

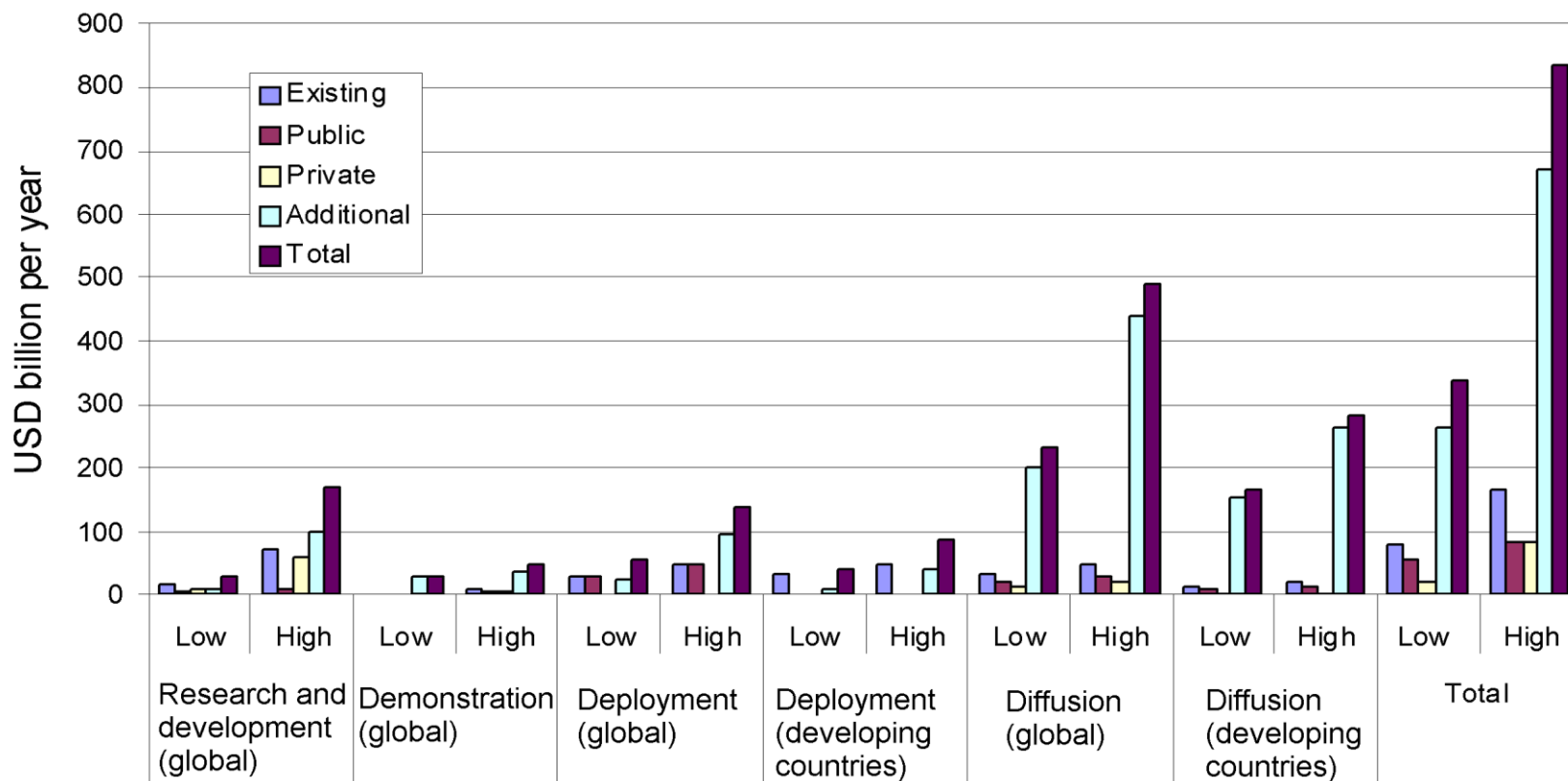
International support mechanisms

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Climate Strategies ISDA Bonn meeting, June 5th, 2009



Summary of financing needs



Funding needs to increase 2 to 10 fold

What is required to fill the gap?

Nothing will happen without domestic policies

Demand-driven by developing countries

Trust in developed countries

In developing countries, for domestic policy, we need

- Various types of capacity
- Financing of incremental cost
- Other enabling environment aspects

R&D

Demonstration

Deployment

Diffusion

High-income
countriesI Capacity
to innovateII Capacity to
adopt and
manufactureIV Capacity
to regulateLow-income
countriesIII Capacity to
operate and
maintain

Technology mechanisms I

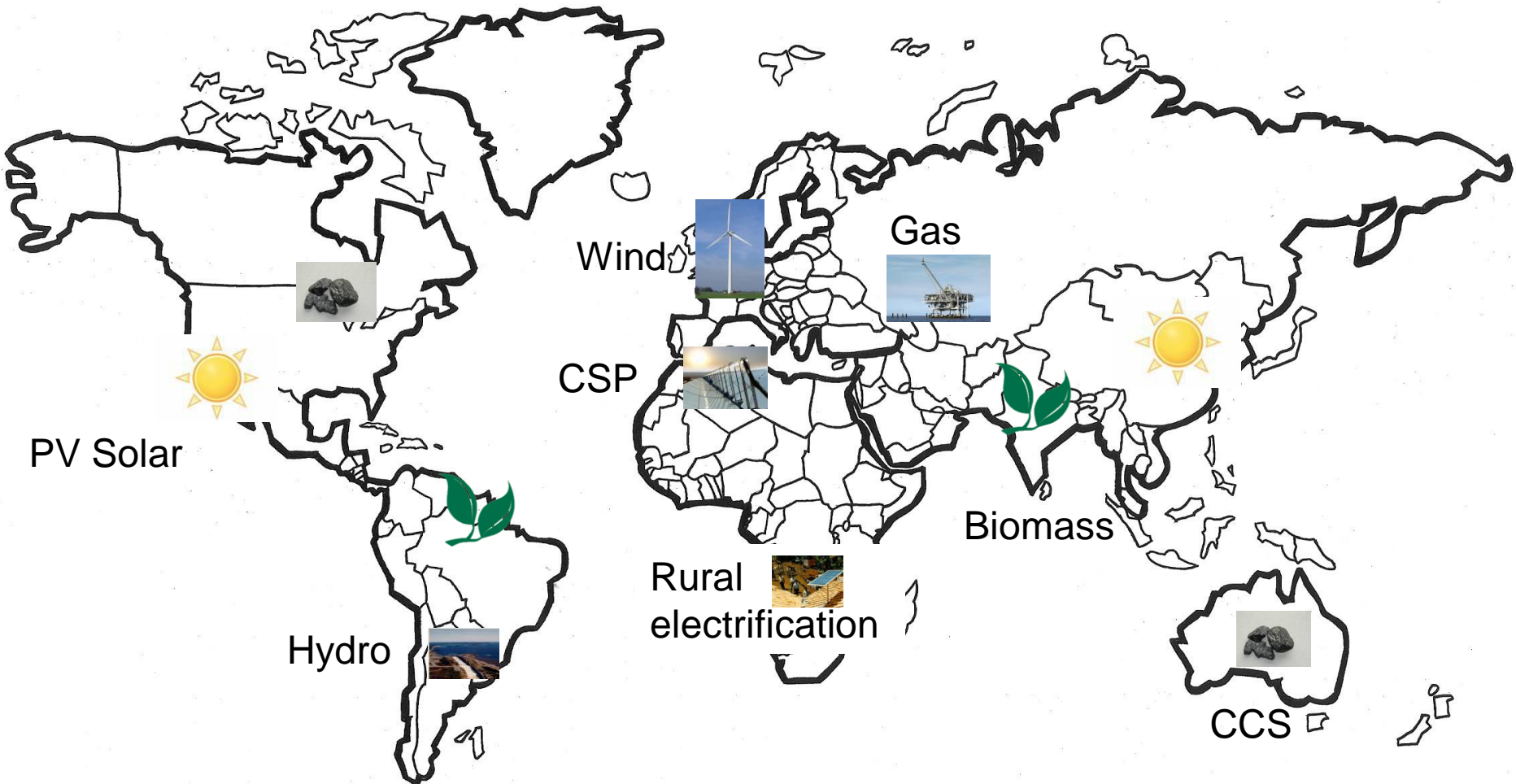
Technical assistance and capacity building

Research, development and demonstration

- International R&D cooperation and technology-oriented agreements for RD&D
- Publicly funded Global Technology Demonstration Fund
- IPR sharing agreements
- Network of innovation centres

Sources: Party submissions (e.g., India, Republic of Korea, G77/China, European Union), E3G (2008), ECN (2008), EGTT (2009), WRI (2008)

Scenario 1: Focused applied R&D



Applied R&D model: applied R&D, capacity building, energy studies (CGIAR model), focussed on regionally relevant technology

Scenario 2: Locally appropriate innovation



Model that looks after complete 'innovation chain': applied R&D, accelerators, enterprise creation, deployment, modify technology to (Carbon Trust Model)

How can technology mechanisms help?

Contributes to	Technology-capacity type				Incremental cost and finance assistance	Other enabling environment
	Capacity to innovate	Capacity to adopt and manufacture	Capacity to operate and maintain	Capacity to regulate		
International technology Mechanism						
R&D cooperation and technology-oriented agreements	X					
IPR sharing agreements, e.g., royalty fund	X				X	X
Network of Innovation Centres (Scenario 2)		X	X	X		X
Technical assistance / capacity building			X	X		

Technology mechanisms II

Deployment and diffusion

- Technology standards
- Regulatory cooperation and policy learning
- Bilaterally or multilaterally funded Technology Action Plans or low-carbon development strategies
- International technology financing scheme (decentralised or centralised)

Sources: Party submissions (e.g., India, Republic of Korea, G77/China, European Union), E3G (2008), ECN (2008), EGTT (2009), WRI (2008)

How can technology mechanisms help?

Contributes to	Technology-capacity type				Incremental cost and finance assistance	Other enabling environment
	Capacity to innovate	Capacity to adopt and manufacture	Capacity to operate and maintain	Capacity to regulate		
International technology Mechanism						
Technology standards				X		X
Regulatory cooperation and policy learning				X		X
Technology Action Plans/Low-Carbon Development Strategies				X	X	X
International technology financing scheme	X				X	X

Over to you

- On which specific points could these international mechanisms support your domestic policies?
- What would the process of engaging with international mechanism look like?
 - A government department (like a DNA) responsible?
 - More broadly: awareness and availability of mechanisms to domestic stakeholders? Who can apply for international support? How to formulate a request for international support for an action?
- How to discuss amount of international/domestic contribution?
- What would be appropriate roles of existing institutions (UNFCCC, GEF, WB)?
- What are the strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities of every mechanism?