TIME	TOPIC	FOLLOW-UP
10 min	**WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION**	
	INTRODUCTION *Anneli Paulsen, Leader New Global Markets, SINTEF* • Why the energy transition requires technology partnerships, not technology transfer alone. • Why solutions must be adapted to local institutions, markets, skills and needs. • How equal partnerships can build local ownership, value creation and lasting impact.	
40 min	**FROM PROJECT FINANCING TO LASTING PARTNERSHIPS**	
(5)	*INTRODUCTION: THE UNIVERSITY ROLE IN LASTING TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIPS* *Peter Gotsch, NTNU, moderator* • Universities educate the people who will adapt, operate and further develop technologies after individual projects have ended. • Local universities and research institutions must be co-developers from the beginning, combining technical knowledge with knowledge of local conditions. • Successful partnerships should leave behind competence, networks and institutional capacity, not only installed technology or completed projects.	
(7)	*FINANCING FOR LASTING RESEARCH AND INNOVATION CAPACITY* *Mari Sundli Tveit, CEO, Research Council of Norway* • How funding can build lasting research and innovation capacity, not only finance individual projects. • How programme design can encourage cooperation between research, industry and public authorities. • What funders should require and measure when the objective is local competence and long-term impact.	Karoline
(7)	*PARTNERSHIPS FOR NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND LOCAL VALUE CREATION* *Gilbert Siame, Minister of Green Economy and Environment, Zambia* • What do countries such as Zambia need from international technology and research partners. • How partnerships can support local institutions, competence, businesses and employment.	Peter

	• What international partners must understand about local priorities and conditions for implementation.	
(7)	*ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR PARTNERSHIPS THAT LAST* *Rajendra Shende, former Director, UNEP, Founder Director Green TERRE Foundation* • How technology, finance, policy and institutional capacity must work together. • What makes it possible to adapt and scale solutions across different national contexts. • What international organisations can do to support partnerships without imposing one model.	
(7)	*FROM PILOT TO SCALE: THE INDUSTRY PERSPECTIVE* *Diana Casey, Executive Director for Cement and ESG, Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA)* • What do industry need to move from a successful pilot to implementation at scale. • How technology must be connected to local skills, value chains, standards and regulation. • How industry partnerships can combine emissions reductions with local business and competence development.	Anneli
40	Panel and audience discussion Anneli Paulsen, Mari Sundli Tveit, Gilbert Siame, Rajendra Shende, Diana Casey, XX Bolivia	
	• What does it take to finance collaborations that also build local competence and capacity? • How can financing support local value creation and sustainable research and innovation ecosystems? • What characterises successful technology partnerships? • Impact, lessons learned, and future potential Detailed plan follows under	

Questions to part 3:

1: WHEN THE FUNDING ENDS, WHAT NEEDS TO REMAIN LOCALLY FOR US TO CALL A TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIP SUCCESSFUL? (FORMULER DENNE BEDRE)

Mari Sundli Tveit: From a funder's perspective, what should programmes require and measure beyond the delivery of the technology or the completion of the project?

Gilbert Siame: From a partner-country perspective, what capabilities and institutions must remain locally after international partners leave?

Anneli Alatalo Paulsen: What does this mean for how research and technology organisations should design partnerships from the beginning?

2: HOW SHOULD FINANCING BE DESIGNED DIFFERENTLY IF THE OBJECTIVE IS TO BUILD BOTH TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS AND LASTING LOCAL CAPACITY?

Rep. Bolivia: What are the main barriers countries face when trying to finance technology, competence development and institutional capacity together?

Open question: Which funding mechanisms or partnership requirements are most important for encouraging long-term cooperation? (legg til spørsmål om eu og prosjekter i globale sør her)

3: WHY DO SO MANY PROMISING TECHNOLOGY PILOTS FAIL TO REACH LASTING IMPLEMENTATION AND SCALE?

Diana Casey: From an industry perspective, what must be in place before a pilot can become a viable, scalable solution?

Rajendra Shende: Which policy and institutional conditions are most often missing when countries try to scale successful solutions?

Open question: Which of these conditions must be developed locally, and where can international partners make the greatest contribution?

4: What must international partners do differently to ensure that local actors become co-developers rather than recipients?
Open question to all – share your experiences and be concrete.

5: Questions from the room