



Bundesministerium  
für Wirtschaft  
und Technologie



**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

# **IEA Workshop**

## **Gaps and Strategic Opportunities in International Collaboration on Low-Carbon Energy Technologies**

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# The Need for Deployment of Low-Carbon Energy Technologies

- ▶ Despite encouraging steps in some countries, global emissions keep rising and the scientific evidence of climate change increases
- ▶ Early national action is required while negotiating towards a global deal in Paris in 2015 that then comes into force by 2020
- ▶ Measures exist that can stop emissions growth by 2020 and keep the 2° C target alive, without harming economic growth
- ▶ There is a need for parallel action to deploy critical low-carbon technologies at scale after 2020, including CCS

# Investment Needs

- ▶ **Additional investment needs to 2050 estimated at USD 53 trillion**
  - ▶ **Current annual investments in low-carbon technologies is USD 0.145 trillion**
- => significant upscaling needed (ten fold)**
- ▶ **A challenge, but also an opportunity for those developing new technologies**
  - ▶ **Business will need government support to realise these opportunities**

# International Collaboration

- ▶ Thousands of agreements exist
- ▶ Well known multilateral arrangements
  - ▶ IEA Implementing Agreements and their Tasks/Annexes (CTI is part of the IEA and the UNFCCC)
  - ▶ UN
  - ▶ IRENA
  - ▶ ...
- ▶ UNFCCC has decided in 2010 to establish a Technology Mechanism

# The Technology Mechanism (TM) of the UNFCCC

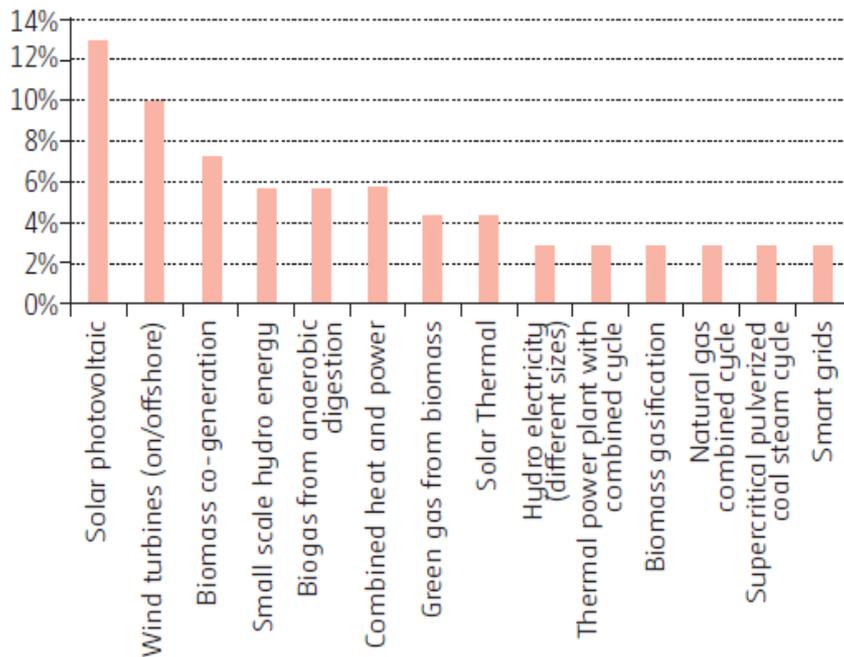
- ▶ Overall objective:  
*„To enhance action on the development and transfer of technology to support action on mitigation and adaptation to climate change“*
- ▶ The TM consists of two components
  - ▶ The Technology Executive Committee (TEC) – the **policy component** - started its work in September 2011 – modalities and procedures approved by the COP in 2011
  - ▶ The Climate Technology Center (CTC) & its Advisory Board - **implementation component** - modalities and procedures approved by the COP in 2013

# Work of the Technology Executive Committee

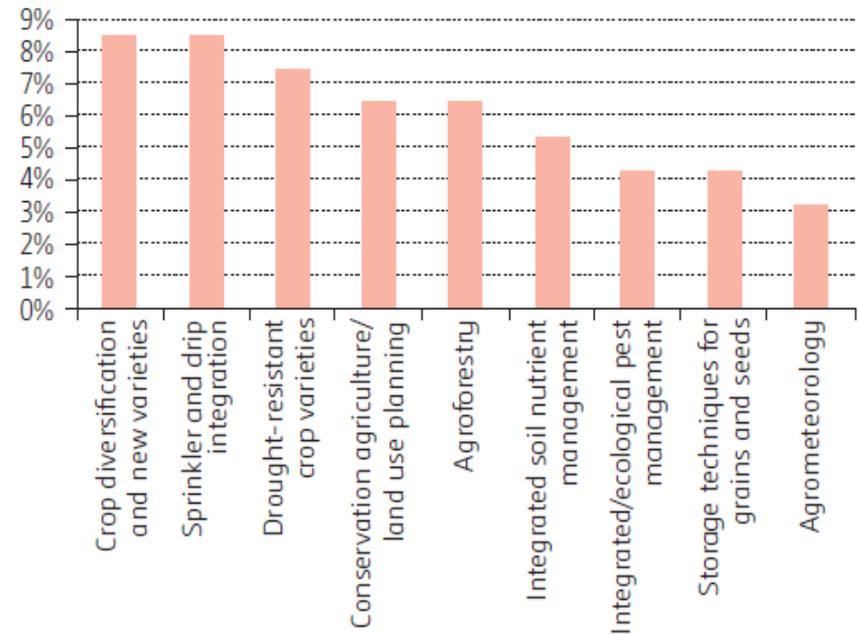
- ▶ **TEC Work 2011 - 2013**
  - ▶ Constitute itself
  - ▶ Evaluation of the bidding process for the CTC
  - ▶ Technology needs of developing countries, barriers and enabling environments, RD&D, technology road maps
  - ▶ Key messages to COP 18 and COP 19 and TEC Briefs
  - ▶ 2013 first joint annual report of TEC and CTCN to COP 19
- ▶ **Short term outlook**
  - ▶ Workshop on adaptation, 4 March 2014
  - ▶ TEC 8, 5 – 7 March 2014
  - ▶ Workshop on enabling environments, 2014 (TBD)
  - ▶ ... TBD

# Examples of prioritized technologies in TNA reports from TEC Brief: Results and success factors of TNAs

## Energy - energy industries:



## Crop management:



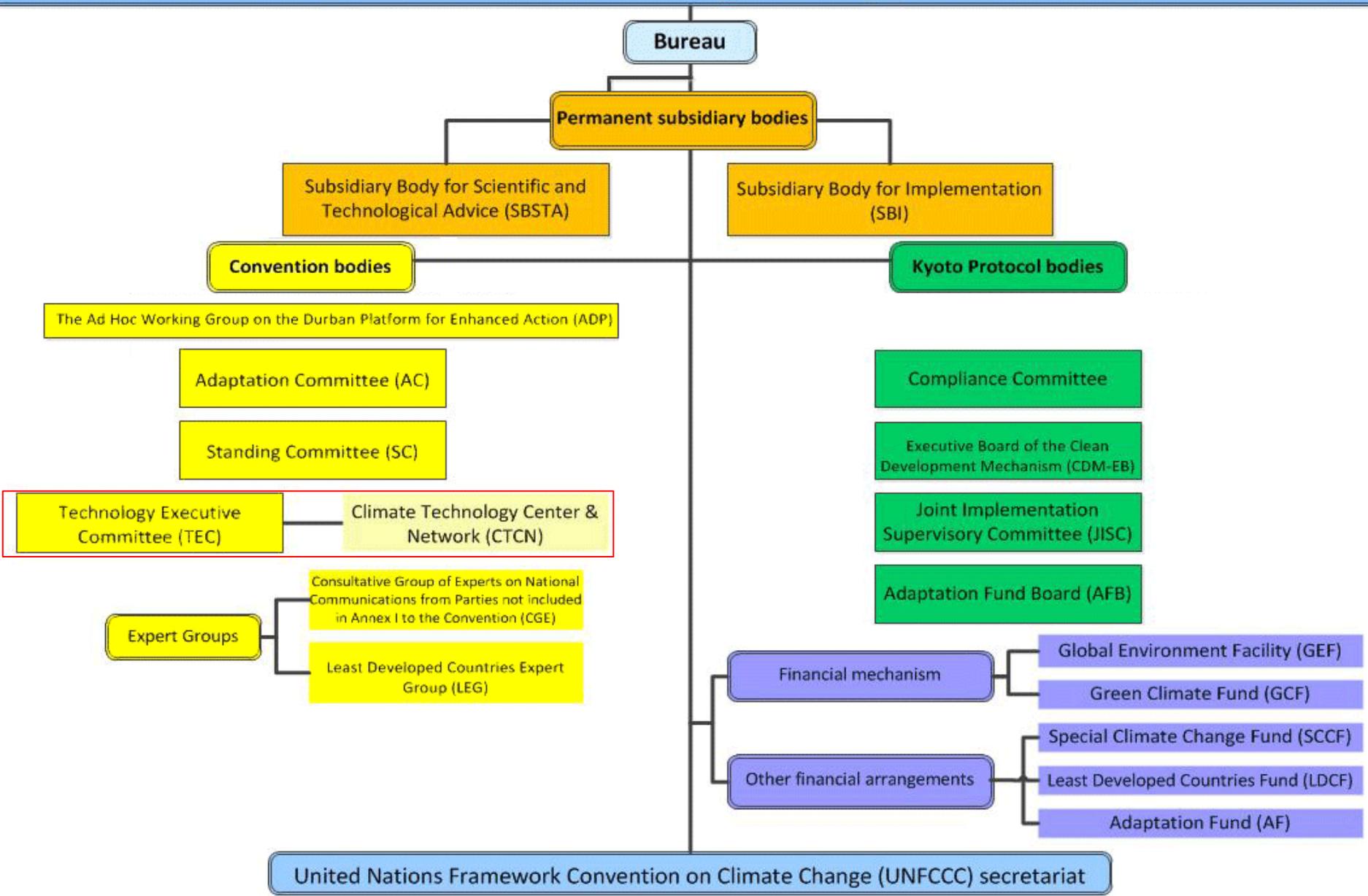
# Key messages of the TEC to COP 19

(full text see Joint Report to the COP - FCCC/SB/2013/1)

- ▶ The TEC urges the expedited **nomination of NDEs** by developing country Parties.
- ▶ **NDEs** have the potential to play a key role in establishing strong **linkages** and maintaining coherence at the national and regional levels.
- ▶ **Strengthening** of national **capacity** and the allocation of resources will ensure and accelerate the effective development and adoption of climate technologies .
- ▶ **Multi-stakeholder engagement** at the regional and national levels is essential to achieving effective international collaborative RD&D
- ▶ **High-level governmental support** is key
- ▶ **TNAs** should be **referred** to by all financial entities.
- ▶ TNAs and other studies of technology needs, are **rich sources of information**.
- ▶ In the TNA process, **early engagement** of the national and international **financial and business** communities is essential.
- ▶ Parties, when identifying and preparing mitigation and adaptation actions, could ensure **coherence** with the methodology and results of their TNA processes.
- ▶ **Roadmapping** may help to improve planning processes and help Parties to transform the results of their TNAs into actions.

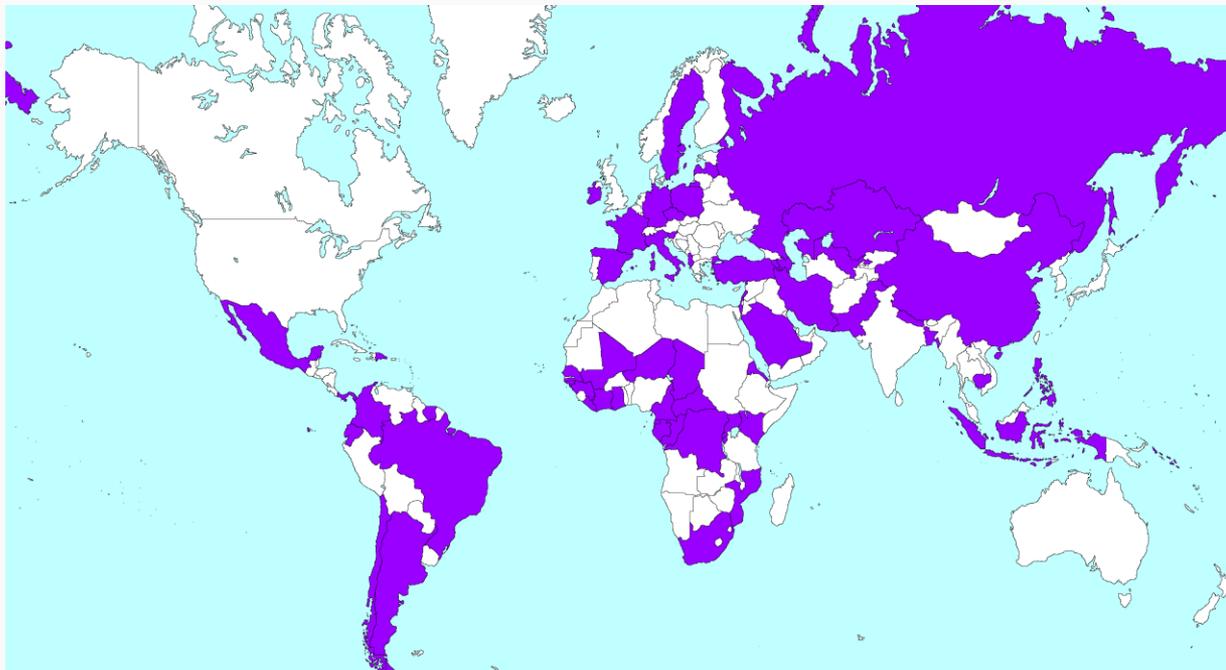
## Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN)

- ▶ Commenced its activities in May 2013; hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); based in Copenhagen
- ▶ Primarily responds to developing country Parties' requests, submitted through their National Designated Entities (NDEs)
- ▶ CTCN Advisory Board constituted in 2013; it decided on
  - ▶ Work programme for 2013/2014
  - ▶ Criteria to deal with enquiries from developing countries
  - ▶ Criteria for network-membership (all NDEs are members)





# National Designated Entities (NDEs)



43 countries represented by 34 NDEs in November 2013

68 countries represented by 59 NDEs in February 2014 (12 Annex I countries)

Complete list see TT:Clear

# Conclusions

- ▶ 2 ½ years for the establishment of the new Technology Mechanism under the UNFCCC
- ▶ Inclusive and open operation
- ▶ Provided analysis resulting in TEC Briefs and key messages to the COP
- ▶ Focus moving from organisation towards substance addressing key issues to enhance collaboration
- ▶ CTCN starts working on projects



For further information see

**TT:CLEAR (Google)**