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Biomass Energy Technology Transfer in the Philippines:

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Abstract

This paper aims to develop a framework of strategies for successful technology transfer in the Philippines, particularly for biomass energy technologies (BETs). Evaluation of nine candidate BETs using seven selection criteria resulted in identification of three most promising BETs for the Philippines namely: Stirling engine, cogeneration and bio-diesel production. These technologies can mitigate climate change, and are characterized by ease of replication and commercialization, and low level of effort requirement for technology transfer and capacity building. Country experiences on technology transfer show that the continuity of technology acceptance largely depends on government support and capacity to conduct testing and performance evaluation, and private sector involvement. The barriers to technology transfer include lack of access to information; weak human/institutional capacities; financial/economic, trade, and policy barriers; and institutional limitations. For facilitating international technology transfer, an enabling environment has to be established. Supportive policies, capacity building (both human and institutional), financial system and resource development, and institutional strengthening are recommended for this purpose.