

Buenos Aires
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**10th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change
Panel on "Technology and Climate Change"**

Buenos Aires, December 16, 2004

Draft speech of Minister Eduardo Campos

Fellow Ministers,

I would like to thank you for the honor of acting as a moderator of this panel discussion on "Technology and Climate Change", under the 10th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The theme chosen is very appropriate, since the technological issue is a key element to the success of the international community efforts to achieve the Convention's ultimate objective, that is, to stabilize the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

As moderator, I would like to present ten aspects which seem to me fundamental to delimit our reflections:

1. Ten years after the Convention's entry into force, there is a noticeable gap between the commitments established and the modalities and tools that were supposed to facilitate and finance the transference of clean technologies consistent with sustainable development. While it is true that we have often discussed the problem, these discussions have not necessarily been delivering practical solutions.
2. The interest in technology transfer aimed at addressing the challenge of climate change does not apply solely to developing countries. It is a necessary and desirable investment to all those committed to the global effort of adopting practices and processes aimed at controlling, reducing or preventing anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions.
3. The solutions for the challenges imposed by climate change are complex and multifaceted. There is no single recipe. The responses should consider the strategic and political dimensions in the context of common but differentiated responsibilities of the nations. In the case of developing countries, they should promote the social

and economic development on sustainable bases, in addition to social inclusion and poverty eradication.

4. The current situation in terms of technology transfer and capacity-building programs in the field of climate is far beyond the desired scenario. To define a technological policy according to what was established in the Convention is a task that cannot be postponed. In light of the Convention, technology transfer is an obligation and also a fundamental condition for developing countries to meet their commitments.
5. Technology is largely in the hands of the private sector, but it is necessary to recognize that, in advanced countries, there are important and useful technologies and productive processes that are in the public domain.
6. It is the State's responsibility to provide a benchmark and incentives to the scientific and technological development aimed at strengthening the contribution of economic actors, who are responsible for the major part of the efforts to reduce emissions, in sectors like energy generation, transformation industry, waste management, transportation and agriculture.
7. Technology transfer is not a simple process. It requires selectivity and discernment, capacity to adapt and to modify the technology for it to adequately work in a different environment from where it was developed, or even to be applied to different ends. Hence the importance of strengthening institutions and promoting innovation in developing countries, so as to allow their full insertion in a competitive international environment.
8. The Delhi Ministerial Declaration highlighted the importance of strengthening technology transfer through concrete projects and capacity-building in relevant sectors such as energy, transport, industry, health, agriculture, biodiversity, forestry and waste management.
9. The desired cooperation model is one that enables and facilitates the constitution of legitimate partnerships – partnerships that put together the available competencies and existing experiences both in developed and developing countries, in a balanced and complementary manner; and that make full use of the dynamic nature of the private sector and the framework of international organizations, especially

development and financing agencies. The success of this model depends on our capacity to combine the search for the Convention's ultimate objective and the promotion of economic development with social inclusion and poverty eradication.

10. Determination and political will are indispensable if we wish to abandon the vice of "assistentialism", which only deepens the dependence and postpones the necessary actions by developing countries. I wish this round table can offer us the possibility to dare in the proposals of practical measures so as to enable a qualitative leap in development, allowing us to seek our objectives in full attention to the commitments made under the Framework Convention.

Thank you.