



On the road to Copenhagen: Development and transfer of technologies

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Outline of the presentation

- **Overview of the process**
- **Some major view points of Parties on future action on DTT**
- **Scenario and other major issues on DTT in Poznan**



Bali Road Map (decision 1/CP.13)

- **Two-year process** to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to reach an agreed outcome at COP15 in Copenhagen (December 2009)



AWG-LCA

(Work of the AWG-LCA in 2008, based on work programme agreed in Bangkok, April 2008)

Issues for consideration at each session:

- **Shared vision** for long-term cooperative action
- Enhanced national/ international action on **mitigation**
- Enhanced action on **adaptation**
- Enhanced action on **technology** development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation
- Enhanced action on the provision of **financial resources** and investment to support action on mitigation and adaptation and technology cooperation

Workshops:

Bonn, June 08 (AWG-LCA 2)

- Advancing adaptation through finance and technology
- Investment and financial flows
- Development and transfer of technology

Accra, August 08 (AWG-LCA 3)

- Deforestation
- Sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions

Poznan, December 08 (AWG-LCA 4)

- **Shared vision**
- **Risk management and risk reduction strategies**
- **Cooperation on research and development of current, new and innovative technology.**



Poznan: AWG-LCA

The focus of AWG-LCA session:

- **Demonstrate the determination to move towards the Copenhagen agreed outcome;**
- **Focus the work on shared vision: relating it to all BAP elements;**
(in session workshop/ launching contact group/ HLS Round table)
- **Deliver concrete steps to enhance on-going work** *(using the assembly paper to focus discussion and reacting to proposals,* **in the 4 CGs:**
 - Shared vision for long-term cooperative action;
 - Adaptation; ,
 - Mitigation;
 - Delivering on finance and technology, including institutional arrangements
- **The Chair to receive feedback on the proposals and refine them;**
- **Assembly paper update** *(until 6 December)* **Progress report to the COP;**
- **Work programme 2009**

Shift to full negotiation mode in 2009



Poznan: AWG-LCA (Technical papers)

- Mechanisms, including innovative insurance tools, to manage financial risks from CC impacts in developing countries (including consideration the unique circumstances of most vulnerable countries, specially LDCs, SIDS and countries in Africa).
- **Update on investment & financial flows paper**
- Opportunities & challenges for mitigation in the agriculture sector
- Adaptation activities in the UN (*information note*)

EGTT: 3 interim reports

- Performance indicators to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of TT framework.
- Financing and relevant vehicles to support DDDT.
- A strategy paper for the long-term perspective beyond 2012, including sectoral approaches, to facilitate DDDT.



Poznan AWG-LCA: CG3-Delivering finance and technology

- **Focus of recent discussions-** several Parties elaborated on their earlier proposals on financing and technology, in two aspects: source of funding and institutional arrangements. *(Several proposals on technology were introduced: G77 and China, Ghana, Brazil, India, EU, Australia, Japan).*

Advance the deliberations on delivering finance and technology, using the assembly paper to focus the discussion:

- **Discuss in detail the proposals put forward by Parties on future financial architecture and technology mechanism, including the consideration of institutional arrangements;**
- **Narrow down the options suggested by Parties, identify commonalities and seek clarity on issues such as scale of resources needed, the governance structure and institutional arrangements, and how to mobilize the needed financial resources.**



Some major view points of Parties (1)

Effective mechanisms and enhanced means for enhancing action on DTT

On general principles:

- Be comprehensive to address all the stages of the technology development cycle;
- Be guided by the provisions of the Convention and built on existing activities within the Convention, including the work of the EGTT;
- Be informed by the shared vision for long term cooperative action;
- Aim to achieve the accessibility, affordability, appropriateness and adaptability of technologies required by developing countries for enhanced action on mitigation and adaptation;
- Market and the private sector will deliver much of the finance for technology-related needs, some tools and incentives however are necessary to facilitate private investment.



Some major view points of Parties (2)

On institutional arrangements:

- Technology Mechanism under the Convention which includes an Executive Board on Technology with possible functions in relation to the measurable, reportable and verifiable requirement and a Multilateral Climate Technology Fund operating under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties (G77 and China);
- A Framework for International Technology Cooperation with four key components: i) institutional and organizational arrangements, ii) enabling environments, iii) technology agreements, iv) financial mechanisms and tools (European Union);
- No assumption that enhancing financial and technology promotion tools necessarily means creating new institutions under the UNFCCC (USA).



Some major view points of Parties (3)

On IPR and patent related issues:

- Appropriate mechanisms, taking into account intellectual property issues, to promote actions leading to technology development, deployment, diffusion, and transfer (Argentina); a suitable IPR regime for accessing technologies owned by the private sector in developed countries (India);
- Compulsory licensing related patented ESTs and specific legal and regulatory arrangement to curb negative effects of monopoly powers and an innovative IPR sharing arrangement shall be developed for joint development of ESTs (China, Brazil);
- Strengthen legal and economic institutions to promote the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights, promote complete and open markets for ESTs, and provide a well-defined, efficient, and transparent system of contract enforcement (USA).



Some major view points of Parties (4)

On the provision of financial resources:

- A Multilateral Climate Technology Fund (MCTF) that will provide technology related financial requirements as determined by the Executive Body on Technology and will be operated under the COP (G77 and China);
- A Multilateral Technology Acquisition Fund (MTAF) with sources mainly from public finance from developed countries, the regular fiscal budget for R&D, fiscal revenues from taxation on carbon transaction and/or auction of emission permit in carbon market, as well as fiscal revenues from energy or environmental taxation (China);
- A Multilateral Funding Mechanism to be operated under the Convention to support the dissemination of existing technologies (including patent expired), capacity building and disseminate know-how (adapt, use and develop technologies), experience and equipments for mitigating and adapting to climate change, and purchase licenses for patented technologies (Brazil);



Some major view points of Parties (5)

On the provision of financial resources:

- A World Climate Change Fund, including a clean technology fund to support project preparation and transfer and development, demonstration and dissemination of technologies (Mexico);
- Funding mechanisms following the model of the Montreal Protocol's Multilateral funding mechanism to ensure the rapid diffusion and absorption of technologies needed for mitigation and adaptation (Micronesia);
- Comprehensive incentive mechanisms which can prompt mitigation actions and enable capacity building, and a technology transfer fund for financing technology transfer to developing countries regardless of their status in the Annexes of the Convention (Turkey);



Some major view points of Parties (6)

On the provision of financial resources:

- Carbon credit for NAMAs (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions) of developing countries could be established under the UNFCCC as one of the means of finance and technology transfer mechanism for the Bali Action Plan. Revenue from the sales of the credits will channel financial resources and technologies necessary for the NAMAs of developing countries. (Republic of Korea);
- International mechanism that could lead to rewards/credits for participation in development and transfer climate friendly technologies through a link with Parties commitment in terms of quantified emission limitation and reduction obligations. (Ghana).



AWG-LCA: The negotiating process up to 2009

2009

(shift into full negotiation mode; all elements of the BAP; paragraphs 1(b) (i) & (ii), including concepts of “measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV)“)

- **AWG-LCA 5:** 30 March/ 9 April 2009, Bonn, including **workshops** on:
 - Para. 1(b) (i) & (ii) of BAP
 - Para. 1 (b) (vi) of BAP: economic & social consequences of response measures
 - Opportunities & challenges for mitigation in the agriculture sector

- **AWG-LCA 6 & SB 30:** 2- 13 June 2009, Bonn

- **AWG-LCA 7:** August/September 2009

- **AWG-LCA 8 & AWG-KP COP , SB30 and COP 15 & CMP 5:**
30 Nov-11 Dec 2009, Copenhagen!



SBSTA / SBI : Technology

Issues in Poznan, arising from SB 28:

Consider the 3 EGTT Interim reports dealing with:

- Performance indicators to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of TT framework;
- Financing and relevant vehicles to support DDDT;
- A strategy paper for the long-term perspective beyond 2012, including sectoral approaches, to facilitate DDDT.

The EGTT will convene its special meeting in February 2009 to advance its work so that the reports of the above tasks could be made available as input to AWG-LCA 5.



SBI: Technology Transfer

Issues in Poznan, arising from SBI 28:

- COP13 requested the GEF to elaborate a strategic programme to scale up the level of investment for technology transfer and to report on its findings to SBI 28. SBI28 noted the report and encouraged the GEF to further elaborate a strategic programme for consideration by SBI29;
- The GEF convened informal consultations with interested Parties in Accra and later on circulated a draft programme for comments. The draft report will be considered by the GEF Council at its next meeting on 11-13 November 2008 with a view to submitting its report for consideration by SBI 29;
- **GEF submitted its report on a strategic programme for consideration by SBI29. Parties under consideration on a COP decision under the SBI on this matter.**



SBI: Technology Transfer

Issues in Poznan, arising from SBI 28:

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- At SBI 28, Parties elaborated on the terms of reference for the review and assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention Articles 4.5 and 4.1 (c) of the Convention taking into account submissions from Parties on this matter. Parties were not able to conclude their consideration on the TORs at the session and agreed to request the SBI Chair to prepare draft TOR for consideration by SBI 29.
- **Parties are considering draft terms of reference for the review and assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of Art. 4.5 and 4.1c) prepared by its Chair**



Thank you

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