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Item 5 (h) of the provisional agenda*
Review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific and issues pertinent to the subsidiary structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: trade, investment, enterprise and business innovation

Report of the Governing Council of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology on its twentieth session

Note by the secretariat

Pursuant to Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolution 72/3, annex, paragraph 16, the secretariat has the honour to transmit to the members and associate members of the Commission the report of the Governing Council of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology on its twentieth session, held in Tehran and online on 27 and 28 November 2024, as well as the relevant financial statements and information on cash contributions received in 2023 and 2024.

* ESCAP/81/1.

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Report of the Governing Council of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology on its twentieth session

I. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

1. The following decisions adopted by the Governing Council of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP):

Decision 1

The Governing Council requests the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology to continue to provide demand-driven activities, including policy and analytical support, capacity-building, technology facilitation and knowledge management, in order to strengthen national innovation systems and promote regional technology cooperation and transfer, in addition to focused interventions on innovative and emerging technologies to address climate change and support sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific.

Decision 2

The Governing Council invites its non-contributing members to consider providing voluntary contributions to the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology. Other members may consider enhancing their level of support to strengthen the Centre's activities and its long-term sustainability. The indicative levels of the annual contribution are $30,000 for developing countries and $5,000 for least developed countries.

Decision 3

The Governing Council invites members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to consider supporting joint projects, financing new technical cooperation projects or providing in-kind support to the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology to enhance the level and the coverage of its capacity-building activities.

Decision 4

The Governing Council invites members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to consider contributing national experts in the mandated fields to work at the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology as non-reimbursable loans or as fellows under the ESCAP Visiting Fellows Programme.

Decision 5

The Governing Council adopts the proposed programme of work of the of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology for 2025.

Decision 6

The Governing Council requests the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology to include the concrete proposals on areas of cooperation with the Centre presented by members and observers in the report on its twentieth session.

Decision 7

The Governing Council requests the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology to take into account the recommendations made at the International Conference on Technologies for Climate-resilient Infrastructure, held online on 26 November 2024, when designing its future programmes and activities.

Decision 8

The Governing Council decides that its twenty-first session will be held in Moscow on 4 and 5 December 2025.

II. Proceedings

A. Activities of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology during the period from December 2023 to November 2024 (agenda item 2)

2. The Governing Council had before it the note by the secretariat on the activities of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology during the period from December 2023 to November 2024 (APCTT/GC(20)/2).

3. The Governing Council expressed its appreciation to member States for their cooperation and their involvement in the Centre's activities. It thanked the member States that had provided annual voluntary contributions to the Centre.

4. The representatives of China, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation expressed their appreciation to the Centre for the activities it had carried out on capacity-building, regional technology cooperation and knowledge-sharing for sustainable development with a focus on climate change in the region.

5. The representative of China commended the impressive number of activities undertaken by the Centre. She pointed out that the Government of China had collaborated with the Centre in nominating key experts to various workshops, such as on municipal solid waste management, energy storage and green hydrogen, as well as to the working group on the Asia-Pacific technology transfer platform and to the 2024 Tengchong Scientists Forum, which was held from 6 to 8 December 2024 in Tengchong, China. The Government looked forward to more opportunities for Chinese experts to collaborate in the capacity-building activities of the Centre.

6. The representative of the Republic of Korea expressed her Government's appreciation for the Centre's efforts in facilitating cooperation and networking among member States through technology workshops and forums. She commended the Centre for its focus on innovation and climate change adaptation. The Republic of Korea had contributed technical expertise to the Centre's events on air pollution control, to a special session at the

International Conference on Technologies for Climate-resilient Infrastructure and to the International Innovation Forum on Solidarity and Cooperation for Carbon Neutrality, held on Jeju Island, the Republic of Korea, from 16 to 18 April 2024. The Republic of Korea appreciated its partnership and cooperation with the Centre in promoting sustainable development in the region.

7. The representative of the Russian Federation expressed her Government's appreciation for the leadership role played by the Centre in regional technology cooperation, capacity-building and the sharing of best practices for the promotion and adoption of innovative technologies, in particular with regard to the circular economy, climate resilience and green hydrogen. She emphasized that the Centre should develop more partnerships, seek funds from donors and continue to play a critical role in supporting member States in technology transfer.

B. Proposed programme of work for 2025 (agenda item 3)

8. The Governing Council had before it the note by the secretariat on the proposed programme of work of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology for 2025 (APCTT/GC(20)/3).

9. Representatives of the member States of the Governing Council and observers highlighted their priorities relating to technology and innovation, areas for potential cooperation and concrete proposals for regional events, projects and activities for the consideration of the Centre in 2025, subject to their conformity with the Centre's mandate and the availability of resources.

10. The representative of China proposed a collaboration between her Government and the Centre for the technology transfer conference to be held during the China-South Asia Expo in 2025. She proposed that the Centre work closely with the nominated Chinese expert on the development of the Asia-Pacific technology transfer platform and that her Government nominate young fellows to join the ESCAP Visiting Fellows Programme.

11. The representative of India expressed his Government's appreciation for the work of the Centre in 2024 on supporting member States in enhancing their capacities to strengthen national innovation systems and facilitate technology cooperation and transfer. He commended the Centre's focus on key thematic areas, such as climate mitigation, energy storage, green hydrogen and air pollution control technologies, noting in particular the regional knowledge-sharing workshop on innovative technologies and city action plans organized by the Centre on 21 December 2023. He emphasized that, in 2024, the Centre had had a fruitful collaboration with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to facilitate technology cooperation and capacity-building among member States in the region. A meeting on 4 June 2024 with the Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research had paved the way for the successful co-organization, by the Department and the Centre, of the Technology and Innovation Conclave 1.0, which had been held in New Delhi and online from 24 to 26 September 2024. The Government of India valued the Centre's support to member States, in particular with regard to emerging technologies for addressing climate change, digital technologies and energy security. The representative suggested that the Centre facilitate the transfer of innovative clean technologies developed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (e.g. for the safe disposal of medical waste) to other States in the Asia-Pacific region. He also suggested that the Centre consider further strengthening its programmatic focus on enhancing capacity-building activities in domains such as disaster risk

reduction, clean energy, water technologies and digital technologies and related security issues. He proposed that the Technology and Innovation Conclave 2.0 be organized jointly with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Government of India on a suitable theme. The representative expressed his Government's continuous strong support for the Centre's programme of work.

12. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed his Government's interest in facilitating the transfer and commercialization of technologies and knowledge-based products to other member States. The Government had technologies that were ready to transfer and commercialize in the areas of renewable energy, chemicals and telecommunications. The representative proposed joint activities and technology transfer in the following areas: collaborative research on advanced water reuse and desalination techniques; sustainable water desalination techniques using renewable energy; brine management strategies in water desalination; nitrate removal from groundwater; research and collaboration on magnesium alloys; energy-saving technologies; and climate change mitigation and adaptation. The representative proposed collaborating with the Centre to offer training courses in technology as well as vocational training for researchers and university staff, and to jointly organize expert workshops and exhibitions to strengthen technology and innovation capacity and technical assistance. He requested the support of the Centre for the thirty-eighth Khwarizmi International Award and the twenty-sixth Khwarizmi Youth Award, including having the Centre provide certificates for three distinguished laureates and including a message from the Centre in the awards newsletter. The representative highlighted key areas for cooperation, including recombinant drugs, herbal pesticides, water desalination and the separation and purification of rare earth elements. He proposed collaborating with member States in the areas of rare earth elements (joint research projects, knowledge exchange and technical workshops and training), poly(lactic-co-glycolic) acid synthesis (joint research and development, technology transfer, market expansion and capacity-building) and sustainable water desalination using renewable energy (development of a comprehensive framework for integrating renewable energy into water desalination; identification and evaluation of existing decentralized desalination technologies for adoption or improvement; fostering of collaboration; and capacity-building through workshops, training sessions and pilot projects).

13. The representative of Malaysia congratulated the Centre for its successful delivery of and active contribution to demand-driven capacity-building programmes and regional cooperation activities, in close collaboration with partner institutions, on various topics. The representative expressed her Government's appreciation for the ESCAP Visiting Fellows Programme and its interest in exchanging ideas for more impactful discussions and outcomes. The Government looked forward to recommending its top local expert for the programme. The Government welcomed the potential collaboration between the Centre and the International Science, Technology and Innovation Centre for South-South Cooperation, noting that both centres had agreed to explore the possibility of conducting a joint capacity-building programme on science, technology and innovation policy and infrastructure maintenance. She suggested another potential collaboration between the Centre and the Department of Chemistry Malaysia that would play a pivotal role in both chemical metrology and environmental sustainability in the country. The representative expressed her Government's intention to present its nomination for membership on the Governing Council at the upcoming election.

14. The representative of the Philippines proposed the joint organization by her Government and the Centre of an international conference and exposition on innovations focused on the commercialization of intellectual property assets, to be held in the Philippines from 15 to 17 July 2025. The conference would be aimed at enhancing the ability of member States to utilize locally developed innovations, facilitating the exchange of strategies for exploiting intellectual property assets, especially those resulting from Government-funded research, and discussing governance frameworks that better supported commercialization efforts. The conference was expected to be attended by government officials, business leaders and intellectual property experts. An international exposition would be held alongside the conference, hosted by the Technology Application and Promotion Institute of the Department of Science and Technology of the Philippines, to showcase the country's intellectual property assets, with a focus on traditional knowledge and technological innovations.

15. The representative of the Republic of Korea commended the Centre for its efforts in promoting sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region, highlighting its role in building cooperation networks and facilitating workshops on climate-focused technological innovation. The Republic of Korea noted its long-standing partnership with the Centre, which had started in 2014, including its contributions of expertise in areas such as air pollution management and its support of technical sessions during the conferences organized by the Centre alongside Governing Council sessions. Looking ahead, the Republic of Korea emphasized the importance of the Centre's leadership in expanding cooperation, mobilizing financial resources and fostering long-term research and development collaborations on nature-based solutions and innovations. The Republic of Korea reaffirmed its commitment to working with the Centre to engage member States, clarify collaboration needs and secure funding for impactful projects.

16. The representative of the Russian Federation proposed the continuation of joint efforts towards the creation of an Asia-Pacific technology transfer platform, with the objective of fostering mutually beneficial partnerships and strengthening cooperation among countries in the region in the areas of science, technology and innovation. As a next step, the representative proposed the development of a detailed road map with specific stages and timelines. The road map would serve as an important tool for the effective planning and coordination of joint actions, ensuring clarity and transparency in defining priorities and timelines for all stakeholders. To better account for the national contexts and needs of the participating member States, the representative proposed that a series of individual meetings be held with interested member States to gain a deeper understanding of their key needs and to formulate clear expectations for the platform, taking into account the interests of all participants.

17. The representative of Thailand shared details of a proposed initiative to strengthen regional collaboration and equip participating countries with tools and expertise to sustainably monitor and address the pressing issue of transboundary haze pollution. The initiative would include the following: capacity-building through in-person technical training on geospatial technology for fire and air pollution monitoring, covering geographic information systems, remote sensing, satellite monitoring and fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) tracking; hands-on implementation of monitoring systems tailored to the region's unique challenges, including for hotspot and air quality monitoring and analysis; and the co-development by participating Governments of a regional hotspot and air quality monitoring platform. The

representative requested the active participation and commitment of interested member States based on cost-sharing arrangements.

18. The representative of the International Science, Technology and Innovation Centre for South-South Cooperation, a centre of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), proposed collaborating with the Centre to advance the digitalization of climate change education, a key element of the UNESCO Greening Education initiative, which was being piloted in Malaysia and Indonesia in partnership with the Office for Climate Education. The initiative was aimed at promoting the use of digital tools to enhance the reach and accessibility of climate change education, foster greater awareness and inspire impactful actions for sustainability. She informed the Governing Council that a priority of the International Science, Technology and Innovation Centre for South-South Cooperation was its infrastructure maintenance programme, which had trained over 1,000 engineers from countries in the global South, creating a strong network of alumni. In addition, training courses on the accreditation and mobility of engineers had further enhanced capacity-building efforts. She noted that there was strong potential for collaboration with the Centre to amplify the programme's impact in addressing critical infrastructure challenges in developing countries. She also highlighted other areas for collaboration, such as grass-roots innovation, Indigenous knowledge, science and technology innovation policy and diplomacy.

C. Outcomes of the International Conference on Technologies for Climate-resilient Infrastructure (agenda item 4)

19. In his summary, the Chair presented the main outcomes of the discussions held at the International Conference on Technologies for Climate-resilient Infrastructure on 26 November 2024 (see annex II).

D. Dates and venue of the twenty-first session of the Governing Council (agenda item 5)

20. The Governing Council decided to hold its twenty-first session in Moscow on 4 and 5 December 2025.

E. Other matters (agenda item 6)

21. The Head of the Centre informed the Governing Council that the Centre had continued, in 2024, to proactively and regularly keep focal points in member States updated on the Centre's programmes and activities as part of an institutionalized process.

22. In 2025, the Centre would contribute to at least three important intergovernmental meetings convened by ESCAP:

(a) The Twelfth Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, to be held in Bangkok from 25 to 28 February 2025;

(b) The eighty-first session of ESCAP, to be held in Bangkok from 21 to 25 April 2025;

(c) The second session of the Committee on Trade, Investment, Enterprise and Business Innovation, to be held in Bangkok from 28 to 30 May 2025.

23. The Centre planned to organize a high-level side event at the Twelfth Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, which could be jointly organized with interested national focal points.

24. The theme of the eighty-first session of ESCAP was “Regional cooperation for resilient and sustainable urban development in Asia and the Pacific”. During the session, the Centre planned to organize a high-level side event focused on a theme related to the Centre’s work programme, which could be jointly organized with interested national focal points.

25. The adopted report of the Governing Council on its twentieth session would be submitted to ESCAP at its eighty-first session.

26. The Centre’s premises had been renovated to provide modern and upgraded facilities, with support from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Government of India. The renovated office had been inaugurated by the Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Government of India, Ms. N. Kalaiselvi, in the presence of the United Nations Resident Coordinator for India. The Centre had also installed a “climate clock” at its premises to raise awareness of climate change and its adverse effects and to demonstrate how quickly the increase in the global average temperature was approaching the threshold of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

27. On 29 August 2024, the Executive Secretary of ESCAP had visited the office and toured the upgraded facilities.

F. Adoption of the report of the Governing Council on its twentieth session (agenda item 7)

28. The Governing Council adopted the present report on 28 November 2024.

III. Organization

A. Opening, duration and organization of the session

29. The Governing Council held its twentieth session in Tehran and online on 27 and 28 November 2024.

30. Opening remarks were delivered by the Head of the Centre; the General Director for International Scientific Cooperation of the Iranian Research Organization for Science and Technology of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr. Alireza Bassiri; and the Chair of the nineteenth session of the Governing Council and Director of the Agency for Innovative Development of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of Uzbekistan, Mr. Olimjon Alijonovich Tuychiev. The Executive Secretary of ESCAP delivered special remarks.

31. The Head of the Centre welcomed the representatives to the twentieth session of the Governing Council. She noted that, while the technology market was expanding, so was the technology gap in terms of the availability of and demand for technological solutions, as well as technological capabilities. To leverage the potential of emerging technologies and innovations, it was important to have enabling ecosystems with conducive policy and regulatory frameworks, adequate capacities and skills to absorb, adapt and deploy the technologies, adequate technology access and know-how, appropriate finance

and investment, and cooperation at all levels. Regional cooperation could play a critical role and facilitate faster development and cross-border technological collaboration for sustainable development. She acknowledged the support and cooperation of member States and looked forward to their recommendations and suggestions for facilitating stronger regional technology cooperation in the region.

32. Mr. Bassiri stressed the necessity of increased cooperation and support from member States to strengthen the Centre's ability to design and deliver a robust work programme on innovation and technology cooperation in the region. He noted that the Centre could deliver its services to target beneficiaries through the establishment of networks and partnerships with key national programmes of member States across the region to achieve more tangible results.

33. Mr. Tuychiev expressed his appreciation for the Centre's efforts in 2024 in implementing many activities aimed at strengthening regional technology cooperation, building capacity and enhancing the knowledge and awareness of stakeholders in key areas. He emphasized the need to secure funding for projects and forge strategic partnerships with international and regional institutions and networks to strengthen the Centre's programme delivery and enhance the impact of its work in the region.

34. The Executive Secretary of ESCAP noted that innovative and emerging technologies could enable countries to leapfrog traditional stages of development to transform their economies and achieve sustainable development. She underscored the need for transformational policy measures to promote innovative and emerging technologies, equitable access to technologies, inclusive and gender-sensitive innovation policies and systems and collaborative actions to improve the affordability and accessibility of technologies. She called upon member States to support the Centre's efforts to promote regional technology cooperation and enhanced climate action in the region.

35. During the discussion under agenda item 3 on the proposed programme of work for 2025, the Deputy Executive Secretary for Programme of ESCAP emphasized the importance of harnessing the potential of innovative and emerging technologies for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. She noted that key activities included adopting enabling policy instruments and incentives, increasing investments in technology infrastructure, boosting stakeholders' technical skills and capacities, setting up effective governance frameworks to manage digital transformation and protect data privacy and security, and fostering innovation and collaboration among stakeholders. She highlighted three potential areas of focus for the Centre: (a) urban climate resilience, with a particular focus on innovative and emerging digital technologies for applications in the energy and transport sectors; (b) youth as agents of change in accelerating innovation, entrepreneurship and startup development; and (c) partnerships for innovation and the adoption, diffusion and transfer of technology to strengthen regional cooperation.

36. During the discussion under agenda item 3, the Director of the ESCAP Trade, Investment and Innovation Division noted that there were promising opportunities for the Division to work with the Centre on priority themes, such as trade digitalization, intellectual property, technology transfer and cooperation, sustainable business with a focus on the circular economy, energy, technology adoption by micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and artificial intelligence applications for social good in the healthcare and education sectors.

B. Attendance

37. The session was attended by representatives of the 10 members of the Governing Council: Bangladesh, China, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Thailand and Uzbekistan. In addition, representatives of Malaysia and Nepal attended as observers. Representatives of the International Science, Technology and Innovation Centre for South-South Cooperation and the International Telecommunication Union also attended as observers.

C. Election of officers

38. The Governing Council elected the following officers:

Chair:	Mr. Alireza Bassiri (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Vice-Chair:	Ms. Nongnuch Chunbandhit (Thailand)

D. Agenda

39. The Governing Council adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the session:
   (a) Opening addresses;
   (b) Election of officers;
   (c) Adoption of the agenda.
2. Activities of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology during the period from December 2023 to November 2024.
3. Proposed programme of work for 2025.
4. Outcomes of the International Conference on Technologies for Climate-resilient Infrastructure.
5. Dates and venue of the twenty-first session of the Governing Council.
6. Other matters.
7. Adoption of the report of the Governing Council on its twentieth session.

Annex I

List of documents

Symbol	*Title*	*Agenda item*
General series		
APCTT/GC(20)/1	Annotated provisional agenda	1 (c)
APCTT/GC(20)/2	Activities of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology during the period from December 2023 to November 2024	2
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APCTT/GC(20)/4 and APCTT/GC(20)/4/Corr.1	Report of the Governing Council of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology on its twentieth session	

Annex II

Chair's summary of the main outcomes of the International Conference on Technologies for Climate-resilient Infrastructure, held online on 26 November 2024

I. Introduction

1. The International Conference on Technologies for Climate-resilient Infrastructure was attended virtually by 128 participants from 20 States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

2. The Conference featured technical sessions on: (a) technologies for climate-resilient infrastructure; (b) green and blue climate resilience technologies using the living labs approach; and (c) collaboration across sectors, industries and Governments to scale up climate-resilient infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region.

II. Summary of discussions

3. Participants in the Conference stressed the importance of technological and policy responses for climate-resilient infrastructure. Key topics included utilizing technology ecosystems (e.g. artificial intelligence, machine learning and digital twin technology), building startup ecosystems for innovation and utilizing advanced data systems for evaluating risks, delivering early warnings and estimating loss and damage. Continuous monitoring, evaluation and learning were noted as being critical for effectively managing climate risks.

4. It was essential that city planning include a focus on resilience and sustainability, for example to incorporate green spaces, protect natural habitats and adopt inclusive approaches. Demonstration projects, local solutions, partnerships and training modules could enhance climate-resilient urban outcomes.

5. Coastal protection, urban planning, agriculture, water, energy and disaster preparedness were critical sectors that faced substantial climate risks. Strategies suggested by participants included wetland restoration, the construction of seawalls, drought-resistant crops, precision agriculture, green and blue infrastructure, storm-water management and community education.

6. For urban resilience, challenges included technical gaps, high costs and inadequate policy frameworks. Suggested strategies for resilient urban buildings included energy-efficient designs, smart technologies, renewable energy integration and recycling of construction waste.

7. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran had implemented innovative water management technologies in areas including sprinkler irrigation, flood management and renewable energy solutions, improving agricultural productivity and drought response.

8. It was stressed that advanced technology interventions in energy storage, renewable integration, precision agriculture and water management were important, as were investments in construction, energy and agriculture.

9. In Nepal, the integration of data and innovative solutions in areas such as bioengineering, hydro turbines, early warning systems and retrofitting had strengthened resilience in the hydropower sector.

10. With the objective of becoming a global innovation hub, the city of Daejeon in the Republic of Korea had embarked on a four-pronged innovation strategy, aiming for a 40 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. Key strategies included transitions to green buildings, eco-friendly transport and circular economy approaches.

11. Enabling measures such as green remodelling, zero-energy buildings and smart agriculture could significantly reduce emissions. The Global Innopolis Network Initiative was a promising platform for cooperation in science, technology and innovation aimed at promoting collaborative responses to urban challenges through practical joint research and facilitating interaction and networking between businesses, science and technology actors, people and cities.

12. Water resource governance required proactive measures, such as community engagement, multi-stakeholder collaboration and technical capacity-building. Open data and forecasting tools drove energy transitions, demonstrated by the innovative solutions for grid stability and renewable integration that had been implemented on Jeju Island in the Republic of Korea.

13. Efforts by the Government of India to promote climate-resilient infrastructure included a national green hydrogen mission, the promotion of electric vehicles and a production-linked incentive scheme for high-efficiency solar photovoltaic modules. Key challenges included a lack of financing, limited public-private partnerships, research and development infrastructure gaps, inadequate climate data, underutilization of nature-based solutions, policy constraints and energy transition delays. The Government was also fostering international collaboration for the sharing of practices and capacity-building through agencies such as the Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure and the International Solar Alliance.

III. Recommendations

A. General recommendations

14. Governments and organizations should foster and leverage startup ecosystems to drive innovation, enhance operational capacities and scale up technologies aimed at building resilient societies. These efforts must be complemented by strategies and norms that are grounded in local realities and guided by forward-looking assessments to ensure their relevance and effectiveness.

15. Policymakers and practitioners should utilize advanced technologies and data systems for comprehensive risk evaluation, the development of people-centred early warning systems and loss and damage estimation to support climate financing. To adapt to the dynamic nature of climate risks, an iterative process of monitoring, evaluating and learning should be integrated into these efforts.

16. Inclusive climate resilience planning must actively engage citizens and stakeholders through participatory decision-making. Clear and accessible documentation is crucial for fostering widespread understanding and enabling informed contributions from all involved parties.

17. Comprehensive vulnerability analyses should be conducted to identify at-risk communities and regions and to guide targeted interventions and resource allocation. The use of technology ecosystems and digital tools is vital

for conducting these analyses and for addressing the complex and systemic challenges posed by climate change.

B. Recommendations for the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology

18. The Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology should enhance cross-sector collaboration, promote South-South cooperation and strengthen capacity-building initiatives to support the development of climate-resilient infrastructure.

19. The Centre should facilitate innovation in climate-resilient technologies, bridging the gap between supply and demand for such solutions.

20. Platforms such as the international conferences organized by the Centre alongside Governing Council sessions should continue to serve as forums for sharing experiences and best practices in climate-resilient technologies, while also helping Governments identify their specific technological needs.

Annex III

Financial statement of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology for the year ended 31 December 2024
(United States dollars)

Income	
Contributions	1 010 461
Interest income	157 388
Gain/loss on exchange, contributions	677
Total income	**1 168 526**
Less: Expenditure	(937 246)
Net income over expenditure	**231 280**
Fund balance as at 1 January 2024	3 268 951
Refunds to donors/fund transfer	(22 005)
Fund balance as at 31 December 2024	**3 478 226**

Annex IV

Financial statement of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology for the year ended 31 December 2024, by project component
(United States dollars)

	Institutional support (multi-donor)	*Institutional support funded by the Government of India*	*Support for the project on enhancing capabilities to adopt innovative technologies for city air pollution control in selected countries in the Asia-Pacific region*	*Total*
Income				
Contributions	142 384	868 077	–	1 010 461
Interest income	96 954	60 434	–	157 388
Gain on exchange, contributions	–	–	677	677
Total income	**239 338**	**928 511**	**677**	**1 168 526**
Less: Expenditure	(44 021)	(898 632)	5 407	(937 246)
Net income over expenditure	**195 317**	**29 879**	**6 084**	**231 280**
Fund balance as at 1 January 2024	1 938 515	1 314 515	15 921	3 268 951
Refunds to donors/fund transfer	–	–	(22 005)	(22 005)
Fund balance as at 31 December 2024	**2 133 832**	**1 344 394**	**0**	**3 478 226**

Annex V

Cash contributions to the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024
(United States dollars)

Country/area	*For the year ended 31 December 2023*	*For the year ended 31 December 2024*
Host country		
India	874 872	868 077
Other countries/areas		
Bangladesh	–	14 000
China	27 555	26 940
Indonesia	10 000	–
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	–	–
Macao, China	5 000	5,000
Malaysia	5 974	6 000
Pakistan	–	22 517
Philippines	30 000	30 000
Republic of Korea	23 027	22 927
Sri Lanka	–	–
Thailand	15 000	15 000
Uzbekistan	13 974	–
Viet Nam	–	–
Total	**1 005 402**	**1 010 461**