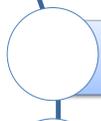


Experience in addressing climate change by technology transfer under South-South Cooperation framework

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 *The Administrative Center For China's Agenda 21*

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The conditions of China's technology transfer to address climate change through South-South Cooperation



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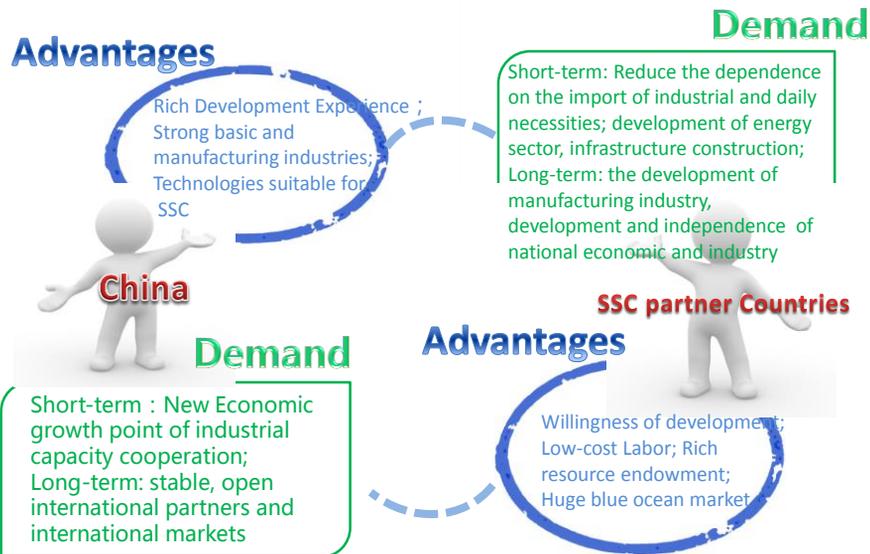
Latest Policies of the Chinese government in the field of South-South Cooperation(SSC) and climate change

- 2013-2014: Proposed the construction of "Silk Road Economic Zone" and "21st Century Maritime Silk Road"
- 2015: The UN Development Summit: 5 measures to implement the 2015 development agenda
- April 2016: Put forward to build "green technology Bank", uphold specialized thinking
- September 5, 2017: BRIC leaders met in emerging market countries and developing National Dialogue in Xiamen, and issued "BRIC National Leaders Xiamen Declaration" to create "BRIC" cooperation mode.



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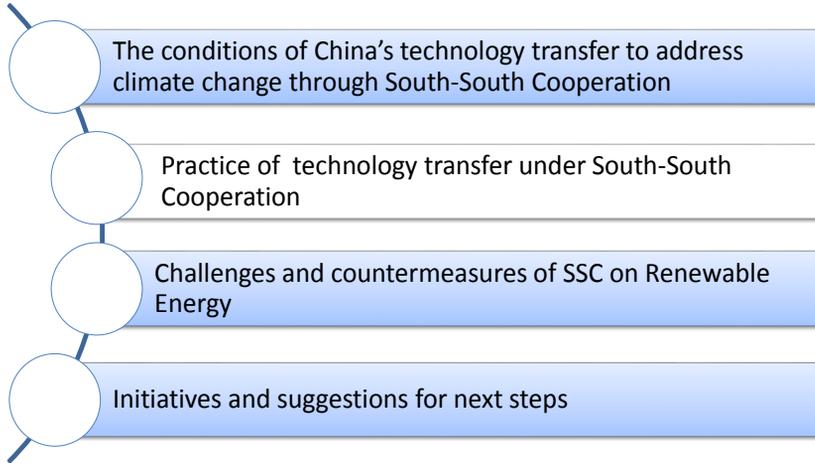
Technology transfer through SSC



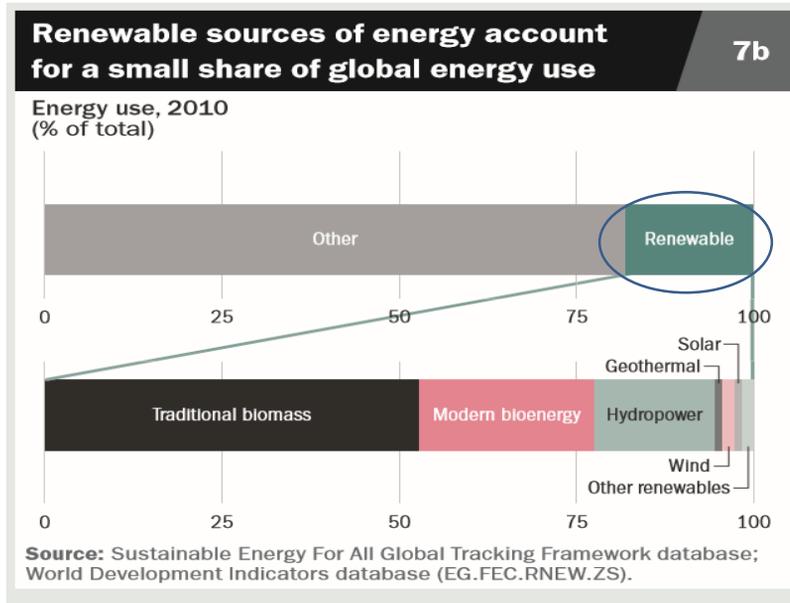
Technology transfer through SSC

- **Common Demand**
 - Material assistance solves temporary difficulties whereas joint development goes for long-time aspiration.
 - SSC has become an important means to cope with global development issues.
- **Valuable Opportunity**
 - In the new stage of rapid development of world economic and technology, SSC provides the possibility for the industry capacity cooperation between China and other developing countries.
 - Emerging economies have elements of economic development, such as capital, technology, markets and management

Practice of technology transfer under South-South Cooperation



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China-Ghana/Zambia Renewable Energy Technology Transfer (RETT) South- South Cooperation Project

- Led by UNDP China, it is a trilateral cooperation project, implemented by the governments of China, Ghana and Zambia with the financial support from Denmark.
- **Goals:** With the transfer of renewable energy technology from China to Ghana and Zambia
 - **For Ghana and Zambia**
 - To improve the electrification and power supply of Ghana and Zambia
 - To enhance the using capacity of applying RET
 - To promote local market environment, building a solid basis for large-scale adoption of RET
 - **For China**
 - To invigorate the capacity of South-South Cooperation
 - To accelerate the development of renewable energy technology in China

Achievements of China-Ghana/Zambia RETT South- South Cooperation Project

- **Policy research**
 - *Renewable Energy Master Plan (REMP) of Ghana*
 - *Financial Researches on Renewable Energy Technology Transfer etc.*
- **Technology transfer**
 - Support to finish the feasibility study report of mini-hydro station in Zambia
 - Help to build cooperation relationship with Chinese technology suppliers for Ghana/Zambia
- **Knowledge sharing**
 - Study tours, trainings, seminars and match-making between experts and policy makers from China, Ghana and Zambia
 - Workshops on Demo Projects, Standards Researches and REMP
 - Match-Making workshop of Ghana, Zambia and China
- **Building platform**
 - Bilingual website for the information sharing

Achievements of China-Ghana/Zambia RETT South- South Cooperation Project

July 9, 2016
 We are working on China-Ghana/
 China-Zambia South-South Cooperation
 Renewable Energy Technology Transfer
 Project, facilitating exchanges of expertise and
 technology between China and African Countries, in order to
 reach "SE4ALL". I hope this renewable energy
 project goes very well and benefits people and communities.
 Xi Jinping
 General Secretary
 Communist Party of China



Challenges and countermeasures of SSC on Renewable Energy



Challenges of SSC on RETT

Challenges		Categories
1	Bottleneck of the Political Regulations and Policy Framework	Construction of soft environment
2	High Enthusiasm whereas Insufficient Information Communication	
3	Greatest Concern - Stability of Partner Countries' Environment	
4	Lack of Local Technical Staff – Equipment Could not be Used Properly after Transferred	
5	Cost Effectiveness - the Biggest Problem after the Handover of Results	Sustainable mode development
6	Partner's projects are too small to effectively attract Chinese Partners	
7	Compared with Aid and Trade, Partner Countries Prefer Foreign Investment	
8	SSC - Opportunities for Both Sides Companies and Investment Institutions	

Construction of soft environment

Challenges	Countermeasures
1 Bottleneck of the Political Regulations and Policy Framework	A demonstration project will be set up under RETT project, and the government will give preferential policies to the demonstration project after consultation of both sides of the cooperation project.
2 Insufficient Information Communication	Build on-line information platform –RETT Center website, through the web to demonstrate both demand and supply through the Web, Reduce information costs for technology transfer



Construction of soft environment

	Challenges	Countermeasures
3	Greatest Concern - Stability of Partner Countries' Environment	Knowledge sharing trainings and meetings are regularly held under RETT project, inviting government officials and experts from both sides, to explain policy, market and cultural face to face, and sharing the key contents on the internet.
4	Lack of Local Technical Staff – Equipment Could not be Used Properly after Transferred	During demo project building period, Chinese experts will teach and show local technical staff hand by hand, from design, construction, cost calculation to equipment installation and maintenance



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Sustainable mode development

	Challenges	Countermeasures
1	Cost Effectiveness - the Biggest Problem after the Handover of Results	Considering the business model and cost-benefit from the beginning of the project design (1)Combine RE and other industries, such as biogas and agricultural products processing, photovoltaic and agri. irrigation; (2)investigate the consumption preferences of local residents. Eg. in Zambia, the residents need PV fans because of the unstable power supply.
2	Partner's projects are too small to effectively attract Chinese Partners	Selecting demonstration project + commercial projects mode, partner countries prepare a list of hydropower projects, in which small projects as demonstration projects. These demo projects could receive financial, technical and policy supports, and large projects as commercial projects will follow the successful operation of demo projects, replicate the model and give priority to the demo project contractors.

Sustainable mode development

	Challenges	Countermeasures
3	Compared with Aid and Trade, Partner Countries Prefer Foreign Investment	classify projects according to different technique types that appropriate to aid, investment, product trading, and knowledge sharing etc. Design different project implementation plans.
4	Enterprises and investment institutions in China look for more opportunities under SSC	<p><i>Leveraging social capital with aid funds</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set up pilot project plan; 2. Use project assistance funds to support the pre-and feasibility study of pilot projects; 3. Based on the research results, screening the feasible projects, attracting social financial support.

Challenges and countermeasures of SSC on Renewable Energy



1. Build up international cooperation platform



By implementing pragmatic cooperation on South-South Cooperation

- maximize and complement the individually technological advantages
- enhance experience in international exchanges and cooperation, as well as other related soft power



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2. Objective: Economical win-win situation

- Demand-driven
- Cooperation mode diversity
- Mechanism (institutions, usage of capital)



Diverse support depend
on local condition



Find reliable
partners



Plan for the
whole procedure



Emphasize on
business mode



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3. Pay more attention to and strengthen the construction of public resources (eg. soft environment)



Improve policies and regulations



Construct information communicating channels



Formulate technique standard



Enforce capacity building



Thank you for your time!

