



## What are the key institutions and mechanisms?

### Technology Mechanism

In 2010 the COP established the [Technology Mechanism](#) with the objective of accelerating and enhancing climate technology development and transfer. It consists of two complementary bodies that work together, – the [Technology Executive Committee](#) (TEC) and the [Climate Technology Centre and Network](#) (CTCN). The mechanism will also serve the Paris Agreement.

### Technology Executive Committee

The TEC is the Technology Mechanism's policy arm and analyses policy issues and provides recommendations to support countries in enhancing climate technology efforts. The TEC is an executive committee consisting of 20 technology experts representing both developing and developed countries. The TEC meets multiple times a year and holds climate technology events that support efforts to address key technology policy issues.

### The Climate Technology Centre and Network

The CTCN is the mechanism's implementation arm and it supports countries to enhance the implementation of climate technology projects and programmes. It has three core services: providing technical assistance to developing countries; creating access to knowledge on climate technologies; and fostering collaboration among climate technology stakeholders. The CTCN is hosted by the United Nations Environmental Programme, in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and is supported by 11 partner institutions with expertise in climate technologies. The Centre facilitates a network of national, regional, sectoral and international technology centres, networks, organizations and private sector entities. More than 150 Parties have submitted their national designated entities (NDEs) for climate technology and transfer, which are also part of the network. Developing country Parties may submit requests for technical assistance to the CTCN through their NDEs.

### Technology Framework

Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement established the Technology Framework. The framework will provide overarching guidance to the work of the Technology Mechanism in promoting and facilitating enhanced action on technology development and transfer in order to support the implementation of this Agreement, in pursuit of the long-term vision on technology development and transfer referred to in Article 10, paragraph 1. Under the [SBSTA](#) countries are currently working to elaborate the details of the framework.

### Technology needs assessments

Understanding our climate technology needs is the starting point for effective action on climate change. By understanding these needs we can determine how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. To determine their climate technology priorities, countries undertake [technology needs assessments](#) (TNAs). A TNA supports national sustainable development, builds national capacity and facilitates the implementation of prioritized climate technologies. Since 2001, more than 85 developing countries have undertaken TNAs to identify their technology needs for mitigation and adaptation. Since 2010, as part of their TNAs, developing countries have also developed technology action plans (TAPs), which are concrete action plans for the implementation of their prioritized technology needs. The [GEF](#) provides support for developing countries to undertake TNAs through its Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer.

### Global stocktake under the Paris Agreement

The global stocktake under the Paris Agreement, by which Parties will periodically assess overall progress also with regard to support will take into account efforts related to support on technology development and transfer for developing country Parties.