

A Guide to the UNFCCC Institutions

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This briefing paper is comprised of two parts. The first part addresses the existing institutional arrangement under both the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (the “Convention”) and the Kyoto Protocol. It includes simplified organisation charts. The second part addresses possible future institutions, as proposed in the current negotiation rounds. For more detailed information on the institutions and their make-up, please refer to the table in Annex I. For more detailed information on the proposed institutions, please refer to the table in Annex II.

PART I: EXISTING INSTITUTIONS

Introduction

1. This Part addresses existing institutions, including i) those contained the Convention and the Protocol; ii) those subsequently set up by the Conference of the Parties (“COP”) or the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties of the Protocol (“CMP”); iii) other entities which are not formally within the institutional structure of the Convention framework.

Existing institutions/bodies under the Convention

Institutions/bodies in the Convention

2. The **COP¹ is the supreme governing body of the Convention and takes place every year**. All State Parties have a seat. Its role is to **oversee the effective implementation** of the Convention and to provide a **forum for discussion and exchange** for the Parties. This includes monitoring scientific and technical developments, exchange of information on national implementation, the review of implementation reports and cooperation with other institutions. It has the power to make recommendations and to take decisions. The Convention also allows for observers to attend the COP, such as other international organisations, non-State Parties and NGOs.²
3. The COP is assisted by the **Bureau**, which is comprised of the President, Vice-Presidents, a Rapporteur and the Chairs of the Subsidiary Bodies, chosen from representatives of Parties.
4. The **Secretariat³** is the main standing institution of the Convention, which operates all year round. Its purpose is to **oversee administrative and logistical issues**, organise the COP and any other meetings under the Convention, facilitate the exchange of any relevant information, and liaise with other secretariats and institutions. The Secretariat is staffed by professional staff and led by the Executive Secretary.

¹ Article 7 of the Convention.

² Article 7(6).

³ Article 8.

5. The **Subsidiary Body for Implementation** (“SBI”)⁴ has as its main function to **assist the COP in its monitoring of implementation**, by analysing and compiling information provided by the Parties on their national emissions and measures taken to implement their respective obligations under the Convention. Government representatives participating in the SBI are to be experts on climate change matters.
6. The **Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice** (“SBSTA”)⁵ assists the COP on **scientific and technological developments**. It is a multidisciplinary body with expert government representatives. It prepares assessments on, for example, the state of scientific knowledge, innovative technologies and on questions from other Convention bodies.

Institutions created by the COP

7. Under the Convention, the **COP has the power to establish subsidiary bodies it decides necessary for the implementation of the Convention**.⁶ This means that there is scope for the COP to establish new institutions in the future.
8. In addition, the COP has so far created three Expert Groups to assist its work: the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Non-Annex I Parties, the Expert Group on Technology Transfer⁷ and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group. Their function is to advise the COP on their respective very specific topics, and they are not permanent like the Subsidiary Bodies. The Expert Groups are composed of State Party representatives with relevant expertise.

Existing institutions/bodies under the Kyoto Protocol

Institutions/bodies in the Protocol

9. The COP serves as the **CMP** for the Protocol.⁸ It performs the same functions as under the Convention, e.g. assessing implementation, information exchange etc.
10. The **Secretariat**⁹ set up by the Convention is also exercising the same functions under the Protocol. The same Subsidiary bodies, namely the **SBI** and **SBSTA**¹⁰, assist the CMP in a similar way as they do the COP.

Institutions created by the CMP

11. The CMP has set up the **Compliance Committee** to monitor compliance with obligations under the Protocol. The work of the Committee is twofold, divided between a Facilitative Branch, aimed at helping Parties comply with their obligations, and an Enforcement Branch, which is in charge of setting consequences for non-compliance. The members of the Committee are State Party representatives.
12. In relation to the flexible mechanisms, the **Clean Development Mechanism Executive Board** and the **Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee** oversee the operation of the Clean Development Mechanism and of Joint Implementation¹¹.

⁴ Article 10.

⁵ Article 9.

⁶ Article 7(2)(i)-(k).

⁷ The mandate of the Expert Group on Technology Transferred was terminated by Decision 1/CP.16, para 124. Its work is to be taken on by the newly created technology institutions – see paragraph 18 of this briefing paper.

⁸ Article 13 of the Protocol.

⁹ Article 14.

¹⁰ Article 15.

13. The **Adaptation Fund Board**¹² administers the Adaptation Fund, set up to finance adaptation projects in developing countries. The Global Environment Facility functions as its secretariat, while the World Bank serves as trustee. It is comprised of members representing Parties.

Working Groups

14. There are two Ad Hoc Working Groups within which further negotiations relating to the future of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol are taking place. In relation to the Convention, the **Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA)** is to negotiate agreement on the following issues: a shared vision including a global emissions reductions goal, enhancing action on mitigation and adaptation, and transfer of technology and financial resources. The **Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP)** aims at negotiating a further commitment period beyond 2012 for emissions reductions by Annex I Parties.
15. Additionally, the **Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate (AGBM)** was set up in 1995 by the first COP, to negotiate a new legal instrument with more detailed obligations on emissions reductions. The AGBM finished its work in 1997 with the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol.

Other entities

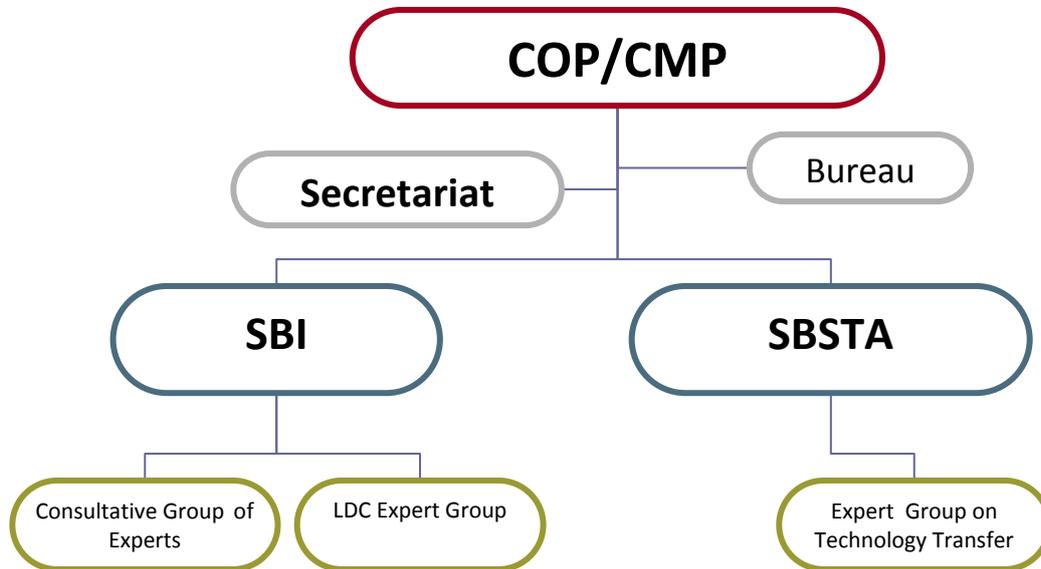
16. *Expert review teams* are in charge of **checking annual inventories of emissions submitted by the parties under the Protocol to ensure accuracy**. The experts are selected from a roster on the basis of their expertise.

¹¹ Articles 12 and 6.

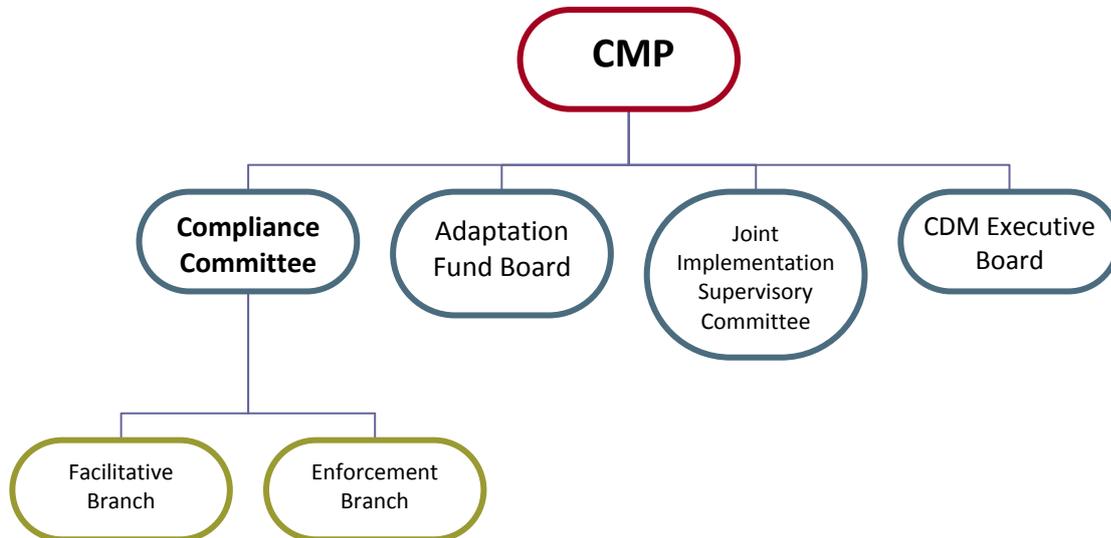
¹² Decision 1/CMP.3.

Organisation Charts

1. Joint bodies (Convention & Protocol)



2. Protocol bodies



PART II: PROPOSED INSTITUTIONS

Introduction

17. The ongoing negotiations on the future of the climate change regime also cover issues related to institutional arrangements. The Cancún Agreements similarly address several institutional issues, including proposals for new institutions under the Convention. Many of the details, such as the relationship between these new institutions and the existing institutions, remain to be determined in future sessions.

New institutions proposed by the Cancún Agreements

18. An **Adaptation Committee** is to be established to “promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner”.¹³ The precise modalities and procedures are to be further negotiated during the next COP.¹⁴

19. A **Green Climate Fund Board**¹⁵ will oversee the new Green Climate Fund, which will operate under the guidance and accountability of the COP. The Board will have representation from developed and developing countries and will have its own secretariat. The details of the Fund are to be examined by a **Transitional Committee** and are to be further elaborated in the next COP. The Transitional Committee was set to have its first meeting in March 2011, but this meeting was postponed. As at 8 April 2011, no future date has been agreed. Additionally, the new **Standing Committee on Finance**¹⁶ will under the authority of the COP focus on coherence and coordination of the different funds. Again, further details are still to be negotiated.

20. Within the new Technology Mechanism both a **Technology Executive Committee** (“TEC”)¹⁷ and a **Climate Technology Centre and Network** (“CTCN”) are to be established. The Technology Mechanism aims at speeding up the development and transfer of technology. The TEC will consist of experts from developing and developed countries. In line with the creation of this new institution, the Expert Group on Technology Transfer is abolished. The Work Programme adopted by the COP aims at operationalising the Mechanism by 2012. Still to be discussed are modalities for the CTCN and issues relating to funding and the division of work between the TEC and the CTCN.¹⁸ There was also no agreement reached on intellectual property.

¹³ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 20.

¹⁴ Parties are requested to submit their “views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including on proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements”.

¹⁵ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 102-103. See also paragraph 109,

¹⁶ Paragraph 112.

¹⁷ See paragraphs 117-129 and Annex IV.

¹⁸ See paragraph 128(a).

Annex I Table of Institutions

Institution	Legal basis	Who	What	Why	When	Where	How
UNFCCC							
Conference of the Parties (COP)	Article 7 UNFCCC, Article 13 KP.	All State Parties.	- Oversee the effective implementation - Forum for discussion and exchange.	Supreme governing body of the Convention and the Protocol, need for permanent mechanism.	Once a year.	Bonn, unless a Party offers to host the session.	- Parties are organised into the five UN regional groups ¹⁹ for election purposes - Decisions are generally made by consensus ²⁰ .
COP Bureau	Rule 22.1 of the draft Rules of Procedure.	President 7 Vice-Presidents Chairs of SBI and SBSTA Rapporteur.	Advising the President, deciding on management issues, questions of process.	Assisting management of the COP.	Alongside the COP/subsidiary body sessions, additional meetings between sessions if necessary, about once a month	Location of the COP.	- Led by President, elected by rotation among regional groups (for 1 year) - Each regional group has two members, ASOSIS ²¹ has one member.
Secretariat	Article 8 UNFCCC, Article 14 KP.	Professional staff.	Assist COP and other bodies with its services, organise COP and other meetings, compile reports, assist in communication, coordination with other secretariats.	Need for standing administrative assistance to facilitate other institutional and implementation procedures.	All year round.	Bonn, Germany.	Led by Executive Secretary.
Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)	Article 10 UNFCCC, Article 15 KP.	Representatives of Parties, experts on climate change matters.	Advise the COP, assess total effect of national measures by examining national information provided by Parties,	Need to monitor implementation, assess effectiveness of the Convention.	At least twice a year, in parallel with SBSTA.	Bonn or COP location.	Bureau of Chair, Vice-Chair and Rapporteur, elected by the SBI.

¹⁹ African States, Asian States, Eastern European States, Latin American and the Caribbean States, and the Western European and Other States

²⁰ Note that the Draft rules of procedure have not been formally adopted.

²¹ Alliance of Small Island Developing States

Institution	Legal basis	Who	What	Why	When	Where	How
			advise on financial assistance.				
Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)	Article 9 UNFCCC, Article 15 KP.	Representatives of Parties, being competent in the relevant field, multidisciplinary.	Advise the COP, assess state of scientific and technological knowledge, scientifically assess implementation measures, advise on innovative technology and capacity building.	Need to keep up to date on scientific and technological developments.	At least twice a year, in parallel with SBI.	Bonn or COP location.	Bureau of Chair, Vice-Chair and Rapporteur, elected by the SBSTA.
Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Non-Annex I Parties	Decision 8/CP.5, Decision 5/CP.15 (Constituted body of the COP).	Experts with competence in greenhouse gas inventories, vulnerability assessment and adaptation, abatement Issues, preparation of national communications.	Examine national communications; exchange best practice; technical advice and support; facilitate and support preparation of communications.	Need to improve national communications.	Twice a year, before the meeting of the subsidiary bodies.	Varies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 experts from Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean each - 6 experts from Annex I Parties - Up to three experts from organisations with relevant experience.
Expert Group on Technology Transfer (mandate now terminated)	Marrakesh Accords (Constituted body of the COP).	Experts, expertise in greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation technologies, technology assessments, information technology, resource economics, or social development.	Analyse and identify ways to facilitate and advance technology transfer activities.	Assist in fulfilling the Convention obligations on technology transfer.	At least twice a year, in conjunction with the subsidiary body meetings.	Bonn, Germany.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chairman and Vice-Chairman, one from Annex I and one from non-Annex I Party.
Least Developed Countries Expert	Marrakesh Accords (Constituted body)	12 Experts.	Advice to LDCs on preparation and	Assist the production of	Twice a year.	Varies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 experts from African LDC Parties, 2 from Asian

Institution	Legal basis	Who	What	Why	When	Where	How
Group	of the COP).		implementation of national adaptation programmes of action.	adaptation programmes of action.			LDC Parties, 2 from small island LDC Parties, 3 from Annex II Parties.
KP							
Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties (CMP)	Article 13 KP.	See above.	-	-	-	-	-
Secretariat	Article 14 KP.	See above.	-	-	-	-	-
SBI	Article 15 KP.	See above.	-	-	-	-	-
SBSTA	Article 15 KP.	See above.	-	-	-	-	-
Compliance Committee	Article 18 KP and Decision 27/CMP.1.	Plenary of both Branches and a Bureau.	Asses compliance, assist Parties in complying with their obligations, take steps against non-compliance.	Monitor compliance of Parties with obligations.	At least once a year.	Bonn, Germany.	- Plenary of both branches - Bureau: chairperson and vice-chairperson of each branch - Decisions by ¾ majority.
- Facilitative Branch	Article 18 KP and Decision 27/CMP.1.	10 members representatives of KP Parties.	Helping Parties comply with obligations.	Facilitate better compliance through assistance.	At least once a year.	Bonn, Germany.	- 1 representative for each official region, 1 SIDS representative, 2 Annex I and 2 non-Annex I (1 year) - Decisions by ¾ majority.
- Enforcement Branch	Article 18 KP and Decision 27/CMP.1.	10 members representatives of KP Parties.	Taking measures against non-compliance.	Setting consequences for non-compliance.	At least once a year.	Bonn, Germany.	- 1 representative for each official region, 1 SIDS representative, 2 Annex I and 2 non-Annex I (1 year) - Decisions require double majority of both Annex I and non-Annex I Parties.
Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Executive Board	Decision 17/CP.7.	10 members, representatives of KP Parties with expertise.	Oversees operation of CDM, day-to-day management.	Manage CDM.	At least three times a year.	Bonn, location of COP/Subsidiary Body meetings.	- 1 representative for each official region, 1 SIDS representative, 2 Annex I and 2 non-Annex I Chairman and Vice-Chairman, one from Annex

Institution	Legal basis	Who	What	Why	When	Where	How
							1 and one from non-Annex I Party - Decisions by consensus or ¾ majority voting.
Joint Implementation (JI) Supervisory Committee	Decision 9/CMP.1.	10 members, representatives of KP Parties with expertise.	Oversees operation of JI and verification of ERUs generated by JI.	Manage JI.	At least two times a year.	Bonn, location of Subsidiary Body meetings.	- 3 members from Annex I Parties transitioning to a market economy, 3 from other Annex I Parties, 3 from non-Annex I Parties, one from a SID Party - Decision by consensus or ¾ majority.
Adaptation Fund Board	Decision 1/CMP.3.	16 members, representatives of KP Parties.	Administers Adaptation Fund.	Oversee financing adaptation projects in developing countries.	At least two times a year.	Location of COP/ subsidiary body meetings or Bonn, unless otherwise decided.	- 2 representatives of each of the 5 regional groups, 1 representative for SIDS, 1 for LDCs, 2 other Annex I Party representatives, 2 other non-Annex I Party representatives - The Global Environment Facility operates as secretariat - Decision by consensus or 2/3 majority voting.
Expert review teams	Decision 19/CP.8 Review guidelines (FCCC/CP/2002/8).	Experts selected from a roster.	Check annual inventories of emissions submitted by the Parties under the Protocol.	Ensuring accuracy of the information supplied under the Protocol.	In context of annual review process.	Varies.	- Lead reviewers, 1 from Annex I and 1 from non-Annex I Party - Experts nominated by Parties, may include experts of relevant IGOs – roster is maintained.
Negotiations							
Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the	Decision 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan).	Parties.	“comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained	Part of the Bali Roadmap, ensuring effectiveness of	Multiple times a year, at least 4.	Varies, often Bonn or COP location.	Chair and Vice-Chair - 1 from Annex I Party 1 from non-Annex I Party, alternating

Institution	Legal basis	Who	What	Why	When	Where	How
Convention			implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action".	the Convention.			annually.
Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol	Decision 1/CMP.1.	Parties.	Negotiate further commitments for Annex I Parties beyond 2012.	Ensure no gap between first and second commitment period.	Multiple times a year, at least 4.	Varies, often Bonn or COP location.	

Annex II Table of Proposed Institutions

Institution	Legal basis	Who	What	Why	How	Institutional Linkages
Adaptation Committee	Paragraph 20 of 1/CP.16 establishes an Adaptation Committee ("AC").	Parties were invited to submit their views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the AC including proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements by 21 February 11 ²² . These views were to be published in misc document and a synthesis document by AWG-LCA 14, and a decision be adopted at COP-17. These documents were published by the UNFCCC in March 2011 ²³ . In the synthesis document all Parties call for a fair, equitable, representative membership consistent with other Conventions and mechanisms. Proposals of number of experts range from 11-60, elected to the Committee by the COP.	To promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention through the functions listed in paragraph 20 (a—e).	Need to strengthen, enhance and better utilize existing institutional arrangements and expertise under the Convention.	Reporting: The majority of Parties noted that the AC should operate under the authority and guidance of, and be fully accountable to, the COP, as it was established to promote coherence in the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation across the Convention process, and its agreed functions span those of both the SBI and SBSTA. While the majority of Parties view the AC as a constituted body under the Convention, a few Parties view it as a subsidiary body pursuant to Art 7 para 2(i) of the Convention. As a subsidiary body its membership should be open to all Parties and its meetings should be held in plenary sessions. Parties differ in their views on which body the AC should regularly report to. While many	The AWG-LCA are to define the AC's linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements under and outside the Convention, including at the national and regional levels (see discussion of options below). Several Parties have requested that the AC should not have an operational role in relation to the Green Climate Fund or any operating entity of the financial mechanism, or funding activities but should only support the COP in its work. Others have suggested that the AC should provide guidance to financial and governance structures created under the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund with a view to ensuring coherence on

²² Article 22 1/CP.16²³ http://unfccc.int/documentation/documents/advanced_search/items/3594.php?rec=j&preref=600006171&suchen=n

Institution	Legal basis	Who	What	Why	How	Institutional Linkages
					<p>Parties support reporting directly to the COP on an annual basis, others prefer periodical reporting through the subsidiary bodies to the COP or reporting to the SBI.</p>	<p>modalities and means for addressing adaptation issues. The majority of Parties emphasised that the AC should work closely with, and establish strong and effective links with, bodies and programmes set up under the Convention. Proposal on how the AC could work with each of these bodies are contained in the synthesis report (FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/3, part IV).</p>
<p>Transitional Committee</p>	<p>Paragraphs 109, 111 of 1/CP.16 and Terms of References in Appendix III.</p>	<p>Selection of members: COP decided to invite chairs of the Regional Groups and Co-ordinators of the constituencies represented on the Committee to forward their nominations, the nominees will then be automatically deemed to have been elected as confirmed as members by COP 16. Nomination of members was due by 31 January 2011. However some of the regional groups are still completing their</p>	<p>Specific Terms of Reference: (a) legal and institutional arrangements for GCF (b) rules of procedure for GCF and governance issues related to the Board (c) methods to manage financial resources (d) financial instruments which the GCF can use (e) methods to co-ordinated between the GCF and other funding mechanisms (f) role of the GCF secretariat and procedure for setting up secretariat</p>	<p>Design of the Green Climate Fund.</p>	<p>Administered by: Executive Secretary of the secretariat, in consultation with the President of the COP, will convene the initial meeting. Staff to support the work of the Transitional Committee will be seconded from: (i) UN agencies, (ii) - international financial institutions, (iii) multilateral development banks, (iv) secretariat and (v) GEF. The secondment of staff will be arranged by the secretariat, in</p>	<p>The COP has requested that the Transitional Committee should encourage input from all Parties and from relevant international organizations and observers and take into account the findings contained in relevant reports. (relevant is not defined but could refer to reports by other SBs). The work of the Transitional Committee was referenced in an information note about the Expert workshop on the Technology Mechanism (1/CP.16</p>

Institution	Legal basis	Who	What	Why	How	Institutional Linkages
		<p>nominations for the Transitional Committee. As of 6 April nominations from Asia and from the Group of Latin America and the Caribbean had not been received. Nominations from all other regional groups have been received. The first meeting of the Transitional Committee due to be held 14 and 15 March 2011 has been postponed to the end of April 2011.</p>	<p>(g) mechanisms for independent evaluation of GCF performance (h) mechanisms to ensure financial accountability and performance to ensure application of environmental and social safeguards (i) mechanisms to ensure appropriate expert and technical advice (j) mechanisms to ensure stakeholder input and participation</p> <p>The terms of reference for the design of the Green Climate Fund provide that the Transitional Committee shall develop and recommend for the approval of COP 17 a number of operational documents for the Green Climate Fund.</p>		<p>consultation with the President of the COP.</p> <p>Reporting: The terms of reference for the design of the Green Climate Fund state that the Transitional Committee shall make recommendations to the COP . It would therefore seem logical that it is reporting to the COP.</p> <p>Proposed structure and composition: - 40 members - 15 members from developed country Parties - 25 members from developing country Parties: (a) 7 from Africa, (b) 7 from Asia, (c) 7 from Latin America and Caribbean, (d) 2 from SIDs, (e) 3 from LDCs.</p>	<p>para 129) . This Information Note mentions that in relation to the links between the financial mechanism and the technology mechanism Parties may benefit from awaiting for further progress to be made by the Transitional Committee on the design of a Green Climate Fund.</p>
<p>Green Climate Fund Board / Green Climate Fund</p>	<p>Paragraph 102 1/CP.16 establishes the Green Climate Fund (“GCF”). Paragraph 103 establishes the Board of the GCF.</p>	<p>Selection of members: This will be determined by the Transitional Committee.</p>	<p>The Board is responsible for the GCF. The GCF will “<i>support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties using thematic funding windows</i>”. The Board is responsible</p>	<p>Management of the Fund.</p>	<p>Administered by: The GCF will have a trustee. The trustee for the GCF shall have administrative competence to manage the financial assets, maintain financial records and prepare financial statements and other reports required by</p>	<p>Potentially it has linkages to many different institutions within the UNFCCC regime as it is anticipated that it will have “thematic funding windows”. As yet there is no information on what these windows</p>

Institution	Legal basis	Who	What	Why	How	Institutional Linkages
			<p>for the performance of the trustee and shall take decisions on how the trustee shall administer the assets of the GCF. The functions of the Board will be determined by the Transitional Committee.</p>		<p>the Board of the GCF . The World Bank is the interim trustee for the GCF, this will be reviewed three years after the operationalization of the Fund. Operation of the Fund shall be supported by an independent secretariat.</p> <p>Reporting: The GCF is established as an operating entity of the financial mechanism under Article 11 of the UNFCCC and as such shall function under the guidance of and be accountable to the COP. Although it is not expressly stated it would seem logical that the Board, as the governing body of the GCF, will be responsible to the COP and the COP. Arrangements will be made between the COP and the GCF to ensure that it is accountable to the COP.</p> <p>Proposed structure and composition: The Board will have 24 members, comprising an equal number from developing</p>	<p>will be (mitigation, adaptation, capacity building etc...) this will be decided by the Transitional Committee. The Transitional Committee has been tasked with designing mechanisms for the GCF to ensure the provisions of appropriate expert and technical advice, including from relevant thematic bodies established under the Convention. (relevant thematic bodies is not defined but could refer to other SBs: Adaptation Committee, Technology Committee etc...) The Transitional Committee has also been asked to design mechanisms to ensure stakeholder input and participation. Again we do not have any details on what this will include as yet but could conceivably include participation by other SBs and Committees .</p>

Institution	Legal basis	Who	What	Why	How	Institutional Linkages
					<p>and developed country Parties. Developing country representatives should be from the relevant UN regional groupings and from SIDs and LDCs. There will also be a system of alternate members who will be entitled to participate in the meetings of the Board only through the principal member, without the right to vote, unless they are serving as the member; where the principal member is absent from all or part of a meeting.</p>	
<p>Standing Committee</p>	<p>Paragraph 112 1/CP.16.</p>	<p>Parties to agree to further define the roles and functions of this Standing Committee.</p>	<p>Improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing, rationalisation of the financial mechanisms, mobilisation of financial resources and measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties.</p>	<p>To assist the COP in exercising its functions with respect to the financial mechanism.</p>	<p>Still to be determined.</p>	<p>As the body tasked with co-ordination of financial mechanisms it will inevitably have cross-over with other institutions, in particular the Adaptation Committee. When the Adaptation Committee provides recommendations to the COP on implementation there may be information from the Standing Committee which needs to be taken into</p>

Institution	Legal basis	Who	What	Why	How	Institutional Linkages
<p>Technology Executive Committee (“TEC”)</p>	<p>Paragraph 117(a) of Decision 1/CP.16, and Appendix IV of that Decision.</p>	<p>Expert members</p> <p>Selection of Members: The COP shall elect the expert members.</p>	<p>Analysing technological needs, issues and policy, making recommendations on transfer of technology, facilitating collaboration between the public and private sectors, addressing barriers to transfer of technology, cooperating with all relevant initiatives and stakeholders, and catalysing the development of use of road maps or action plans at all levels.</p>	<p>To facilitate the effective implementation of the Technology Mechanism, which aims at speeding up the development and transfer of technology.</p>	<p>Reporting: The TEC operates under the guidance of the COP and is accountable to the COP. It reports to the COP through the Subsidiary Bodies (on an interim basis).</p> <p>Proposed structure and composition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 expert members, including - 9 experts from Annex I Parties - 3 experts from each region of non-Annex I Parties (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean) - 1 expert from a small island developing State - 1 expert from a least developed country Party. <p>A chair and a vice-chair are elected for one year, one from an Annex I Party and one from a non-Annex I country.</p>	<p>account.</p> <p>With the creation of the TEC, the Expert Group on Technology Transfer is abolished.</p> <p>The division of work between the TEC and the Climate Technology Centre and Network is still to be determined.</p>
<p>Climate Technology Centre and Network (“CTCN”)</p>	<p>Paragraph 117(b) of Decision 1/CP.16 .</p>	<p>Still to be determined - the COP adopted a Work Programme which aims at operationalizing some of the outstanding issues.</p>	<p>It will facilitate a network of technology networks, organizations and initiatives, in order to assist and support Parties on technology issues, by providing advice, and information and by</p>	<p>To facilitate the effective implementation of the Technology Mechanism, which aims at speeding up the development and transfer of technology.</p>	<p>Administered by: The host of the CTCN is still to be determined.</p> <p>Reporting to: The CTCN operates under the guidance of the COP and is accountable to the</p>	<p>The modalities, governance and terms of reference of the CTCN are still to be determined.</p> <p>Similarly, the division of work between the TEC and CTCN is still to be</p>

Institution	Legal basis	Who	What	Why	How	Institutional Linkages
			enhancing cooperation.		<p>COP. It reports to the COP through the Subsidiary Bodies (on an interim basis).</p> <p>Proposed structure and composition: Still to be determined.</p>	determined.