Documentation of the Work of the Conference of the Parties
to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP)

Committee Staff

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Role</th>
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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Sebastián Coba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director</td>
<td>Francisco Avilés</td>
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Agenda

I. Development and Transfer of Technologies to Support the Implementation of the Paris Agreement
II. Adapting to Sea Level Rise in Low-lying Areas and Small Islands

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tr>
<td>COP/1/1</td>
<td>Development and Transfer of Technologies to Support the Implementation of the Paris Agreement</td>
<td>12 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 0 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>COP/1/2</td>
<td>Development and Transfer of Technologies to Support the Implementation of the Paris Agreement</td>
<td>14 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 0 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>COP/1/3</td>
<td>Development and Transfer of Technologies to Support the Implementation of the Paris Agreement</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
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<tr>
<td>COP/1/4</td>
<td>Development and Transfer of Technologies to Support the Implementation of the Paris Agreement</td>
<td>12 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 2 abstentions</td>
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The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Affirming the Paris Agreement, adopted by consensus in December 2015 as an international strategy for dealing with climate change mitigation, adaptation, and finance,

Reaffirming the Kyoto Protocol, adopted in 1997 to set binding emissions reduction targets for developed countries,

Contemplating that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was established in 1992 to reduce the effects of climate change by recognizing that all parties are responsible for combating climate change and addressing the importance of enhancing national and regional development to further improve countries’ capacities,

Emphasizing the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA), initiated in 2010, which aims to provide and promote technology transfer in the country through identifying and understanding of their needs,

Recalling the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), which provides technical assistance in response to requests submitted by developing countries,

Taking into consideration that Global Environmental Facility (GEF) funds are available to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to meet the objectives of the international environmental conventions and agreements,

Further recalling that GEF support is provided to government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector companies, and research institutions, among the broad diversity of potential partners, to implement projects and programs in recipient countries,

Contemplating that the Country Support Programme, managed by the GEF Secretariat, “strengthens the capacity of GEF Focal Points, Convention Focal Points, civil society, and GEF Agency staff to support global environmental programs in their countries and constituencies through a better understanding of the GEF”,

1. Suggests the creation of a joint environment technology transfer initiative between the CTCN and the GEF, referring as Regional Designated Entity (RDE);

2. Further recommends RDE to oversee the Country Support Programme in order to:
   a. Identify priority technology and capacity-building needs at the individual, institutional, and organizational levels from voluntary profiles submitted by each country;
   b. Mobilize its global network of climate technology experts in an effective manner to design and deliver a customized solution relevant to regional needs;

3. Affirms that the CTCN will provide the necessary human resources for research and investigation and the GEF will deliver the essential funding sources for further implementations of RDE;

4. Requests RDE to construct regional proposals based on the research conducted under the Country Support Programme every 5 years, which will define the most appropriate types of activities, target groups, scope, and key topics to be addressed in each region;
5. *Emphasizes* that each country can customize the regional proposal suggested by RDE depending on their own needs as necessary resources will be provided by RDE personnel for proper adaptation of the proposal in each country;

6. *Encourages* all COP Member States to support the RDE initiative.
The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Reaffirming the principles set forth in the Paris Agreement (2015), adopted by the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), especially article 7, which establishes the global goal of increasing capacity and resilience through strengthening scientific knowledge on environmentally sound technology,

Commending the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit, particularly SDG 2 on zero hunger; SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation; SDG 7 on affordable and clean energy; SDG 9 on industry, innovation, and infrastructure; and SDG 17 on partnerships for goals,

Expressing appreciation for the important role that the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) plays in supporting the COP through the provision of timely research, information, and advice on scientific and technological matters,

Noting article 9 of the UNFCCC, which defines the role of the SBSTA as including providing assessments of the state of knowledge relating to climate change and its effects; identifying innovative, efficient technologies and advice on ways of promoting development and transfer; and providing advice on development related to climate change,

Acknowledging the work undertaken by the Technology Mechanism, including the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement,

Recognizing the definition of the Climate, Food, Energy, and Water (C-FEW) Nexus as the interdependence and serious implications of climate variability between the food, energy, and water sectors to create the basis of a self-sufficient economy,

1. Suggests the SBSTA to apply a C-FEW Nexus Strategy to their promotion, development, and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, in accordance with existing and future research and systematic observation of the climate system, by:

   a. Providing an assessment of the state of scientific knowledge on the C-FEW Nexus which connects food, energy, and water sectors as an interdependent system with climate change;

   b. Identifying innovative and efficient C-FEW Nexus technology and ways of promoting their development and transfer;

   c. Offering advice on opportunities for development of C-FEW technology that will be mutually beneficial for all sectors, which should:

      i. Minimize energy requirements for water and agricultural systems through the use of renewable energy sources;

      ii. Increase the efficient utilization of water resources in all sectors;

      iii. Offer economic opportunity and growth for sustainable management for beneficiaries;
d. Reporting findings within the assessments, mandated by article 9 of the UNFCCC, at the existing biennial meetings between SBSTA and the COP;

2. **Requests** that the assessment reported to the COP also be distributed to the Technology Mechanism, which includes the TEC and CTCN, in order for the C-FEW Nexus Strategy to be utilized in their advisement of Member States;

3. **Welcomes** the use of the C-FEW Nexus Strategy by private and non-profit organizations in order to achieve SDGs 2, 6, 7, 9, and 17;

4. **Encourages** cooperation among Member States in developing comprehensive solutions to mitigate resource misuse through innovative, climate-resilient technologies that integrate the C-FEW Nexus Strategy;

5. **Invites** States Parties and all relevant stakeholders working on technology development and transfer, when implementing climate technology action, to consider the C-FEW Nexus and interconnectedness of areas of technological innovation.
The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Referring to Sustainable Development Goal 13, particularly the target of “promoting mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing states”, specifically within the purview of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1992) and the Paris Agreement (2015),

Keeping in mind the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM), as referenced in paragraph 70 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), and the United Nations Interagency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (IATT), primarily the possibility of its contribution to technology innovation,

Acknowledging the existence of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) and its role in facilitating research and assessments which can be utilized for the express purpose of the transfer and development of technology,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 71/251 (2016), which established the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, and emphasizing the fact that it is integral to funding the transfer of technology and technological development in least developed countries,

1. Proposes the utilization of the TFM and the IATT to increase interagency cooperation and strengthen transfer of technologies between states, with special regard to least developed regions, as well as to organizations including but not limited to:

   a. National Designated Entities (NDEs);
   b. Global Environment Facility (GEF) focal points;
   c. Regional Centre focal points;
   d. Green Climate Fund;
   e. National Designated Authorities or focal points; and
   f. Other UNFCCC national focal points;

2. Requests that the CSTD create a partnership coalition with the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC to enhance this committee’s findings by providing high-level advice on issues relating to the transfer or development of technology through analysis and appropriate policy recommendations or options to ensure that proposed TNAs and TAPs are effective and efficient;

3. Recommends the beginning of cooperation and negotiation processes with the recently established Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, in order to improve on the utilization of scientific and technological solutions in least developed countries by taking the following measures:

   a. Promoting the integration of these least developed countries into the global knowledge-based economy;
b. Requesting grants, loans, and other available financial assistance regarding the transfer and
development of technology; and

c. Creating an Annex list of least industrialized member states to prioritize recipients of the Technology
Bank’s aid;

4. Encourages COP Member States to take the preceding recommendations under sincere and thoughtful
consideration to promote international peace and a sustainable future.
The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 

Reaffirming the guidelines set by article 7 of the Paris Agreement (2015) that greater levels of mitigation can reduce the need for adaptation efforts, and that greater adaptation need can involve greater adaptation costs,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 43/53 (1988) on “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind”, which recognizes climate change as a common concern of the planet,

Recognizing the need to support Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13, which calls for enhancing education, awareness-raising, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation and adaptation,

Addressing SDG 17 on strengthening domestic resource mobilization, which includes international support to developing countries,

Emphasizing the role that the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) plays in funding and supporting developing countries with technology transfers,

Keeping in mind General Assembly resolution 71/251 (2016), which has helped secure funding for developing countries through the establishment of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries,

Recalling successful regional efforts such as the Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development of the Guarani Aquifer System Project,

1. **Calls upon** Member States to encourage public policies that would generate incentives for further funding from the private sector by:

   a. Expanding upon the Technology Action Plans (TAPs) by creating standardized frameworks for the implementation of relevant legislation and policy;

   b. Proposing clear legislation and policies regarding the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;

   c. Reducing taxes for companies that present good practices programs for significantly reducing their greenhouse gas emissions;

2. **Endorses** the reduction of border tariffs regarding technical cooperation on technology development and transfer, with consideration to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions as a priority, by:

   a. Initiating a partnership between the World Trade Organization (WTO) and States Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in order to obtain recommendations for the lowering of border tariffs and to expedite the negotiation processes needed to facilitate international technical cooperation;

   b. Requesting that the WTO establish a group of experts specializing in climate change technology and transfer processes that would determine indicators and parameters as guidelines for Member States in order to achieve a fair reduction of border tariffs regarding technical cooperation for climate change action;
3. **Suggests** the standardization of patents for environmental innovations to secure property rights while favoring foreign direct investment in developing countries by:

   a. Negotiating according to the terms of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the WTO;

   b. Suggesting to the WTO and WIPO the possible reduction of costs associated with patent rights applications, taking into consideration the technology development and transfer technical needs as environmental innovation for climate change action with special attention to the greenhouse gas mitigation mechanisms;

4. **Proposes** that the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC reallocate and streamline the existing funding mechanisms through the following proposals:

   a. Suggests that developed countries take the necessary steps to reach the goal of contributing 0.7% of their GDP to official development assistance (ODA);

   b. Recommends that a portion of the funds be attributed to the transfer and development of technologies in developing countries;

   c. Requests that 0.5% of dues paid to the General Assembly be repurposed for technology transfer and development to non-governmental organizations;

   d. Asks Annex 1 Member States to increase voluntary contributions to the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN);

5. **Suggests** that Member States impose a “carbon tax” on companies that pollute excessively, as determined by their respective internal environmental agency, and to invest such money on transfer and development of green technology;

6. **Invites** all parties to commit to said proposals within this resolution to ensure a sustainable future free of climate change.