

# El Mecanismo de Tecnología de la Convención más allá de la COP 21

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# Mecanismo Tecnológico de la UNFCCC

- Technology Mechanism established under the UNFCCC is meant to enhance actions across the technology cycle that can contribute to both the development and transfer of technologies for mitigation of and adaptation to climate change
  - By providing policy advice to parties through the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and technically assisting parties on the ground through the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN).

# TEC y CTCN

- TEC recomendaciones a la COP (y otros actores) para promover acciones para mejorar el desarrollo y transferencia de tecnologías a través de todo el ciclo tecnológico
- CTCN la red de instituciones y el acceso directo y transparente a la asistencia es fundamental (respetar el espíritu de Cancún sobre su creación)

# Dos visiones

- On one hand, industrialised countries: “**enabling environments**” in developing countries for the private sector to be able to invest, develop, and implement projects that can bring along climate friendly technologies.
  - creating the appropriate regulatory framework that provides incentives for the private sector; and secondly, to building technical and institutional capacities necessary to adopt and adapt technologies for their implementation at local level: “pull factors”
- This approach can provide for the transfer of technologies that are already at a commercial stage, but is unlikely to bring support across the whole technology cycle, or to the development and transfer of technologies for adaptation, or to technologies at (pre)commercial stages.
- the creation of enabling environments in industrialised countries to promote and stimulate technology-related cooperation
  - and engage the private sector in the process, including through joint research, development and demonstration programmes that allow the exchange of know-how and experiences among participant countries.
- On the other hand, developing countries consider that a meaningful process can be achieved by supporting and building capacities for every step of the technology cycle
  - from RD&D to commercialization and diffusion, as well as for the adoption of technologies transferred from abroad; in this vision the public sector has a more active role to play.
- Thus, initiating government to government cooperation, stimulating private sector participation, and increasing financial and technical support for enhancing indigenous technical capacities (“push factors”) should be undertaken by both developed and developing countries.

# El rol del Mecanismo Tecnológico

- The Technology Mechanism of the UNFCCC should promote this more balanced approach
  - both pull and push factors are to be strengthened
  - both public and private sectors have distinctive but key roles to play

# La importancia de I+D+D

- A meaningful process for the development and transfer of technology can be accomplished by means of cooperative research, development and demonstration (RD&D) among public sector, firms or research institutions.
- Cooperative RD&D would support the demonstration of new technologies, the stage of the technology cycle
  - where neither the public nor the private sector are willing to take investment risks, although demonstration of new technologies is key to successfully close the technology cycle.

- In addition, cooperative RD&D could lead to the creation of new private enterprises and public-private joint ventures that may lead to the sharing of intellectual property rights (IPR) and joint patents.
- In the long run, this may bring some relief to the long-standing controversies around **intellectual property rights** that has been hindered the negotiations on technology in the UNFCCC for many years; a controversy that has two opposite, extreme positions that argue that IPR are either a barrier or an incentive for innovation and, then, for the transfer of technologies

# Derechos de Propiedad Intelectual

- difficult to reach categorical generalisations as the impact of IPRs varies according to many factors such as the technology in question, the sector, and country circumstances.
- Thus an examination of the role of IPRs in relation to diffusion of green technologies needs to be conducted on a case by-case basis and in light of specific evidence



- In fact, international cooperative RD&D efforts, including through joint ventures with cross-licensing agreements, have at least two beneficial effects: first, by sharing the research output, cooperative RD&D increases the efficiency of these activities and eliminates wasteful duplication; and second, by sharing the costs of RD&D activities, reduces any negative spillover effects increasing the incentives to conduct such activities.
- Cooperative RD&D activities promote cross border movements of skilled scientists, technicians and workers exchanging know-how and experiences; two forms of embodied information that can be crucial for the effective transfer of technology.

- The Technology Mechanism is in a position to promote this type of cooperation at international level through both arms, the TEC and the CTCN.
  - The TEC by providing the conceptual framework and highlighting the possible barriers and needs for this endeavour to be successful, and
  - the CTCN by bringing the stakeholders together and helping to organize them

# Funding is needed

- This, of course, will only be possible if the Technology Mechanism is endowed with sufficient resources to play this role.
  - In this regard, it will be critical to establish links with the Convention's financial mechanisms, in particular with the Green Climate Fund

# Tecnología en el Acuerdo de París

- El Mecanismo Tecnológico como el arreglo institucional para profundizar el DTT (?)
- Marco tecnológico (Technology framework)
- Objetivo tecnológico global (Global technology goal)

# TEC

- TEC asistencia al SCF para recomendaciones al mecanismo financiero de la UNFCCC
- TEC involucramiento directo con el GCF para definir criterios para el financiamiento de actividades relacionadas al desarrollo y transferencia de tecnologías

# CTCN

- CTCN ampliación de sus funciones de ser necesario para actuar en proyectos de I+D+D
- CTCN financiamiento previsible y sostenido desde el mecanismo de financiamiento de la UNFCCC
  - Paradoja: la UNFCCC creó el Mech Tech para trabajar en actividades a través de todo el ciclo tecnológico, pero el mecanismo de financiamiento (GEF y GCF) no contemplan financiamiento para estas actividades

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