



What are the key institutions and mechanisms?

Technology Mechanism:

To support action on technology under the Convention, 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) – and will also serve the Paris Agreement.

Technology Executive Committee

The TEC is the Technology Mechanism's policy arm and it addresses policy issues related to climate technology development and transfer. It analyses these issues and provides recommendations that support countries in enhancing climate technology action. 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 implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism 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 130 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 needs assessments:

[Technology needs assessments](#) (TNAs) assist developing countries to identify and analyse their priority climate technology needs. These needs can be the basis for a portfolio of climate technology projects and programmes that facilitate the transfer and access to technologies and know-how. Since 2001, more than 85 developing countries have undertaken TNAs to identify their technology needs for mitigation and adaptation. More recently, from 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.