

**Statement by Roger Krueger, Chair of ICC Task Force on the Convention on  
Biodiversity  
to the Ad-hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the  
Convention on Biological Diversity on 9 July 2007**

I am speaking on behalf of the International Chamber of Commerce. The ICC represents a broad constituency across global business with members in 140 countries representing over 7500 small, medium and multinational companies operating in a wide range of business sectors.

Given the private sector's critical role in effecting technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation, the ICC looks forward to being a partner in work aimed at eliminating obstacles and facilitating both access to and adoption of technologies with the necessary accompanying know-how.

The ICC places high priority on development of effective technology transfer policies that promote the capacity of people to benefit economically and/or socially from innovation. Like other speakers today, we believe that technology transfer must be focused on locally and nationally identified priorities rather than global determinations.

In our view, an effective and successful technology transfer system incorporates both government support and private sector incentives and is based on three pillars:

1. Durable government commitment to science in education, research, regulation and related infrastructure.
2. Broad rule-of-law protections, including strong intellectual property protection in just and consistent court system.
3. Legal means for private actors to benefit from investment in technology transfer.

Finally, ICC agrees that prioritization is necessary to ensure the success of work on this topic and recommends that efforts focusing on the following:

- Making full use of information systems to increase access to information about new technologies, their uses, potential, and case studies about the transfer of technologies and adaptations made to date;
- Conducting a review of national trade policies, investment regimes and export controls to ensure that they support technology transfer;
- Providing guidance to countries on programmes to enhance access to capital, guarantees, etc for small and medium-sized companies, and to public institutions on options for working in consortia, etc. creating twinning arrangements and public-private partnerships;
- Creating incentives for the private sector and foreign actors to engage in technology transfer