



SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

**Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
on its twenty-sixth session,
held at Bonn from 7 to 18 May 2007**

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I. Opening of the session

(Agenda item 1)

1. The twenty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) was held at the Maritim hotel in Bonn, Germany, from 7 to 18 May 2007.
2. The Chair of the SBSTA, Mr. Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago), opened the session and welcomed all Parties and observers. He also welcomed Ms. Ermira Fida (Albania) as Vice-Chair of the SBSTA.
3. The Chair invited the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, Mr. Yvo de Boer, to address the SBSTA. The Executive Secretary used the occasion to highlight key policy issues on the provisional agenda of the SBSTA at its twenty-sixth session and expressed the hope that the SBSTA would also make progress on the other important items on its agenda.
4. Noting that the implementation of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change had successfully started, the Executive Secretary stated that the SBSTA would receive its first update from the secretariat on the progress made so far, as well as on further planned activities, under the relevant agenda item.
5. The Executive Secretary expressed the hope that at this session and prior to the twenty-seventh session of the SBSTA, Parties would want to overcome their differences and come to conclusions on the review of the Expert Group of Technology Transfer (EGTT) and the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention (technology transfer framework) so that a decision could be taken on this matter at the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP).
6. The Executive Secretary stated that since the initiation of discussions on reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries at COP 11 in Montreal and after two workshops on this issue, Parties had developed a better understanding of the technical, policy and financing challenges surrounding this matter. He expressed the hope that the SBSTA, at its twenty-sixth session, could substantially advance the work on reducing emissions from deforestation and fulfil the mandate¹ provided by the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh session.
7. The Executive Secretary highlighted the importance of a broad and active cooperation with relevant international organizations and United Nations bodies in order to foster real action on the ground regarding climate change. He noted that the secretariat had established channels of communication with all other United Nations bodies and relevant international organizations. He indicated that during this session Parties would have the opportunity to receive information on actions taken by the international organizations and United Nations bodies either in response to Parties' requests or as their own initiatives and how these actions were of relevance to the work within the UNFCCC.

¹ FCCC/CP/2005/5, paragraph 83.

II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

A. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda item 2 (a))

8. At its 1st meeting, on 7 May, the SBSTA considered a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/1). A representative of one Party made a statement.
9. At the same meeting, following the proposal of the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the agenda as follows:
 1. Opening of the session.
 2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of the work of the session.
 3. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
 4. Development and transfer of technologies.
 5. Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries.
 6. Research and systematic observation.
 7. Methodological issues under the Convention:
 - (a) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories;
 - (b) Greenhouse gas data interface;
 - (c) Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport.
 8. Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol:
 - (a) Implications of the establishment of new hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) facilities seeking to obtain certified emission reductions for the destruction of hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23);
 - (b) Implications of possible changes to the limit for small-scale afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities.
 9. Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation of climate change.
 10. Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol.
 11. Cooperation with relevant international organizations.
 12. Other matters.
 13. Report on the session.

B. Organization of the work of the session

(Agenda item 2 (b))

10. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 1st meeting, on 7 May, at which the Chair proposed the programme of work. The SBSTA agreed to proceed on the basis of the Chair's proposal. The secretariat informed the SBSTA of the status of documentation. Statements were made by representatives of five Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one on behalf of the least developed countries, one on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), one on behalf of the Umbrella Group and one on behalf of the African Group.
11. The secretariat informed the SBSTA that applications for provisional accreditation to the sessions of the subsidiary bodies had been received from 11 non-governmental organizations. The SBSTA agreed to admit these organizations, on the basis of provisions of Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention, without prejudice to subsequent action by the COP.
12. At the 4th meeting, on 18 May, the Chair informed the SBSTA that, during the session, a meeting was organized for the Chair of the SBSTA and the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) with the chairs of the expert groups established under the Convention (the Consultative Group of Experts on national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE), the EGTT and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)). The aim of this meeting, in which the Executive Secretary also participated, was threefold, namely to exchange information on the status of each group's work programme, to exchange information on collaboration among the expert groups to date and consider recommendations for further collaboration, and to consider the contribution of the groups to the Nairobi work programme.
13. The Chair reported that good progress had been made so far by the three groups in enhancing collaboration among themselves. Expert groups were commonly invited to attend meetings of other expert groups and this practice was expected to be continued in the future. In addition, expert groups were regularly given the opportunity to comment on each other's outputs, such as training materials. The SBI and SBSTA Chairs were pleased to note that collaboration among the expert groups had become a good practice in the implementation of each group's work programme and hoped this collaboration would continue and even be enhanced in the coming years.
14. The Chair noted that the expert groups were keen to contribute to the Nairobi work programme. The first step would be to participate in the related workshops and consider relevant parts of the synthesis report on adaptation planning and practices, which would be prepared for the SBSTA at its twenty-seventh session (December 2007).
15. The Chair concluded that during the meeting the Chairs of the three expert groups had clearly indicated that the groups were facing critical common challenges. Noting that the EGTT was working with Parties on technology needs assessments (TNAs), with the LEG on national adaptation plans of action (NAPAs) and with the CGE on national communications of Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), the Chair stated that Parties were now reaching the stage where the outcomes of this work need to be implemented. The question now was how to transform good ideas from TNAs, NAPAs and national communications into project proposals that would meet the international standards of financial providers. The Chair mentioned that the EGTT *Guidebook on Preparing Technology Transfer Projects for Financing* could be instrumental in this regard.

III. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

(Agenda item 3)

1. Proceedings

16. The SBSTA considered this item at its 1st and 4th meetings, on 7 and 18 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of seven Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one on behalf of AOSIS and one on behalf of the European Community and its member States.² Statements were also made by representatives of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In addition a representative of one non-governmental organization made a statement.

17. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA requested the Chair, with the assistance of the secretariat, to draft conclusions on this item. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions³ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

18. The SBSTA took note of the progress report by the secretariat on the implementation of the Nairobi work programme, and took note of documents FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.4 and Add.1 and 2, and FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.5.

19. The SBSTA also took note of the progress report by the secretariat,⁴ prepared under the guidance of the Chair of the SBSTA, on the steps taken towards the implementation of the Nairobi work programme, including organizing the workshops on climate related risks and extreme events and on adaptation planning and practices (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/11, paras. 48 and 58), and in involving relevant organizations and disseminating information on the work programme to relevant stakeholders.

20. The SBSTA welcomed the statements and documents provided by the secretariat of CBD, UNDP, WMO, the World Bank, IPCC and the Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training, on their activities towards the implementation of the Nairobi work programme. It urged other relevant organizations to undertake their own activities in support of the objective and themes identified in the annex to decision 2/CP.11 and in the conclusions of the SBSTA at its twenty-fifth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/11, paras. 11–71), and to share the outcomes of these activities with the SBSTA at its subsequent sessions, as appropriate.

21. The SBSTA expressed its gratitude to the Governments of Australia, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland for their contributions towards the implementation of the Nairobi work programme.

² The position reflected in this statement was supported by Croatia, Serbia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

³ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.6.

⁴ <<http://unfccc.int/3633.php>>.

IV. Development and transfer of technologies

(Agenda item 4)

1. Proceedings

22. The SBSTA considered this item at its 2nd and 4th meetings, on 7 and 18 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of nine Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and one on behalf of the European Community and its member States⁵.

23. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item in a contact group co-chaired by Mr. Clifford Mahlung (Jamaica) and Mr. Kunihiro Shimada (Japan). At the 4th meeting, Mr. Shimada reported on the contact group's consultations. At the same meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions⁶ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

24. The SBSTA considered the text of a draft decision, as requested by decision 5/CP.12, and decided to forward a draft decision to the SBSTA (see annex I) for consideration at its twenty-seventh session.

25. The SBSTA welcomed the informal initiatives taken by the Governments of China and Japan in facilitating the dialogue among Parties towards advancing consultations on the draft decision referred to in paragraph 24 above.

26. The SBSTA welcomed the election of Mr. Chow Kok Kee (Malaysia) as Chair and Mr. Elmer Holt (United States of America) as Vice-Chair of the EGTT for 2007. It also welcomed the oral report by the Chair of the EGTT on the outcomes of the group's eleventh meeting, held on 4–5 May 2007 in Bonn, Germany, and endorsed the EGTT work programme for 2007 (see annex II).

27. The SBSTA noted with appreciation the work plan of the EGTT⁷ for disseminating and using the UNFCCC publication *A Guidebook on Preparing Technology Transfer Projects for Financing* with assistance from the secretariat, and invited the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNDP, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) as well as other relevant international organizations to collaborate in the implementation of this work plan.

28. The SBSTA noted the report on the senior-level round-table discussions on international technology cooperation and partnerships in the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and know-how (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/2). It invited Parties to draw on the information contained in this report when considering possible actions to enhance the implementation of the technology transfer framework, and ways and means to realize the full potential of technologies in the context of long-term cooperative action to address climate change.

29. The SBSTA further noted a report on the pilot project on networking between the UNFCCC technology information clearing house (TT:CLEAR) and regional and national technology information centres (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/INF.1). It acknowledged that activities implemented under the pilot phase have provided useful information for assessing the feasibility of such a network. The SBSTA will reconsider this matter at its twenty-seventh session.

⁵ The positions reflected in the two statements made on behalf of this group were supported by Croatia, Serbia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

⁶ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.9.

⁷ <<http://ttclear.unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/index.jsp?mainFrame=../html/EGTT10Training.html>>.

30. The SBSTA recognized that the implementation of the results of the TNAs remains a key objective that could be enhanced through technical assistance to improve the preparation of project proposals, and through improved access to financing resources and models which could be based on financing advice provided by advisory networks such as the pilot project on the private financing advisory network of the CTI.
31. The SBSTA noted with appreciation the financial assistance provided by the Governments of Norway, Sweden and the United States of America, and the European Community and the CTI, for the implementation of the activities listed for immediate follow-up (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/11, para. 80) and for the ongoing work of the EGTT and the secretariat.
32. The SBSTA requested the secretariat, subject to the availability of resources:
- (a) To make available to Parties a paper on best practices in conducting TNAs based on outcomes of the workshop referred to in paragraph 32 (b) below, the TNA synthesis report (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.1), recently completed TNAs and other relevant documents. This paper will be made available for reference at the workshop organized by the secretariat on exchange of experiences and good practices among Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention in preparing national communications and on cross-cutting issues, to be held from 20 to 22 September 2007 in Cairo, Egypt. The paper will be considered by the SBSTA at its twenty-seventh session;
 - (b) To report to the SBSTA, at its twenty-seventh session, on the outcomes of the workshop on best practices in conducting TNAs, to be organized jointly by the secretariat and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific from 27 to 29 June 2007 in Bangkok, Thailand.
33. The SBSTA encouraged consultations within the regional groups with a view to nominating the members of the constituted body referred to in the draft decision (see annex I, para. 3), pending the adoption of a decision on this matter by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth session.

V. Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries

(Agenda item 5)

1. Proceedings

34. The SBSTA considered this item at its 2nd and 4th meetings, on 7 and 18 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of 18 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States⁸ and one on behalf of the African group. Statements were also made by representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the CBD and the World Bank. In addition a representative of one non-governmental organization made a statement.
35. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item in a contact group co-chaired by Mr. Hernán Carlino (Argentina) and Mr. Audun Rosland (Norway). At the 4th meeting, Mr. Rosland reported on the contact group's consultations. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions⁹ proposed by the Chair.

⁸ The position reflected in this statement was supported by Croatia, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Turkey.

⁹ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.10.

2. Conclusions

36. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Australia and New Zealand for co-hosting the second workshop¹⁰ on reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries, which was held in Cairns, Australia, from 7 to 9 March 2007. It also expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and Norway for providing financial support for the workshop.

37. The SBSTA took note of the reports of both workshops on this issue (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/10 and FCCC/SBSTA/2007/3).

38. The SBSTA agreed to continue its work on this matter at its twenty-seventh session, on the basis of the draft text contained in annex III.

39. The SBSTA invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 15 August 2007, their views on issues related to further steps under the Convention related to reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action. The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to compile these submissions for its consideration at its twenty-seventh session.

VI. Research and systematic observation

(Agenda item 6)

1. Proceedings

40. The SBSTA considered this item at its 1st and 4th meetings, on 7 and 18 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of six Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States¹¹. In addition a representative of the FAO made a statement on behalf of the secretariat of the Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS).

41. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item in a contact group co-chaired by Ms. Fida and Mr. Sergio Castellari (Italy). At the 4th meeting, Ms. Fida reported on the contact group's consultations. In addition, the Chair provided an oral summary report on the informal meeting held on 8 May 2007 on how the SBSTA might facilitate a more effective dialogue between Parties and regional and international climate change research programmes and organizations in the context of decision 9/CP.11.¹² At the same meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions¹³ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

42. The SBSTA took note of the views from Parties on how the SBSTA might facilitate a more effective dialogue between Parties and regional and international climate change research programmes in the context of decision 9/CP.11 (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.7). It expressed its appreciation to the regional and international climate change research programmes and organizations for their views on this subject (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.8) and for the summary reports provided in response to the invitation of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/5, para. 41), drawing on the special side event on research needs relating to the Convention that was held during the twenty-fourth session of the SBSTA

¹⁰ The first workshop on reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries was held in Rome, Italy, from 30 August to 1 September 2006.

¹¹ The position reflected in this statement was supported by Croatia, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Turkey.

¹² A copy of the Chair's summary is available on the UNFCCC website at: <http://unfccc.int/methods_and_science/research_and_systematic_observation/items/4000.php>.

¹³ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.4.

(FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.15) and on the synthesis report on research needs and priorities, which includes views by Parties on this matter (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.2).

43. The SBSTA welcomed the exchange of views among Parties, the representatives of regional and international climate change research programmes and organizations¹⁴ and the IPCC during the informal meeting held on 8 May 2007 in Bonn, Germany, on how the SBSTA might facilitate a more effective dialogue between Parties and regional and international climate change research programmes and organizations (hereinafter referred to as research programmes and organizations) in the context of decision 9/CP.11. The SBSTA re-emphasized that the IPCC remains the primary provider of scientific, technical and socio-economic information to the Convention through its full range of reports.

44. The SBSTA agreed to develop and maintain the dialogue between Parties and research programmes and organizations, in the context of decision 9/CP.11. The SBSTA would welcome the continued participation by the Earth System Science Partnership and its member programmes, and by regional climate change research programmes and organizations in this dialogue.

45. The SBSTA further agreed that its role in this context should be facilitative and not prescriptive. In this regard, the SBSTA acknowledged the independence of research programmes and organizations in setting their research priorities. It also agreed that various approaches, within and outside the UNFCCC process (e.g. informal events, workshops, side events), could be used to ensure the effectiveness and flexibility of this dialogue.

46. The SBSTA noted the importance of this dialogue also to identify research gaps and research capacity constraints in developing countries and to consider possible opportunities to address these gaps and capacity constraints in order to enable developing countries to play a more active role in regional and international climate change research.

47. The SBSTA invited relevant research programmes and organizations to regularly inform the SBSTA of developments in research activities relevant to the needs of the Convention, including:

- (a) Emerging scientific findings;
- (b) Research planning activities, including those undertaken in response to key uncertainties and research needs identified by the IPCC or raised by Parties;
- (c) Research priorities, and gaps in the implementation of these priorities;
- (d) Research capacity-building activities, particularly in developing countries;
- (e) Regional climate change research networks;
- (f) Relevant communication issues.

The SBSTA requested the secretariat to invite these research programmes and organizations to consider these issues in an informal discussion at the twenty-eighth session of the SBSTA (June 2008).

48. The SBSTA again urged Parties to further strengthen the activities of research programmes and organizations, and encouraged Parties to consider the research priorities as identified by research programmes and organizations in developing their national programmes.

¹⁴ Earth System Science Partnership, World Climate Research Programme, International Geosphere–Biosphere Programme, International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change, START (Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training), Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research and Asia–Pacific Network for Global Change Research.

49. The SBSTA noted the importance of research activities that contribute to the work of the Convention, including activities undertaken as part of the Nairobi work programme, such as the in-session workshop on climate modelling, scenarios and downscaling to be held at the twenty-eighth session of the SBSTA.

50. The SBSTA welcomed the oral statement delivered on behalf of the GTOS secretariat and the progress reports by the GTOS secretariat on the development of a framework for the preparation of guidance materials, standards and reporting guidelines for terrestrial observing systems for climate, and on the assessment of the status of development of standards for each of the essential climate variables in the terrestrial domain (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.6). The SBSTA agreed to consider these reports, as well as any updates received by the GTOS secretariat, at its twenty-seventh session when it considers issues relating to systematic observation.¹⁵

VII. Methodological issues under the Convention

(Agenda item 7)

A. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories

(Agenda item 7 (a))

1. Proceedings

51. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 1st and 4th meetings, on 7 and 18 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of seven Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.¹⁶ In addition, a representative of the IPCC made a statement.

52. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item in a contact group co-chaired by Ms. Riitta Pipatti (Finland) and Mr. Nagmeldin Goutbi Elhassan (Sudan). At the 4th meeting, Mr. Elhassan reported on the contact group's consultations. At the same meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions¹⁷ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

Issues specific to the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

53. The SBSTA noted the importance of continuous improvement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories in meeting commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1(a), of the Convention.

54. The SBSTA recalled that it had invited, at its seventeenth session, the IPCC to revise the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, and welcomed the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (2006 IPCC Guidelines¹⁸) which were prepared by the IPCC in response to the SBSTA invitation.

¹⁵ In line with the recommendations by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its twenty-fourth session (FCCC/SBI/2006/11, para. 109 (a)), the topics under the research and systematic observation item are differentiated and considered by the SBSTA on an alternating basis.

¹⁶ The position reflected in this statement was supported by Croatia, Serbia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

¹⁷ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.5.

¹⁸ *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*: <<http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/index.htm>>. The 2006 IPCC Guidelines have an overview chapter in volume 1.

55. The SBSTA noted the need for continued consideration of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in the context of the revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines for Annex I Parties.¹⁹

56. Noting paragraphs 53 and 54 above, and without prejudice to the existing reporting guidelines, the SBSTA encouraged Parties in a position to do so to gain experience with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. It invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 15 February 2009, information on their experience, further considerations related to the future revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines for Annex I Parties and the considerations related to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for compilation into a miscellaneous document. The SBSTA agreed to continue its consideration of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines at its thirtieth session (May/June 2009).

57. The SBSTA recognized that there are reporting issues relating to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines that should be discussed in the consideration of the guidelines and the revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines for Annex I Parties. The SBSTA invited Parties to consider these issues as a part of the submissions referred to in paragraph 56 above.

58. The SBSTA noted the need for capacity-building to facilitate the use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines by Parties, in particular by non-Annex I Parties. The SBSTA invited the IPCC and other relevant organizations to continue and strengthen their efforts in this field.

Issues specific to harvested wood products

59. The SBSTA recalled that, at its twenty-fourth session, it had invited Parties in a position to do so to voluntarily report on harvested wood products (HWP) in their national inventories in a manner consistent with current UNFCCC reporting guidelines.

60. The SBSTA decided to discuss reporting of HWP in the context of its consideration of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

61. The SBSTA agreed to continue to consider other issues relating to HWP in the context of the consideration of broader issues relating to land use, land-use change and forestry, at future sessions.

B. Greenhouse gas data interface

(Agenda item 7 (b))

1. Proceedings

62. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 1st and 4th meetings, on 7 and 18 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of three Parties including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.²⁰

63. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA requested the Chair, with the assistance of the secretariat, to draft conclusions on this item. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions²¹ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

64. The SBSTA reiterated its request (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/5, para. 143) to the secretariat to continue to improve access to and regularly update greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory information on the

¹⁹ Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/9).

²⁰ The position reflected in this statement was supported by Croatia, Serbia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

²¹ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.3.

UNFCCC website.²² The SBSTA also recalled its request (FCCC/SBSTA/2004/13, para. 58) to develop a simple and user-friendly interface, available on the UNFCCC website and on CD-ROM, to assist Parties to search and sort available GHG inventory data. The SBSTA urged the secretariat to complete its work on access to GHG emissions data, as outlined in a presentation by the secretariat,²³ before the twenty-seventh session of the SBSTA.

65. The SBSTA also emphasized the importance of providing access through the interface to activity data, implied emissions factors as reported to the secretariat and data on population and gross domestic product (GDP). The SBSTA requested the secretariat to develop, before the twenty-eighth session of the SBSTA (June 2008), the interface functions to access such data.

66. The SBSTA agreed to consider, at its twenty-seventh session, matters relating to the further development of the data interface, including the population and GDP data to be used, and the views expressed in the submissions included in documents FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.9 and Add.1, with a view to evaluating progress and determining further steps.

C. Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport

(Agenda item 7 (c))

67. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 8 and 18 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of four Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States²⁴ and one on behalf of AOSIS. Written statements by the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization were distributed.

68. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA agreed that the Chair would consult at this session on how this item would be considered at subsequent sessions. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA, on a proposal by the Chair, agreed to continue its consideration of this issue at its twenty-seventh session.

VIII. Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 8)

A. Implications of the establishment of new hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) facilities seeking to obtain certified emission reductions for the destruction of hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23)

(Agenda item 8 (a))

1. Proceedings

69. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 1st and 4th meetings, on 7 and 18 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of two Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States²⁵.

70. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed that the Chair would hold consultations with Parties on the issue and prepare conclusions. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions²⁶ proposed by the Chair.

²² <http://unfccc.int/ghg_emissions_data/items/3800.php>.

²³ <http://unfccc.int/files/ghg_emissions_data/application/vnd.ms-powerpoint/presentation_on_data_interface_v1.2_final_20_dec.2006.pps>.

²⁴ The position reflected in this statement was supported by Croatia, Serbia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

²⁵ The position reflected in this statement was supported by Croatia, Serbia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

²⁶ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.8.

2. Conclusions

71. The SBSTA noted that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) had recognized, by its decision 8/CMP.1, that issuing certified emission reductions for the destruction of hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23) at new hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) facilities could lead to higher global production of HCFC-22 and/or HFC-23 than would otherwise occur and that the clean development mechanism (CDM) should not lead to such increases.

72. The SBSTA stated that it would welcome information, analyses or outcomes of assessment panels, conventions and international organizations that may be relevant to the discussions on the implications of the situation referred to in paragraph 71 above, such as, but not limited to, the assessment being undertaken by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

73. The SBSTA invited Parties, admitted observers and intergovernmental organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 21 September 2007, their views on any possible approaches, such as the approaches²⁷ that had been considered in consultations at previous sessions, to address the implications referred to in paragraph 71 above and requested the secretariat to compile these views for consideration by the SBSTA at its twenty-seventh session. The submissions should elaborate on, inter alia, the following:

- (a) Whether the approach addresses the avoidance of the implications referred to in paragraph 71 above;
- (b) The feasibility of implementing the approach.

74. The SBSTA further agreed to consider this matter at its twenty-seventh session and, if possible, prepare a draft decision containing guidance to the Executive Board of the CDM for adoption by the CMP at its third session.

B. Implications of possible changes to the limit for small-scale afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities (Agenda item 8 (b))

1. Proceedings

75. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 1st and 4th meetings, on 7 and 18 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of five Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States²⁸.

76. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item in a contact group co-chaired by Ms. Thelma Krug (Brazil) and Mr. Satoshi Akahori (Japan). At the 4th meeting, Ms. Krug reported on the contact group's consultations. At the same meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions²⁹ proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

77. The SBSTA noted that the CMP, by its decision 1/CMP.2, had requested Parties, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to submit to the secretariat their views on the implications of possible changes to the limit established under decision 5/CMP.1 for

²⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2007/1, paragraph 37.

²⁸ The position reflected in this statement was supported by Croatia, Serbia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

²⁹ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.2/Rev.1.

small-scale afforestation and reforestation (A/R) project activities under the CDM, for consideration by the SBSTA at its twenty-sixth session. The SBSTA took note of the submissions from Parties and accredited intergovernmental organizations contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.1.

78. The SBSTA agreed to undertake a further analytical assessment, based on, inter alia, national experiences, of the implications of a possible change to the limit established under decision 5/CMP.1 for small-scale A/R project activities, including the following issues:

- (a) Social effects;
- (b) Economic effects;
- (c) Environmental effects, including estimation of leakage.

79. The SBSTA invited Parties, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 21 September 2007, their views on the issues referred to in paragraph 78 above, and requested the secretariat to compile these views for consideration by the SBSTA at its twenty-seventh session.

IX. Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation of climate change

(Agenda item 9)

80. The SBSTA, at its twenty-third session, agreed to continue its work on the scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation, and to focus on exchanging information and sharing experiences and views among Parties on practical opportunities and solutions to facilitate the implementation of the Convention as mandated by decision 10/CP.9.

81. The SBSTA requested the secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to organize workshops on five themes. At SBSTA 26, three workshops were held. A workshop on urban planning and development, including transportation was held on Friday, 11 May. A workshop on energy efficiency, including industry, and residential and commercial end-use and a workshop on power generation, including clean fossil fuels and renewable energy, both took place on Tuesday, 15 May. At the fourth meeting, the Chair provided an oral report on the three workshops.

X. Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 10)

82. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 8 and 18 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of two Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and one on behalf of the European Community and its member States.³⁰

83. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA agreed that the Chair would consult at this session on how this item would be considered at subsequent sessions. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA, on a proposal by the Chair, agreed to continue its consideration of this issue at its twenty-seventh session.

³⁰ The position reflected in this statement was supported by Croatia, Serbia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

XI. Cooperation with relevant international organizations

(Agenda item 11)

1. Proceedings

84. The SBSTA considered this item at its 2nd and 4th meetings, on 7 and 18 May, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of three Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.³¹ Statements were also made by the Executive Secretary and by representatives of the FAO, the World Bank, UNDP, the IPCC, the CBD, the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and UNEP.

85. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item in informal consultations convened by the Chair with the assistance of Ms. Marcela Main (Chile) and Mr. Gregory Picker (Australia). At the 4th meeting, Mr. Picker reported on these consultations. At the same meeting, a representative of the secretariat provided, for the information of Parties, a report on the outcome of the fifteenth session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, which had concluded on 11 May 2007.

86. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted conclusions³² proposed by the Chair.

2. Conclusions

87. The SBSTA noted with appreciation statements by representatives of the FAO, the World Bank, UNDP, the CBD, the UNCCD secretariat and UNEP on their activities and efforts to address climate change and their contributions to the work of the Convention.

88. The SBSTA also noted with appreciation a statement by the representative of the IPCC on the status of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) and welcomed the in-depth briefing held on 12 May 2007 on the reports of the three IPCC working groups.³³ The SBSTA encouraged Parties to make use of the information contained in the working group reports. The SBSTA noted that the synthesis report of the AR4 is planned to be completed before COP 13. The SBSTA noted that the AR4 is relevant to the work of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.

XII. Other matters

(Agenda item 12)

89. No other matters were raised.

³¹ The position reflected in this statement was supported by Croatia, Serbia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

³² Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.7.

³³ <<http://www.ipcc.ch>>.

XIII. Report on the session

(Agenda item 13)

90. At its 4th meeting, on 18 May, the SBSTA considered and adopted the draft report on its twenty-sixth session.³⁴ At the same meeting, the SBSTA authorized the Chair to complete the report on the session, with the assistance of the secretariat.

XIV. Closure of the session

91. Before closing the session, the Chair thanked delegates, the chairs of the contact groups and facilitators of informal consultations for their contributions.

³⁴ Adopted as FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.1.

Annex I

Draft decision proposed by the Co-Chairs

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling chapter 34 of Agenda 21 and the relevant provisions of the programme for the further implementation of Agenda 21 on the transfer of environmentally sound technologies adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its nineteenth special session,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 4, paragraphs 1, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9, Article 9, paragraph 2(c), Article 11, paragraphs 1 and 5, and Article 12, paragraphs 3 and 4,

Recalling its decisions 4/CP.7, 6/CP.10, 6/CP.11, and 3/CP.12,

Welcoming the progress of the work and achievements of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer since its inception in advancing and facilitating the implementation of the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention, and its related activities under the framework,

Noting the range of important actions and partnerships undertaken by Parties within and outside the framework of the Convention, which contribute to the development, transfer and deployment of environmentally sound technologies, including through joint research and development programmes,

Noting with appreciation the progress made by Parties included in Annex II to the Convention in establishing innovative financing partnerships such as the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund and the European Union Energy Initiative,

Further noting the actions of Parties to contribute to addressing technology financing issues, through such vehicles as the Global Environment Facility, the Special Climate Change Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the World Bank and the Climate Technology Initiative,

Recognizing that there is a crucial need to accelerate innovation in the development, deployment, adoption, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies among all Parties, and particularly from developed to developing countries, for both mitigation and adaptation,

Emphasizing that effective actions to address climate change require a broad portfolio of activities, including the widespread uptake of new and existing technologies and the creation of appropriate enabling environments,

Recognizing that close collaboration between government, industry and the research community, in particular through public–private partnerships, can stimulate the development of a wide range of mitigation and adaptation technologies and reduce their costs,

[Further recognizing that [current] financial provisions and institutional arrangements under the Convention [are important][, in the form of the Special Climate Change Fund and the Expert Group on Technology Transfer, are inadequate [and should be strengthened]] to deliver immediate and urgent technology development, deployment, diffusion and transfer to developing countries.]

[Further recognizing that the immediate and urgent delivery of technology development, deployment, diffusion and transfer to developing countries requires suitable responses [including a continued emphasis by all Parties[, in particular Annex I Parties,]] on enhancement of enabling environments, [facilitating access to technology information and capacity-building][, identification of technology needs] and innovative financing that mobilizes the vast resources of the private sector to supplement public finance sources where appropriate,]

Further recognizing the importance of an effective institutional arrangement, access to financing and suitable indicators for monitoring and evaluating effectiveness to the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries,

1. *Agrees that the five themes listed in the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention (technology transfer framework), as contained in the annex to decision 4/CP.7, and the structure, definitions and purpose of this framework, continue to provide a solid basis for enhancing the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention;*

2. *[Adopts the set of actions in annex I to enhance the implementation of the technology transfer framework, in line with the actions recommended by the Expert Group on Technology Transfer and endorsed by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice,¹ and agrees that these activities would complement the actions in the technology transfer framework;]*

2 alt. *[Adopts the set of actions, for consideration by the [constituted body] in formulating its future work programmes, as set out in the recommendations for enhancing the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention contained in annex I to this decision;]*

3. *Agrees to [reconstitute a] [establish a constituted] body on technology transfer for five years with the terms of reference contained in the [annex II] and to review, at its eighteenth session, progress of the work and terms of reference, including, if appropriate, the status and continuation of this body;*

4. *[Decides to establish a new multilateral technology cooperation fund to finance the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of ESTs to developing countries. This funding arrangement will inter alia:*

- (a) Supporting implementation of technology needs assessments;
- (b) Participating in joint research and development programmes and activities in the development of new technologies;
- (c) Conducting demonstration projects;
- (d) Establishing enabling environments for technology transfer;
- (e) Providing incentives for private sector engagement;
- (f) Supporting South–South cooperation;
- (g) Developing and enhancing endogenous capacities and technologies;
- (h) Meeting the agreed full incremental costs;

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2006/5, annex II.

- (i) Purchasing licenses to support the transfer of low carbon technologies and infrastructure.
- (j) Financing through setting up a venture capital fund located in a multilateral financial institution.]

4 alt. [Decides that the [constituted body] shall constitute the effective institutional arrangement within the Convention, which is necessary to support action, and that this constituted body shall have particular regard to the need for, and in accordance with the TORs referred to in paragraph 3:

- (a) Adequate and timely financial support, within the context of Article 4, paragraph 5 of the Convention;
- (b) Development of performance indicators, for monitoring and evaluating effectiveness.]

5. [Requests the [constituted body] to develop performance indicators to regularly monitor and evaluate the effectiveness, impact and progress of the implementation of the set of actions for enhancing the implementation of the technology transfer framework contained in the [annex I], for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth session;]

6. Requests the [constituted body] with the support of the secretariat to consult with relevant international organizations, and solicit information on their abilities to support certain activities identified in the set of actions contained in [annex I] and to report annually on its findings to the [Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its twenty-ninth session][and the Conference of the Parties];

7. Urges Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention to use the United Nations Development Programme handbook *Conducting Technology Needs Assessments for Climate Change*² when undertaking their technology needs assessments;

8. [Urges Parties, and in particular developed country Parties, to provide technical and financial assistance, as appropriate, through existing bilateral and multilateral cooperative programmes to support the efforts of Parties in implementing the set of actions for enhancing the implementation of the technology transfer framework referred to in paragraph 2 above];

9. Urges Parties included in Annex II to the Convention, relevant intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, and other partnerships and initiatives, including the Climate Technology Initiative, in a position to do so, to provide technical and financial support to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention and countries with economies in transition to conduct, identify and help implement prioritised technology needs;

10. Requests the secretariat to facilitate the implementation of the actions for enhancing the technology transfer framework further elaborated in [annex I], and of the work of the [constituted body] on technology transfer in cooperation with Parties, the Global Environment Facility, and other relevant international organizations, initiatives and intergovernmental processes.

11. Requests the Global Environment Facility, as the operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention, to provide financial support for the [framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention adopted under 4/CP.7 and, to the extent incorporated into the future work programme of the [constituted body], the set of recommendations for enhancing the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention through its climate change focal area][implementation of the technology transfer framework as complemented by the set of actions contained in [annex I]].

² <http://ttclear.unfccc.int/ttclear/pdf/TNA/UNDP/TNA%20Handbook_Final%20version.pdf>.

[ANNEX I]

**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**

1. The purpose of the recommendations presented in the annex is to identify specific actions for enhancing the implementation of the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention (referred to hereinafter as the technology transfer framework), as requested by decision 6/CP.10.
2. These recommendations were developed taking into account:
 - (a) Experience and lessons learned from the implementation of the technology transfer framework since its adoption by the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its seventh session (decision 4/CP.7);
 - (b) Progress of the work and the activities completed since the inception of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) in 2001 and the outcomes of its deliberations;
 - (c) Relevant ongoing activities relating to the development and transfer of technologies of various national, regional and international organizations, governments and the private sector, in different forums;
 - (d) That the work on advancing the uptake of mitigation technologies and technologies for adaptation to climate change involves cross-cutting activities and, as such, normally is implemented under multiple key themes of the framework;
 - (e) The need to promote a broader involvement of Parties, international organizations, the private sector (in particular business and industry as well as the financial community), technology practitioners and other relevant stakeholders for the implementation of the framework;
 - (f) The need to strike a balance between strategic and operational actions, whereby the strategic actions are implemented by organizing technical workshops and expert meetings. These lead to the preparation of reports, technical papers and other tools on specific issues that provide technical inputs and operational guidance for the benefit of Parties and other users.
3. The existing structure, five thematic areas of work, definitions and purpose under the current technology transfer framework contained in the annex to decision 4/CP.7 continue to provide a solid basis for implementing the provisions of the Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention.
4. Given that technology is one of the important elements for discussions on the future long-term cooperative actions to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention, the suggested time frame for the implementation of the actions outlined below is for the medium term covering the period between 2007 and 2012 or until the eighteenth session of the COP (2012). These recommendations address the medium-term work, pending the results of the Dialogue on long-term cooperative actions on climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention (Dialogue).

5. The implementation of the recommendations presented below should be considered as further actions for enhancing the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention set out in the technology transfer framework.
6. Work developed under each key theme has evolved to a more practical and results-oriented level and should continue to do so by promoting actions in specific sectors and regions. Therefore, there is a need to undertake periodic review on implementation of the framework and its effectiveness.
7. The EGTT recognized the need for financial and technical support to enable the Parties not included in the Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) to implement the recommended actions below. In this regard Parties, when considering these recommendations, may wish to consider ways and means to address these needs.

A. Technology needs and needs assessments

8. Most of the actions described in paragraph 7 of the technology transfer framework under the theme of technology needs assessments (TNAs) have been completed as described in paragraphs 16–21 of the main part of document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.4. Based on lessons learned in the implementation of this theme, the following recommendations are made to enhance the implementation of this key theme:
 - (a) To encourage non-Annex I Parties that have not yet undertaken or completed their TNAs, to do so as soon as possible, and to make these reports available to the secretariat for posting on the UNFCCC technology information clearing house (TT:CLEAR);
 - (b) To encourage non-Annex I Parties to provide updated information on their technology needs in their second national communications and other national reports and to make them available to the secretariat;
 - (c) To request the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report(s) of the information mentioned in paragraph 8 (a) and (b) above for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA);
 - (d) To request the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and its implementing agencies, other intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), international financial institutions (IFIs), Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) and Parties that are in a position to do so to provide capacity-building for non-Annex I Parties to conduct, report and use TNAs;
 - (e) To request that, not later than 2009:
 - (i) The secretariat, in collaboration with the EGTT, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and CTI, update the handbook for conducting technology needs assessments before SBSTA 28, taking into account experience and lessons learned indicated in the synthesis report on technology needs prepared by the secretariat,¹ cross-referencing the work on innovative financing and technologies for adaptation, and widely disseminate the updated handbook to Parties through TT:CLEAR and other means in different United Nations official languages;
 - (ii) The EGTT, with the assistance of the secretariat, prepare a report on good practices for conducting TNAs in collaboration with UNDP, UNEP and CTI for

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.1.

consideration by the SBSTA, and disseminate it to relevant stakeholders and practitioners;

- (f) To make available the results of TNAs, related experience and lessons learned in the TNA process and sharing them at national and international levels through the network of technology information centres, including through the organization of workshops by the secretariat in collaboration with relevant international organizations and initiatives;
- (g) The secretariat 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 at its subsequent sessions, as appropriate;
- (h) To invite the EGTT to cooperate closely with the other expert groups constituted under the Convention, especially the CGE, with the aim of coordinating activities relating to TNAs and national communications.

9. The main actors in this work are Parties, the EGTT, the secretariat, the GEF and its implementing agencies, and CTI in collaboration with relevant national and international stakeholders.

B. Technology information

10. The actions identified under this theme of the technology transfer framework were mainly completed as described in paragraphs 27–34 of the main part of document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.4. Based on lessons learned in the implementation of this theme, the following recommendations are made to enhance the implementation of this theme:

- (a) To maintain, update and further develop TT:CLEAR taking into account relevant conclusions of the SBSTA at its twentieth session and client surveys;
- (b) To enhance outreach activities by the secretariat to increase the numbers of users of TT:CLEAR from developing country Parties;
- (c) To share experiences and lessons learned among national and regional experts participating in the pilot project on TT:CLEAR networking through the organization of expert meetings;
- (d) To use TT:CLEAR and the network of technology centres developed through the current pilot programme to share technical information on technologies for adaptation and the associated capacity-building to meet the needs for technology information of vulnerable communities and countries;
- (e) To encourage the link between TT:CLEAR and technical information providers, including the private sector, in technology transfer;
- (f) To encourage the organization of training programmes and workshops by the secretariat in collaboration with the EGTT and relevant national, regional and international organizations for building capacity of experts in the creation of their national technology information databases;
- (g) To encourage Parties to provide more information on their technology transfer activities in their national communications.

11. The main actors in the work are the secretariat, Parties and their national and regional technology centres, relevant international organizations and the private sector.

C. Enabling environments for technology transfer

12. Based on lessons learned in the implementation of this theme, the following recommendations are made to enhance the implementation of this theme:

- (a) Preparation of technical studies on barriers, good practice and recommendations for developing enhanced enabling environments that accelerate the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs), at the national and international levels. This should cover related trade issues, technology development (including endogenous technologies), and technology push and market pull factors for consideration by the SBSTA;
- (b) To encourage Parties to avoid trade and intellectual property rights policies, or lack thereof, restricting transfer of technology;
- (c) To encourage Parties to make available through TT:CLEAR and other means information on ongoing and planned publicly funded research and development (R&D) activities where there are opportunities for non-Annex I Parties to jointly participate in such R&D activities, along with the terms under which Parties might participate and the steps necessary to establish such a collaborative relationship;
- (d) Close cooperation with public and/or private partnerships that focus on improving enabling environments for accelerating development and transfer of ESTs and which have been established in the context of processes such as the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Group of Eight, and other initiatives (Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition, Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum, and CTI and other International Energy Agency implementing agreements);
- (e) To encourage Parties to integrate the objective of technology transfer into national policies and to enhance the interaction between governments and the private sector.

13. The main actors in this work are Parties, the secretariat, relevant international organizations and initiatives, and the private sector.

D. Capacity-building for technology transfer

14. Activities relating to capacity-building are also listed under other sections of these recommendations. Based on lessons learned in the implementation of this theme, the following additional recommendations are made to enhance its implementation:

- (a) To encourage Parties, IGOs and other institutions and initiatives to support capacity-building activities to promote technology transfer, at the regional and national levels, that are targeted to respond to priority capacity-building needs identified by non-Annex I Parties in their TNAs, national communications and other national reports;
- (b) The secretariat to prepare periodic reports containing information relating to capacity-building needs for the development, deployment, application and transfer of technologies from all relevant sources of information, such as national communications of non-Annex I Parties, reports of TNAs, and National Capacity Self Assessment reports supported by the GEF for consideration by the SBSTA. To the extent possible those reports could identify key elements for successful capacity-building for development and transfer of technologies for both mitigation of and adaptation to climate change;

- (c) To increase communication and outreach with regard to technology transfer activities under the framework and the work of the EGTT by creating learning centres (tools and methods) and partnership fairs (opportunities) in parallel with subsidiary body sessions and side events;
- (d) To encourage Parties, IGOs and other institutions and initiatives to organize training in management and operation of climate technologies; to establish/strengthen relevant organizations/institutions in developing countries for capacity-building for technology transfer; to establish/strengthen training, expert exchange, scholarship and cooperative research programmes in relevant national and regional institutions in developing countries for transfer of ESTs; and to organize seminars/training/workshops on capacity-building for adapting to the adverse effects of climate change.

15. The main actors in this work are Parties, the EGTT, the secretariat, the GEF and its implementing agencies, and relevant international organizations and initiatives.

E. Mechanisms for technology transfer

16. The following recommendations were built on ongoing work of the secretariat and the EGTT in different areas for enhancing the implementation of the technology transfer framework.

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

17. The recommended actions in this area are:

- (a) To invite relevant international organizations and initiatives, such as CTI, in collaboration with the EGTT and the secretariat, to provide technical support through coaching and training programmes for project developers in developing countries and countries with economies in transition (EITs) to transform project ideas resulting from TNAs into project proposals that meet the standards of the international financial providers;
- (b) To disseminate the new UNFCCC practitioners' guide for preparing and presenting project financing proposals to Parties and practitioners in developing countries and encourage its use in the activity mentioned in paragraph 14 (a) above; post the guide on TT:CLEAR for distance learning purposes and for use in other training programmes;
- (c) To request the EGTT to promote success stories in financing technology transfer projects in emerging markets involving the private sector, including carbon funds, corporate-social-responsible, and triple-bottom-line² investors;
- (d) To encourage Parties to create an environment conducive for private sector investments by providing such incentives as greater access to multilateral sources and other sources of targeted "smart" subsidy schemes that trigger private sector co-financing;
- (e) To encourage Parties to scale up and/or develop innovative public-private financing mechanisms and instruments that increase access to developing country project and business developers that play a role in the transfer, development, and/or deployment of ESTs, focusing in particular on:
 - (i) Increasing the potential of public funds to leverage private sector capital;

² These measure the economic, social and environmental benefit of a project.

- (ii) Increasing options for sharing and mitigating risks and for bundling small-scale projects to bridge the distance between large-scale infrastructure investors and small-scale project and business developers;
 - (iii) The role that small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly joint ventures, can play in transferring, deploying and developing environmentally sound technologies;
 - (iv) Providing options for integrated technical assistance to help developing, managing and operating EST projects and businesses;
 - (v) Promoting enterprise and corporate driven R&D, innovation, and cost reductions;
- (f) To strengthen the dialogue between government and industry to encourage discussions between relevant ministries in recipient countries and private sector organizations to enhance the investment conditions for climate friendly technologies;
- (g) For the EGTT to report regularly on the implementation of the mechanisms for technology transfer as spelled out in this document on a regular basis with a view to recommending new approaches that will further enhance technology transfer.

18. The main actors in this work are Parties, the EGTT, the secretariat, the GEF and its implementing agencies, public and private funding institutions, relevant international organizations and initiatives, and the private sector.

2. Possible ways and means to enhance cooperation with relevant Conventions and intergovernmental processes

19. The recommended actions in this area are:

- (a) For the EGTT to explore possible ways to enhance cooperation between the UNFCCC and other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), through, inter alia, the Joint Liaison Group and other intergovernmental processes, in particular the Commission on Sustainable Development, where technology transfer is considered. It may be useful to look beyond MEAs and look for synergy with other intergovernmental processes (e.g. World Trade Organization, International Energy Agency (IEA), the Group of Eight, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation);
- (b) For the UNFCCC to be proactive in sharing information and experiences relating to the transfer of technologies, in particular for adaptation;
- (c) For the COP to encourage Parties, when formulating climate change strategies programmes and projects, to take into consideration objectives of other MEAs;
- (d) Identification of areas for potential cooperation and formulation of clear objectives for this cooperation.

20. The main actors in this work are Parties, the EGTT, the secretariat, and relevant international organizations and processes.

3. Promotion of endogenous development of technology through provision of financial resources and joint R&D

21. The recommended actions in this area are:
- (a) To invite non-Annex I Parties to provide information on barriers encountered in the development of endogenous technologies. And to invite Parties to share good experiences in the promotion of endogenous technologies in non-Annex I Parties;
 - (b) To consider options for encouraging the setting up of institutions such as national systems of innovation that could lead to the endogenous development of technologies in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
 - (c) To share lessons learned in endogenous technology development through TT:CLEAR;
 - (d) To report regularly to the SBSTA on endogenous technology development and seek further guidance from the SBSTA and the COP.
22. The main actors in this work are Parties, the EGTT and the secretariat.

4. Promotion of collaborative research and development on technologies

23. The recommended actions in this area are:
- (a) To provide guidance for TNA reporting on joint R&D needs and use of information in the national communications and TNAs to identify needs and opportunities for R&D;
 - (b) To provide opportunities for reporting joint R&D agreements, including voluntary agreements, on TT:CLEAR;
 - (c) To invite relevant intergovernmental organizations (e.g. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations International Development Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) and international organizations (e.g. IEA) to provide information on supported R&D activities relating to climate change;
 - (d) To consider options for promoting regional research platforms, making use of existing networks of centres of excellence, where possible;
 - (e) To prepare periodic stock-taking papers on status, opportunities, and needs for further R&D;
 - (f) To invite governments to encourage academia and industry to develop research programmes to address climate friendly technologies and to promote investment in climate change.

5. The Expert Group on Technology Transfer

24. The COP may wish to take into account the work of the EGTT and the recommendations contained in this document when reviewing the EGTT at its twelfth session.]

[ANNEX II]

Terms of reference of the [constituted body] on technology transfer

1. Objectives

1. The [constituted body] shall have the objectives of enhancing the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention and advancing the technology transfer activities under the Convention.
2. The [constituted body] shall have the objectives of enhancing the implementation of the Convention provisions relevant to advancing the development, deployment, adoption, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries, taking into consideration differences in accessing and applying technologies for mitigation and adaptation.

2. Functions

3. The [constituted body] shall:
 - (a) [Analyse and identify ways and means to facilitate and advance technology transfer activities, including those identified in the technology transfer framework and in the [annex I] to this decision, and make recommendations for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and [refer relevant subjects to] the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) [to inform subsequent decisions by the Conference of the Parties (COP) related to technology transfer;]]
 - (a) alt. [Analyse and identify ways and means to facilitate and advance technology transfer activities, including those identified in the technology transfer framework and in the [annex I] to this decision and:
 - (i) make recommendations for consideration by the SBSTA;
 - (ii) refer appropriate subjects to the SBI; and
request that SBSTA and SBI report to the COP on actions taken under the related agenda item.]
 - (b) Help implement results of technology needs assessments (TNAs), building on the work of the EGTT on innovative financing and on other areas of the technology transfer framework;
 - (c) [Develop performance indicators to regularly monitor and evaluate the effectiveness, impact and progress of the implementation of the technology transfer framework complemented by the set of actions for enhancing the implementation of this framework contained in the [annex I]. The terms of reference for development of performance indicators should be made available for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their twenty-eighth session. In developing the performance indicators the [constituted body] shall take into consideration related work activities under the Convention and other relevant bodies and make its final report available at the thirtieth session of the subsidiary bodies;]
 - (c) alt1. [Give consideration, in formulating its future programmes of work, to including the development of terms of reference for a broad set of performance indicators to regularly monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of implementation of the technology transfer framework considering related work under the Convention and other relevant bodies.]

- (c) alt2. [Develop, as part of its future programmes of work, a set of performance indicators, as related to the actions of all Parties, to regularly monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the technology transfer framework, complemented by the set of actions for enhancing the implementation of this framework contained in [annex I] considering related work under the Convention and other relevant bodies, such as the workshop, pursuant to Decision 4/CP.12, on monitoring capacity building activities, being contemplated under the SBI agenda item on capacity building. The terms of reference for the development of performance indicators should be available for consideration by the SBSTA at its twenty-ninth session with a view to conducting a workshop on indicators as related to the broader scope of technology transfer, including technology needs assessments, technology information, enabling environments, mechanisms, technologies for adaptation, and innovative financing by the thirtieth session of the SBSTA.]
- (d) [Develop by the twenty-eighth session of the SBSTA the terms of reference for medium and long term strategies and approaches including sectoral approaches, to further accelerate the development, transfer and diffusion of technologies particularly considering needs, barriers and opportunities for developing countries. Such strategies will be proposed by the thirtieth session of the SBSTA.]
- (d) alt. [Propose a 2 year rolling programme of work, for endorsement by the twenty-eighth session of the [subsidiary bodies] [SBSTA], to facilitate the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of technologies under the Convention. The setting of this programme of work should:
- (i) for the medium term perspective (2008-2012), take into account the set of actions for enhancing the implementation of the technology transfer framework complemented by the [annex I] to this decision; this work in the context of the Convention could benefit from becoming more focused on practical actions, in particular with special attention given to the African region, small island developing States and least developed countries:
 - accelerate the implementation of technology transfer through practical action, that fully consider sectoral and regional aspects and differences in national circumstances,
 - consider a better integration of national strategies for sustainable development and poverty reduction, based on the Millennium Development Goals;
 - (ii) for the long term perspective beyond 2012: elaborate a strategy that should 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 fora.]
- (e) [Assess existing strategies and innovative funding opportunities or incentives for engaging the participation of relevant stakeholders and partner organizations, and make recommendations to the subsidiary bodies for their implementation;]
- (f) [As part of its role to facilitate innovative financing for technology transfer, liaise with, and provide advice to, the pilot project on [private] financing advisory network of the Climate Technology Initiative. Additionally, taking into consideration the work of other organizations, access to existing financing resources including innovative funding

opportunities for engaging the participation of relevant stakeholders and partner organizations.]

- (f) alt [Identify and analyse existing and [potential] [new] financing sources and relevant vehicles such as, inter alia, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Special Climate Change Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the World Bank, the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund and other financing options, opportunities and incentives in terms of their engagement of relevant stakeholders, in particular the private sector, in supporting the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries [and report these findings to the subsidiary bodies.][report these findings to SBSTA for possible referral to SBI as appropriate.] This shall look at, inter alia, existing means of [facilitating] [support for]:
- (i) [[Supporting] implementation of technology needs assessments;
 - (ii) The role of joint research and development programmes and activities in the development of new technologies;
 - (iii) Encouraging demonstration projects of environmentally sound technologies
 - (iv) Promoting enabling environments for technology development, deployment, diffusion, and transfer;
 - (v) Engaging the private sector;
 - (vi) Promoting North–South and triangular cooperation;
 - (vii) Enhancing endogenous capacities and technologies;
 - (viii) [Meeting the agreed full incremental costs]
 - (ix) Issues of purchasing licences to support the transfer of low carbon technologies and infrastructure;
 - (x) Role of venture capital fund located in a multilateral financial institution.]
- (g) [Provide strategic guidance on the management of the new multilateral technology cooperation fund established to fund the deployment, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries to the SBI at its twenty-ninth session.]
- (h) [Consider, as part of its near term activities to develop medium and long term strategies, existing approaches, activities and initiatives that are contributing to the development, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries. Further, to contribute to discussions on future actions to address climate change, the [constituted body] shall explore ways and means to promote access by developing countries to cleaner and climate-friendly technologies and technologies for adaptation through the creation of enabling environments, concrete actions and programmes, inter alia:
- (i) Supporting implementation of technology needs assessments;
 - (ii) The role of joint research and development programmes and activities in the development of new technologies;

- (iii) Encouraging demonstration projects of environmentally sound technologies
 - (iv) Promoting enabling environments for technology development, deployment, diffusion, and transfer;
 - (v) Engaging the private sector;
 - (vi) Promoting North-South and triangular cooperation;
 - (vii) Enhancing endogenous capacities and technologies;
 - (viii) [Meeting the agreed full incremental costs]
 - (ix) Issues of purchasing licenses to support the transfer of low carbon technologies and infrastructure;
 - (x) Role of venture capital fund located in a multilateral financial institution.]
- (h) alt. [Based on the above analysis, assess gaps and barriers to the use of, and access to, these financing sources, and consider their adequacy and predictability, with a view to making recommendations on future financing options necessary for enhancing the implementation of the Convention with regard to the technology transfer framework and the set of actions set out in [annex I], at the thirtieth session of the SBSTA.]

3. Membership

4. The [constituted body] shall comprise 23 experts, as follows:
- (a) Three members from each of the regions of the Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), namely Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean;
 - (b) One member from the small island developing States;
 - (c) Eight members from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties);
 - (d) One member from other non-Annex I Parties; and
 - (e) Four resource persons representing relevant international organizations and initiatives (e.g. the GEF, the United Nations Development Programme, the African Development Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Asian Development Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Bank, the International Energy Agency and [Climate Technology Initiative]). If needed, the group may invite resource persons from other relevant organizations on an issue-oriented basis.
5. The members of the [constituted body] shall be nominated by Parties for a period of two years and be eligible to serve two consecutive terms. The [SBSTA][subsidiary bodies][COP] shall ensure that half of the members of the expert group 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. Appointment pursuant to paragraph 6 below shall count as one term. The members shall remain in office until their successors are nominated. [The resource persons from [four] relevant international organizations and initiatives shall serve on an issue-oriented basis.]

6. If a member of the [constituted body] resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term of office or to perform the functions of that office, [the secretariat][the constituted body] may, depending on the proximity of the next session of the COP, request the group that had nominated the member to nominate another member to replace the said member for the remainder of that member's mandate. In such a case, the [secretariat] [constituted body] shall take into account any views expressed by the group that had nominated the member.

7. The [constituted body] shall elect annually a chair and a vice-chair from among its members, with one being a member from an Annex I Party and the other being a member from a non-Annex I Party. The positions of chair and vice-chair shall alternate annually between a member from an Annex I Party and a member from a non-Annex I Party.

8. The members of the [constituted body] shall serve in their personal capacity and shall have expertise in the five thematic areas of the current framework and/or in any of the following areas, inter alia, greenhouse gas mitigation and [adaptation technologies][technologies for adaptation], technology assessments, information technology, resource economics including public and private financing instruments, or social development.

4. Organization of work

9. The [constituted body] shall provide an annual report to the [SBSTA][subsidiary bodies] with a view to seeking guidance for further actions.

10. The secretariat shall facilitate the organization of meetings of the group and the preparation of its reports and recommendations to the SBSTA and SBI and at their subsequent sessions.

11. The [constituted body] shall meet [at least] twice a year [in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies], and resources permitting, additional sessions may be organized.]]

Annex II**Work programme of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer
for 2007**

Activities	Target dates
<p>Technology needs assessments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consider the terms of reference for a background paper prepared for the workshop on good practices in conducting technology needs assessments (TNAs) 2. Finalize the paper, taking into consideration feedback from the workshop and make it available to Parties conducting TNAs 3. Organize a workshop in collaboration with UNEP, UNDP, GEF and CTI, to share best practices with non-Annex I Parties working on TNAs 4. Consider the workshop report prepared by the secretariat 5. Consider the outcome of the workshop in future work on updating the TNA handbook 6. Collaborate with the CGE on the development of the reporting template of technology transfer related activities in accordance with decision 4/CP.7 in the second national communications of the non-Annex I Parties 	<p>EGTT 11 (May 2007)</p> <p>Intersessional activities up to SB 27</p> <p>June 2007</p> <p>EGTT 12 (November 2007)</p> <p>EGTT 12</p> <p>Intersessional activities up to SB 26</p>
<p>Technology information</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaborate with the secretariat, UNIDO, UNEP and UNDP in organizing a small seminar for the technology information centres participating in the pilot project to share lessons learned from the pilot project on networking 2. Consider the outcome of the small seminar and provide recommendations to the SBSTA and the secretariat on possible ways forward 3. Follow up the discussion on the outcome of the small seminar by: (1) conducting an analysis of options for going forward and (2) conducting a survey of users, particularly those current and potential network members, to determine their clean technology information needs and the most appropriate and accessible format for information delivery 	<p>March 2007</p> <p>EGTT 11</p> <p>EGTT 12</p>

Activities	Target dates
<p>Mechanisms</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare a concise summary of achievements of the EGTT over the past five years written in a language that can be understood by those who are not familiar with the UNFCCC process 2. Consider the report of the secretariat on its outreach initiatives with other relevant international organizations to strengthen collaboration in relevant activities including a briefing on the publication <i>A Guidebook on Preparing Technology Transfer Projects for Financing</i> (practitioners' guidebook) and work for its wider dissemination 3. Prepare a scoping paper on joint research and development (including stocktaking) 	<p>EGTT 11</p> <p>EGTT 12</p> <p>EGTT 12</p>
<p>Innovative financing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a work plan for the dissemination and use of the practitioners' guidebook 2. Promote and disseminate the practitioners' guidebook to target audiences 3. Prepare and disseminate a brochure based on the technical paper on innovative financing 4. Consider possible technical support to the LEG in implementing the results of NAPAs by preparing project proposals for financing as follow-up activities from the Expert Group Chairs Meeting held during the twenty-fourth session of the subsidiary bodies in May 2006 5. Stocktaking of the work plan for the dissemination and use of the practitioners' guidebook 	<p>EGTT 11</p> <p>Ongoing/Post 2007</p> <p>EGTT 11</p> <p>EGTT 11</p> <p>EGTT 12</p>
<p>Technologies for adaptation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consider possible activities in support of the implementation of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change 2. Disseminate the brochure on technologies for adaptation to target audiences 3. Consider the synthesis report on submissions from Parties on the Nairobi work programme 4. Participate in the workshop on adaptation practices and planning of the Nairobi work programme 	<p>EGTT 11</p> <p>Ongoing/Post 2007</p> <p>EGTT 12</p> <p>September 2007</p>

Note: EGTT = Expert Group on Technology Transfer, CGE = Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, CTI = Climate Technology Initiative, GEF = Global Environment Facility, LEG = Least Developed Countries Expert Group, NAPAs = national adaptation programmes of actions, non-Annex I Parties = Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, SBSTA = Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, TNAs = technology needs assessments, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNEP = United Nations Environment Programme, UNIDO = United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

Annex III**Draft text for a decision on reducing emissions from deforestation
in developing countries****Draft decision [-/CP.13]****Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries**

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 2, Article 3, paragraphs 1, 3 and 4, Article 4, paragraphs 1(a), (b), (c) and (d), 3, 5 and 7,

[Concerned about the contribution of the emissions from deforestation to global anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions,]

Acknowledging that forest degradation also leads to emissions, and needs to be addressed when reducing emissions from deforestation,

[Recognizing that efforts and actions to reduce deforestation, maintain, and conserve forest carbon stocks in developing countries, are already being taken,]

[Option 1:

Recognizing the need for specific policy approaches to address different national circumstances and multiple drivers of deforestation in order to increase effectiveness of efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation in developing countries,

Option 2:

Recognizing the complexity of the problem, and that different national circumstances and multiple drivers of deforestation need to be addressed in order to increase the overall effect of efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation in developing countries,]

[Recognizing the potential role of further actions to reduce emissions from deforestation in developing countries to help meet the ultimate objective of the Convention,]

[Affirming the urgent need to take further meaningful action to reduce emissions from deforestation in developing countries,]

[Noting that sustainable reduction of emissions from deforestation in developing countries requires stable and predictable availability of resources,]

Recognizing that reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries can promote co-benefits and may complement the aims and objectives of other relevant international conventions and agreements,

1. *Invites* Parties to further strengthen and support ongoing efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation on a voluntary basis;

2. *Encourages* all Parties, in a position to do so, to support capacity-building and technical assistance, and facilitate transfer of technology, to improve, among other things, data collection, estimation of emissions from deforestation, monitoring and reporting, and to address the institutional needs of developing countries to estimate and reduce emissions from deforestation;

3. *[Further encourages* Parties to explore a range of actions, identify options, and undertake efforts, including pilot activities to address the drivers of deforestation relevant to their national circumstances with a view to reducing emissions from deforestation;]

4. *[Invites* Parties, in particular Parties included in Annex II to the Convention, to mobilise resources to support capacity-building and efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation;]

5. *Encourages* the use of the most recent reporting guidelines¹ as a basis for reporting greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation, noting also that Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention are encouraged to apply the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change good practice guidance;²

Option 1 for para 6

6. *[Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to undertake further methodological work relating to a range of actions including efforts to assess the effectiveness of actions in relation to policy approaches and positive incentives, to reduce emissions from deforestation in developing countries, taking [into account] [note of], [as appropriate,] the views expressed in relevant documents (Footnote 1). The work should include:

- (a) Submissions from Parties by 21 March 2008 on proposed solutions to outstanding methodological issues (Footnote 2), including, inter alia, issues associated with [national] [and subnational] reference emissions levels from deforestation, as a well as information gathered and experiences learned in relation to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above;
- (b) Requesting the secretariat to organize, subject to availability of supplementary funding, a workshop on potential solutions to outstanding methodological issues and experiences learned in relation to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, before its [twenty-ninth] session (December 2008) and to prepare a report for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at that session;

- Footnote 1:
FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.2 and Add.1; FCCC/SBSTA/2007/3, [paragraphs 25 to 86]
- Footnote 2:
Consideration of these methodologies could include whether the emission reductions are real, demonstrable, transparent, verifiable, results based, and independently peer reviewed.]

Option 2 for para 6

6. *[Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to undertake further methodological work relating to a range of actions to reduce emissions from deforestation in developing countries. The work should include:

¹ At the time of this decision, the current reporting guidelines for national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention are found in decision 17/CP.8.

² Decision 13/CP.9.

- (a) Submissions from Parties by 21 March 2008 on proposed solutions to outstanding methodological issues including efforts to assess the effectiveness of actions, as a well as information gathered and experiences learned in relation to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above;
- (b) Requesting the secretariat to organize, subject to availability of supplementary funding, a workshop on potential solutions to outstanding methodological issues and experiences learned in relation to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, before its [twenty-ninth] session (December 2008) and to prepare a report for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at that session;]

7. [Invites relevant organizations and stakeholders, without prejudice to any future decision of the Conference of the Parties on reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries, to participate in and/or support, the implementation of activities to reduce emissions from deforestation referred to in this decision, and to share the outcomes of these efforts with the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice by providing corresponding information to the secretariat, by xx September 2008, for compilation in appropriate documentation prior to the twenty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;]

(Note: the timing is subject to final outcome of paras. 6 (b) and 8)

8. [Decides to address, at a future session, as soon as possible, the range of policy approaches and positive incentives as proposed by Parties³ on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries and to also include consideration of this matter in the context of any discussions on future international cooperation on climate change, taking into account any other relevant work under the Convention.]

³ FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.2 and Add.1; FCCC/SBSTA/2007/3, paragraphs 25–86.

Annex IV**Documents before the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its twenty-sixth session****Documents prepared for the session**

FCCC/SBSTA/2007/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBSTA/2007/2	Summary of the senior-level round-table discussions on international technology cooperation and partnerships in the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and know-how. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2007/3	Report on the second workshop on reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2007/INF.1	Report on the pilot project on networking between the UNFCCC technology information clearing house (TT:CLEAR) and regional and national technology information centres. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.1	Implications of possible changes to the limit for small-scale afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities. Submissions from Parties and accredited intergovernmental organizations
FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.2 and Add. 1	Views on the range of topics and other relevant information relating to reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.3	Views on the range of topics and other relevant information relating to reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries. Submissions from intergovernmental organizations
FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.4 and Add. 1–2	Relevant programmes, activities and views on the issues relating to climate related risks and extreme events. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.5	Relevant programmes, activities and views on the issues relating to climate related risks and extreme events. Submissions from relevant organizations
FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.6	Progress in the development of guidance materials, standards and reporting guidelines for terrestrial observing systems for climate. Submission from the secretariat of the Global Terrestrial Observing System
FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.7	Views on how the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice might facilitate a more effective dialogue between Parties and regional and international climate change research programmes in the context of decision 9/CP.11. Submissions from Parties

- FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.8 Views on how the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice might facilitate a more effective dialogue between Parties and regional and international climate change research programmes in the context of decision 9/CP.11. Submissions from regional and international climate change research programmes
- FCCC/SBSTA/2007/MISC.9 and Add. 1 Views on the greenhouse gas emissions data interface, on possible improvements, including the extent of its scope and coverage, and on next steps in progressing work on the data interface. Submissions from Parties
- FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.1 Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-sixth session
- FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.2/ Rev.1 Implications of possible changes to the limit for small-scale afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities. Revised draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.3 Greenhouse gas data interface. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.4 Research and systematic observation. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.5 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.6 Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.7 Cooperation with relevant international organizations. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.8 Implications of the establishment of new hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 facilities seeking to obtain certified emission reductions for the destruction of hydrofluorocarbon-23. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.9 Development and transfer of technologies. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair
- FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.10 Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair

Other documents before the session

- FCCC/SBSTA/2006/5 Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-fourth session, held at Bonn from 18 to 26 May 2006
- FCCC/SBSTA/2006/10 Report on a workshop on reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries. Note by the secretariat
- FCCC/SBSTA/2006/11 Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-fifth session, held at Nairobi from 6 to 14 November 2006

- FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.1 Synthesis report on technology needs identified by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Note by the secretariat
- FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.2 Research needs and priorities relating to the Convention. Note by the secretariat
- FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.10 and Add.1 Views and suggestions relating to the review of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth session. Submissions from Parties
- FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.11 Implications of the establishment of new hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) facilities seeking to obtain certified emission reductions for the destruction of hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23). Submissions from Parties
- FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.15 Summary reports drawing on the special side event on research needs relating to the Convention held during the twenty-fourth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. Submissions from regional and international climate change research programmes
- FCCC/SB/2007/INF.2 Relationship of various provisions of the Mauritius Strategy to the work of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. Note by the secretariat
- FCCC/CP/2006/5/Add.1 Report of the Conference of the Parties on its twelfth session, held at Nairobi from 6 to 17 November 2006. Addendum. Part II: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth session
- FCCC/TP/2003/7 and Corr.1 Estimation, reporting and accounting of harvested wood products
