Prompt for breakout discussion c) for Roundtable 3: Means of implementation and support (RT MoI)

Topic: Innovation, technology development and transfer

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Short summary of relevant findings from TD1.1

Relevant findings from TD1.1, in particular from Table 11 of the World Café on Innovation, technology development and transfer, and from Roundtable 3 on means of implementation, include key messages from the presenters during the Roundtable and suggestions from participants:

Messages from presenters:

- Technology development was a systemic issue, involving a range of actors (e.g., universities, research organizations, technology firms, consultancies, law firms, governmental agencies, CSOs), that interacted with each other in order to achieve specific objectives
- "Innovation systems" underpinned the process of successful development and deployment of new and improved technologies and every country needed to have its own innovation system, institutions and capabilities in place in order to be able to engage with this technological change much more effectively
- Developing countries had not benefitted from technological opportunities (e.g., deploying low-carbon technologies) for several reasons, including high costs, lack of supporting technological systems and infrastructure, weaker planning and implementation capacities, human resource constraints and other development priorities
- International cooperation on innovation is a critical enabler for accelerated climate action, e.g., through supporting developing countries in their efforts to develop, adapt and deploy climate technologies. Such international cooperation could take place through different channels (e.g., multilateral, regional, bilateral) and focus areas (RD&D) and could include engaging the private sector and other relevant stakeholders
- Regional cooperative action and South–South cooperation were noted as important for facilitating technology development and transfer.

Suggestions from participants

- There is a need for sound indicators, including quantification of technology transfer, including e.g., technology transfer flows in the private sector.
- Gaps, barriers and challenges for technology development and transfer, include financial, economic, technical, capacity and expertise, policy, and regulatory and institutional challenges.
- There is a lack of data from developing countries and a need for improved monitoring and tracking of progress for critical transformative climate technologies
- There is a need for new technologies to complement existing technologies in areas of emission avoidance, removal, abatement and storage, as well as for aspects of adaptation,
- Policy, legal and regulatory framework, including policies, legislations and strategies to domestically incentivize technological development and innovation, are all key enablers to boost technology innovation and development.
- Access to finance for technology development and transfer, from both public and private sources, in particular, for LDCs and SIDS, is needed.
- Participation of stakeholders from all sectors of society in the technology transition is a key condition.
- Utilizing endogenous capacities and integrating local technologies and indigenous practices in technology planning and implementation are fundamental for avoiding potential negative social and environmental impacts by using appropriate technologies adapted to local circumstances, building on existing and indigenous knowledge and practices.
- Establishing cooperative actions and knowledge partnerships to facilitate RD&D on climate technologies is an enabler for innovation and technology development.
- Incentivize academia and institutions for climate technological development, transfer and education, and innovation, and research centres for local solutions and including youth technology innovation labs.
- The Technology Mechanism should have a more prominent role in providing support to developing countries for technology development and transfer activities

Prompts for the roundtable at TD1.2

Based on the overall goals of the Technical Dialogue of the Global Stocktake and the comments and suggestions made by experts and other participants at TD1.1, the following prompts on innovation, technology development and transfer are suggested for discussion at TD1.2:

1. What kind of actions/activities in innovation and technology development/transfer should be supported through international cooperation that can effectively contribute to strengthen national system of innovation, technology (research and) development and technology transfer, taking into account national and local circumstances?

In discussing this question, participants may want to consider the potential synergies and trade-offs of technology innovation, development and implementation with other SDGs (as described and assessed in the IPCC AR6 WGIII report) as well as ways to monitor and assess the effectiveness of international cooperation in innovation and technology development.

2. What are the enablers, innovative approaches and support needed to accelerate the uptake of existing and boosting new technologies (including endogenous technologies and indigenous practices), in adaptation and mitigation?

In addressing this question, participants may want to consider how these conditions can be secured and sustained over time and potential tools and methodologies support countries in tracking progress made in technology development and transfer.