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“Good practices” in policies and measures among Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

Options for approaches to sharing experience and exchanging information on “good practices” in policies and measures

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document describes several options for sharing experience and exchanging information on “good practices” in policies and measures, at a technical level. It takes into account relevant ongoing activities under other agenda items of the subsidiary bodies, as well as activities of other international and intergovernmental organizations. It provides an assessment of the resource implications of these options.

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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Subsidiary Body for Science and Technological Advice (SBSTA), at its twentieth session, requested the secretariat to provide information on options for using, inter alia, web-based approaches to sharing experience and exchanging information on “good practices” in policies and measures, at a technical level, hereinafter referred to as sharing information on policies and measures (FCC/SBSTA/2004/6, para. 90). In preparing such options, the secretariat was requested to consider relevant ongoing activities under other agenda items of the subsidiary bodies, as well as activities of other international and intergovernmental organizations, with a view to reporting to the SBSTA at its twenty-first session. The secretariat was also requested to include an assessment of resource implications.

B. Scope of the note

2. This note contains brief descriptions of existing tools for sharing information, already developed by the secretariat or under development, including TT:CLEAR, the clearing house mechanism on Article 6 of the Convention, hereinafter referred to as the Article 6 clearing house, and the database¹ on activities implemented jointly (AIJ). It also contains brief descriptions of the International Energy Agency (IEA) databases “Dealing with Climate Change: Policies and Measures” and “Renewable Energy”, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) database on environmentally related taxes, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) clearing house.

3. This note does not list all ongoing activities or give detailed description of these activities. Rather, it selects those activities undertaken within and outside the secretariat that are directly linked to ongoing discussion on “good practices” in policies and measures and highlights several elements of these activities that could be relevant to the approaches for sharing information on policies and measures. The intention is to avoid possible duplication of effort between the proposed approaches and tools under this agenda item and the existing approaches and tools implemented within and outside the secretariat.

4. This note also describes possible approaches for developing a web-based tool and other tools to share information on policies and measures of Parties included in Annex I of the Convention (Annex I Parties). These approaches are based on:

- Options provided in decision 13/CP.7, the views submitted by Parties on the future steps to be taken in implementing this decision (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.19) and the ensuing discussion within the SBSTA
- Experience of reporting and review of information in national communications and subsequent review of this information
- Existing experience of the secretariat, e.g. in development and maintenance of databases, information systems and clearing houses
- Existing experience of the secretariat in preparing reports and organizing workshops on “good practices” in policies and measures among Annex I Parties.

¹ A formally structured collection of data. In automated information systems, the database is information processed using a database management system.

5. This note further describes possible links between approaches for developing a web-based tool and other tools for sharing information on policies and measures of Annex I Parties and the approaches and tools noted above, hereinafter referred to as possible links to policies and measures of Annex I Parties. In chapters III and IV, it also provides initial estimates of resource implications of the different options identified.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

6. The SBSTA is invited to consider the information and options contained in this note, and to provide further guidance to Parties and the secretariat on if and how to develop further approaches and tools for sharing information on policies and measures of Annex I Parties. The SBSTA may also wish to consider inviting the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to continue working on this issue in the context of national communications from Annex I Parties.

II. Overview of ongoing activities relevant to sharing experience and exchanging information on “good practices” in policies and measures

A. TT:CLEAR

7. **Description:** TT:CLEAR is a prototype technology information clearing house.² Its main goals are to improve the flow of, access to and quality of information relating to the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) under Article 4.5 of the Convention and to contribute to a more efficient use of available resources by establishing linkages with other ongoing efforts.

8. TT:CLEAR enables users to find information on technology transfer projects and programmes; case studies of successful technology transfer; environmentally sound technologies and know-how; results of technology needs assessments of developing country Parties and guidelines to conduct technology needs assessments; organizations and experts; methods, models, and tools to assess mitigation and adaptation options and strategies; relevant Internet sites for technology transfer; ongoing work of Parties and the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT), such as issues under negotiation, documents and meetings, and implementation of the technology framework.

9. The main sources of information are national communications from Annex I Parties and Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), technology needs assessments and other national reports. TT:CLEAR chiefly focuses on the planned and ongoing projects for technology transfer implemented through bilateral and multilateral cooperation efforts, such as the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). It contains descriptions of the projects and other attributes, such as donor country, recipient country, operating entity, status and type of the project, and allows a search by some of the attributes. In addition to projects, it contains description of hundreds of mitigation and adaptation technologies and allows for comparisons of their technical, economic and environmental characteristics.

10. TT:CLEAR also contains a “forum” and chatting features. The former allows users to contribute to the discussion on a particular issue relating to technology transfer. The latter allows online discussion of topics such as technology needs assessment, technology information and enabling environments.

11. To avoid duplication of information with other similar tools TT:CLEAR includes an innovative search engine which enables users to access distributed sources of information such as sources provided

² Originally used in the business sector, a clearing house is a service which facilitates and simplifies transactions (of information) among multiple parties. The clearing house is a collective pool of validated and quality assured data, information, assessments, reports and expertise. A related concept is the clearing house mechanism that is created to translate the goal of partnership and cooperation into action by the participating parties.

by the UNFCCC, the GEF, IEA (CADDET and Greentia) and OECD, as well as some national web sites. It performs conversions between different classifications used by these sources, and presents consolidated results. Links are established to other relevant sites of international, regional and national organizations (e.g. World Bank and national web sites, UNEP SANet, Canadian Clean Energy Portal).

12. **Links to policies and measures of Annex I Parties:** Links exist between TT:CLEAR and the approaches and tools for sharing information on policies and measures of Annex I Parties, because they are all dealing with information on certain aspects of environmentally sound technologies. Whereas TT:CLEAR focuses more on the technology transfer aspect and provides valuable information at a project level, the approaches and tools on policies and measures deal with policy related aspects of mitigation and related technologies at the national, regional and municipality level, including in development and transfer of these technologies. Links can be established between the types of technologies and possible policies and measures to promote the transfer of those technologies. For example, under enabling environments for technology transfer, TT:CLEAR can contain aggregated information on what governments are doing to overcome barriers to technology transfer, and the approaches and tools to share information on policies and measures of Annex I Parties can contain information on specific policies and measures reported by Parties such as the green certificate trading programme of Australia, its approach, funding, and results achieved. In addition, policies to promote environmentally friendly technologies are only a subset of the overall policy portfolios reported by Annex I Parties, which have to be addressed by the approaches and tools for sharing information on policies and measures.

B. Article 6 clearing house

13. **Description:** The Article 6 clearing house is under development as part of the implementation of the New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention. It is structured around information portals for the key areas identified in this programme. When implemented, it will rely on broad participation by Parties, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) engaged in the implementation of Article 6 that will contribute information specific to their area of work and expertise.

14. The Article 6 clearing house is a useful tool to exchange experience and share tools, training, education, and other information among Parties, United Nations agencies and IGOs and NGOs dealing with Article 6. It is also a useful tool for promoting and supporting cost-effective decision-making and international cooperation on Article 6.

15. **Links to policies and measures of Annex I Parties:** Links exist between the Article 6 clearing house mechanism and the approaches and tools for sharing information on policies and measures of Annex I Parties, because they are all dealing with information on an element of the overall climate change policies of Annex I Parties. This element encompasses education, training and public awareness. The Article 6 clearing house mechanism covers in a great detail this element of the overall policy portfolios reported by Annex I Parties in their national communications. The other elements of these portfolios, which are central to emissions mitigation and have to be addressed by the approaches and tools for sharing information on policies and measures, include economic, fiscal, market and regulatory instruments, voluntary and negotiated agreements, and support for research and development.

C. Activities implemented jointly and clean development mechanism web sites

16. **Description:** The AIJ and clean development mechanism (CDM) web sites provide information on AIJ and CDM projects and related activities. The AIJ web site serves as a tool to share information on registered AIJ projects. The information is provided to the secretariat by the projects participants following an agreed unified reporting format (URF). The web site also contains useful links to sources and contacts outside the secretariat, such as the designated national authorities for AIJ, that are authorized

to accept, approve, or endorse activities implemented jointly and to report them to the Conference of the Parties (COP) through the secretariat.

17. The CDM web site is a relatively new, but very fast-evolving site that provide the general public and stakeholders with information on the CDM. Its main purpose is to facilitate and automate the interaction between the secretariat and the CDM Executive Board, its Panels, experts and other participants to the CDM. The web site is organized as a specialized community portal and currently serves more than 2,400 users.

18. **Links to policies and measures of Annex I Parties:** In some cases, AIJ and CDM projects and activities of Annex I Parties could be considered linked to approaches and tools for sharing information on policies and measures of Annex I Parties through the technology options implemented by country investors in such projects, for example wind energy projects implemented by Denmark overseas. However, with a very few exceptions, there are only indirect links between these web sites and the approaches and tools for sharing information on policies and measures of Annex I Parties.

D. International Energy Agency database “Dealing With Climate Change: Policies and Measures”

19. **Description:** The IEA maintains a database of energy-related policies and measures of IEA member states to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The database aims to provide information on a yearly basis starting from 1999. For a new policy or measure implemented or planned by the IEA member states in a given year, a record is created in the database.

20. The database structure is based on two types of information organized as pre-defined and open fields. The pre-defined fields contain generic information on the policy or measure, such as country name, year implemented/planned, or current status, and specific information, such as policy type, sector and energy source. For example, categories in the policy type include fiscal instruments (taxes, tax exemptions or credit, incentives, subsidies); regulatory instruments (mandates, standards and regulations); research, development and demonstration; voluntary agreements; and tradable permits systems and policy processes and outreach. The open fields contain policy-specific information, including the description of the policy or measure and information on published and web-based references to the policy or measure, information on government web sites, and specific milestones.

21. The database is reviewed and updated annually. Sources of information include specialized news reviews and government web sites. At the end of the year, based on this information, the IEA secretariat creates new policy records in the database for each new policy or measure identified. Members countries then have between three and four months (usually at the beginning of the year) to review and complete the new information, and to update existing information in the database. The review process is conducted through a password protected web site, accessible only to IEA delegates from Member countries, where they can review new and existing records, submit comments and updates online, and submit information on new records. Once the review process is completed, the updated database is made publicly accessible on the IEA web site <<http://climate.iea.org>>.

22. The database is searchable online by status, country, year, policy type, energy source, sector, or key word. The search engine has been designed to allow multiple field queries (e.g. searching for a specific policy type in a given country and year) as well as multiple options within each field (e.g. searching for information on more than one country).

23. **Links to policies and measures of Annex I Parties:** The content of the IEA database overlaps with approaches and tools for sharing information on policies and measures of Annex I Parties to the extent that some of the policies and measures reported by Annex I Parties in their national communications, which are the basis for those approaches and tools, are also included in the IEA database. However, there are some important differences:

- (a) The list of Annex I Parties (41 countries) only partly overlaps with countries that are members of the IEA (27 countries)³
- (b) Policies and measures included in the IEA database also only partly overlap with those reported in the national communications. In addition to energy, including energy-related aspects of policies in transport and industry, Parties report in national communication policies in transport, including non-energy-related aspects, industry, including industrial processes, agriculture, forestry and waste management
- (c) The IEA database mainly focuses on measures targeting CO₂ emissions, whereas national communications cover policies and measures on all six gases under the Convention
- (d) Categorization of policies and measures is somewhat different
- (e) The IEA database is a useful source of information, but it does not allow for a more interactive exchange of experience among all Parties to the Convention

E. Other relevant tools for sharing information on climate change policies and measures of Annex I Parties

24. Other relevant tools for sharing information on policies and measures of Annex I Parties include the IEA database "Renewable Energy" that contains a wealth of information on renewable energy, technologies and policies, and the OECD database on environmentally related taxes that contains information on large numbers of pollution-oriented levies and taxes as well as levies relating to certain categories of resource management. The taxes cover energy products, transport (equipment and services), emissions to air and water, ozone depleting substances, certain non-point sources of water pollution, noise, and management of waste, water, land, forests, biodiversity, wildlife and fish stocks. Also of some relevance to policies and measures in particular sectors, such as agriculture and forestry, is the clearing house of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Finally, also of relevance is the ongoing discussion in the SBSTA on a possible data interface under the agenda item on methodological issues relating to GHG inventories and on mitigation under the agenda item on scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation of climate change.

25. These databases and activities also have some links with the approaches and tools for sharing information on policies and measures of Annex I Parties. However, these links might be only indirect, compared to the direct links with TT:CLEAR, the Article 6 clearing house mechanism or the IEA databases discussed above.

F. Sharing information through the established channels and processes in the context of Annex I Party national communications

26. As part of the implementation of the Convention, Annex I Parties submit national communications, where they describe their policies and measures along with greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory information, projections of emissions, vulnerability and adaptation, financial resources and transfer of technology, research and systematic observation, and education, training and public awareness.

27. These national communications are subsequently subject to a review by the SBI and the COP. As part of this review process, two sets of documents are prepared: compilation and synthesis reports that contain information from all national communications, and in-depth review reports of individual national

³ For example, the IEA member states do not include Iceland and the EIT countries, except for the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland. However, Korea, which is a non-Annex I country, is an IEA member.

communications. In addition, the secretariat prepares a summary of the information from the in-depth reviews, which contains cross-country analysis on all issues addressed in the national communications and summary information for each country (FCCC/CP/2004/INF/2). Policies and measures are an important part of all documents together with the other issues noted in paragraph 26.

III. Options for approaches and tools for sharing experience and exchanging information on “good practices” in policies and measures

A. General

28. The aim of sharing experience and exchanging information on “good practices” in policies and measures of Annex I Parties is to enhance the transparency, comparability and consistency of the quantitative and qualitative information on climate policies and measures that Parties report in their national communications and through other official channels to the secretariat. Focusing on good and best practices of such policies and measures, through sharing experience and exchanging information among Parties and other stakeholders, these approaches and tools should be designed in such a way as to help to enhance the effectiveness of climate policy at the national and international levels.

29. Approaches and tools developed for sharing information on policies and measures of Annex I Parties could cover a broad range of information on all aspects of climate policy, including economic, environmental, technical, financial, social and institutional dimensions of policies and measures. These policies could be at different stages of implementation, including the planning, adopting and implemented stages.

30. The main sources of information currently available to the secretariat are the official channels established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, such as national communications, in-depth reviews and other information submitted by the Parties to the Convention. The work on the approaches and tools for sharing information on policies and measures of Annex I Parties will be closely related to this information and the relevant activities. Information from other sources could be included and links could be established.

31. A number of questions relating to the practical design and implementation of policies and measures are raised by practitioners and policy makers and are reflected in the submissions of views by Parties on the further steps on how to advance the work on “good practices” in policies and measures (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.19). For example:

- (a) What are the climate policies and measures that were planned, adopted or implemented by individual Annex I Parties?
- (b) How do Annex I Parties design and implement the most effective portfolios of policy instruments that best fit into their national circumstances? What are the interactions of different policy instruments and how do they complement each other (e.g. the inter-relationships between taxes, voluntary agreements, and emission trading schemes)?
- (c) What policies and measures are regarded as “good practices” in the different sectors? What are the promising approaches currently being discussed? Which processes and institutional arrangements are established to arrive at the different national climate change strategies?
- (d) What are the sector-specific and cross-sectoral policies and measures implemented in energy, industry, transport, private households and the service sector? Which national circumstances influence these actions?

- (e) What are the estimated mitigation effects of the most important policies and measures? What methods were applied to estimate these effects ex-ante and ex-post?
- (f) What are the estimated costs and benefits for the most important policies and measures? What methods were applied to estimate these costs and benefits ex-ante and ex-post? How were ancillary and co-benefits assessed?
- (g) What are the lessons learnt by Parties before, during and after the implementation phase of specific policies? What barriers to implementation and potentials for replication of policies and measures between Parties were identified?
- (h) How do Annex I Parties cooperate with each other in the field of climate policy? How do they cooperate to promote new technologies through relevant research and development policies?
- (i) How have Annex I Parties striven to implement policies and measures in such a way as to minimize adverse effects, including the adverse effects of climate change, effects on international trade, and social, environmental and economic impacts on developing-country Parties, taking into account information relating to these issues provided by non-Annex I Parties?

32. The approaches and tools for sharing experiences and exchanging information on “good practices” in policies and measures of Annex I Parties should be publicly available to enhance and promote public participation. The main audiences are Parties to the Convention, including participants in the climate change negotiations, review experts, expert groups established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, IGOs and international organizations, environmental and business NGOs, technical, financial and environmental experts and practitioners, and secretariat staff. The audiences should have an opportunity to actively participate in the development of the approaches and tools for sharing information on policies and measures of Annex I Parties. They should also actively participate in the exchange of information and sharing of experience once the approaches and tools are established.

33. As requested by the SBSTA at its twentieth session, the note further describes approaches for a web-based tool and other approaches for sharing information on policies and measures of Annex I Parties. Four options are presented, including establishing a web portal,⁴ establishing a web-based tool, preparation of a web page with links to external data sources and to the other ongoing activities by the secretariat, and preparation of reports by the secretariat based on information provided by Parties, mainly through the national communications and organization of workshops and round-table discussions.

B. Option 1: Establishing a web portal

34. The most comprehensive approach to the objective of sharing experience and exchanging information on “good practices” in policies and measures would be to establish a web portal. This approach would allow individual users to tailor and aggregate content according to individual preference. The web portal approach would include all elements of a web-based tool (see section III.B below) plus a collection of loosely integrated features (some of which may be provided by partners), for example:

- (a) Rich navigation (advanced search engine and directory or channels)
- (b) Global and special instant messaging on policies and measures

⁴ Commonly referred to simply as a portal, a web site or service, a web portal offers a broad array of content and services. In particular, it can offer search engine and directory (or channels), email, chat, news and shopping.

- (c) E-mail and chat facilities to encourage the development of electronic communities in the field of “good practices” in policies and measures
- (d) Internet broadcast and video-recording services on activities relating to climate policies and measures
- (e) Additional content such as news and updates on environmental issues
- (f) Online shopping (e.g. on environmentally sound technologies).

35. The web portal could be designed as an individual’s customized ‘gateway’ to the Internet. Users could perceive it as a place to start on the web. The web portal needs to be administered by a team of web portal managers on a daily basis. Costs for the establishment of such a web portal could range between USD 500,000 and 1,000,000. Maintenance costs range between USD 100,000 and 500,000 annually.

C. Option 2: Web-based tool

36. A more focused and cost-effective approach, compared to option 1, would be to establish a web-based tool for sharing experience and exchanging information on “good practices” in policies and measures of Annex I Parties. Such a web-based tool could comprise all or a combination of some of the following elements:

- (a) An Internet database to provide a consistent set of information on climate policies and measures of Annex I Parties, with several options of sorting and filtering information. The data sets could cover all attributes of these policies and measures as specified in the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Annex I Parties to the Convention.⁵ These attributes include a short description of the policies and/or measures, the type of instrument used, the current status of implementation, the name of the implementing entity, greenhouse gas affected and estimated mitigation effects.⁶ The Internet database could serve as the main gateway to a web-based tool
- (b) A virtual library containing recent studies, reports and other publications
- (c) A link service to other databases and similar web sites and tools. It could also serve as a gateway to official national web sites with information on climate policies and measures
- (d) An interactive module facilitating an on-line exchange of information and views (e.g. dialogue room). Based on the identification and development of common information formats and search mechanisms, a web-based tool will allow different users to submit information, mostly through their own databases
- (f) A search engine to allow searching for specific information on UNFCCC and related sites; if technically feasible, the same search engine as used by TT:CLEAR could be used. At a later stage, a web-based tool could use controlled vocabularies and keywords, based on multilingual international thesauri wherever possible, to facilitate searching and retrieval of information in the official United Nations languages

⁵ See document FCCC/CP/1999/7.

⁶ A prototype database on policies and measures was prepared by the UNFCCC secretariat when compiling information for documents FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.13 and FCCC/SBI/2003/SBI/7 and Add.1–4. A printout from this database is contained in documents FCCC/WEB/2002/7 and FCCC/WEB/2003/1.

- (f) Dissemination activities including newsletter and news alerts on ongoing activities and forthcoming events relating to policies and measures in the context of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, sent to a mailing list

37. This outline could evolve, following further consultations with, and feedback from, Parties and other stakeholders.

38. The web-based tool could be organized as a specialized web site providing access to information through a database-driven system. A CD-ROM version of this tool could be developed for stakeholders without access to the Internet. The web-based tool could also ensure that site information is easy to download for those without high-speed access to the Internet. This could be done, for example, by making the web site available in text-only format, using a special format to represent graphics, and creating an option to send text by e-mail. Additionally, upon a request, the secretariat could prepare documents containing highlights from a web-based tool, e.g. as was done in document FCCC/WEB/2003/1.

39. Detailed technical specifications could be developed based on experience with other relevant tools developed by the secretariat, such as TT:CLEAR and the Article 6 clearing house mechanism, and taking into account guidance from Parties.

40. The financial resources required for the one-year development phase are estimated at USD 180,000 to cover the salaries of a programme officer, a consultant, information technology support and a secretary. The development phase of the project is to be funded from supplementary resources. The resources required for the maintenance of this option beyond the development phase cannot be estimated at this stage, but could be considerable, e.g. in the range of a quarter of the resource requirement for the implementation phase, and could not be covered from supplemental funding on a sustained basis. These implications will therefore, have to be considered in the context of the budget for the biennium 2006–2007.

D. Option 3: Preparation of a web page with Internet links to external data sources and links to other ongoing activities by the secretariat

41. The secretariat could create a single web page with Internet links to external data sources with information on policies and measures of Annex I Parties, such as the databases noted in chapter II and the national web pages of the Annex I Parties that contain the relevant information. Other links could be established to information on ongoing secretariat activities relating to Annex I Party national communications, such as national communications, compilation and synthesis reports of Annex I Party national communications, in-depth review reports of these communications and countries briefs. The country briefs have been developed by the secretariat during the preparation of the summary of the information available from in-depth reviews of national communications of Annex I Parties (FCCC/CP/2004/INF.2). These country briefs could be published on the web site following the country based approach from the above document. Further links proposed by Parties could also be included.

42. This is a low-cost option and would cost USD 10,000 to 20,000. This option could provide a useful set of information, which may not necessarily respond to the questions identified in section III A. The major shortcoming remains that this option provides for the exchange of information, but is less suitable for the sharing of experiences as it does not allow for a feedback and interaction among Parties.

E. Option 4: Preparation of reports and organization of workshops

43. Most of the other approaches listed in paragraph 33 have been used already within the UNFCCC process to address the issue of “good practices” in policies and measures. This includes preparing reports by the secretariat and organizing workshops. The usefulness and added value of these approaches have

been acknowledged by Parties. Following one of these approaches the secretariat was requested to organize a round-table discussion at the twenty-second session of the SBSTA (FCCC/2004/SBSTA/6).

44. In particular, reports prepared by the secretariat as official UNFCCC documents appear to be a very useful tool for stocktaking and to outline the tendencies in the implementation of policies and measures, for example, FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.13. They are accessible as hard copies and on the Internet. Broad public access could be promoted by making them available as printed publications. This is costly (e.g, USD 100,000 per publication) and they cannot be produced on a regular basis.

45. Workshops have proven to be very useful in the past and will remain an important tool for sharing information on policies and measures in the future. They are especially useful for discussing methodological issues, where more discussions and interactions between the participants are needed. However, there are problems with wider participation, not only by developing countries but also by countries with economies in transition, as these participants need funding from donor countries. Even with limited participation, they are costly (at least USD 150,000).

IV. Summary of resource implications

46. The following table summarizes the resource implications for all four options as presented in section III.⁷

Table 1: Summary of resource requirements for the options presented in chapter III

Option	Phase	Estimated costs <i>(thousands of United States dollars)</i>
Web portal	Development	500 – 1,000
	Maintenance	100 – 500 (annual cost)
Web-based tool	Development	180
	Maintenance	30 – 40 (annual cost)
Web page	Development	10 – 20
	Maintenance	10 (annual cost)
Reports and workshops	Report production	about 100
	Workshop organization	more than 150

⁷ All the estimates provided in this table cover the resource implications of activities relating to the implementation of different options. The resource implications of related on-going activities, such as the compilation and synthesis report with information from all national communications of Annex I Parties and the in-depth review reports of individual national communications of these Parties, are not included, as they are part of mandated ongoing work.