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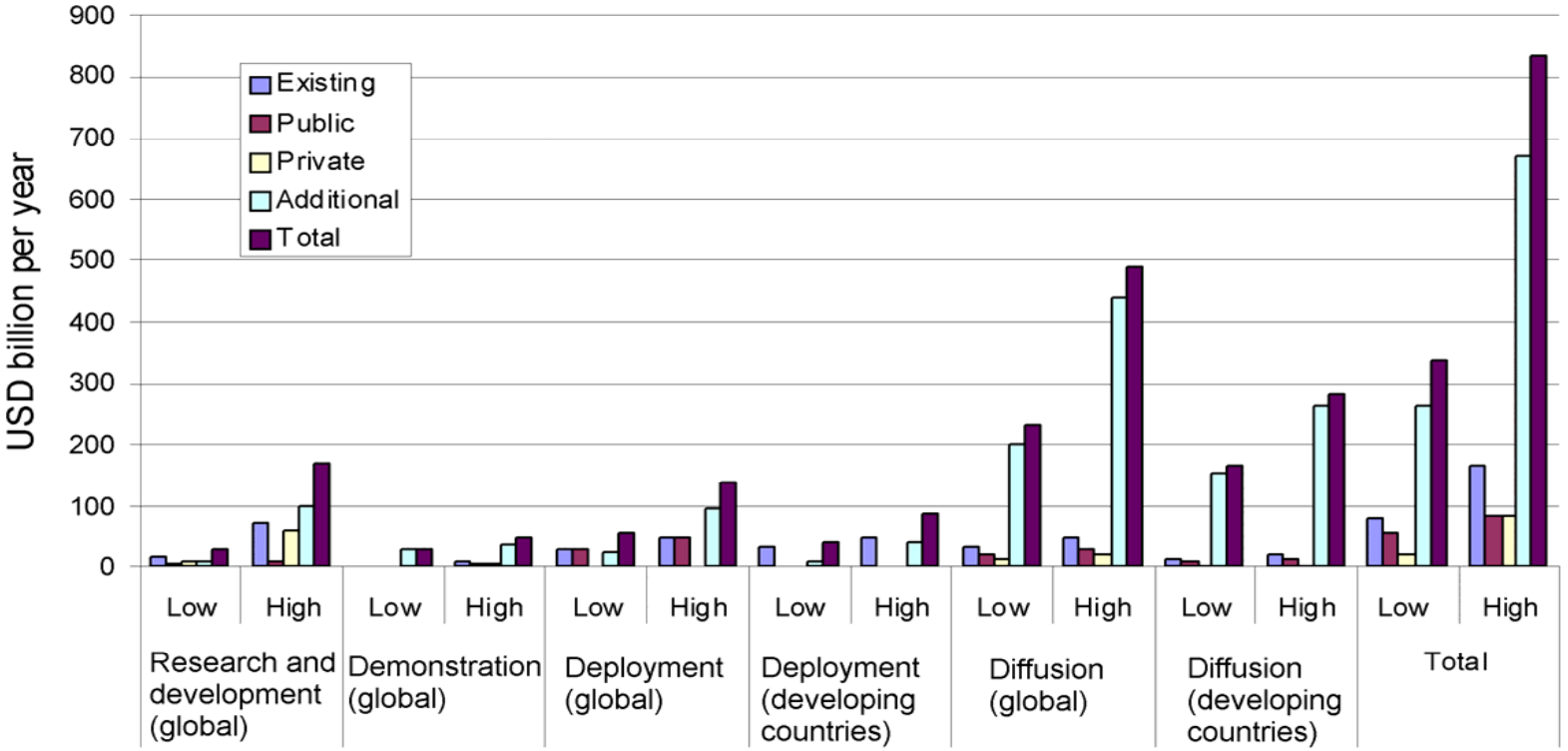
EGTT, the expert group on technology transfer under the UNFCCC

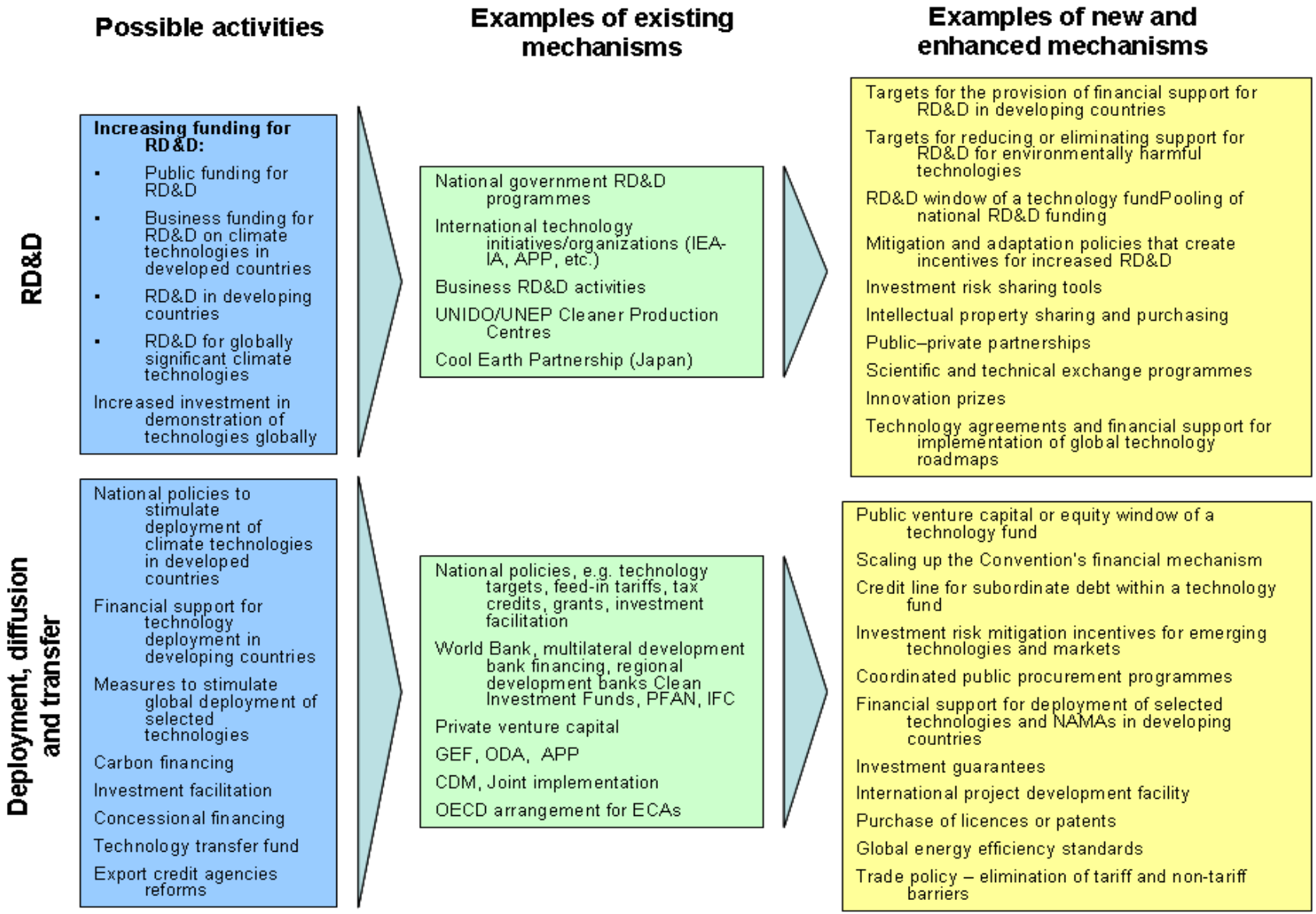
- Preparing and testing a set of Performance Indicators for technology transfer
- Recommendations on future financing options for enhancing technology transfer under UNFCCC
- Preparing a strategy paper for long term perspective beyond 2012 to facilitate technology transfer under UNFCCC

Summary of financing needs and gap

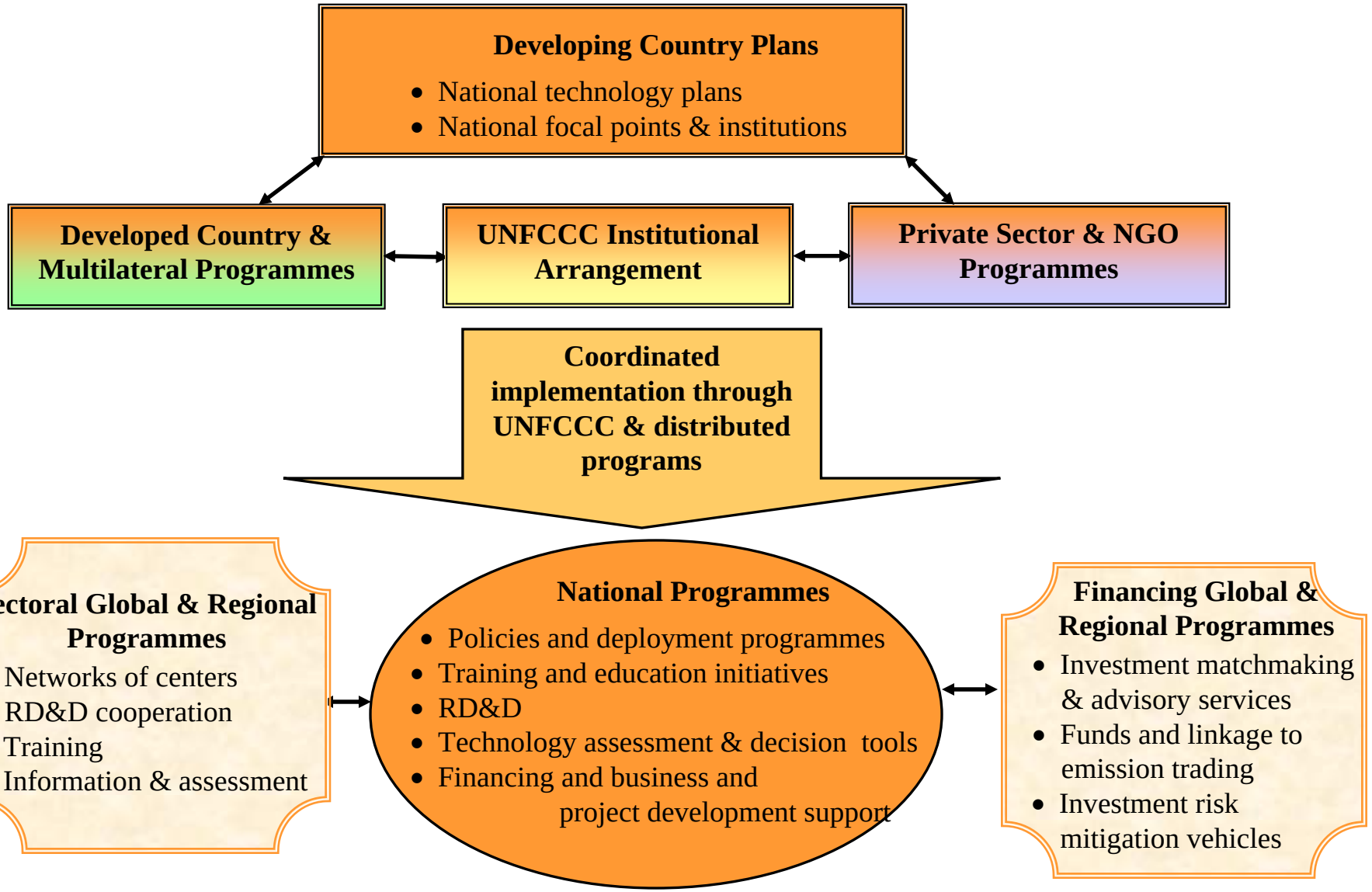


Funding needs to increase 4 to 10 fold

Overview of possible activities and mechanisms



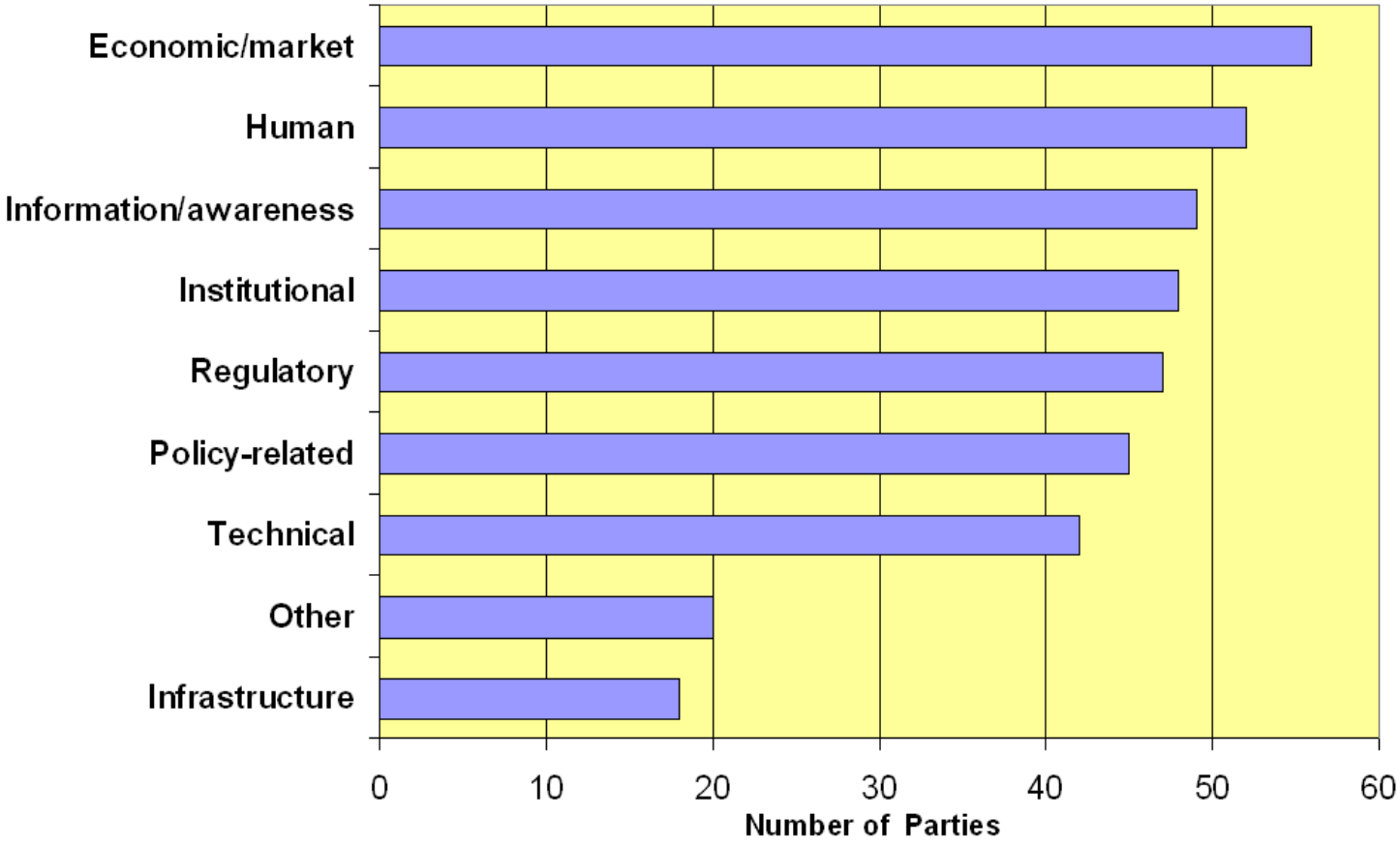
National Plan and Program Focused



Example of Contents and Roles of National Technology Plans

- *National technology plans can be integral parts of NAMAs or national adaptation strategies or separate, but linked plans*
- Examples of plans roles/contents
  - Identify focal points
  - Define priority technologies
  - Describe contribution of technologies toward adaptation and mitigation goals
  - Identify barriers and current and planned national programs to address barriers for each priority technology
  - Describe current international programs and opportunities for further international cooperation for priority technologies
  - Recommend approaches to couple national and international programs

Barriers to technology transfer most commonly identified by Parties



IPRs in the negotiating text

Option 1:

- Promoting DTT by **operating the intellectual property regime** in a manner that encourages development of climate-friendly technologies and simultaneously facilitates their diffusion and transfer to developing countries.

Option 2:

- Removing barriers to DTT from developed to developing country Parties arouse from the IPR protection, including:

(a) **Compulsory licensing** for specific patented technologies;

(b) **Pooling and sharing** publicly funded technologies and making the technologies available in the public domain at an affordable price;

(c) Taking into account the example set by decisions in other relevant international forums relating to IPRs, such as the **Doha Declaration on the TRIPs Agreement** and **Public Health;**

Option 3:

- **LDCs** should be **exempted from patent protection** of climate-related technologies for adaptation and mitigation, as required for capacity-building and development needs.

LCA Negotiation text, example

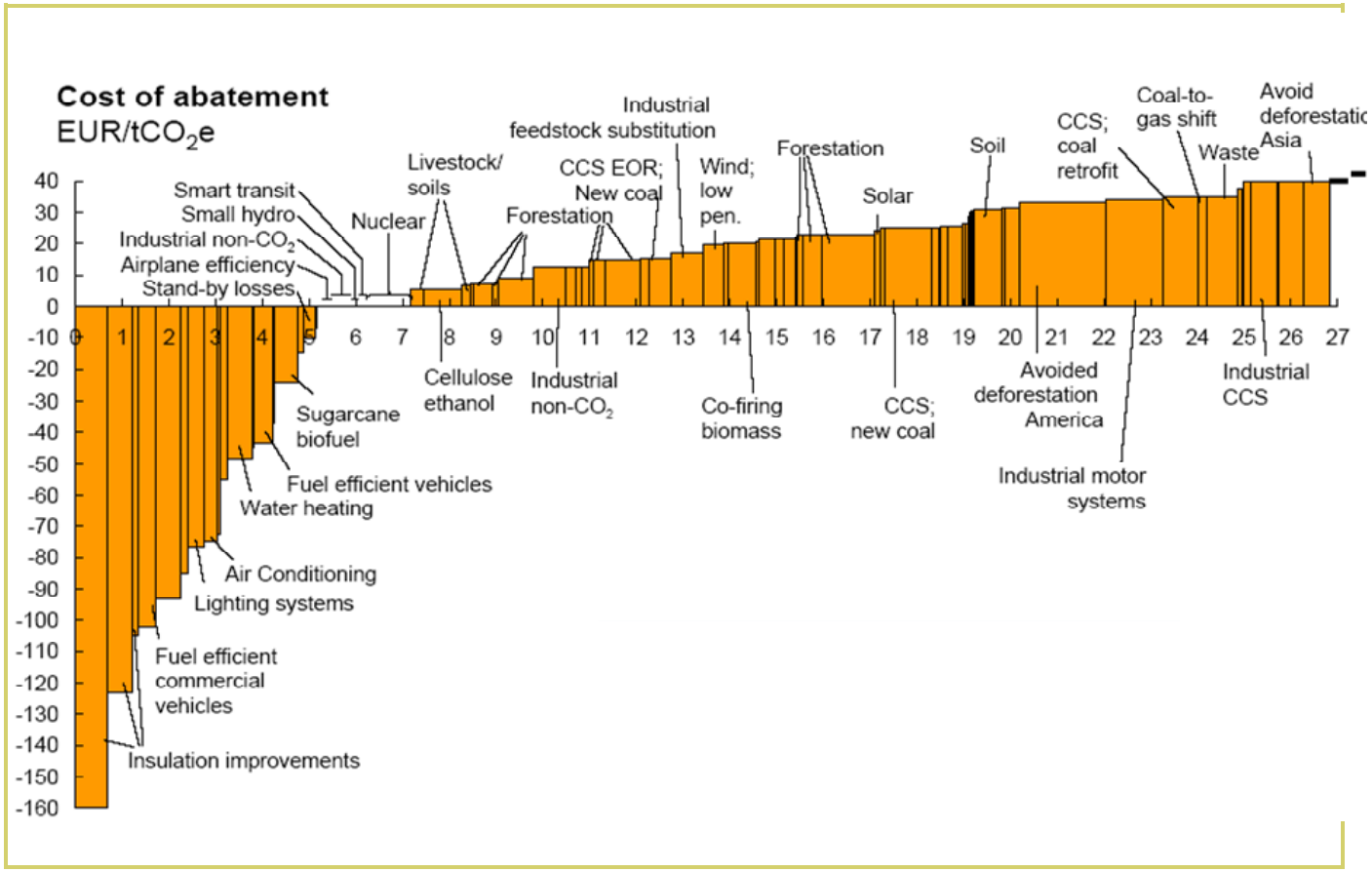
Alternative to subparagraph 188 (b):
[Creation of a "Global Technology Pool for Climate Change" that …ensures access to …trade secrets to developing countries including on non-exclusive royalty-free terms…]
(c) Taking into account … forums relating to IPRs, such as the Doha Declaration on the TRIPs Agreement and Public Health;]
(c).1 Preferential pricing.
(c).2 Reviewing all existing relevant IPR regulations in order to provide certain information to remove the barriers and constraints that GHG mitigation technologies are subject to.
(c).3 Promoting innovative IPR sharing arrangements for joint development of Environmentally Sound Technologies.
(c).4 Differential pricing between the developed and developing countries.
(c).5 Promoting Joint technological or patent pools for the development and transfer of technologies to the developing countries at low cost.
(c).6 Limited/reduced time patents on climate friendly technologies.
(c).7 Exclusion from patenting of climate friendly technologies.]

The Gap

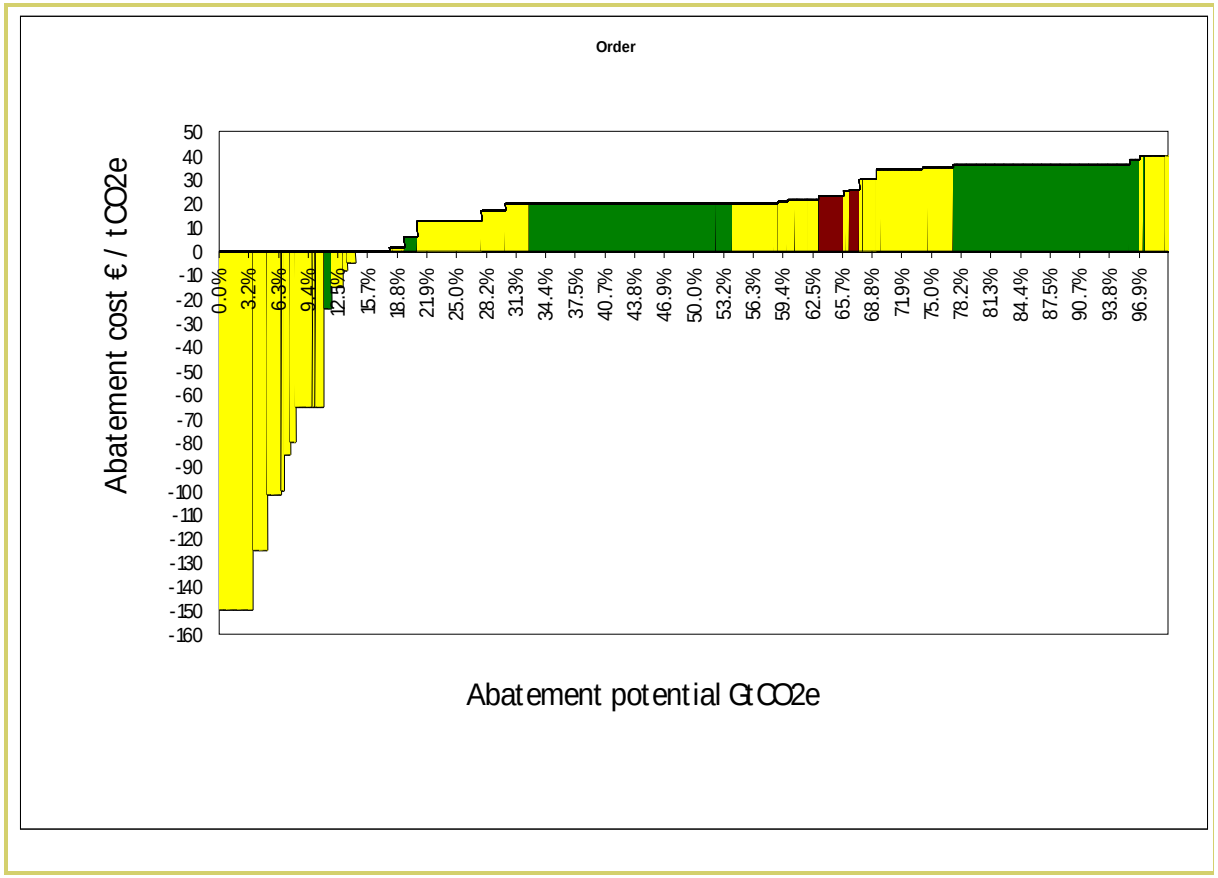
Number of patent applications in relevant technologies

Year	Total worldwide	Emerging economies	Low-Income countries
1998	9.118	342	3
2002	19.982	992	10
2007	27.505	3.439	10
2008	19.701	4.037	6

There are many substitute technologies



Relatively large potential in emerging and developing economies



Implications of the Gap

Hardly any patents registered in low-income countries

Patents not obstacle: no applications

- Relaxing the patent regime would not have any impact
- There are other reasons:
  - Insufficient technical knowledge and absorption capacity to produce these technologies locally
  - Insufficient market size to justify local production
  - Limited purchasing power

Closing the Gap

Fast growth of patents in emerging economies

- In 2008: 1 patent of 5 in emerging economies
- 1/3 emerging economies patents owned by those country residents
- Spectacular growth in patenting in China
- Not weaker but stronger IPR enforcement would benefit emerging economies

Conclusions

- Patents are hardly used in low-income countries
- Economic factors explain low technology transfer
- Use economic instruments to address this

- Patents growing fast in emerging economies, esp. in China
- Local ownership growing fast too
- Strengthening patent enforcement would benefit them

THANK YOU