



**UNITED
NATIONS**



**Framework Convention
on Climate Change**

Distr.
GENERAL

FCCC/SBSTA/2005/INF.6
28 September 2005

ENGLISH ONLY

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

Twenty-third session

Montreal, 28 November to 6 December 2005

Item 12 (a) of the provisional agenda

Other matters

Progress reports

**Report on the round-table discussion on experiences of Parties included in
Annex I to the Convention in implementing policies and measures**

Note by the secretariat

Summary

The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), at its twentieth session, requested the secretariat to organize a round-table discussion as a forum to facilitate sharing experiences and exchanging information and views among all Parties on policies and measures implemented by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties).

The round-table discussion was held on 24 May 2005 in Bonn, Germany. This report provides a summary of this discussion, in particular the discussion relating to domestic and international aspects of the implementation of policies and measures by Annex I Parties, and on the ways in which Annex I Parties are striving to implement policies and measures in such a way as to minimize the impact from these policies and measures on developing countries.

CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1–5	3
A. Mandate.....	1–3	3
B. Scope of the note.....	4	3
C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice.....	5	3
II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION.....	6–10	3
III. MAJOR ISSUES ADDRESSED DURING THE ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION.....	11–41	4
A. Approaches to the design and implementation of national climate change strategies and programmes.....	11–16	4
B. Key policies, measures and policy instruments.....	17–23	5
C. Interaction of policy instruments within the national climate change strategies and programmes.....	24–26	7
D. International cooperation to enhance energy efficiency and to foster the development of new climate-friendly technologies.....	27–31	7
E. International cooperation in climate policy.....	32–36	8
F. Information sharing on ways in which Annex I Parties have striven to implement policies and measures in such a way as to minimize adverse effects on developing-country Parties.....	37–39	9
G. Next steps.....	40–41	9

Annex

Agenda of the round-table discussion on policies and measures of Annex I Parties.....	11
---	----

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), at its twentieth session, requested the secretariat to organize a round-table discussion as a forum to facilitate the sharing of experiences and exchanging of information and views among all Parties on policies and measures implemented by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) with a view to enhancing the individual and combined effectiveness of such policies and measures. (FCCC/SBSTA/2004/L.5)

2. The round-table discussion was intended also to serve as a forum to facilitate information sharing on ways in which Annex I Parties have 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 relevant information provided by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties). The round-table discussion was intended further to help all Parties to better understand how such considerations as environmental effectiveness, cost-effectiveness and economic impacts and ancillary benefits, underline policy choices by Annex I Parties.

3. The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to provide a report on the round-table discussion for consideration by the SBSTA at its twenty-third session.

B. Scope of the note

4. The report provides a summary of the proceedings of the round-table discussion (section II) and a summary of the key issues discussed during the event (section III). The agenda of the round-table discussion is attached in the annex.

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

5. The SBSTA may wish to take note of this report of the round-table discussion and to use it as one of the inputs for consideration of the issue of policies and measures of Annex I Parties at SBSTA 24 (May 2006).

II. Proceedings of the round-table discussion

6. On 24 May 2005 in Bonn, Germany, Mr. Abdullatif Benrageb, the Chair of the SBSTA, convened the round-table discussion, which was facilitated by Mr. Jonathan Pershing, World Resource Institute, Washington D.C., United States of America. The event was opened by Mr. Benrageb, who recalled the mandate in the context of the conclusions from SBSTA 20 and emphasized the technical nature of the discussion. Mr. Pershing, explained the approach for organizing the discussion in three parts, in line with the three broad themes of the discussion.

7. The first part of the discussion focused on domestic aspects of policies and measures of Annex I Parties. Brief presentations were given by representatives from Australia, the European Community, Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This was followed by questions and answers, and an exchange of views with participation of delegates from Brazil, China and France.

8. The second part of the discussion focused mainly on the international aspects of policies and measures of Annex I Parties. Brief presentations were given by Bulgaria, Canada, the European Community and Japan. This was followed by questions and answers, and an exchange of views with

participation of delegates from Brazil, Cameroon, Egypt, Saint Lucia, Solomon Islands, and the United Republic of Tanzania.

9. The focus of the third part of the discussion was on exchange of information on the ways in which Annex I Parties have striven to implement policies and measures so as to minimize their impact on economies of developing countries. Delegates from the European Community, Japan, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia contributed to this discussion.

10. At the end of the discussions Mr. Pershing summarized the lessons learned, possible next steps in sharing of experiences and exchange of information on policies and measures of Annex I Parties, and the added value of such exchanges for all Parties. Mr. Benrageb said that such exchanges help to understand better the range of approaches and policies implemented by Annex I Parties and how these policies help to meet the objective of the UNFCCC and of the Kyoto Protocol.

III. Major issues addressed during the round-table discussion

A. Approaches to the design and implementation of national climate change strategies and programmes

11. In 2005, practically all Annex I countries participating in the discussion have undertaken a comprehensive review of their existing climate policies, programmes and plans with a view to updating them or to preparing new ones. Bulgaria launched its second national action plan in 2004. Canada launched its updated climate change plan called "Moving Forward on Climate Change" in April 2005. The European Community initiated the preparation of a new phase of its 2000 European Climate Change Programme in 2005. The United Kingdom is reviewing its 2001 climate programme and intends to publish a revised version of it in the second half of 2005 with a number of new and innovative policies and measures. Germany also intends to update its national climate change programme by the end of 2005. And Japan has recently adopted its new climate change programme.

12. A generic feature of these programmes and plans is the comprehensive coverage of all sectors where emissions occur and of all gases to achieve the targets set under the Kyoto Protocol. Another generic feature is setting up the institutional frameworks that allow for rigorous monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of various elements of these programmes and plans. These institutional frameworks were deemed critical to ensure that the overall climate change programmes could deliver the needed emission reductions. Germany and the European Community noted the role of various groups and committees that were established to identify possible mitigation options, and possible barriers and alternative policies that could help to remove them. They also noted that these groups and committees performed a number of functions from the overall climate change policy process and supported the work of decision-making bodies.

13. The importance of the involvement of relevant stakeholders, such as business and environmental non-governmental organizations and trade unions, in the design and implementation of these programmes and plans, and related policy options, was stressed by many participants in the discussion. Also important was the involvement of different levels of government in the climate change policy-making process and in the design of specific policies, especially in countries with extensive powers vested at the provincial level (Australia, Canada, European Community, Germany).

14. The presentations and the discussions made it clear that climate change policies of Annex I Parties are increasingly driven by concrete targets, such as:

- (a) International legally binding targets, such as the Kyoto Protocol targets, and national targets (all countries);

- (b) Near-, mid- and long-term targets and goals (Germany, United Kingdom);
- (c) Targets for specific sectors, activities and technologies, e.g. for electricity produced from renewable energy (European Community, Germany, Japan).

15. In several cases, the overall emission reduction target was split between emission reductions to be delivered through domestic measures, including domestic emission trading, the use of Kyoto mechanisms (such as international emissions trading, joint implementation, clean development mechanism (CDM)), and removals by sink (Canada, Germany, Japan). The exact shares of these three different ways of achieving the targeted emission reductions depend on national circumstances. In some countries this share was clearly defined ex-ante, e.g. in Japan, whereas in others this share was less clearly defined; in the European Community member States, for example, the number of joint implementation (JI) and CDM credits available through the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS), which will define the ratio between reductions achieved through domestic measures and through the use of these mechanisms, is still unclear. In the context of domestic measures implemented by sector, the difficulty of slowing down the growth of emissions from transport was noted by most of the Parties. The continued strong increase in emissions from transport requires compensatory cuts in the other sectors to achieve the overall emission reduction target (Japan).

16. Co-benefits from climate change policies, in particular macroeconomic benefits in economic growth, employment and export opportunities, have been emphasized (Germany). Even the ambitious long-term target of the United Kingdom, to reduce CO₂ emissions by 60 per cent by 2050, was assessed to cost only a small share (between 0.5 and 2 per cent) of GDP. It is estimated that GDP in 2050 will be about three times the 2003 value. However, countries remain mindful of distributional impacts on sectors that might be negatively affected by these policies.

B. Key policies, measures and policy instruments

17. Three central questions dominated the discussion. Which criteria can be used to identify key policies, measures and instruments of the entire national climate programme or plan? What makes key policies and measures work particularly well in some countries? Are successes in implementing policies and measures easily transferable to other countries?

18. Participants emphasized that practically all key measures and instruments that form the core of their national programmes and plans were environmentally efficient, as they have a potential to deliver sizeable emission reductions to match specific targets and expectations. They were also cost-effective, as they allow reductions to be achieved at low cost. The following key measures and instruments were presented and discussed:

- (a) Market-based instruments, such as the EU ETS and the United Kingdom domestic emission trading system
- (b) Economic and fiscal instruments and incentives aimed at promoting renewable energy, cogeneration and bio-fuels in transport, such as eco-taxes in Germany, and the climate levy in the United Kingdom
- (c) Standards and regulations on energy efficiency in buildings and appliances, on waste management and on fluorinated gases, the latter including new European Union legislation on fluorinated gases, Japan's Top Runner programme and Australia's energy efficiency standards and regulations on fluorinated gases
- (d) Voluntary approaches and agreements, e.g. Japan's voluntary action plan "Wisdom of Industry" and the United Kingdom climate change agreements

- (e) Research and development for new and innovative technologies and processes, such as renewable energy technologies and hydrogen technology.

19. The EU ETS appeared as a landmark policy instrument that encompasses cost-effectiveness as one of the overarching principles of the international climate change regime. The scheme covers mainly energy-intensive industry, 12,000 installations in 6 sectors and 25 member states. The scheme is in operation for the initial period of 2005–2006 with large trade volumes. Seven national registries are operating online covering the larger markets, e.g. of France, Germany and the United Kingdom. The European Community emphasized that the EU ETS helped to create a new asset, emission allowances, with a total value of about EUR 32 billion. Participants noted that this will have a fundamental impact on the way the international community will address climate change in the future. Preparations are under way for the allocation of emission allowances for the first commitment period of 2008–2012. Emissions trading under the EU ETS was emphasized as a core policy instrument in the national programmes of Germany and the United Kingdom.

20. The United Kingdom stressed the importance of early experience gained from its domestic emissions trading scheme by government and businesses in helping to shape the design and implementation of the EU ETS. This experience was related to putting in place a carbon management system within the companies, and to preparing the trading platform, the emission trading registry. This platform is now used by a number of the European Community countries as a platform to participate in the EU ETS. Experience was gained also on monitoring, reporting and verification arrangements. The importance of the early experience gained with the EU ETS in the period between 2005 and 2007, before the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol (2008–2012), was also underlined.

21. The climate change levy was introduced by the United Kingdom in 2001 for the business and public use of energy. It covers about 10,000 installations. In combination with the climate change agreements (see paragraph 25) the levy was the most important mitigation measure when it was introduced. The levy not only provided an incentive to save energy and carbon at the installations covered, but also stimulated more efficient and carbon-free technologies as these technologies were exempted from the levy. Moreover, the scheme is revenue neutral, as its revenue is recycled back to industry through cuts in employer national insurance contributions and in additional support for energy saving measures through the Carbon Trust.¹

22. Japan emphasized its Top Runner programme as being innovative in that it sets energy efficiency standards within each product class on the basis of the most efficient products available on the market, in contrast to a generally accepted approach to set these standards on the basis of the average efficiency within the product class. The programme was introduced in 1998 as a means to enhance energy efficiency in 21 groups of home and office appliances and cars, and it has been effective in stimulating the diffusion and uptake of existing highly efficient technologies and enhancing the industrial competitiveness of Japanese products, such as cars and refrigerators. Participants discussed the possibility of replicating this success in similar programmes in other countries.

23. Japan's voluntary action plan "Wisdom of Industry" covers 82 per cent of CO₂ emissions from industry, including energy industry. It is expected to deliver about one third of the needed energy savings in Japan and the related emission savings. The industry covered under this voluntary programme is on track to achieve the targets set, including through acquiring emission allowances on the international carbon market. One of the factors that contributes to the high performance of the plan is the corporate culture and the rigorous and transparent periodic review of the plan undertaken by the Japanese Government.

¹ The Carbon Trust was set up by the United Kingdom Government to help business and the public sector cut carbon emissions and capture the commercial potential of low-carbon technologies.

C. Interaction of policy instruments within the national climate change strategies and programmes

24. Participants underlined the importance of having a diverse portfolio of policies and policy instruments that best fit countries' national circumstances and can deliver the needed emission reductions by targeting specific sectors and emission sources. The European Community for example, emphasized its diverse portfolio of climate policies that includes, together with the EU ETS, several recently implemented policies in the energy and transport sectors, e.g. on promotion of renewable energy, on taxation of energy products, on energy performance of buildings, on promotion of cogeneration and on promotion of biofuels. Germany stressed the need to use a broad range of policy instruments in addition to the EU ETS, including regulations and standards for energy efficiency, economic instruments, such as eco-taxes, economic incentives and soft loans, as well as measures that support the implementation of other measures, such as education, training and public awareness campaigns.

25. Participants also underlined the importance of consideration of how these policies and instruments interact to ensure the effectiveness of the overall climate portfolio. In introducing the climate change levy, the United Kingdom Government negotiated climate change agreements, mainly on energy efficiency, with industries that are exposed to strong international competition, such as steel, aluminium, cement and chemical industries. In return for agreeing to ambitious energy efficiency targets, these industries were entitled to an 80 per cent discount on the climate change levy. The participants to the agreements could also use the domestic voluntary emissions trading scheme to obtain emission allowances that also count against their targets. During the first year when the agreements were introduced, CO₂ emissions fell by 16 million tonnes – three times the planned targets. Given that the performance in the following years was equally encouraging, the interaction among the policy instruments – the climate change levy, emissions trading and voluntary agreements – was seen as a success and the three instruments together contributed substantially to United Kingdom emissions remaining below the Kyoto target.

26. An example of interaction of instruments aimed at a single outcome, enhancing energy efficiency, was provided by Australia. In order to enhance end-use energy efficiency and achieve related emissions reductions, it put in place a broad set of policy instruments, such as minimum energy performance standards, voluntary and mandatory labelling, and initiatives focusing on energy end-users, such as incentive-based programmes, Greenhouse Challenge, Challenge Plus and the mandatory energy efficiency assessments. Australia stressed that enhancing efficiency for a specific class of equipment and products also required using policy instruments in a succession, starting from incentives, and then moving to voluntary and then mandatory labelling schemes, and finally to minimum energy performance standards. This approach matches industry needs and capacity, while delivering efficiency and emission reductions gains.

D. International cooperation to enhance energy efficiency and to foster the development of new climate-friendly technologies

27. Participants emphasized the role of both technology push policies, such as support for research and development, and technology pull policies such as setting new and stricter standards for development and dissemination of new more efficient and less carbon-intensive technology (Japan, China). The choice of policy instruments to stimulate technology development also depends on where the technology stands in the overall technology development cycle. For example, at the beginning of the cycle, in stimulating the development of new climate-friendly technologies, such as hydrogen vehicles, governments are supporting large-scale research and development activities (Japan). New financial facilities were set up to foster development and deployment of such technologies, for example the Technology Fund set up by Canada. To enhance efficiency of existing technologies, for example conventional car technologies, governments are setting ambitious efficiency targets and standards.

28. A concern was expressed that low carbon-intensive technologies and goods will have a high cost. Many developing countries that depend on technologies and goods imported from developed countries may need a mechanism to cope with such high cost of technologies (United Republic of Tanzania). Another concern expressed was that these new technologies are not necessarily tailored to the specific needs of countries, such as the small island States (Saint Lucia).

29. The ongoing international activities aiming at diffusion of energy efficiency technology with participation of countries from the Asian region were seen by Japan as a way to contribute to emission reduction at an international level, while promoting transfer of climate-friendly technologies and gaining experience for the implementation of JI and CDM projects. This included initiatives and projects with China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam.

30. A number of international initiatives on the development of new climate-friendly technologies were noted. This included multilateral agreements, such as the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum, the International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy, the Generation IV International Forum², the Methane-to-Market Partnership, the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership and the Implementing Agreements of the International Energy Agency. The importance of these agreements stemmed from the need to share the costs and risks associated with the challenge of new climate-friendly technology development. Also, these agreements make use of the strength of relatively small economies in particular areas of technology innovation, development and deployment.

31. Another noteworthy activity in this context was the Climate Technology Initiative, launched by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, which assisted many developing countries in their technology needs assessment. Further examples of international cooperation include the partnership activities of Australia, New Zealand and the United States on reducing emissions of fluorinated gases from mobile air conditioning, on a new processes for destroying chlorofluorocarbons and on common standards for handling refrigerants, as well as the partnership between Australia and China to improve the standards of manufacturing light bulbs.

E. International cooperation in climate policy

32. The benefits of linking domestic emissions trading schemes were emphasised (Canada, European Community). This included encouraging a larger and more liquid emissions trading market, and hence lower costs, creating an enabling environment for multinational participants and stimulating further cooperation and engagement by participating countries. The Marrakesh Accords offer an institutional framework for linking national carbon markets but some new agreements are deemed necessary to supplement these accords. Information and experience gained from the design and the first steps in operation of the EU ETS are shared with Parties to the Kyoto Protocol with emerging carbon markets and with stakeholders from countries that are not Party to the Kyoto Protocol.

33. It was emphasized that linking the EU ETS to emission credits generated through JI and CDM could bring, in addition to benefits noted in paragraph 32, other benefits such as encouraging international cooperation and transfer of technology. Expectations are that such a scheme would create a demand of around 500 million tonnes of emission credits. Given the link established between the CDM and the EU ETS, the sustainable development aspects of the CDM, as enshrined in the Marrakesh Accords, are becoming increasingly important (Brazil, European Community).

34. In particular, Japan emphasized the potential of CDM projects on energy efficiency and renewable energy to contribute to meeting the sustainable development objectives of non-Annex I Parties. It informed the participants about its initiative to set up a "Future CDM committee" to look at the various aspects of the implementation of the CDM and lessons learned as an input to the post-2012

² The Generation IV International Forum lays the groundwork for the fourth generation nuclear reactor.

action. Some developing countries, especially the smaller ones and the least developed countries, noted the major capacity constraints that restrict their ability to participate in various forms of international cooperation on emission mitigation, including the CDM (Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania).

35. Bulgaria, a country with an economy in transition, has attached importance to JI projects, but is concerned about meeting the eligibility criteria. It has already signed five memorandums of understanding on JI projects, which are expected to deliver 13 million tonnes of emission reductions by 2012, but noted the change in priorities from JI to emissions trading. It also noted the preparation of its innovative “green investment scheme”, which is potentially replicable in other countries. Bulgaria plans to link the scheme to the international carbon market and to use the revenue from selling excess assigned amount units of emissions to fund mitigation projects and activities. This can contribute to the environmental integrity of the emission trading.

36. The role of the new financial facilities set up by the state to purchase domestic emissions reductions or “off-sets” and international credits, including JI, CDM and “greened” Kyoto credits, through market-based competitive process was illustrated with the Canadian Climate Fund (CAD 4–5 billion for credits of between 75 and 115 Mt CO₂ equivalent annually).

F. Information sharing on ways in which Annex I Parties have striven to implement policies and measures in such a way as to minimize adverse effects on developing-country Parties

37. Participants expressed the view that little is being done to consider the impacts from mitigation policies and measures of Annex I Parties on developing-country Parties, in the context of Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol; these impacts are also known as impacts from response measures. As an initial step to address this issue, engaging in research and studies on these impacts and on practical steps to tailor the policies and measures to address the impact from response measures was deemed useful by Nigeria.

38. Impacts from response measures were seen as stemming from possibly reduced demand for energy that may have an impact on the quantity and price of energy imports from major energy exporting developing countries. They were also seen as stemming from a possible reduction of Annex I Parties’ income and the related possibility of reducing the demand for imports from developing countries, mainly of raw materials, and reducing the scope for CDM projects. To address these impacts, further research was deemed useful by Saudi Arabia, including research on financial offsets in terms of trade, tariff concessions, restructuring of fuel taxation based on carbon content and removal of coal subsidies.

39. From the perspective of developed countries, several approaches were noted by the European Community and Japan as ways to strive to minimize the impact from response measures. These included ensuring transparency in policy-making by involving all stakeholders in commenting on legislative proposals; choosing cost-effective mitigation measures that would have a minimal impact on the income and welfare of developed countries and could ensure a good balance between climate change mitigation and economic growth; promoting mitigation of non-CO₂ emissions; and enhancing the capacity of forests to absorb carbon. Together these approaches could reduce the pressure to reduce energy consumption and related emissions. Also, some of the climate change policies, such as promoting energy efficiency, are driven by other policy objectives, such as energy security, in addition to climate change mitigation.

G. Next steps

40. Participants acknowledged the value of sharing information and exchanging experiences in a similar future forum organized in the context of the SBSTA work on policies and measures. Such a forum could provide an opportunity to exchange a wealth of information on national climate change policy-making, on reasons why some policies have been successful, on how national policies may further

evolve and on how they are transformed and adopted by other countries, and also at a wider regional level. Participants also acknowledged that such a discussion would usefully supplement the exchange of information in other forums, such as the ministerial level discussions organized during the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and through the work of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on national communications, and could be held on a more regular basis.

41. A need for more in-depth consideration and exchange of information on the following areas was identified during the discussion:

- (a) Actions that could help to implement more environmentally efficient, cost-effective and mutually beneficial measures to address climate change at a national level, and to establish policy linkages at the international level
- (b) Measures by sectors and promoting specific technologies for climate change mitigation that are of interest of Annex I and non-Annex I Parties
- (c) A focus on how to meet the targets for Annex I Parties set in the Kyoto Protocol and give visibility to the policies and measures of Annex I Parties and their effectiveness and impacts
- (d) Further cooperation on exchange of data, e.g. on energy-efficiency improvement and related indicators, that could be beneficial for all Parties
- (e) Approaches to shape the long-term responses to climate change beyond the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, based on the lessons learned from the current steps taken to implement the Protocol. This could include approaches that could allow non-Annex I Parties to replicate elements of some of the mechanisms currently used by Annex I Parties, such as the "Green Investment Scheme".

Annex

**Agenda of the round-table discussion
on policies and measures of Annex I Parties**

Held on 24 May 2005 from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Hotel Maritime, Bonn, Germany

*Chair of the round-table: Mr. Abdullatif Benrageb,
Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice*

*Facilitator: Mr Jonathan Pershing, Director,
World Resource Institute*

Welcome remarks and mandate

*Mr. Abdullatif Benrageb,
Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific
and Technological Advice*

Introduction and approach

*Mr. Jonathan Pershing,
Facilitator*

Part I: Domestic aspects of Annex I policies and measures

The European Climate Change Programme

*Mr. Artur Runge-Metzger,
Head of the Climate Change Unit, the European Commission*

Japan's key policies and measures by sector

*Mr. Toshiyuki Sakamoto,
Director, Global Environmental Affairs Office,
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry*

**Key policies and measures for cost-effective emission reductions:
the German climate protection policy**

*Mr. Franzjosef Schafhausen,
Head of Division National Climate Protection Programme,
Environment and Energy, Federal Ministry for the Environment,
Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety*

**The Australian experience in using policies and measures in
combination: approaches to energy efficiency and synthetic
greenhouse gases as case studies**

*Mr. Gregory Picker,
Manager, International Climate Change Team
Australian Greenhouse Office*

**UK experience of voluntary agreements and emissions trading in
the business sector**

*Mr. Chris Leigh,
Head of National Climate Change Policy Division*

General discussion and exchange of views on the topics covered in part I

Part II: International aspects of Annex I policies and measures

Canada: a domestic climate strategy with international linkages

*Mr. David Fuss,
Expert, Natural Resources Canada*

The European Union Emission Trading Scheme

*Mr. Artur Runge-Metzge,
Head of Climate Change Unit,
European Commission*

Japan's international co-operation for addressing climate change

*Mr. Toshiyuki Sakamoto,
Director, Global Environmental Affairs Office,
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan*

Bulgaria climate change strategy and challenges in implementing of flexible mechanisms: design of a “green investment scheme”

*Ms. Daniela Stoycheva,
Chief Expert in the Strategy, Accession Programme and Projects Department,
Ministry of Environment and Water*

General discussion and exchange of views on the topics covered in part I

Part III: Cross-cutting issues

Information sharing on the ways Annex I Parties have striven to implement policies and measures to minimize the adverse effects on developing country Parties

Summary of the lessons learned

*Mr. Jonathan Pershing,
Facilitator*

Closing remarks

*Mr. Abdullatif Benrageb,
Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice*
