



Will proposed UNFCCC rules on technology transfer be effective?

An evaluation

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Technology transfer in the climate negotiations

- ▶ Technology is one of the building blocks of the Bali Action Plan.
- ▶ The outcome of negotiations in other areas will also influence technology transfer (e.g. sectoral approaches, CDM).



Current state of technology negotiations:

- ▶ Consensus close in many areas
- ▶ Disagreement on financing and intellectual property rights



- ▶ Success of technology transfer will depend on both states and the private sector, as well as measures to be taken inside and outside of the UNFCCC framework.
- ▶ More and additional funding and efforts are needed, both in developing and developed countries.



Role of intellectual property rights (IPR)

- ▶ Very controversial
- ▶ Empirical record to date: IPR are currently not the decisive factor inhibiting the wider use of climate-friendly technologies in developing countries
- ▶ Recommendation: Focus on „real“ issues, e.g. finance, institutional set-up...



Lessons from the past: Institutional structure

- Need for good integration in existing governance system: GEF, IRENA, adaptation fund...
- Balanced representation of developed and developing countries
- Integration of non-state actors beneficial



Lessons from the past: Strategic planning

- ▶ Ensure that technologies with greatest and long-term mitigation/adaptation potential are funded
- ▶ Ensure that funding is only granted for projects integrated into a larger strategic framework and technologies fostered are appropriate for local use
- ▶ Identify technologies where private actors are less likely to get involved.



Thank you for listening.

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