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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

Fourteenth session

Bonn, 23–27 July 2001

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

**“BEST PRACTICES” IN POLICIES AND MEASURES AMONG PARTIES INCLUDED
IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION**

Submissions from Parties

Note by the secretariat

Addendum

1. In addition to the submissions already received and included in document FCCC/SBSTA/2001/MISC.2, a further submission has been received.*
2. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, this submission is attached and is reproduced in the language in which it was received and without formal editing.

* In order to make this submission available on electronic systems, including the world wide web, this contribution has been electronically scanned and/or retyped. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the text as submitted.

FCCC/SBSTA/2001/MISC.2/Add.1

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AUSTRALIA'S SUBMISSION ON TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE WORKSHOP ON "GOOD PRACTICES" IN POLICIES AND MEASURES

The draft COP decision on "good practices" in policies and measures contained in document FCCC/CP/2000/CRP.6 invites Parties to make submissions on the proposed terms of reference for a workshop on policies and measures. Australia notes that this draft decision was not adopted, and we wish to clarify our lack of agreement with elements of the decision, including paragraphs 3(a) and 4.

Australia welcomes the opportunity to submit views on the terms of reference, and looks forward to the opportunity for further discussion on policies and measures. Australia believes that the exchange of experiences and information on policies and measures may be of benefit to all parties.

Australia recalls that a workshop on policies and measures was held in Copenhagen in April 2000. Amongst other issues this workshop focussed upon specific sectors. Accordingly there would be no need to cover sectoral specific issues again.

In Australia's view, the workshop would be most constructive if it were focussed on three key areas:

- the cost effectiveness of policies and measures
- how the national circumstances of different parties support the use of different policies and measures and highlighting success stories in this context
- the design of a domestic response to climate change in a context of uncertainty about the nature and timing of a future carbon constraint.

Cost effectiveness is fundamental to "good practices" in the international response to climate change. It is important that countries maximise the abatement gained for a given level of effort. Parties could bring to the workshop information on the cost effectiveness of their programs and discuss this issue in terms of cross-sectoral impacts and synergies between programs.

The environmental and economic outcomes of particular policies and measures can be expected to vary according to national circumstances. The sharing of information and experiences in this area has potential to lead to the improvement of national programs and the appreciation of differing national circumstances.

An approach to dealing with uncertainty about a possible future carbon constraint is to develop a strategic response to climate change. This could involve the establishment of legal and institutional frameworks and the staged implementation of policies and measures according to the development of an international response and gradations in the marginal cost of abatement. It would be beneficial to discuss policies and measures in terms of a longer-term strategy in the context of uncertainty about an international response to climate change.

Australia looks forward to participating in the workshop before COP7 in October 2001. For the convenience of Parties travelling to Europe the workshop should be scheduled back to back with a related event.