

**New focuses based on progress made:  
including recommendations of the EGTT**

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# Relevant provisions of the UNFCCC

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“The developed countries and other developed countries 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.”...

Article 4.5

# Relevant provisions of the UNFCCC

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“The extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under the Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments related to financial resources and transfer of technology...”

Article 4.7

# COP decisions on transfer of technology

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Subsequent COP decisions requested the secretariat to:

- complete survey of technology information needs
- dissemination of information on technologies
- identify options to develop a network info-centers
- establish a database
- support capacity-building activities related to technology transfer in developing countries

## @ COP7..

..the Parties reached a consensus:

- To adopt the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Art. 4.5 of the Convention.
- To establish an Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT).
- To provide financial support to TT activities through GEF climate change focal area and the special climate change fund.

# The Technology Transfer Framework

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- Five key themes and areas are:
  - Technology needs and needs assessments
  - Technology information
  - Enabling environments
  - Capacity-building
  - Mechanisms for technology transfer

# The Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT)

- The EGTT was established as part of the technology transfer framework and the Marrakech Accords (decision 4/CP.7)
- The EGTT comprises 20 members (three from each of the Africa, Asia and the Pacific and the Latin America and the Caribbean regions, one from AOSIS, seven from Annex I Parties, and three from IGOs (to be invited on issues oriented basis))

# Technology Needs Assessments

- 94 countries were financed to elaborate technology needs assessments
- Funding are provided under the top-up of the enabling activities;
- Some countries gained support from other sources such as CTI.

# Technology Needs Assessments

- A workshop on Methodologies for TNAs was organized in Seoul in 2002
- Handbook for conducting the assessments was developed by UNDP-GEF in cooperation with CTI and the EGTT;
- Regional training workshops on TNAs were organized by CTI.

# Technology Needs Assessments

- About 26 countries so far completed their assessments;
- Synthesis report of TNAs was presented to SBSTA 24;
- Next steps – Technology Needs to be reported as part of the second NCs of NAI Parties;

# Technology Information

- A workshop on technology information was organized in Beijing in 2001;
- The Convention secretariat designed and developed a web-based technology transfer information system/clearing house (TT:CLEAR);
- Complements and works with existing web sites and clearing houses of other relevant international organizations and national/regional technology information centres;

# Technology Information

- TT:CLEAR acts as a gateway for fast access to up-to-date information on the latest technology transfer projects and case studies of successful technology transfer, environmentally sound technologies and know-how.

# TT:CLEAR (http://ttclear.unfccc.int)

- Includes an innovative search engine

The screenshot shows the TT:CLEAR website interface in Microsoft Internet Explorer. The browser title is "TT:CLEAR - Technology Transfer Clearing House - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by SoftQuad Software Inc.". The website header includes the "TECHNOLOGY" logo and navigation links: "What's New", "The Secretariat", "Programmes", "Resources", "Sessions", and "Press". Below the header is a navigation bar with "Home Page", "Recent Documents", "Events", "Feedback", and "Disclaimer".

The main content area is titled "Projects Selection" and features a "Quick Links" section with a dropdown menu set to "EU" and a "Go" button. A left-hand navigation menu lists various categories: TECHNOLOGY, Overview, Negotiations, Needs assessment, Information, Projects, ESTs, Organizations, Contacts, Info Sources, Patents databases, Data services, Enabling environments, Capacity building, Expert group, Methods, Assistance, Links, Network, Forum, Site info, and Admin.

The "Projects Selection" section contains several filter groups:

- Selection Criteria:**
  - Donor Country/Org. AUSTRALIA Limit to:  Annex II  Organizations  All
  - Recipient Country/Reg. AFGHANISTAN
  - Implementing Agency ADEME
  - Title/Descr. Contains
- Search\*:**
  - UNFCCC-TTPProjects
- Options:**
  - Sector: Unknown
  - Project Status: Unknown Assistance Type: Unknown
  - Markers:  Technology Transfer:  All Data
  - Information Source: Unknown
  - Focal Area: Climate Change Project Type: All
  - Operational Program: All
  - GEF Project Financing: Less Than \$ Millions
  - Markers:  Climate Change  Environmental  All Data
  - UNFCCC-TTPProjects: UNALLOCATED/UNSPECIFIED
  - IEA-CADDET: Any Sector
  - UNEP-maESTro: Any
  - UNFCCC-CB Activities: Issues: Unknown Criteria: Unknown

At the bottom, there are radio buttons for "On-line access" (selected) and "Backup catalogue". A note states: "\*Use Quick Links (left) to access directly these databases:". There are "Search", "Reset", and "Help" buttons at the bottom of the form.

# Technology Information

- A user survey was conducted in 2004 and additional guidance was given to the secretariat for continuing its work on TT:CLEAR;
- A pilot project on networking between TT:CLEAR and three regional technology information centres in developing countries are being undertaking;

# Enabling Environments for Technology Transfer

- Workshop on enabling environments for technology transfer was organized in Ghent in 2003 and its report was considered at SBSTA 18;
- Technical paper on enabling environments for technology transfer was prepared for consideration by SBSTA 18;
- Business and industries were encouraged to organize sector specific workshops;

# Enabling Environments for Technology Transfer

- Senior-level round-table discussion on enabling environments for technology transfer was organized at COP 9 in 2004;
- An event on enabling environments for technology transfer was organized by the business and industries at SB 21.

# Capacity-building

- Technical paper on capacity-building on technology transfer was developed and was considered by SBSTA;
- EGGT considered capacity-building as cross cutting activities, hence further activities in this area were conducted as integrated activities with other work.

# Emerging two new areas of work in 2004

- Innovative options for financing the development and transfer of technology;
- Technologies for adaptation to climate change.

# Innovative Financing

- Two workshops were organized, one in Montreal in 2004 and one in Bonn in 2005;
- One background paper was prepared by the secretariat for the Montreal workshop;
- Bonn workshop report was submitted for consideration by SBSTA 24;

# Innovative Financing

- Technical paper was prepared for consideration by SBSTA 25;
- Practitioners' guide is being prepared and to be published in English, French and Spanish for dissemination at COP 12.

# Technologies for adaptation to climate change

- Workshop was organized in 2005 in Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago and workshop report was considered by SBSTA 23;
- Background paper was prepared for the workshop;
- Technical paper was prepared for SBSTA 24.

# Review of the EGTT at COP12

- Decision 4/CP.7 provided for Parties to review progress of work, status and continuation of the EGTT at COP 12;
- Decision 6/CP.10 invited Parties to submit their views on this review by 4 August 2006;
- 12 Submissions are contained in documents FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.10 and Add.1.

# New focus based on progress made: Recommendations of the EGTT

- Recommendations were developed taking into account:
  - Experience and lessons learned from the implementation of the framework;
  - Progress of the work of the EGTT;
  - Relevant ongoing activities of various stakeholders;
  - The need to promote broader involvement of Parties, IGOs, the private sector, and practitioners;

# New Focus on TNAs

- NAI Parties to provide updated information on their technology needs;
- Secretariat to prepare synthesis report(s) of completed TNA;
- GEF, IGOs, IFIs, CTI, and Parties to provide capacity-building for NAI Parties to conduct, report and use TNA;
- To update the TNA handbook before SBSTA 28;

# New Focus on TNAs

- To prepare a report on good practices for conducting TNAs;
- To share experience and lessons learned through the network of technology information centres including through the organizations of workshops;
- Secretariat to provide regular updates to the SBSTA on progress of the implementation of the results of TNAs

# New Focus on Technology Information

To maintain, update and further develop TT:CLEAR and to enhance its outreach activities:

- To share experience and lessons learned among experts participating in the pilot project on TT:CLEAR networking through expert meetings;
- To organize training programmes by the secretariat for building capacity of experts in the creation of their national technology databases.

# New Focus on Enabling Environments

- Preparation of technical studies on barriers, good practice and recommendations for developing enhanced enabling environments that accelerate technology development and transfer at national and international levels (to cover trade related issues, technology development, and technology push and market pull factors);
- To encourage Parties to re-consider trade and IPR policies in relation to the lack thereof, restricting transfer of technologies;

# **New Focus on Enabling Environments**

- Parties to make available through TTCLEAR information on ongoing and planned publicly funded research and development (R&D) activities where there are opportunities for NAI Parties to jointly participate;
- Close cooperation with public and/or private partnerships.

## **New Focus on Capacity-building**

- Secretariat to prepare periodic reports on capacity- building needs for the development and transfer of technologies from all relevant sources for consideration by the SBSTA;

# New Focus on Mechanisms for Technology Transfer

- Innovative financing
  - To provide technical support through coaching and training programmes for project developers in developing countries and EITs to transform project ideas from TNAs into project proposals that meet standards of the international financial providers;
  - To disseminate and launch new practitioner's guide;
  - To promote success stories in financing technology transfer projects;

# New Focus on Mechanisms for Technology Transfer

- Innovative financing
  - To encourage Parties to create an environment conducive for private sector investments by providing such incentives as greater access to multilateral sources and other sources of target “smart” subsidy schemes that trigger private sector co-financing;
  - EGTT to report regularly on the implementation of the mechanisms for technology transfer as spelled out in the recommendations;

# **New Focus on Mechanisms for Technology Transfer**

- Possible ways and means to enhance cooperation with relevant Conventions and processes;
- Promotion of endogenous development of technology through the provision of financial resources and joint R&D;
- Promotion of collaborative research and development on technologies.

# Technology in a post 2012 climate regime

1. Energy dynamics versus Climate stabilisation
2. Policy Issues
3. International consideration
4. Are climate-friendly technologies ready?

# Energy dynamics versus Climate stabilisation

1. World energy demand is growing
2. Share of fossil fuels is not diminishing
3. CO<sub>2</sub> stabilisation at any level requires ultimately near elimination of net emissions
4. Developing countries matter
5. Industrialised countries matter even more

# Technology Policy Issues

1. Technical changes and price
2. Competitiveness and price
3. Market deployment and R+D efforts required
4. Developing countries matter
5. Learning by doing and replications

# International considerations

1. Collaboration,
2. Diffusions and transfers,
3. Technology negotiations

# Conclusions

1. To tap large short term tech-potential
2. To allow new technologies benefit from learning by doing
3. ET has also advantages
4. Need to speed diffusion of Clean technologies
5. Well focused governmental policies
6. Move discussion from negative aspects of mitigation to opportunities