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Item 4 of the provisional agenda

Development and transfer of technologies

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Thirty-first session

Copenhagen, 7–18 December 2009*

Item 7 of the provisional agenda

Development and transfer of technologies

Report of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer for 2009

Note by the Chair of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer

Summary

The terms of reference of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT), contained in decision 3/CP.13, annex II, specify that the EGTT shall provide a report at each session of the subsidiary bodies with a view to seeking guidance for further actions. This note reports on the activities of the EGTT in 2009, conducted in accordance with its rolling programme of work for 2008–2009. It also proposes the two-year rolling programme of work of the EGTT for 2010–2011, to be considered by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at their thirty-first sessions.

* Exact dates within the sessional period are subject to confirmation.

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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by its decision 3/CP.13, agreed to reconstitute the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) for a further five years, with the objective of enhancing the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention and advancing the development and transfer of technologies under the Convention. The terms of reference of the EGTT, contained in annex II to decision 3/CP.13, specify that the EGTT shall provide a report at each session of the subsidiary bodies with a view to seeking guidance for further actions.
2. The COP also requested the EGTT to consider the set of recommended actions contained in annex I to decision 3/CP.13 when formulating its future work programmes.

B. Scope of the note

3. This note reports on the work of the EGTT in 2009, conducted in accordance with the two-year rolling programme of work of the EGTT for 2008–2009 as contained in document FCCC/SB/2008/INF.1. It covers the outcomes of intersessional activities of the EGTT, its special meeting held on 24–26 February 2009 in Bonn, Germany, its third regular meeting, held on 13–14 May 2009 in Bonn, and its fourth regular meeting, held on 23–25 September 2009 in conjunction with the first part of the seventh session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) in Bangkok, Thailand.
4. This note also presents a rolling programme of work of the EGTT for 2010–2011 for endorsement by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI). In accordance with decision 3/CP.13, the programme of work covers activities included in recommendations for enhancing the implementation of the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention (hereinafter referred to as the technology transfer framework) as contained in annex I to that decision. It also includes other activities which the EGTT believes can contribute to advancing the development and transfer of technologies under the Convention.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

5. The SBSTA and the SBI may wish to take note of the information in this document and:
 - (a) Consider and endorse the proposed two-year rolling programme of work of the EGTT for 2010–2011 contained in annex I and provide guidance to the EGTT on its implementation, as appropriate;
 - (b) Consider the recommendations of the EGTT in various areas and determine what further actions would be needed to advance technology transfer under the Convention.

II. Organizational matters

A. Membership of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer

6. During 2009, the following changes in the membership of the EGTT were proposed and have taken effect:
 - (a) Replacement of Mr. Ji Zou (China) by Mr. Can Wang (China);

- (b) Replacement of Ms. Mariam Ubilava (Georgia) by Ms. Marina Shvangiradze (Georgia);
- (c) Replacement of Mr. Morgan Bazilian (Ireland) by Mr. Michael Rantil (Sweden).

7. The EGTT also wishes to pay tribute to one of its members, Mr. Chow Kok Kee (Malaysia), who passed away on 9 August 2009. Mr. Chow was a distinguished participant and strong advocate of the climate change negotiating process. In his numerous capacities as Chair of the SBSTA, Chair of the EGTT, member of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism or head of his Government's delegation, he served the international community with talent and dedication. He will be sadly missed by all members of the EGTT.

B. Nomination of new members

8. The terms of reference of the EGTT stipulate that the members of the EGTT shall be nominated by Parties for a period of two years and be eligible to serve two consecutive terms. Half of the members nominated initially shall serve for a period of three years, taking into account the need to maintain the overall balance of the group. Every year thereafter, half of the members shall be nominated for a period of two years.

9. In line with this procedure, Parties are requested to nominate or confirm, as appropriate, nine members of the EGTT for 2010 and inform the secretariat of these nominations at COP 15. The list of current members of the EGTT, including the length of their terms of membership, is presented in annex II.

III. Outcomes of the rolling programme of work of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer for 2008–2009

10. The SBSTA and the SBI, at their twenty-eighth sessions, endorsed the rolling programme of work of the EGTT for 2008–2009.¹

11. The EGTT wishes to express its appreciation for the financial contributions provided by Parties which enabled it to carry out its work programme.

A. Responses to decisions 3/CP.13 and 4/CP.13

1. Overview

12. The EGTT, by decisions 3/CP.13 and 4/CP.13, was requested:

- (a) To identify and analyse existing and potential new financing resources and relevant vehicles for supporting the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies in developing countries and, based on this identification and analysis, to assess gaps and barriers to the use of, and access to, these financing resources, with a view to considering the role of new financing mechanisms and tools for scaling up development and transfer of technologies;
- (b) To develop the terms of reference for elaborating a strategy paper, including sectoral approaches, which could draw on the work undertaken by Parties in processes under the Convention and outside the Convention as well as the results of work undertaken by other international organizations and forums. The strategy paper was to be considered by the subsidiary bodies at their thirtieth sessions;

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2008/6, paragraph 81, and FCCC/SBI/2008/8, paragraph 60.

- (c) To develop a set of performance indicators that could be used by the SBI to regularly monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the technology transfer framework, complemented with the set of actions set out in annex I to decision 3/CP.13, and taking into consideration the related work under the Convention and other relevant bodies.

13. These activities were reflected in the programme of work of the EGTT for 2008–2009.

14. The SBSTA and the SBI, at their twenty-ninth sessions, took note of the progress made in the work of the EGTT and the interim reports on performance indicators,² financing options³ and a long-term strategy⁴ to facilitate the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies under the Convention. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the EGTT to take into consideration the deliberations among Parties on this matter and looked forward to receiving the advance reports, to be made available as input to the fifth session of the AWG-LCA.⁵

15. At that fifth session, the Chair of the EGTT, Mr. Arthur W. Rolle (Bahamas), was invited to give an overview of the three advance reports.⁶

16. The EGTT presented final reports on financing options⁷ and a long-term strategy⁸ to the SBSTA and the SBI at their thirtieth sessions. The SBSTA and the SBI noted that the reports contain a wealth of information and a range of important findings that could inform Parties in their deliberations on matters relating to technology development and transfer as part of the work of the AWG-LCA. They invited the AWG-LCA to consider, as appropriate, information contained in these reports.⁹

17. The SBSTA and the SBI also took note at their thirtieth sessions of a draft report of the EGTT on performance indicators.¹⁰ They noted that the set of indicators contained in the final report could be used by the SBI as one of the tools to conduct the review and assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 1(c) and 5, of the Convention, and to regularly monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the technology transfer framework, as requested by decision 4/CP.13. The SBSTA and the SBI invited the AWG-LCA to consider, as appropriate, the report on performance indicators once it is finalized.¹¹

2. Identifying, analysing and assessing existing and potential new financing resources and relevant vehicles for supporting the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies

18. At its special meeting held in February, the EGTT discussed a draft of the advance report on financing options that it was preparing as input to the fifth session of the AWG-LCA. In general, the EGTT agreed that the private sector will be the major source of financing but that public funding is crucial as well. Any package of future measures must address national circumstances and the different stages of technology maturity, and other elements of a post-2012 agreement such as carbon markets or

² FCCC/SB/2008/INF.6.

³ FCCC/SB/2008/INF.7.

⁴ FCCC/SB/2008/INF.8.

⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2008/13, paragraphs 26 and 27, and FCCC/SBI/2008/19, paragraphs 67 and 68.

⁶ FCCC/SB/2009/INF.1, FCCC/SB/2009/INF.2 and FCCC/SB/2009/INF.3.

⁷ FCCC/SB/2009/2 and Summary.

⁸ FCCC/SB/2009/3 and Summary.

⁹ FCCC/SBSTA/2009/3, paragraph 25, and FCCC/SBI/2009/8, paragraph 69.

¹⁰ FCCC/SB/2009/1 and Summary.

¹¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2009/3, paragraphs 24 and 25, and FCCC/SBI/2009/8, paragraphs 68 and 69.

sectoral approaches will need to be integrated. The EGTT agreed to structure the financing options into the following three categories for inclusion in the report:

- (a) Enhancement of existing mechanisms and approaches;
- (b) A comprehensive new set of mechanisms and activities;
- (c) A combination of existing and new activities and mechanisms.

19. At its third meeting, in May, the EGTT discussed the final report on financing options that it was preparing for the thirtieth sessions of the SBSTA and the SBI. The group enlarged upon elements that might be included in international mechanisms to implement activities needed to scale up technology research and development (R&D), demonstration, deployment, diffusion and transfer. The group also agreed that these elements could be grouped into three indicative, non-mutually exclusive options as already presented in the advance report and clarified that these options reflect a continuum rather than a set of preferred alternatives and that numerous intermediate options are possible.

3. Developing a strategy paper for the long-term perspective beyond 2012, including sectoral approaches, to facilitate the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of technologies under the Convention

20. The EGTT discussed a draft of the advance report on the strategy paper at its special meeting. The group elaborated on the integrated strategy proposed in the report as well as its four programmatic elements: enabling environments; research, development and demonstration; financing facilitation; and sectoral planning and cooperation. The group highlighted the links between the two papers on financing options and the strategy paper and further agreed to expand on the implementation aspect of the financing options, including impacts, feasibility, who is engaged and the level of action (global, regional or national), in the final report.

21. At its third regular meeting, the EGTT discussed a draft of the final strategy paper to be prepared for the thirtieth sessions of the SBSTA and the SBI. The group took note of comments provided by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) from a business perspective and agreed on further details for the implementation approaches, including functional and administrative aspects. The group agreed that the discussion of implementation options in the report could facilitate the consideration by the AWG-LCA of support for nationally appropriate mitigation actions and could provide a workable framework for the Convention to start with.

4. Developing performance indicators to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the technology transfer framework

22. At its special meeting, the EGTT also discussed a draft of the advance report on performance indicators, which was subsequently made available as input to AWG-LCA 5. The report describes the results of the testing process of the indicators selected, the challenges in collecting data for measuring the performance indicators and an overall evaluation of the testing process. The group discussed the data sources for the performance indicators and agreed that the principal source of information should be Parties, while in some cases relevant data are also available within international organizations. The group also discussed the possible contribution of this work to discussions under the AWG-LCA on the concept of 'measurable, reportable and verifiable' in relation to technology as referred to in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of the Bali Action Plan (decision 1/CP.13).

23. At its third regular meeting, the EGTT elaborated on its draft interim report prepared for the thirtieth sessions of the SBSTA and the SBI. The group agreed to use the advance report prepared for

AWG-LCA 5 as the basis, adding to it with information on potential linkages with other relevant work under the Convention.

24. At its fourth meeting, the EGTT discussed a draft version of its final report on performance indicators. Members highlighted the complexity of this work and suggested that it should be considered as a testing and piloting stage and a learning process. It was agreed that the final report should highlight the lessons learned from this work. Members suggested that possible follow-up activities should be considered in the context of a possible outcome agreed at COP 15 in Copenhagen and that the group should take these into account when developing its rolling programme of work for 2010–2011. Members also considered the final selection of a set of 40 indicators.

B. Technology needs assessments

25. The COP, at its thirteenth session, requested the secretariat to update the handbook *Conducting Technology Needs Assessments for Climate Change*¹² (hereinafter referred to as the TNA handbook) prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).¹³ This work was to be done in collaboration with the EGTT, UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI), taking into account the terms of reference to be prepared by the EGTT, with a view to finalizing a new version of the handbook by the first quarter of 2009.

26. At the third meeting of the EGTT, a representative of UNDP introduced the draft updated TNA handbook. He highlighted the changes from the previous version, including consideration of short-term and medium- to long-term technology options, and the extension of technology implementation analyses from barrier and policy analysis to sector and national system analysis. New supporting tools for conducting technology needs assessments (TNAs), such as techWiki, TNAssess (a multi-criteria decision analysis support tool) and TNA report aid, were also introduced to facilitate use of the updated handbook.

27. The EGTT members welcomed and endorsed the updated TNA handbook¹⁴ presented by UNDP as a useful tool for Parties, noting its comprehensive structure. The new handbook was made available to Parties by UNDP at the thirtieth sessions of the SBSTA and the SBI. It should be considered a living document and is subject to improvements based on field-testing, after which an updated edition will be made available.

28. The set of actions contained in annex I to decision 3/CP.13 requested the secretariat¹⁵ to prepare a synthesis report of the information on technology needs identified by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in their TNAs, second national communications and other national reports, for consideration by the SBSTA.

29. Since the preparation of the first synthesis report on technology needs identified by non-Annex I Parties in 2006,¹⁶ the number of Parties completing TNAs has more than tripled. This significant increase in the number of TNAs provided a basis for a more detailed and comprehensive review of the technology needs identified at the regional level. Therefore, the second synthesis report¹⁷ provides a regional overview of technology needs, focusing on regional differences and opportunities.

¹² Gross R, Dougherty W and Kumarsingh K. 2004. *Conducting Technology Needs Assessments for Climate Change*. Available at: <<http://unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/TNAHandbook.jsp>>.

¹³ FCCC/CP/2007/6, paragraph 79 (c).

¹⁴ <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/pdf/TNAHandbook_9-15-2009.pdf>.

¹⁵ Decision 3/CP.13, annex I, paragraph 8 (c).

¹⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.1.

¹⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2009/INF.1.

30. The secretariat was further requested¹⁸ to provide regular updates on progress of the implementation of the results of technology needs identified in TNAs, including success stories for consideration by the SBSTA. To date, 68 TNAs have been reported, including more than 200 project proposals and ideas. These proposals are listed in a comprehensive database which will be featured on the technology information clearing house, TT: CLEAR. The main objective of this TNA database will be to facilitate project search and identification based on relevant criteria such as sector, project size, financial amount required and timing of the project, including the planned start of project operation.

C. Technology information

31. TT: CLEAR is regularly maintained and updated to increase the flow and exchange of information among EGTT members on activities of international organizations related to technology development and transfer. New web pages have been added, with up-to-date information on technology issues under negotiation within the Bali Road Map process. All completed TNA reports from non-Annex I Parties have also been posted on TT: CLEAR.

D. Innovative options for financing the development and transfer of technologies

32. The COP, at its thirteenth session, requested the secretariat to coordinate the implementation of a regional training programme on project preparation, to be initiated by a 'training of trainers' programme and followed by regional training workshops, with the participation of relevant international organizations and initiatives.¹⁹ This activity was also included in the rolling programme of work of the EGTT for 2008–2009. Based upon lessons learned from the training of trainers workshop organized in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) from 29 September to 1 October 2008 in Vienna, Austria,²⁰ the secretariat organized the African regional workshop on preparing technology transfer projects for financing on 2–4 September 2009 in Gaborone, Botswana.²¹ This workshop was organized under the general guidance of the EGTT and in collaboration with UNEP, the Private Financing Advisory Network of CTI and network partners of the National Cleaner Production Centers of UNEP/UNIDO, with the assistance of the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism of the Government of Botswana.

33. The workshop aimed to enhance the capacity of project developers in Africa to prepare technology transfer project proposals that will meet the standards of international financial providers. More specifically, the workshop aimed to support efforts to implement the results of TNAs that have been or are being carried out by developing countries in Africa within the UNFCCC process.

34. The workshop was led by two trainers, and three trainees from the workshop in Vienna facilitated the group exercises. The methods and tools used for this workshop build on the information contained in the UNFCCC publication *Preparing and Presenting Proposals: A Guidebook on Technology Transfer Projects for Financing*²² launched at COP 12. In addition, a call for proposals was made beforehand to generate input to support discussions and hands-on training at the workshop. The submitted project proposals were reviewed by the secretariat with the support of a team of financial experts to assess their finance and investment potential. A selected number of these proposals were integrated in the training material and were further developed by the participants over the course of the workshop in a number of targeted group exercises.

¹⁸ Decision 3/CP.13, annex I, paragraph 8 (g).

¹⁹ FCCC/CP/2007/6, paragraph 79 (a).

²⁰ <<http://unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/TrnDetails.jsp?EN=TrainingTrainer>>.

²¹ <<http://unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/TrnDetails.jsp?EN=TrainingWorkshop>>.

²² <<http://unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/Guidebook.jsp>>.

35. The workshop participants provided positive feedback on the approach taken, the training methods and the quality of the training material and supporting publications. The workshop deepened their understanding of the requirements of local and international finance providers, and a large number of workshop participants confirmed that their ability to prepare and present projects for consideration by financiers had increased by the end of the workshop. Participants also noted that the workshop provided a valuable opportunity for networking among participants and financial providers, and that this may be a major asset for joint project development in the future.

36. Further regional workshops for Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean are scheduled to be held in 2010.

E. Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer

37. In decision 2/CP.14 the COP endorsed the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer, previously referred to as the strategic programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as a step towards scaling up the level of investment in technology transfer in order to help developing countries address their needs for environmentally sound technologies.

38. At the special and fourth meetings of the EGTT a representative of UNEP, which is involved as one of the implementing agencies, provided an update on the progress with the implementation of the Poznan strategic programme. He outlined the three funding windows of the programme and informed the group that the project document required for the TNA funding window has been endorsed by the Chief Executive Officer of the GEF. The project involves the provision of financial and technical support and guidance to develop “technology action plans” that:

- (a) Examine the contribution that different technologies could make to mitigation goals and the overall cost-effectiveness of each technology;
- (b) Evaluate the technologies’ alignment with national development goals and priorities, identify barriers to the acquisition, deployment and diffusion of prioritized technologies, and determine means to overcome those barriers.

39. For the second funding window, on technology transfer pilot projects, a call for proposals was issued on 25 March 2009 to solicit possible projects for financing. A large number of proposals were submitted through the implementing agencies and regional development banks. Following a review by the secretariat of the GEF, a shortlist has been drawn up.

40. The representative of UNEP informed the group that, as part of the mandate of the GEF to consider the long-term implementation of the Poznan strategic programme, promoting technology transfer to developing countries has been given prominent place in the draft programming document and the climate change strategy prepared for the fifth replenishment of the GEF (GEF 5) for 2010–2014. One specific objective included in the draft GEF 5 climate change strategy is to promote the demonstration, deployment and transfer of advanced low-carbon technologies in developing countries.

F. Enhancing cooperation with relevant international organizations

41. In the set of actions adopted by the COP in annex I to decision 3/CP.13, the EGTT was requested to explore possible ways to enhance cooperation between the UNFCCC and other multilateral environmental agreements and intergovernmental processes. To this end, experts from other relevant international organizations were invited to the EGTT meetings, with priority given to topics contained in the rolling programme of work of the EGTT for 2008–2009 and emerging topics under the AWG-LCA negotiations on technology.

42. A representative of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) was invited to the third meeting of the EGTT to present the patent system and its role in the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries. He highlighted how patents are used as a tool to facilitate technology transfer and discussed some key WIPO initiatives, including PatentScope, a portal for patents and patent-related resources, and an open innovation platform for green technologies. He further explained that WIPO is playing a facilitative role in the intellectual property rights issue.

43. A representative of the International Energy Agency (IEA) was invited to the fourth meeting of the EGTT to present its work on technology road maps. These are intended to enable governments and industry and financial partners to identify steps needed and implement measures to accelerate technology development and uptake. He introduced the recent road maps developed by IEA and further elaborated the key elements of a typical technology road map, including specific technology deployment targets for 2010–2050, technology performance milestones, milestones for addressing non-technical issues (regulatory, financial, public acceptance), identification of roles and responsibilities and near-term action for stakeholders. He also shared with the group the next steps of IEA in advancing international collaboration in energy technology.

44. In the discussion that followed, members discussed the links between road maps and technology action plans, responsibility in follow-up and areas of synergy with similar exercises, including national road maps and a possible technology platform as requested by the Group of Eight.

G. Dialogue with representatives from the business community

45. The Chair of the EGTT was invited to present the work of the EGTT and to exchange views with representatives of the business community at its meeting organized in conjunction with the fifth session of the AWG-LCA. As a follow-up to this discussion, he agreed to hold an informal dialogue between the EGTT and members of the business community in conjunction with the third EGTT meeting in May. This meeting took place between members of the EGTT and representatives of WBCSD and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) in Bonn on 12 May 2009.

46. The participants held a constructive dialogue on several issues of mutual interest, including: the need to strengthen human and institutional capacity to absorb technology, particularly in developing countries; regional or centralized structures for technology and financing delivery; policies for technology by stage of technological maturity; intellectual property rights; measurement and data systems of private-sector investment and technology transfer; and operationalizing collaborative joint R&D programmes. The EGTT agreed to continue its dialogue with the business community at its next meeting. The group also identified possible areas of future collaboration.

47. The EGTT had its second informal dialogue with representatives of the business community, again led by WBCSD and ICC, on 22 September 2009 in Bangkok, in conjunction with the fourth meeting of the EGTT. The dialogue focused on the business perspective on how to enhance action on technology development and transfer under the Convention, covering:

- (a) Obstacles to faster and broader technology diffusion;
- (b) Funding mechanisms and stimulating cost-effective development, deployment and diffusion of technologies;
- (c) Institutional structures to support innovation in clean technology and its deployment and diffusion;
- (d) Enabling frameworks to stimulate technology innovation and deployment to create transformational change.

48. During the discussion the representatives from the business community highlighted their role in the deployment of existing low-emission technologies, in developing and demonstrating emerging technologies, and in creating and providing innovative solutions needed for enhanced public–private partnerships. They noted the need for a massive and rapid increase in investment, partnerships, deployment of technology, capacity-building, collaborative R&D and appropriate mechanisms to support this goal. In addition they highlighted the need to define and clarify the central components of an enabling framework for the development and transfer of technologies and proposed to develop a background paper for the EGTT to consider what these components could be, drawing on the experiences of WBCSD and ICC member companies. Both the EGTT and the representatives of the business community expressed their interest in continuing the dialogue and discussed how this could be organized in a more structured manner.

IV. Rolling programme of work of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer for 2010–2011

49. At its fourth meeting, the EGTT exchanged views on its rolling programme of work for 2010–2011. It considered how to organize its work in this period in order to ensure the timely delivery of results that could contribute to ongoing work as well as to be responsive to any outcomes on enhanced action on technology development and transfer that might be agreed in Copenhagen. Pending a Copenhagen agreed outcome, the EGTT may need to adjust its programme of work at its special meeting scheduled for February 2010 and propose it for endorsement by the SBSTA and SBI at their thirty-second sessions.

50. The programme of work, as presented in annex I, contains a number of activities from the set of actions for enhancing the implementation of the technology transfer framework contained in annex I to decision 3/CP.13, in particular in the areas of TNAs and mechanisms for technology transfer. The EGTT believes that the proposed programme of work would accelerate the development and transfer of technologies under the Convention through practical, focused actions that fully consider sectoral and regional aspects and differences in national circumstances.

51. The work programme includes activities in four main areas: TNAs, innovative financing, collaborative R&D on technologies, and areas where an update may be needed in the light of a Copenhagen agreed outcome.

V. Future meetings of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer

52. The fifth meeting of the EGTT is tentatively scheduled to take place in conjunction with the thirty-second session of the SBSTA and the SBI in May/June 2010. The group will also convene a special meeting scheduled for February 2010 to initiate its work in various areas of its rolling programme of work for 2010–2011 and to adjust its programme of work as needed.

Annex I

Rolling programme of work of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer for 2010–2011

The work programme will be revisited by the Expert Group on Technology Transfer at its first meeting held in 2010 in the light of any outcomes agreed by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth session. The group will report its findings for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at their thirty-second sessions.

Activities	Key actors	Possible partners ^a	Indicative time frame for the activities				Mandate
			SB 32	COP 16 SB 33	SB 34	COP 17 SB 35	
1. Technology needs assessments							
1.1 Provide advice to the secretariat and relevant international organizations and initiatives, including through the organization of workshops, on their collaborative efforts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist non-Annex I Parties in conducting, updating and improving TNAs; • To promote the use of the updated TNA handbook;^c • To share experiences and lessons learned, including barriers and good practice, from the TNA process and from the implementation of the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer 	EGTT, secretariat	CGE, UNDP, UNEP, GEF, CTI, IFIs		X prior to SB 33			Paragraphs 8 (e) (ii), 8 (f), 8 (h) and 12 (a) of the set of actions ^b
1.2 Report on progress made and its findings on the implementation of the above-mentioned activities for consideration by the subsidiary bodies	EGTT, secretariat			X		X	

Table (continued)

Activities	Key actors	Possible partners ^a	Indicative time frame for the activities				Mandate
			SB 32	COP 16 SB 33	SB 34	COP 17 SB 35	
2. Mechanisms: innovative financing							
2.1 Organize the two remaining regional training workshops for Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean to assist project developers in non-Annex I Parties in preparing technology transfer projects that will meet the international standards for financing mitigation and adaptation	EGTT, secretariat	UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, CTI	X	X			Paragraph 2 (a) of the COP 13 conclusions ^d
2.2 Consider a proposal by the secretariat for the development of an online training programme on the preparation of technology transfer project proposals for financing, drawing on experiences from the work of the EGTT on innovative financing and the work of the secretariat on greenhouse gas inventory review training	EGTT, secretariat	UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, UNITAR, CTI, RETSCREEN, WBCSD	X	X	X		Paragraph 17 (b) of the set of actions
2.3 Prepare a report for consideration by the subsidiary bodies to promote success stories in financing technology transfer projects in non-Annex I Parties involving the private sector, including carbon funds, and corporate-social-responsible and triple-bottom-line investors	EGTT, secretariat	GEF, UNDP, UNEP, IFIs, CTI, WBCSD			X		Paragraph 17 (c) of the set of actions
3. Mechanisms: collaborative R&D							
3.1 Prepare the terms of reference on options on how to facilitate collaborative R&D on environmentally sound technologies, including a potential R&D scheme under the Convention	EGTT, secretariat	IEA, CGIAR	X				Paragraph 23 (e) of the set of actions

Table (continued)

Activities	Key actors	Possible partners ^a	Indicative time frame for the activities				Mandate
			SB 32	COP 16 SB 33	SB 34	COP 17 SB 35	
4. Areas where a possible update may be needed in the light of a Copenhagen agreed outcome							
4.1 Identify areas of potential enhanced cooperation between the UNFCCC, other multilateral environmental agreements and intergovernmental processes, and the business community	EGTT, secretariat	MEAs, WTO, IEA, Group of Eight, APEC, WIPO, WBCSD, etc.	ongoing	ongoing	ongoing	ongoing	Paragraph 19 (a) of the set of actions
4.2 Promote information sharing, including through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of options for encouraging the setting up or strengthening of institutions such as national systems of innovation that could lead to the development of technologies in developing countries and countries with economies in transition; • Organization of an expert meeting with relevant national, regional and international organizations for building capacity of experts of these institutions, including the capacity to create national technology information database and networks 	EGTT, secretariat			X			Paragraph 21 (a) of the set of actions
4.3 Carry out follow-up activities on its work on performance indicators, pending the conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on this matter at its thirty-first session and on the ‘measurable, reportable and verifiable’ issue	EGTT, secretariat	UNDP, UNEP, GEF		X			

Abbreviations: APEC = Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, CGE = Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, CGIAR = Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, COP = Conference of the Parties, CTI = Climate Technology Initiative, EGTT = Expert Group on Technology Transfer, GEF = Global Environment Facility, IEA = International Energy Agency, IFIs = international financial institutions, MEAs = multilateral environmental agreements, non-Annex I Parties = Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, R&D = research and development, SB = subsidiary bodies, TNAs = technology needs assessments, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNEP = United Nations Environment Programme, UNIDO = United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UNITAR = United Nations Institute for Training and Research, WBCSD = World Business Council for Sustainable Development, WIPO = World Intellectual Property Organization, WTO = World Trade Organization.

Notes: Capacity-building is a cross-cutting activity – see activities on TNAs and mechanisms

^a This is an indicative list of possible partners. Additional partners could be added, as needed.

^b The set of actions is contained in annex I to decision 3/CP.13.

^c United Nations Development Programme. 2009. *Handbook for Conducting Technology Needs Assessments for Climate Change*. Available at: <http://unfccc.int/tclear/pdf/TNAHandbook_9-15-2009.pdf>.

^d FCCC/CP/2007/6, paragraph 79 (a).

Annex II**Members of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer for 2009****Africa**

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Mr. William Kojo Agyemang-Bonsu** (Ghana)
Mr. Birama Diarra*** (Mali)

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Mr. Can Wang** (China)
Mr. Tomoavao Wichman** (Cook Islands)

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Mr. Gabriel Blanco** (Argentina)
Mr. Carlos Villon*** (Ecuador)
Mr. Arthur Wellington Rolle*** (Bahamas)

Small island developing States

Mr. Taito Nakalevu*** (Fiji)

Other Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

Ms. Marina Shvangiradze** (Georgia)

Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

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Mr. Holger Liptow*** (Germany)
Mr. Ronald Schillemans** (Netherlands)
Mr. Michael Rantil** (Sweden)
Mr. Bruce Wilson*** (Australia)
Mr. Kunihiko Shimada** (Japan)
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** Member or his/her replacement was elected for a two-year term in 2008.

***Member or his/her replacement was elected for a three-year term in 2008.

¹ Mr. Chow passed away on 9 August 2009.