

VIEWS OF BRAZIL ON THE ELABORATION OF THE TECHNOLOGY FRAMEWORK UNDER ARTICLE 10, PARAGRAPH 4, OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The Government of Brazil welcomes the opportunity to provide its views on the elaboration of the technology framework established under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, including the content, features and characteristics, the purpose and the themes of the technology framework¹.

Features and Characteristics

Brazil is of the view that the technology framework should be concise, balanced and flexible to respond to changes over time.

The technology framework should add value and avoid duplication of work, by building upon the work developed by the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), and being informed by experiences and lessons learned from the implementation of the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention².

It should also be comprehensive so as to foster engagement and collaboration with stakeholders, taking into consideration work under and outside the Convention related to climate technologies as well as ongoing work on the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism.

Purpose

As outlined in Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, the purpose of the technology framework is to 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 the Paris Agreement, in pursuit of the long-term vision referred to in its Article 10, paragraph 1.

The Government of Brazil believes that the technology framework should play a strategic role in improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the work of the Technology Mechanism.

Key themes

Clusters of key themes can be derived from Article 10 of the Paris Agreement and decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 67, without prejudice to other themes raised in discussions among Parties (Annex to SBSTA 44 conclusion).

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2016/L.8, paragraph 4

² As adopted by decision 4/CP.7 and enhanced by decision 3/CP.13.

1. Strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer (Article 10.2)
 - a. The undertaking and updating of technology needs assessments (TNAs), as well as the enhanced implementation of their results (67a);
 - b. Enhancing coherence between TNAs, Technology Action Plans (TAPs) and the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs);
 - c. Strengthening National Designated Entities (NDE)s;
 - d. Collaborating with other thematic bodies under the Convention;
 - e. Leveraging activities outside UNFCCC;
 - f. Involving the private sector and civil society;
 - g. Enhancing engagement of and coordination with stakeholders in technology issues;
 - The Technology Mechanism should be attributed the responsibility of assessing and promoting the key technologies for mitigation and adaptation, by:
 - i. Serving as a formal, universal and integrated organization for climate technologies;
 - ii. Establishing procedures and opening up channels for accrediting technology holders and developers;
;
 - iii. Encouraging the widespread use of renewable energy technologies.
 - h. Private sector involvement and how this can link with public sector efforts;
 - Enabling the establishment of links between innovation environments (such as startups), the private sector and the implementation of NDCs.
2. Accelerating, encouraging and enabling innovation (Article 10.5)
 - a. Enhancing enabling environments for the development and transfer of technologies (67d);
 - b. Addressing barriers to the development and transfer of technologies (67d);
 - Privileging technologies that can be widespread and addressing barriers to such dissemination.
 - c. Collaborative approaches to research and development (10.5);
 - The Framework should enable the channeling of resources so as to leverage local capacity-building as well as the creation of laboratories for development and testing of climate technologies in developing country Parties. Moreover, it shall promote opportunities for exchange among specialists.
 - d. Enabling and facilitating access to technology, in particular for early stages of the technology cycle, to developing countries;
 - Promoting specific channels for putting forward information exchange and competitive tests of climate technologies.
 - Considering the creation of platform(s) or hub(s) to connect technology producers and consumers, so as to promote the sharing of experiences and best practices, capacity building and the development of technology roadmaps, thus fostering the local development of climate technologies and engaging stakeholders from the private sector, governments, academic institutions, NGOs and citizens.
 - Ensuring facilitated access to technologies by small and medium-size companies.

- e. Harnessing indigenous knowledge and enhancing endogenous capacities;
 - Harnessing social technologies and local knowledge in order to enhance endogenous capacities. The TEC could have an essential role in mapping and sharing traditional knowledge found in local solutions to specific climate conditions in order to promote adaptation in other places where such conditions are new due to climate change (eg., maximizing water use for irrigation in dry regions, floating houses in flooded regions). Moreover, they could be offered by the CTCN as technical solutions to requests for technical assistance, which would have to be adapted or enhanced in accordance with national circumstances.
 - f. Improving national systems of innovation;
3. Supporting the implementation of Article 10 – fully realizing technology development and transfer to improve resilience and reduce GHG emissions (Article 10.6)
- a. The provision of enhanced financial and technical support for the implementation of the results of technology needs assessments (Para 67b);
 - b. Supporting developing countries at different stages of the technology cycle (10.6);
 - It is worth noting the aspect of transparency of support under the CTCN, regarding how requests for assistance are forwarded by the Centre and provided by Network members in response to requests of technical assistance by countries through their National Designated Entities (NDEs).
 - Support to developing countries should take into account the needs and gaps identified in *Biennial Update Reports*.
 - Prioritizing technology needs which are reiterated through requests for technical assistance.
 - c. Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism (67b);
 - d. Encouraging the development and diffusion of technologies that allow for co-benefits between mitigation and adaptation(Article 10.6)
 - e. Informing the global stocktake on efforts related to support for developing countries (10.6).