

International Energy Agency



**WORKING TOGETHER TO ACCELERATE  
DEVELOPMENT AND DIFFUSION OF  
CLIMATE-FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGIES AND  
PRACTICES**

**CTI** CLIMATE  
TECHNOLOGY  
INITIATIVE

ANNUAL REPORT 2004

## *Chairman's Message*

Technology transfer plays an essential role in the mitigation of climate change. For this reason, a group of OECD countries established the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) in 1995 as a voluntary initiative at the First Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The CTI strengthened its foundation in July 2003 when it obtained more formal status as an Implementing Agreement of the International Energy Agency (IEA).

Our mission is to accelerate the development and diffusion of climate-friendly technologies. This is no easy task, but the CTI has been successfully making solid progress toward this end. In 2004, a number of workshops and seminars were held—with positive results—in various parts of the world in collaboration with international organizations such as UNFCCC, IEA, UNDP, UNEP, and UNIDO. The CTI believes that interaction among various stakeholders is a prerequisite for the effective transfer of technologies, and therefore it seeks to actively involve industry, academia, and the financial sector in developing a common understanding of the issues, and actions to be taken. We bring together people and countries to foster international cooperation. Past and future activities of the CTI can be seen on the CTI website ([www.climatetech.net](http://www.climatetech.net)).

CTI membership expanded in 2004, as we welcomed new participants Austria and Finland. Membership is also open to developing countries. Collaboration is critical to CTI success, and your interest and participation are highly appreciated.

Toshi Sakamoto  
Executive Committee Chair  
Climate Technology Initiative

*“For many years, the CTI and its member countries have been actively engaged in supporting technology transfer activities under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). I would like to commend the CTI for its clear vision in remaining focused on activities relating to the development, diffusion and transfer of technologies. Technology is a key element in assisting Parties to achieve their commitments under the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol. Climate friendly technologies continue to play a highly important role in mitigating, and adapting to, climate change; and much further work needs to be done to respond to the challenges of the future. I thank the CTI for its continued engagement and support to the UNFCCC process.”*

Joke Waller-Hunter  
Executive Secretary, UN Climate Change Secretariat

*“In order to attain sustainable development among all countries and the overall objectives of the UNFCCC, there is a need to accelerate the transfer and development of climate related technology. Many technologies have been developed in recent years that address these pressing issues. International cooperation is the key element in addressing global warming and climate change. To this end, CTI has played an important role in the promotion of climate friendly technology in the last decade. I am confident that CTI, with its capable network, will continue to share valuable experiences, know-hows and good practices for the benefit of mankind.”*

Chow Kok Kee  
Director General, Malaysian Meteorological Department

*“When I look back to the variety of topics proposed by the organizers of the CTI Seminar, I cannot say that anything has been missed or neglected. There has been constant development of the concepts, ideas and fields to concentrate on next. This in turn means our seminars are in constant movement, well justified to current priorities of development of the world climate mitigation strategy and policy dialogue. I do very much hope we’ll go forward together, all of us, and try to have a thorough look at Kyoto first commitment period and also the post-Kyoto period issues. Continuous support from the CTI has greatly added value for all participants of the seminars.”*

Tiit Kallaste  
Director for Climate, Energy and Atmosphere Programme  
Estonian Institute for Sustainable Development

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## I . Introduction

The Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) was established at the first Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995 by 23 IEA/OECD Member Countries and the European Commission. Since July 2003, the CTI has been successfully functioning under an Implementing Agreement of the IEA. Its mission is to bring countries together to foster international co-operation in the accelerated development and diffusion of climate-friendly and environmentally sound technologies and practices. This report covers the period between 1 January and 31 December 2004.

The CTI participating countries undertake a broad range of co-operative activities in partnership with developing and transition countries and other international bodies. The CTI works closely with the UNFCCC process, including its Secretariat and the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT), relevant IEA Implementing Agreements and other international organizations or initiatives.

CTI's activities are designed to be consistent with the UNFCCC objectives, in particular the framework for technology transfer incorporated in the Marrakech Accords and adopted at the Seventh Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC. As an IEA Implementing Agreement, the CTI intends to continue its original programme and to extend it into new areas consistent with its overall objectives.

The CTI has received high praise from the UNFCCC for its contribution to technology transfer, particularly in respect of its collaboration with the EGTT, and been asked to continue its financial and in-kind support for the implementation of the EGTT work in 2005. For example, paragraph 2 of the draft conclusions from the 21<sup>st</sup> Session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice in Buenos Aires during December 2004, reads:

*The SBSTA noted with appreciation the assistance provided by Parties, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other relevant international organizations,*

*as well as the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) and the private sector, for the successful implementation of the EGTT work programme for 2004. It encouraged Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (Annex II Parties) and these organizations to continue to support the EGTT in implementing its work programme for 2005.<sup>1</sup>*

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<sup>1</sup> See SBSTA 21 Decision on Development and transfer of technologies (FCCC/SBSTA/2004/L.28)

## II . Principal Activities

### II 1 Technology Needs Assessments

The CTI provides technical assistance to selected countries carrying out technology needs assessments. It also collaborates with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on technology needs assessment methods training, including workshops. The CTI also develops and disseminates relevant materials and information on lessons learned. The CTI's objectives include advancing the development and use of coherent, and integrated, approaches to conducting technology needs assessments among developing and transition countries. Activities in this area support the development of a flexible methodology for conducting technology needs assessments that can respond effectively to circumstances and priorities of the particular country. Such activities are carried out in partnership with multilateral organizations, country partners and the private sector.

Unique conditions in every country rule out any generic approach to technology transfer. Country circumstances differ widely, and steps, sectors and options that apply in some countries may be inappropriate in others. This diversity of circumstance is often captured in the expression 'one size does not fit all'. However, there are many steps and considerations that are common to all, and an approach can be designed, as far as is practicable, to be modified and adapted to suit circumstances.

Specific activities include:

- Capacity building for technology needs assessments;
- Technical assistance to countries carrying out needs assessments;
- Development of methodological approaches to technology needs assessments in partnership with relevant international organizations;
- Exchange of experiences about successful approaches to conducting technology needs assessments; and
- Facilitating interaction between governments, agencies and relevant international organizations on technology needs assessments.

The following activities were undertaken and completed in 2004.

**-1-(1)** Collaboration with UNDP and the UNFCCC in the development and dissemination of technology needs assessment methodologies was carried out through 2004. Specific activities included provision of technical input and comment to revisions of TNA methodology handbook section on adaptation in coordination with UNDP. This input was based to a significant degree on the outcomes and recommendations of the Regional Technology Needs Assessment Workshops that had been organized by the CTI in the two preceding years. In particular, recommendations from the 2003 CTI/UNDP Workshop in Trinidad and Tobago which focused on the incorporation of technologies for adaptation in the TNA process were used for these updates to the methodology handbook and related materials.

**-1-(2)** The CTI worked with the UNFCCC Secretariat, UNDP, UNEP, and country representatives to explore and examine more effective ways to integrate TNA outcomes and materials with other information resources and tools for broader international dissemination. Information tools like the CTC-Gateway and the UNFCCC's TT:CLEAR benefited from this engagement and elements of these recommendations have been incorporated in the upgrading of these web-based resources.

**-1-(3)** The CTI provided direct technical assistance based on lessons learned from its previous country support to additional countries carrying out technology needs assessments. Efforts focused on responding to information requests by email, providing contacts for further information, and cataloging key recommendations on the CTI web site for use by other countries in a format that is user friendly and applicable to a range of country needs. CTI provided technical assistance to representatives in Dominican Republic preparing for the initiation of their Technology Needs Assessment. This information and guidance focused on effective approaches for soliciting industry input on clean energy technology prioritization based on other CTI country experiences. At request of Malawi, the CTI also carried out a technical review of that country's TNA with a specific focus on improving chapters on renewable energy technology options and market barriers.

## II 2 Seminars and Symposia

The CTI has an ongoing programme of seminars and workshops, which are organized in support of the UNFCCC process, in order to facilitate the diffusion of climate friendly and environmentally sound technologies and practices. Active participation of the private sector, international organizations and financial institutions is regularly sought.

The following activities were undertaken and completed in 2004:

**-2-(1) CTI Industry Joint Seminar on Technology Diffusion in ASEAN and Small Island States of the Pacific Region** was held in Jakarta, Indonesia on 4-5 February 2004. Organized by the CTI in cooperation with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Government of Indonesia, this event was attended by approximately 150 participants, including a minister and executive officials from five national governments in the target area, senior executives from the industrial sector, and upper management of financial institutions and relevant intergovernmental organizations.

The main objective of the seminar was to raise the participants' awareness on issues concerning climate change, with a focus on clean energy technology and energy efficiency. The seminar also aimed to foster shared understanding of current situations and what the challenges are, with regard to transfer of climate-friendly technologies.

One of the key recommendations was that for rural and small island areas, introduction of renewable energy for electrification is highly desirable in terms of socio-economic development. It was also noted that stable energy supplies can be best secured through making use of indigenous resources. In countries where agriculture is a major sector, power co-generation by biomass such as bagasse, rice husk, oil palm and wood residues have high potential for development.

It was noted that technology transfer between developing countries (south-south cooperation), not just from developed countries to developing countries, would be effective since they have similar circumstances with regard to the development of climate-friendly technologies, in particular renewable energy technologies. Networking within the region should be

enhanced through information sharing so as to draw lessons from experiences of other countries' technology transfer projects.

It was also pointed out that regardless of governments' energy strategy, lack of institutional and legal capacities would remain to be the main barriers to the promotion of climate-friendly technology transfer. Reliable national policies and enabling environments in both developed and developing countries are essential.

Financial aspects of technology transfer were frequently mentioned. In the worldwide trend toward reduction of Official Development Assistance (ODA), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and private financing are the key for accelerating diffusion of climate-friendly technologies. Although not every climate-friendly project could be conducted under Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), there are great hopes that the CDM acts as a catalyst for technology transfer as well as economic growth.



**-2-(2) CTI Seminar on Technology Transfer and Diffusion in India** was held on 11-12 March 2004 in New Delhi, India. The seminar was organized by the Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and the India Energy Forum (IEF) in collaboration with and under the supervision of the Canadian High Commission in New Delhi. Overall responsibility for the organization and program content of the seminar rested with Natural Resources Canada, which also provided the necessary funding. Seminar participants were senior representatives from the Indian government, including the Minister of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, industry, academia and research organizations, financial organizations and diplomatic staff.

One of the objectives of the seminar was to provide an opportunity for discussion of the role and function of governments and the industrial and financial sectors in the promotion, diffusion and implementation of climate-friendly technologies by representatives from these respective sectors, as well as to deepen the participants' awareness of the climate change issue and to promote the planning, transfer, diffusion and implementation of climate-friendly projects through presentations and discussions by policymakers, technology transfer specialists, private sector companies and financial institutions. The seminar aimed to address both the CTI objectives and the UNFCCC/EGTT objectives with respect to technology transfer, diffusion and implementation.

One of the key conclusions was that stand-alone or one-off seminars are not sufficient to achieve CTI's objectives. Seminars should be held on a periodic basis as part of a sustained and integrated effort. It was also noted that in addition to seminars, other follow-up mechanisms, such as expert task force committees, should be considered to pursue and implement specific, targeted action plans. Furthermore, technology information exchange through websites and printed media is of key importance. Since such technology websites already exist in various countries, the UNFCCC and other international organizations, the CTI should examine ways of making this information more readily available.



**-2-(3) The second CTI Joint Seminar on Technology Diffusion in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)** took place on 28-29 October 2004 at the Vienna International Center, Austria. Organized by the CTI with cooperation of the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the International Center for Environmental Technology Transfer (ICETT), the Seminar was attended by over 90 representatives from governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, business and industry groups, and academic institutions.

The objectives of the seminar were to provide insight into:

- Best practices for the deployment of energy efficient technology (e.g. in power/heat generation and supply, base materials industry, building/households, transport);
- How other policies such as energy security and market reform may create positive or negative incentives for energy efficiency improvement;
- Major barriers to the diffusion of energy efficient technologies in CEE/CIS, and suggestions on how to overcome these barriers; and,
- Linkages between climate change and energy efficiency. For example how the Convention & Kyoto Protocol can assist in promoting energy efficiency objectives and what the international experience is so far.

The participants learned that the energy efficiency business is thriving and that the Central and Eastern European and CIS countries offer a huge market potential.

It was noted that developing appropriate policies and building capacity for Kyoto-related activities are both long-term processes. It was also noted that resources have to be made available to facilitate these processes.

It was learned that there still are barriers to implementing energy efficiency projects despite increased profitability induced by carbon credits. But some voiced a positive outlook that a combination of enhanced carbon market, desires for increased energy security, considerations of sustainable development, and resultant policy changes would alter energy use patterns. The participants also learned that small-scale energy efficiency projects may well be made more attractive for the carbon market through utilization of instruments such as ESCOs.



## **II 3 Implementation Activities**

The CTI facilitates technology implementation activities identified during the technology needs assessment process through a variety of actions, including:

- Identifying priority clean energy technology sectors in partnership with developing countries based on outcomes from the technology needs assessment process;
- Implementing targeted activities in selected priority sectors to foster market development and clean energy technology transfer;
- Evaluating activities, and disseminating lessons learned, to inform market development and country activities in other regions and sectors; and,
- Developing a strategy for eliminating any institutional, informational or other barriers to establishing the necessary enabling environment for effective and lasting technology transfer.

### **-3-(1) Study of Energy Interventions and their Social and Poverty Impact on Rural Communities in Ghana**

This study was conducted in February-March 2004 with support from the CTI by the Kumasi Institute for Technology and Environment (KITE), Kumasi, Ghana, which champions the overall development of Ghana's Energy for Poverty Reduction Action Plan. The study is a follow-up activity on the Ghana Needs Assessment Study in which sustainable rural energy technologies were selected as one of the country's priority areas. The development of information in this study on sustainable energy technologies specifically tailored to rural residents will be a key element for the broader Action Plan.

The objectives of the study were to (i) develop information on a number of existing energy technologies, their productive uses, Ghana-specific costs, operating requirements and other relevant attributes, and (ii) develop an understanding of the impact that these energy interventions are having on the rural dweller and the factors that are influencing their outcomes.

Six energy interventions (technologies) were investigated in detail in the study. They comprised: a biogas project; an efficient fish smoker;

liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) stoves; solar-powered telecommunications; bio-fuel for motive power; and, off-grid solar electrification. The investigations revealed that these interventions ranged from clear failures to potentially exploitable technologies to qualified successes. Ghana will use this information to develop optimized strategies for existing and future sustainable energy interventions.

### **-3-(2) UNFCCC Workshop on Innovative Options for Financing Technology Transfer**

The CTI collaborated with the Experts Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT), Natural Resources Canada, and the UNFCCC Secretariat to help organize and co-sponsor a workshop in late September 2004 in Montreal focused on innovative options for financing the development and transfer of technologies. This event brought together a broad range of developing and developed country representatives along with internationally recognized financing and risk management practitioners from the private sector. The workshop sought to complement other initiatives in this area to improve the understanding of clean energy technology experts and climate officials on barriers to effective, and innovative financing to support the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and practices to and among developing and transition countries. The success of this event was due in large part to the practical focus which allowed hands-on financing professionals to provide candid assessments of those in-country conditions that were necessary before any meaningful level of external financing could be expected. There were many constructive outcomes that are already helping to better inform the technology transfer process. The current programme of work of the EGTT calls for a follow-on activity to build on the momentum that was started by this important workshop.



## II 4 Training Courses

Training courses are organized in collaboration with relevant international organizations, with a focus on the special requirements and circumstances of the target countries. Specific activities include:

- Capacity building for technology needs assessment, project planning and assessment, and establishment of institutional settings;
- Information dissemination about environmentally sound technologies and best practices appropriate to the region and circumstances of the target country;
- Identification of financing needs and alternative means of project financing;
- Exchange of experiences in the use of successful environment energy policy instruments (e.g. law, taxes, subsidies etc.);
- Professional education and training;
- Initiation and strengthening of networking between agencies/centres for energy saving, energy efficiency and renewable energy; and,
- Facilitating interaction between governments, agencies, and relevant international and other organizations.

The following activities were undertaken and completed in 2004:

**-4-(1) The 5th CTI Capacity-building Seminar “Climate Technology and Energy Efficiency – Using the Kyoto Mechanisms”** was held on 16-20 October 2004 in Leipzig, Germany. This year, experts from governmental and non-governmental organizations came together to discuss the issues of emissions trading (ET), Joint Implementation (JI) and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). The participants came from 21 countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

An introductory speech entitled “Joint implementation and Clean Development Mechanism: Practical issues and problems” was given by a representative of the UNFCCC Secretariat. Other keynote speakers in this part of the seminar spoke about the relevance of JI and CDM for Japan, Hungary, and Russia. In following sessions EU Emission Trading and the National Allocation Plans for several “old” and “new” EU countries were presented and finally capacity building and climate policy support for certain JI and CDM countries were described and discussed.

The seminar consisted of seven plenary sessions and six workshops as well as a business game on how to develop National Allocation Plans. In the workshops, separated into JI and CDM groups according to their country of origin, the participants discussed practical JI and CDM examples. In each workshop a moderator, one or more presenters, and a rapporteur were appointed in order to ensure a high level of discussion and submit the results to the plenary.

An excursion to the Leipzig gas and steam co-generation plant was very exciting for the participants of the seminar. This co-generation plant replaced the original lignite fired technology at this location. Due to the installation of this gas and steam co-generation plant in the city of Leipzig, more than 1 million tons of carbon dioxide could be avoided and provided a good example of high energy efficiency and a sound environmental technology.

The seminar was concluded by a panel discussion on the future of international climate policies in general and the effectiveness of the Kyoto mechanisms after the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol in particular. Representatives from the governments of Armenia and Slovakia, the World Bank, Stadtwerke Leipzig, and the World Wide Fund for Nature presented their view on the topics, followed by an open-round discussion.

The participants of the seminar expressed their interest to learn more particularly about post-Kyoto strategies, the linking directive of the European Union, the brokerage of emission certificates and about the interdependences of climate protection and employment. These issues are going to be considered in the preparations for the next CTI seminar in the year 2005.



**-4-(2) CTI workshop on energy efficiency for Asian countries** took place on 18 – 27 October 2004 in Yokkaichi, Japan. Organized by the CTI and the International Center for Environmental Technology Transfer (ICETT), the workshop aimed to enhance participants' understanding and appreciation of international efforts for greenhouse gas abatement and sustainable development, as well as to strengthen their commitment to more efficient use of energy in the relevant sectors of their countries. Twelve representatives from the national government, industrial sector and other relevant organizations in China, India, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam participated in the workshop.

The workshop put special emphasis on interactive process of information sharing among the participants as a way to promote at the national level energy efficiency in industry sector. It also provided the participant with an opportunity to obtain information from Japanese experiences through site visits at the local enterprises as well as from the presentation delivered by the resource persons from various specialized agencies.

The workshop highlighted policy options for energy efficiency in each country, and the participants shared their experiences with various measures taken by their governments and the industry sector. It especially underlined the importance of the energy management at the factory level. The participants also found considerable potential for regional cooperation in Asia for energy efficiency improvement.

The workshop also covered updates on cleaner production practices in Asian region, and paid attention to the major barriers that hinder small and medium enterprises from applying cleaner production practices. The participants discussed the roles of the government and the industry for cleaner production promotion, and identified the following actions that should be prioritized; incentives, law enforcement and monitoring by government, capacity-building and awareness-raising, promotion of energy management system at factories, and regional cooperation.



**-4-(3) A workshop on “The Clean Development Mechanism and its Possible Contribution to Sustainable Energy Policy”** was held on 18-19 February in Mexico City, Mexico. This workshop was organized by the International Solar Energy Society (ISES), Solar Energy Society of Mexico / Asociación Nacional de Energía Solar (ANES), Mexican National Commission for Energy Saving (CONAE), German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), and the CTI. The participants at the workshop included representatives of high level local and national politicians and decision makers, utilities, research and scientific community, industry in the renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) areas, as well as chambers of commerce, financial sector, and development organizations.

The main objectives of the workshop were to:

- Discuss the potential of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) for the transfer of clean energy technologies, such as RE and EE to the developing world, and identify potential barriers;
- Improve understanding of the CDM, and assess its potential role in project financing;
- Disseminate innovative approaches and good practice in sustainable energy policy, as well as on business and financing options for sustainable energy supply; and
- Assist and encourage discussions on technology needs assessment, capacity building and potential CDM projects in Latin America.

The participants noted that there is need for more interaction on CDM activities, and a wider sharing of opportunities for CDM projects to assist the implementation process as well as to reduce barriers as much as possible.

It was also noted that targeted political encouragement is needed to ensure more serious consideration of sustainable energy policy options relevant to Latin American countries. It was recommended that the range of available options for policy and projects and their specific relevance for each country to be studied and widely disseminated.

It was pointed out that the opportunities for the use of RE and the rational use of energy (RUE) are in many countries not adequately addressed, or even known among a range of users and actors in the energy field. And

as such, it is important to improve awareness and knowledge on these aspects to implement CDM projects. It was learned that in both RE and RUE, one must clearly present the opportunities and advantages of technologies, in combination with financing possibilities.



## **II 5 Information Dissemination**

One objective of the CTI is to facilitate information dissemination among governments, industry, academia and relevant international and other organizations, and to support the diffusion of climate-friendly and environmentally sound technologies and practices.

The CTI also provides support for UNFCCC-organized seminars and workshops, designed to better inform participants on key technology transfer issues, including enabling environments, technology needs assessment, technology information resources and capacity building.

The CTI organizes side events at UNFCCC events to share experiences and lessons learned from CTI-supported technology transfer activities in collaboration with developing and transition country partners.

The following activities were undertaken and completed in 2004:

**-5-(1) The CTI held a side event at the twentieth sessions of Subsidiary Bodies (SB20) in Bonn, Germany on 18 June 2004.** Besides acquainting delegates with the activities of the CTI and its close collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat and the EGTT, the main objective of the side event was to highlight the outcomes of two recent CTI seminars and how such events complement technology transfer under the UNFCCC. These event were the “Joint Seminar on Technology

Diffusion in ASEAN and Small Island States of the Pacific Region” held in Jakarta during February, and the “Seminar on Technology Transfer and Diffusion” held in New Delhi during March. It was emphasized that two of the recurring areas of discussions/findings at seminars are the importance of creating and maintaining partnerships (e.g., public/private, etc.) and ensuring private sector engagement. The needs for capacity building, and the importance of “learning by doing” were also underlined. Finally, the critical role of financing continues to be a persistent topic of discussion at seminars and other gatherings of this type. In recognition of this concern, it was announced at the side event that the CTI would be cooperating with the UNFCCC to help organize a workshop on innovative options to finance the development and transfer of technologies during September 2004 in Canada.



**-5-(2) The CTI held a side event at the tenth Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP10) in Buenos Aires, Argentina on 10 December, 2004.** This event, entitled “Climate Friendly Technologies: The Role of Government, Business, and the Finance Sector”, was well attended by a range of government, private sector, and NGO representatives and served as one of the few side events at the COP focused specifically on technology transfer issues under the Framework Convention. Being scheduled during the first week of meetings, the material presented during the side event helped to inform the ongoing negotiations on technology transfer.

The main objectives of the side event were to provide an overview of the CTI and to highlight the outcomes of some specific activities organized by the CTI. The value of engaging the private sector in the CTI activities was highlighted. Examples of the CTI seminars well illustrated its on-going commitment for constructive dialogue and capacity building to support clean energy technology transfer to developing countries.

Additionally, an event supported by the CTI, the “UNFCCC Workshop on Innovative Options for Financing the Development and Transfer of Technologies,” was reported in this side event. One of the outcomes highlighted was that, in order to access funding that is readily available in private financial markets, risks associated with clean energy projects and technologies need to be minimized. A significant factor in helping to define and manage these risks is the presence of stable in-country institutions fostering economic and social stability that help to create the necessary enabling environment essential to attracting and retaining both the internal and external technical and financial communities.

As panellists, prominent representatives from developed and developing countries provided additional insights and comments on effective roles for governments, the private sector, and the finance community in fostering international markets for the transfer of climate friendly technologies. Each mentioned the value of public/private partnerships in advancing clean energy technology transfer and the power that these approaches can have in facilitating private sector financing of clean energy projects.



## **II 6 Support Activities**

Through its support activities, the CTI facilitates the efficient functioning of its Programme of Work and the dissemination of information to external stakeholders. A key objective is the communication and publication of the CTI activities through pamphlets, documents and a well-maintained website. CTI Annual Report 2003 was published and distributed at the twentieth sessions of Subsidiary Bodies (SB20) in Bonn, Germany, and the tenth Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP10) in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

### III . Financing

The CTI derives all its funding from contributions of participating countries. In 2004, these contributions totaled 810,000 euros. In addition to these financial contributions, CTI members contribute to CTI activities by sending their government officials to meetings, finding appropriate private sector experts, bridging relevant organizations such as UN bodies, and other in-kind activities.

A common fund has been established to carry out programme-wide support activities to facilitate the efficient functioning of the Programme of Work. Included among the actions supported by this common fund is the communication and publication of CTI activities through pamphlets, documents and a well-maintained website. During 2004, with the unanimous consent of CTI Executive Committee, funds were redirected from the common fund to provide a portion of CTI's financial assistance to the UNFCCC Workshop on Innovative Options for Financing the Development and Transfer of Technologies. Each participating country paid a minimum core contribution of 10,000 euros.

## IV . Publications

Recent CTI publications include the following:

- Methods for Climate Change Technology Transfer Needs Assessments and Implementing Activities: Experiences of Developing and Transition Countries
- Technology Without Borders: Case Studies of Successful Technology Transfer
- Key challenges in stimulating diffusion of clean technologies in Latin America (also available in Spanish)

## V . Website

For more details on CTI activities and an up-to-date list of events, please consult the CTI website: [www.climatetech.net](http://www.climatetech.net)



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### ***Climate Technology Initiative***

*The Climate Technology Initiative is one of the International Energy Agency's Implementing Agreements, within the IEA's Framework for International Energy Technology Cooperation. The CTI's objective is to foster international co-operation for accelerated development and diffusion of climate friendly technologies and practices. For more information - see*

*[www.climatetech.net](http://www.climatetech.net)*