

INTERNATIONAL TASK FORCE FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS

Progress to July 2006

Summary

We have:

- presented the initiative to a range of international audiences, obtaining a good level of support by governments and by the international expert community
- consulted on and agreed the aims, role, scope and a practical mode of operation for the Task Force
- determined our initial priorities and taken the first steps towards the creation of effective Global Sustainable Products Networks (GSPNs)

The challenge now is to:

- secure specific commitments by governments, their agencies and international institutions to engage with and support the onward development of the GSPNs,
- initiate further GSPNs in priority areas, agree and take forward positive development action plans
- demonstrate delivery of G8, Marrakech and other government commitments to achieve more international co-operation in this field.

Actions:

- Communications and Outreach:
 - Identify opportunities and invite governments and other institutions to take specific actions to support GSPNs, including co-programming with GEF projects and other programmes to release resources to developing countries;
 - present and promote the ITFSP at international events including ACEEE and CSD15; hold Task Force meetings in Australia (Nov06), USA (Feb07), Beijing (Jun07);
 - Establish and maintain web site www.ITFSP.org
- GSPNs:
 - Agree development action plans for the four current GSPNs
 - Identify, agree and initiate [4] new GSPNs

- Resources:
 - Identify sources of funding and programmes which could support co-operative product policy development and implementation, taking forward GSPN development action plans.
- Monitoring and Review
 - Work with IEA and others to produce and maintain forward looking global maps of product standards
 - Maintain and update action planning map; review TF priorities

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Progress to July 06

Meetings

Energy Efficiency in Domestic Appliances and Lighting Conference (EEDAL06), attended by around 300 international experts, policy makers and industry representatives, provided a good opportunity to convene a formal Task Force meeting on 19 June in London (see notes of meeting in Annex C). Twelve representatives were able to join the meeting itself, including the USEPA, via conference call. Discussions continued throughout the week in the margins of the conference. This report brings together the main discussions, proposals and agreements reached during the week. **Action: Members of the Task Force are invited to agree this report.**

Aims and objectives

We have agreed a set of guiding Aims (Annex A). These will be used to test the need for action by the Task Force.

At a more practical level, we have identified a central objective for the Task Force to establish and help develop effective Global Sustainable Product Networks (GSPNs) in important product sectors and to deal with certain cross-sectoral issues, for example, compliance, standards mapping etc.

Wherever possible, GSPNs will build on and bring together existing expert Communities of Practice, international co-operative initiatives and support mechanisms to share experience and to achieve more effective international co-operation. The role of the Task Force will be to act, at a government-to-government level, to widen their scope, extend participation and secure commitment and resources for activities which will achieve Task Force Aims.

Global Sustainable Product Networks (GSPNs)

We have now identified and progressed the establishment of four initial Global Sustainable Product Networks and a number of candidates for the future. These are:

Product GSPNs

- i. Lighting
- ii. Home entertainment (including; TVs, Simple Set Top Boxes and multi-function Set Top Boxes)
- iii. Electric Motors

Candidates:

- iv. Power supplies and chargers – tbc

- v. Batteries - tbc
- vi. A non energy using product - tbc

Cross Sectoral

- vii. Market Surveillance and Compliance

Candidates:

- viii. Mapping and monitoring global product standards – tbc
- ix. Standby (1 Watt initiative) - tbc

Annex B gives summary descriptions and progress reports of the current GSPNs and of their component networks, initiatives and projects. Further details and links will be made available at www.itfsp.org.

Next steps

- agree development action plans for each current GSPN referring to ITFSP Aims; invite governments to recognise, engage with and support the constituent Communities of Practice and other co-operative projects. **Action: GSPN Leaders (propose plans)**
- Agree candidates and initiate formation of new GSPNs. **Action: ITFSP members to propose candidate GSPNs**

Terms of reference and mode of operation

We have agreed a set of guiding Aims. At all times, the Task Force will act with reference to existing political commitments to co-operate, internationally, to achieve greater energy efficiency and more sustainable consumption and production. To achieve openness and transparency and to encourage interaction, we will publish and make available, via our internet web site www.ITFSP.org our terms of reference, progress reports, maps, action plans and other resources.

An extensive global policy and standards mapping and monitoring activity, a co-operative project in its own right, will underpin the identification of priorities and issues. A Communications and Outreach strategy will aim to promote the Task Force, to raise the profile of these product policy issues and to secure practical engagement support for the GSPNs.

The secretariat will maintain our consultative Action Planning Map (attached). This provides a simple framework for looking at the potential for international co-operation on sustainable products, identifying the critical issues, priorities and key actions for the Task Force and for the GSPNs. We will use this in discussions with governments, experts, other 'Marrakech' Task Forces and UNEP to help ensure good integration, avoiding duplication of effort, and looking for opportunities for joint working.

Resources

The Task Force is led and supported by the UK Government (Defra) with secretariat and technical resources made available via the UK Market Transformation Programme. The UK also services a dedicated web site www.itfsp.org which provides access to Task Force plans, information and other common resources to governments and GSPNs.

Task Force meetings may be hosted by either the UK or other participating governments. Wherever possible, to reduce costs and other impacts, we will aim to arrange Task Force meetings to coincide with other planned international gatherings. At its discretion, the UK may provide support to enable practical participation by representatives of developing countries.

Currently, the Task Force does not, itself, have funds to provide financial support for the activities of GSPNs, communities of practice, conferences, events nor for the development of any specific product labelling and standards policy. ITFSP Actions which are identified collectively, therefore, may be resourced by participating governments acting individually, bilaterally or multilaterally. The presumption is that all such major initiatives, including practical policy research and development will be resourced, conventionally, at the discretion of individual governments, via their own programmes and funding routes.

An important practical function and role for the Task Force will be to seek government-to-government commitments to support and resource these co-operative processes and to establish strategic linkages with existing and new funding mechanisms. For example, UNDP and UNEP have already expressed a willingness to work closely with ITFSP in identifying opportunities for co-programming projects via the Global Environment Facility (GEF) which could release resources for participation by developing countries.

INTERNATIONAL TASK FORCE FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS

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Annex A

AIMS

- 1: Raise consumer expectations that products should not only be fit for purpose and safe but should also be sustainable.
- 2: Refine and communicate a shared vision of sustainable product design and challenge industry to deliver it.
- 3: Determine where there are shared concerns about product groups, associated environmental impacts and wider sustainability issues
- 4: Strengthen and improve the coherence of performance measurement, labelling and product information systems to promote the development and marketing of more sustainable products.
- 5: Establish and promote performance benchmarks which could be applied widely in practical policy measures such as procurement, looking ahead to their future development.
- 6: Identify and promote existing, successful product policies that could be adopted more widely or extended and adapted to address wider sustainability issues.
- 7: Build capacity within the whole spectrum of industry to enable it to compete in local, regional and global markets to supply products that will meet projected sustainability requirements.
- 8: Establish sustainable design strategies and co-operation instruments with special regard to the needs of SMEs and micro-enterprises
- 9: Promote the Task Force, monitor and report progress

INTERNATIONAL TASK FORCE FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS

Progress to July 2006

Annex B

Global Sustainable Product Networks **Summary Progress to July 2006**

Significant progress was made with establishing these networks in the margins of the Energy Efficiency in domestic Appliances and Lighting Conference which was held in London in June.

Lighting GSPN

Development Action Plan

Action ITFSP

- Agree [Shane Holt – Aus] to act as Lighting GSPN Lead

Action SH + Secretariat:

- Produce initial development action plan
- Promote the GSPN and encourage wider participation
- Post progress report, presentational material and links on www.itfsp.org

Priorities

- Establish an Internationally harmonized test methodology for mercury content of CFLs. [Action: Aus, UK, US]
- Support UNEP/UNDP in their application for GEF Funding for a standards and labeling lighting project. [Action: Secretariat to draft a letter to be forwarded to participating countries GEF representatives]
- Consider if CFL Initiative could be extended to cover wider range of lighting products and services more broadly. [Action Secretariat, IEA, UNEP, Australia]

Component Networks, Programmes and Initiatives

International Compact Fluorescent Lamps Harmonisation Initiative

This initiative came about because Australia intended to implement a minimum energy performance standard for CFLs. They found that there were 37 relevant initiatives world wide when the products were mainly coming from one country, China. This situation made it difficult and costly for manufacturers to comply with all the necessary standards.

It was clear that compliance could be improved and costs reduced if there was an Internationally recognised test methodology.

Only one year into this process 160 key lighting stakeholders from 4 continents form the “Community of Practice” working on the initiative. So far this has resulted in:

- A completed a set of proposed revisions to the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) CFL test method protocol;
- Commissioning of seven testing facilities located around the world to validate the proposed revisions to the test protocol;
- Reported developments through the website at www.apec-esis.org/cfl and produced a newsletter for stakeholders, raising the profile of the initiative.

The work is entering a new phase where the focus shifts from the test method to working on a set of proposed performance steps or efficiency bands that will, over time, facilitate alignment of national, regional and global CFL schemes. This initiative is a demonstration of the global lighting community’s commitment to delivering on the initiative’s energy efficiency, trade facilitation and climate change abatement goals. When the CFL initiative is successful, it will:

- Reduce manufacturing cost by minimizing regional and national variations and by facilitating entry to all markets throughout the world;
- Encourage promotion of energy efficient lamps and facilitate more effective regulation; and
- Help meet energy efficiency, environmental and trading goals for this globally traded product.

The initiative is following a work plan that is expected to be completed in 2008.

Home Entertainment GSPN

Development Action Plan

Action ITFSP

- Agree [Robin Murray (RM) – UK] to act as Home Entertainment GSPN Lead

Action RM/Secretariat:

- Produce initial development action plan
- Promote the GSPN and encourage wider participation
- Post progress report and presentational material or links to such material (e.g. apec-esis.org and energystar.gov) on www.itfsp.org
- Distribute information and actions from the CoP meetings which took place in July 2006 in the US

Priorities

- Develop IEC test method for TVs
- Develop IEC test method for simple STBs (or DTAs)
- Agree functional definitions for complex STBs and power management protocols for related connected equipment

Component Networks, Programmes and Initiatives

Home entertainment is currently covered by three Communities of Practice namely TVs, Simple Set Top Boxes and complex Set Top Boxes.

1. TVs

EEDAL saw the launch of a new Community of Practice (CoP) on TV Test Procedures. This CoP has been formed due to concern over the increasing consumption of electricity by TVs worldwide. Over 190 million TVs are sold annually and it is estimated that together these TVs will consume 300,000 GWh of electricity over their 8 year life - costing consumers' \$360 billion US dollars. The generation capacity required to meet this energy demand is equivalent to the output of over sixty 500MW power stations.

The lack of a single and robust test methodology which can be applied across all screen technologies is hampering harmonisation of international product policy criteria and the development of policies for new television types. This CoP working group aims to deliver an agreed TV test methodology.

The aims of the CoP are:

To support the improvement of the IEC test method, to measure the power requirements for on and all low power modes by:

- Assisting in the development of a series of testing sequences for IEC working group consideration.
- Sharing information on various performance parameters that might influence the nature of the test procedure.

To ensure that the new IEC test method is:

- Suitable for the measurement of all television screen display technologies without favouring any particular technology.
- Capable of providing consistent results when conducted in testing facilities throughout the world using simple and easy-to-apply methodology;
- Representative of normal signals processed by televisions.

As well as the general aims of the Community of Practice, the group established definite time-specific actions including agreement to the following practical steps:

- Releasing of these notes to record the launch of the initiative.
- Reporting progress using the website www.apec-esis.org.
- Agreeing to meet at an event organised by the US Government adjacent to the next IEC television working group meeting in Washington during July 2006.

The agreed timelines for immediate actions are as follows:

- Provide testing sequences for evaluation by the IEC working group by the 18th July 2006
- IEC working group to meet and discuss options on 18th and 19th July 2006
- The officially designated IEC working group team leader has committed to provide a working draft of the revised test standard by the end of the final meeting of the working group in Berlin on 27th September 2006

US participants representing the NRDC and US EPA will lead the TV CoP. Stakeholders from the EU are also closely supporting this CoP.

2. Set Top Boxes

The London forum, in which twenty-three delegates from six countries participated was the first opportunity for the STB Community of Practice to meet since the launch in Korea in October 2005. This launch was precipitated by concern over the increasing electrical consumption caused by the worldwide adoption of Set Top Boxes (STBs). Over 100 million STBs are expected to be sold internationally in 2006, and similar sales patterns predicted over the next 5 years as digital TV services become increasingly available worldwide. Experts estimate that the electricity consumption of these sales alone will be 370,000 GWh over their 8 year life, and cost consumers \$37 billion US dollars.

In London, participants were updated on developments in China, the USA, the UK and Australia, where rapid growth of digital TV services are contributing to the growth in STB sales and the associated electricity demand. The forum agreed that to facilitate an appropriate policy response, STBs are best divided into two types: simple boxes that decode digital signals for analogue televisions, Digital Television Adapters (DTAs) and more complex boxes that operate in an interconnected environment such as exists in subscription services and networked home entertainment systems. Agreed actions resulting from the separation of the two box types:

Simple STBs

- Australian and Chinese participants agreed to lead this aspect of the community of practice in the future by creating operating criteria for the international community to consider.
- China and Australia are in the process of approving testing methods that are consistent with IEC test method 62087.
- The community of practice should pursue the adoption of methods to ensure simple STBs automatically revert to a low standby mode when not in use to ensure that energy savings are maximised.

Complex STBs

- This community of practice initiative will be led by the UK and the USA participants.
- It was agreed that an overarching priority was to establish and harmonise the power management protocols associated with these STBs and other interconnected or networked products using digital connected interfaces. The representatives from the CEA agreed to make contact with the Digital Living Network Alliance to begin this process.

- It was agreed that operational states of complex STBs are not adequately covered by existing concepts of standby, passive standby, active, and on modes. A new set of definitions is a priority action for the Community of Practice.

Electric Motors GSPN

Development Action Plan

Action ITFSP

- Agree [Charles Gaisford - UK] to act as Motors GSPN Lead

Action CG/Secretariat:

- Produce initial development action plan
- Promote the GSPN and encourage wider participation
- Post progress report and presentational material on www.itfsp.org

Priorities

- Harmonise performance measurement standards
- Agree global minimum standards

Different trading blocks use different test procedures to measure electric motor performance and base their labelling systems on these. This results in manufacturers having to produce different motors for different parts of the world and allows a wide range of motor efficiencies to exist. The latest IEC Test Standard for motors (IEC 60034-2 Ed.4) allows three different test procedures to be used.

Australia and the US already have significantly higher motor efficiency standards than Europe, whilst other countries such as China have announced similar plans for the future. The European market, via the EU /CEMEP (the European Trade Association for electric motor manufacturers) labelling agreement, is lagging behind and enabling a large market for poor efficiency products to persist. A new work item has been proposed to the IEC to develop a new international labelling system for motors based on a new test procedure that is not used by major trading blocks.

Component Networks, Programmes and Initiatives

SEEEM

June 2006 saw the launch of a new Community of Practice on Standards for Energy Efficiency of Electric Motor Systems (SEEEM). 43 delegates from 18 countries attended the launch and broad agreement was reached on the following goals:

Initiate a comprehensive market transformation strategy to promote efficient industrial electric motor systems worldwide;

Harmonize energy efficiency testing procedures, efficiency classes and marking schemes for motors;

Introduce a timeline for mandatory minimum energy performance requirements for motors and harmonize them at a high efficiency level;

Support and engage in the SEEEM community of practice to share experience, derive best practice and coordinate measures to promote efficient motor systems.

To achieve these goals, the SEEEM community of practice has identified four areas for cooperative action:

- Efficiency testing procedures and tolerances
- Efficiency classes and marking schemes
- Mandatory and voluntary performance requirements
- Effective policies and incentives for energy efficient motor systems

Market Surveillance and Compliance GSPN

Development Action Plan

Action ITFSP

- Agree [Nicola King – UK] to act as Market Surveillance and Compliance GSPN Lead

Action NK/Secretariat:

- Produce initial development action plan
- Promote the GSPN and encourage wider participation
- Post progress report and presentational material on www.itfsp.org

Priorities

- Develop map of compliance activity
- Identify role for network with respect to the EUP Directive
- Develop international protocol for information sharing (e.g. test results and enforcement actions)

Component Networks, Programmes and Initiatives

Compliance Network

A meeting was held on 20 June as a side event to EEDAL06 to establish interest in forming a network, to explore the issues, which products and policy measures are affected, how governments, industry and other institutions are tackling the issues and what further national, or co-operative international actions would be helpful.

The meeting decided on the following actions:

Communiqué to the EU – There was an action on meeting representatives from the UK, Denmark and Sweden to draft a communiqué to the EU re: the establishment of an international compliance network – with especial reference to the fulfilment of obligations under the EcoDesign Directive for Energy Using Products (EUP)

Compliance Testing Map – There was an action on the ITFSP secretariat to undertake an exercise to map the number of countries undertaking compliance testing activities.

Feedback – Countries currently undertaking compliance testing activities should all be requested to complete a standard template (to be devised) in

order to effectively share current practice (e.g. methodology, product test scope, reporting regime).

Outputs from Previous International Network – Members from the Swedish Energy Agency will look for the written report regarding the previous SAVE II network on compliance testing and circulate via the ITFSP

Publish meeting presentations online – Meeting secretariat to obtain web space and to publish meeting presentations online.

Proposals

- ACEEE An offer for a workshop at this summer's ACEEE event – American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy <http://www.aceee.org/>
- CFLI Proposed link with the CFL Harmonisation Initiative (offer of a weblink exchange; and to publish the meeting presentations online)

Issues (i.e. agenda items for discussion at future meetings)

- Validation of Test Laboratories – how do we ensure that test laboratories all follow the test standards in the same way? Can test results be interchangeable between countries?
- Developing Countries – What is their role and involvement in this network?

Policy and Standards Mapping GSPN

ITFSP is working closely with the IEA and with other organisations to develop a possible GSPN which could map global standards and policies and identify opportunities for international co-operation and benchmarking. This might, in effect, develop and deliver the at least one of the basic ITFSP Science, Policy and Mechanisms maps

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Annex C - Note of Meeting, 19th June 2006, London

Participants

Australia	Shane Holt
Canada	Dahlia Stein
China	Li Aizhen
IEA	Paul Waide
UK	Chris Baker, Terence Illott, Charlotte Middleton
USA	Larisa Dobriansky, DoE Verena Radulovic, EPA (telephone)
UNDESSA	Mohan Peck
UNEP	Catherine Vallee
UNEP	Guido Sonneman
Secretariat	Melanie Slade, Philip Wright

Introductions and Update

After introductions and apologies (from Czech Republic, France, Ghana, Italy and Japan) Chris Baker (Defra, Chair) thanked all those present and those who were supportive of ITFSP but who were unable to join the meeting.

The Chair presented the aims of ITFSP that had been modified as a result of email communications since the first meeting. These were accepted by those present. All participants are requested to confirm their agreement with these aims by [14th July 2006]. **Action All**

The Chair presented an Action Planning Map (see www.itfsp.org for current version). This is based on the Science, Policy and Mechanisms Maps which were tabled at the first meeting and have since been updated with participants' comments.

This map identifies products that were discussed at the first ITFSP meeting and: are traded globally in large numbers, have significant sustainability impacts that could be mitigated; and where there are existing or formative

International Networks that could potentially be developed to broaden their scope and participation.

Proposal to focus on adopting and supporting the development of effective global networks

It was proposed that the main activity for ITFSP should be to endorse or establish Global Sustainable Products Networks (GSPNs) for selected products. ITFSP would inform non-participating governments about these GSPNs and recommend their involvement where appropriate. It is recognised that the current participants in ITFSP might not represent all relevant government organisations within their Countries and that they might establish a National network of contacts who should be kept informed of the activities of the activities of these GSPNs. If participants would like to give relevant contact details to the Secretariat they will undertake these communications. All participants are requested to confirm their agreement with these aims by [14th July 2006]. **Action All**

Proposal to link ITFSP with Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded projects

Catherine Vallee (UNEP and also on behalf of UNDP) presented an overview of GEF Standards and Labelling activities (<http://www.undp.org/gef/05/programming/s&l/site/>). These have mainly been in non- Kyoto countries with poverty reduction as their main driver. She discussed the new Lighting and Motors proposals and proposed that ITFSP should aim to couple GEF projects with the major product networks as a mechanism for including developing countries. The key driver for this is that developing countries should not be left behind in the global harmonisation process and should be able to leapfrog in terms of product policy and efficiency. Currently these countries can be dumping grounds and allow markets to persist for less efficient products.

GEF is likely to spend around 1 billion USD co-funding projects over the next 4 years and a portion of this will be devoted to standards and labelling. Evidence that developed countries are seeking to collaborate on a particular product strengthens the case for the applications to GEF for support to developing countries. Funds spent on collaborative efforts could be deemed to be co-programming.

It is proposed that all ITFSP participants should contact their National GEF Representatives and advocate that they support standards and labelling proposals in general and the current lighting and motors proposals in particular. **Action All**

Proposal for outreach

The Chair posed the question “How can ITFSP best use its authority to support international co-operation?”

Various presentations on ITFSP have been prepared and presented at:

- Global Ecolabelling Network meeting in New Zealand (by China, November 2005).
- Sustainable Energy Conference in Berlin (by UK, December 2005).
- UNFCCC COP Meeting in Montreal (by UNDP, December 2005).
- APEC Expert Group on Energy Efficiency & Conservation (by Australia & China, April 2006).
- CSD14 (by UK & Australia, May 2006).

Discussions around these and other bilateral meetings have helped refine the proposed approach for ITFSP agreed at the first meeting and described previously in these notes.

IEA suggested that information about ITFSP and the GSPNs should be circulated more widely to encourage engagement from non-participating governments and garner support for releasing GEF funds to standards and labelling projects.

Participants are requested to suggest other for a where ITFSP could usefully be promoted. The Secretariat will prepare a calendar of events for the website. **Action: All**

Australia proposed to host the next meeting of ITFSP in Canberra during the week beginning 6th November. The benefit of this is that many relevant experts will be attending other events in Canberra at this time. Participants are requested to notify the Secretariat whether or not they would be able to attend. **Action: All**

UNEP/UNDESSA proposed that ITFSP should be presented during the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for CSD15 between 26th February and 2nd March 2007. This is a key time to influence preparations for CSD15 that will take place between 30th April and 11th May 2007. Amongst other things CSD15 will focus on Energy for Sustainable Development.

Another global gathering attended by many relevant and influential people is World Bank Energy Week that takes place in March every year.

We agreed it was helpful if it was not always UK presenting the ITFSP. The chair invited volunteers to present papers on ITFSP at appropriate events - please notify the secretariat. **Action All**. On a related issue, we agreed the Secretariat should develop and maintain a library of presentational material (PowerPoint slides, handouts etc.) this would be made available on www.itfsp.org . **Action Secretariat**

The Networks

It was agreed at the first meeting of ITFSP that activity should focus, initially, on globally traded products, energy and on increasing co-operation between developed and developing countries. While energy currently provides the strongest policy focus, the Task Force should aim to extend the scope of these activities to take into account wider sustainability issues e.g. standards that encourage re-use and recycling, assess and reduce the remote impacts of supply chains e.g. health and safety issues associated with production and disposal.

The list of products discussed at the first meeting was modified as a result of email communications and bilateral discussions and presented on the agenda for the second meeting as:

- Compact Fluorescent Lamps
- TVs
- Set Top Boxes
- Electric Motors
- External Power Supplies
- Batteries

The Chair proposed that each of these products should be discussed, with reference to the Action Planning Map, to confirm adoption of an existing network, report progress and develop action plans. In the event, only the first four items were discussed in detail. Actions are summarised in the progress report.

Other Products

There was general agreement that products for ITFSP activities should be chosen systematically and various methodologies were discussed including a matrix presented by Canada. In the absence of any strong views from participants the Chair proposes that the Action Planning Map is used in the future and suggests that participants wishing to introduce new products add

them to this map for consideration by the Task Force. Additional criteria could also be proposed if deemed necessary.

There was a high level of interest in addressing a non-energy using product. Participants are invited to propose what this should be and enter it into the Action Planning Map. **Action: All**

Experience of extending labeling beyond energy

Australia presented their experience in moving from energy labelling of products to Water Labelling (presentation is available at: www.itfsp.org). It was generally agreed that the GSPNs should be extended to encompass the other most important sustainability issues associated with a particular product.

Web site and information Structures

The European Environment Agency (EEA) offered “websites” for each of the Marrakech Task Forces. The secretariat attended a training session on the Circa system in Copenhagen in April. The system on offer provides a comprehensive library system for sharing documents but does not appear as a conventional website. The Chair proposes that the EEA site is made available to participants but that a more user friendly website is developed as the access point. **Action: Secretariat – the new web site is www.itfsp.org**

Road map to the third International Review of the Marrakech Process

There was insufficient time to discuss this at the meeting but the summary of actions is in effect the roadmap.