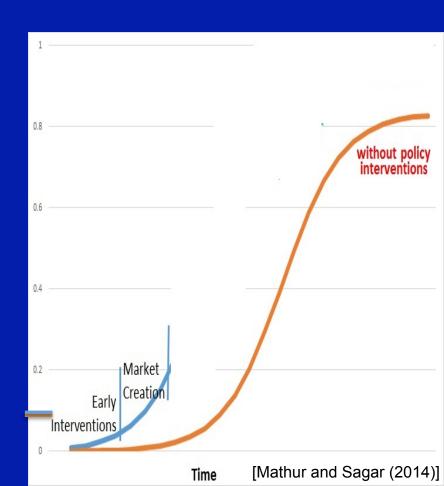


Technology absorption, adaptation & demonstration: Proof of applicability and utility

- Technology absorption/adaptation
 - Suzion licensing arrangement with Südwind for wind turbines; BHEL licensing from Siemens for supercritical boilers
 - Moser Baer technology partnership with Applied Materials for solar PV; assistance from TI for LED heat sink design and integration
 - MNC subsidiaries adapting refrigerators for local conditions
 - Suzlon purchase of REPower; Moser Baer investment in Solaria
- Demonstration programs
 - BEE voluntary appliance label program

Early market: Proof of deployment model(s)

- Establishment of commercial potential
- Standardization of
 - technical designs
 - contracting procedures, financing approaches
 - operation of technology



Early market: Proof of deployment model(s)

- Illustration of deployment approaches
 - Suzion's captive generation/buy-back projects
- Policies to help create markets/exploit niche markets
 Capital subsidy for wind-turbine; Feed-in tariff for solar
 - Performance risk guarantee for commercial energy-efficient equipment loans (with GEF)
- Support for business and technical activities
 - CLASP and SEAD assistance for designing energy-efficient appliance labeling and standards program

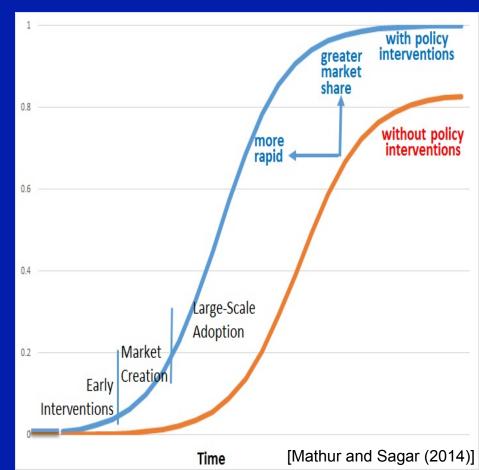
– Japanese assistance for design of RFPs for supercritical boiler tenders

Large-scale adoption

 Technology established in market

• Manufacturing at scale; supply chains; full operations and maintenance support

Policy support for largescale diffusion (e.g., standards, regulations) Capital for establishing manufacturing plants



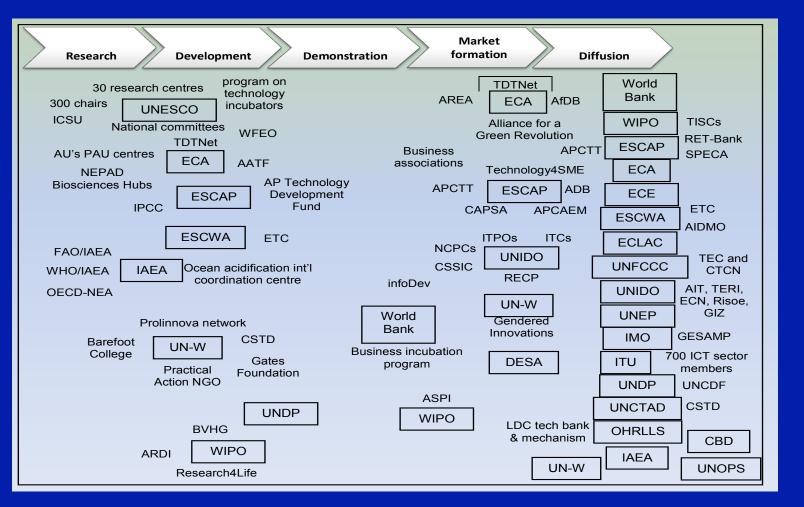
Knowledge transfer and absorption:

- Happens in many dimensions through many routes
 - Firm -> firm (licensing, collaboration, joint ventures on technical issues)
 - Govt agency -> govt agency (collaborative programs)
 - Think tanks/research organizations/intermediary organizations -> govt agencies (knowledge sharing of policy experiences and program design)

Strengthening national capacity:

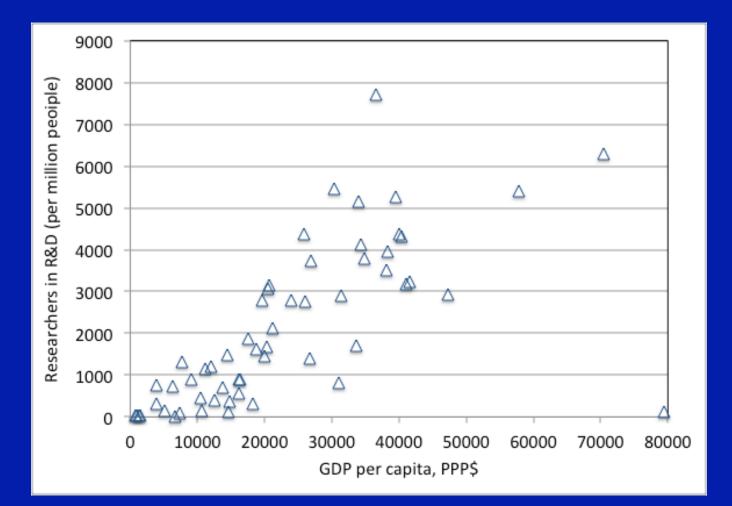
- National systems of innovation: <u>actors</u> with <u>linkages</u> embedded in <u>institutional</u> context
- Strengthening needed on multiple dimensions (actors, linkages, and institutions)
 - technical, business model development, appropriate policy support, human resources – technical capabilities key (new forms of international collaboration)
 - Coordination between various activities and actors for various stages of innovation (CIC approach)
 - Actors with 'systems' perspective and coordination role ('systems operators') – <u>industrialized & developing</u> countries
 - Strategic approach to climate technology deployment
 - Policy design and implementation

International technology facilitation landscape



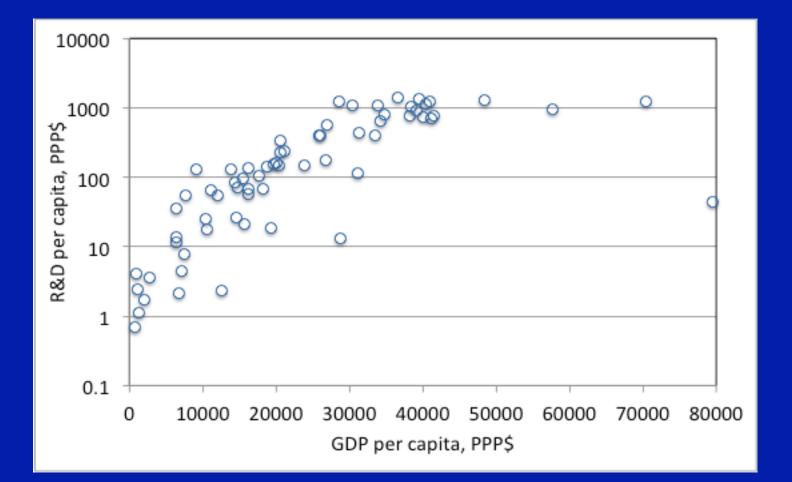
[UN (2012)]

International technology capability landscape



World Development Indicators database

International technology capability landscape



World Development Indicators database; UNESCO

Strengthening national capacity:

- National systems of innovation: <u>actors</u> with <u>linkages</u> embedded in <u>institutional</u> context
- Strengthening on multiple dimensions
 - technical, business model development, appropriate policy support, human resources – technical capabilities key (new forms of international collaboration?)
 - Coordination between various activities and actors for various stages of innovation (CIC approach)
 - Actors with 'systems' perspective and coordination role ('systems operators')
 - Strategic approach to climate technology deployment
 - Policy design and implementation
- Strengthening in developing and industrialized countries

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