

addition, methods used for specific aspects of the analysis such as the costs and effects of the measure will be described in those sections of the report, as indicated below.

### *Full Description of Measure*

Each measure will be described as specifically and concretely as possible. This description will include information about any "package" the measure is part of - that is other measures that are associated with the measure being studied. The more carefully specified the measure, the more useful the analysis of its costs, effect, and other key criteria will be. The description will include the following information, where relevant, including a range of implementation options (e.g. how it is implemented, when it is implemented):

- A. level/rates at which it is applied;
- B. products/activity the measure applies to;
- C. extent and type of commonality;
- D. whether it is mandatory/voluntary;
- E. monitoring and enforcement details;
- F. other measures that are necessary or desirable for the success of the action;
- G. options for how any revenue is used;
- H. any incentives for compliance.

### *Rationale for common action*

A brief description of ways the measure could be implemented will be given, including variations on the extent and type of commonality, to provide insights on the relative advantages and disadvantages of common action. Examples will be given of how the measure might be implemented at various: broad scale level, by all Annex I Parties, by a sub-set of countries; or as a national measure. The extent and type of commonality addressed will depend on what levels are feasible for the measure.

Analysis on how the measure performs at different levels of is important, but may be conceptual rather than quantitative if information is not readily available. The ideas about how the measure might be implemented and how effective it could be, with respect to the extent and type of commonality, are more useful than trying to provide uncertain numbers. Some possible advantages/disadvantages from common action are:

- A. changes in relative competitive advantage of an industry or the economy;
- B. increase/reduction in trade distortions, reduction in free-riding;
- C. greater collective effect if co-ordinated;
- D. measure may not be undertaken otherwise;
- E. reduce "leakage" of emissions (e.g. from industries moving off-shore);
- F. lower cost;
- G. lower barriers;
- H. increased political feasibility.

### *Possible participants and vehicles for action*