Thematic Report on Transfer of Technology and Technology Cooperation

Please provide the following details on the origin of this report.

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Please provide summary information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on the types of stakeholders who have been actively involved in its preparation and on material which was used as a basis for the report.

The report was prepared by reference to existing documents and information, including products of consultation processes related to the NBSAP. The draft was circulated for comment to affected government agencies, and then finalized.

Transfer of Technology and Technology Cooperation

Inventory and assessment

1. Has your country developed an inventory of existing technologies or category of technologies, including from indigenous and local communities, for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components, in all the thematic areas and cross-cutting issues addressed by the Convention?	
a) no	x
b) an inventory under development	
c) an inventory of some technologies available (please provide some details)	
d) yes, a comprehensive inventory available (please provide details)	
2. Has your country assessed the potential impacts of relevant technologies on biological diversity and their requirements for successful application?	
a) no	
b) yes, please give some examples	x
3. Has your country carried out an assessment of the needs for relevant technologies?	
a) no (please specify the reasons)	x
b) yes, and please specify the needs met and the needs not met for existing technologies and for new technologies	x

Implementation of some relevant articles of the Convention, relevant decisions adopted at the previous meetings of the Conference of the Parties and recommendations of SBSTTA

4. In implementing the thematic programmes of work adopted by previous meetings of COP, has your country achieved the outcomes identified in these programmes of work through technology transfer and technology cooperation? (Decisions II/10, III/11, IV/6, IV/7 and V/4)	
a) no	
b) yes, but only a few activities in some programmes	x
c) yes, and a wide range of activities in many programmes of work	
d) if yes, please specify these activities and programmes of work	
5. Has your country undertaken technology cooperation with other Contracting Parties that lack the expertise and resources to assess the risks and minimize the negative impacts of introducing alien species? (Decision V/8)	
a) no	
b) yes – please give details below (including types of technology transferred, actors involved, terms for transfer and means of access to technology)	x
6. Has your country taken any steps or measures to facilitate transfer of technology to and technology cooperation with other Parties to develop and/or strengthen their capacity to implement the policy, program and practice for sustainable use of biological diversity? (Decision V/24)	
a) no	
b) yes, please specify detailed measures and steps	x

7. Could you provide examples or illustrations of benefit-sharing contractual agreements which have included technology cooperation and technology transfer as benefits to be shared? (Article 15)	
a) no	x
b) yes	
8. Has your Government taken measures, as appropriate, to ensure, as set out in the Article 16(3) that Contracting Parties providing genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which makes use of those genetic resources? (Article 16)	
a) no	x
b) yes, please provide some details	
9. Have the taxonomic institutions in your country taken any initiatives in developing national priorities, both individually and regionally, in new technology? (Decision IV/1)	
a) no	
b) yes, in early stages of development	x
c) yes, in advanced stages of development	
d) yes, some initiatives in place and some priorities identified	
e) yes, comprehensive priorities identified	
10. Has your country been involved in technology development and/or transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections? (Decision V/26)	
a) no	x
b) yes – please give details below (including types of technology transferred, actors involved, terms for transfer and means of access to technology)	
11. Has the clearing-house mechanism in your country been further developed in order to assist in obtaining access to information concerning access to and transfer of technologies? (Decision V/14)	
a) no	
b) yes, please provide some examples	x

Role of public and private sectors in technology transfer and technology

12. Do you know of any examples of technology partnerships between public R&D institutions from developing countries and private-sector firms from industrialized countries? If so, to what extent have these partnerships involved	
a) the training of developing country scientists in the application of new technologies for the conservation and utilization of genetic resources	
b) information exchange on new scientific exchange and technological advances	
c) providing various technology components to developing country partner institutions	
d) engaging in joint R&D?	x

13. Has your country taken any measures or developed any programmes to encourage the private sector or the public-private partnership to develop and transfer technologies for the benefit of governments and institutions of developing countries, including South-South cooperation?	
a) no	
b) yes, please give details	x
14. Have any type of incentives been established in your country to encourage the participation of the private sector in conservation and sustainable use activities as sources of new technologies and potential financers of conservation programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes, please give details	x

Impact of intellectual property rights on technology transfer and technology cooperation

15. Are the technologies your country has accessed or wishes to access in the public domain or covered by intellectual property rights?	
a) public domain	
b) intellectual property rights	
c) both	x
16. Have intellectual property rights been a limiting factor in acquiring technologies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes, please provide an example and specify the following: the type of technology sought (hard or soft technology); the area to which it is to be applied (e.g. forest, marine, inland waters, agriculture, etc.)	

Capacity-building for technology transfer and technology cooperation

17. Have adequate institutional structures been established and/or is adequate human capacity available to access relevant technologies, in your country?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
18. What, if any, have been the limiting factors in implementing relevant technologies?	
a) institutional capacity	x
b) human capacity	X
c) others - please specify	X
19. Does your country consider that access to information and training or lack thereof has been a limiting factor in access to and transfer of technology?	
a) no	
b) yes, please provide some examples	x

20. Has your country been able to identify relevant technologies in specific areas for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in your country?	
a) no	
b) yes, please give details	x
21. Has your country developed national policy and established international and national institutions to promote technology cooperation, including through the development and strengthening of technical, human and institutional capabilities?	
a) no (please specify the reasons)	
b) yes, please give some details or examples	x
22. Has your country established joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes, please give some details or examples	x

Measures for facilitating access to and transfer of technology

23. Has your country established the mechanisms and/or measures to encourage and facilitate the transfer of technology to and technology cooperation with other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes, please provide some details	x
24. Has your country established channels for access to the technologies developed and applied for attaining the objectives of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes, please provide detailed information	x

Success stories of and constraints to technology transfer and technology cooperation

25. Has your country identified any success stories and opportunities of and constraints to transfer of technology and technology cooperation?	
a) no	x
b) yes, please provide detailed information	

Further comments

General Comments

New Zealand's biodiversity management work involves constant assessment of technology availability and needs. Those assessments are then used as a basis for R&D programmes. Both the major public good science funding body (Foundation for Research, Science and Technology) and the main biodiversity management agency (the Department of Conservation) have R&D strategies in place. R&D work encompasses a wide range of biodiversity management areas, including alien species management, new technology for supporting taxonomic work, ecosystem classification and assessment, species recovery, reducing bycatch in fisheries, etc.

Where technology is already available, it will be accessed and adapted. Many of our programmes are making use of technology developed elsewhere, and then adapted to NZ needs. Nevertheless, it is probably true to say that most new techniques are developed in NZ.

In many cases, New Zealand's technology needs are similar or identical to those of other countries (particularly other small island countries). Cooperative development programmes are being initiated in some areas, and technology transfer is being actively undertaken by the government and the private sector.

Four examples of such initiatives are:

- New Zealand has taken a lead role in the development of the International Cooperative Initiative on Alien Species on Islands. This is designed to enhance technology development and transfer for island alien species management.
- New Zealand has a special fund to finance technology transfer work to six Latin American partner countries (the Latin American Technical Cooperation Fund). The CHM Focal Point is actively working with some of those countries to identify priority projects for which NZ holds relevant technology/knowledge/skills.
- New Zealand and Australia have been involved in cooperative research work relating to marsupials (endangered species in Australia and pests in New Zealand).
- A number of NZ companies have been established specifically to sell NZ biodiversity expertise to other countries. This includes expertise in controlling alien species, and new pest-exclusion fence technology.

Most biodiversity expertise and technology is in the public domain, and the agencies which have developed and use it are active in helping other countries to access and adapt it.

The NZ CHM comprises an email address to which questions can be sent. This allows countries to get very specific responses to their queries about available technology, and has been used by a number of parties. In addition, the CHM Focal Point provides active information dissemination, through participation in Listservs, disseminating descriptions of NZ's systems, hosting visitors, and helping countries identify and use technology transfer opportunities.

The private sector in NZ is actively involved in technology development, both in the form of business involvement and community involvement. This is frequently a public-private partnership with research or management agencies. There are a range of incentives in place to involve community and private sector groups in conservation, including volunteer programmes, sponsorship arrangements, encouragement of community conservation initiatives, etc.

One example is the development of a wildlife sanctuary by the use of a pest-exclusion fence. This is a community initiative, supported by local government (who own the land), the Department of Conservation (who have seconded a staff person, particularly to assist with technology development), and sponsors. Experience from this project is being used by other communities to develop similar

projects.

In general New Zealand has not experienced significant barriers to technology transfer, although the following factors are relevant.

- Limited resources for biodiversity management mean that not all the available technology is being utilised to its greatest potential.
- There is often a lack of suitable technology.
- Technology almost always needs to be adapted before it can be used. Even apparently universal systems, such as the IUCN threat classification system have been found to be sub-optimal because of NZ's special conditions (e.g. in that case numerous naturally rare populations, and a significant change in threats operating over the last 50 years).
- Technology transfer will always face some human and institutional barriers, but NZ has a general culture of innovation and adativeness that minimizes these.

It is not always easy to identify potential technology available in other countries. Biodiversity managers in many countries (including NZ) are often slow to write up and disseminate their experience. Language barriers are important in some areas. The shear mass of information available (scientific papers, technical publications, web sites, etc) can make if difficult to keep abreast of developments. Focused listservs, conferences and direct communication between individuals can help to overcome this. For example a recent conference on island eradications was the first time information on this had been provided in a focused form.

Question 2:
We were not quite sure how to interpret this question. Where technologies are being used, their effectiveness and potential negative side effects are assessed. All major activities in NZ are subject to EIA.

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