



**DIRECTORATE FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRY
COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER POLICY**

Cancels & replaces the same document of 21 May 2010

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK AND BUDGET FOR 2011-2012

CONSUMER POLICY

As agreed at the 79th session of the Committee, the Secretariat has drafted a revised version of the programme of work and budget for 2011 and 2012. Delegates are asked to review the draft and provide any comments by 04 June 2010. If none are received, the document will be deemed approved and the Annex will be forwarded to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in the PWB being prepared for the Organisation as a whole.

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JT03284488

SUMMARY AND ACTION POINTS

Summary

1. At its 79th session the Committee discussed a revised draft of its programme of work and budget (PWB) for 2011 and 2012 [DSTI/CP(2009)4/REV1]. The Secretariat was asked to prepare a new draft, taking the comments made during the discussion into account. The revised draft is attached. It was circulated to the Bureau for initial review, was then revised further and is now being circulated to the Committee, for approval under a written procedure.

Action points

2. Delegates are asked to review the draft and provide any comments to the Secretariat **by 04 June 2010**. If no comments, or only comments of an editorial nature, are received by that date, the draft will be deemed to be approved by the Committee. If substantive changes are suggested, the document will be revised and circulated to the Committee for review and approval.

3. Once approved, the template contained in the Annex will be forwarded to the Secretary General, for inclusion in the programme of work and budget that he is preparing for the Organisation as a whole.

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK AND BUDGET FOR 2011-2012 CONSUMER POLICY

I. Introduction

1. This paper provides a revised proposal for the Committee on Consumer Policy's programme of work and budget (PWB) for 2011-2012. It includes a series of "fact-sheets" that describe five proposed core areas of work (Output Results). The areas of proposed work are presented according to the priorities established by delegates through the ranking exercise carried out in March (Box 1). A detailed presentation of the rankings, along with comments made by delegations, is contained in the previous version of this document [DSTI/CP(2010)4/REV1].

2. At its 79th session, the Committee confirmed its priorities and agreed on how the time of the two Part I staff (48 person months) available to the Committee should be allocated over the five main items in its programme of work (Box 1). Resources for projects that could not be carried out with current Part I resources will continue to be included in the PWB as "grey" items, for which additional funding (in the form of voluntary contributions, for example) would be required.

Box 1. CCP delegate rankings for proposed PWB items and the resources to be allocated to each

The PWB items are listed below, in order of priority. The 10 person months that were assigned to horizontal activities and generic support for Committee activities (including outreach, Committee meetings, etc.) have been allocated to the five main items, in a pro-rated manner.

1. Protecting and promoting consumer interest in the Internet economy: 25 months
2. Developing and refining approaches to consumer policy making: 13 months
3. Promoting consumer product safety: 10 months
4. Promoting green growth: Nil
5. ICCP/CCP global forum on enforcement: Nil

3. Once the Committee has confirmed its proposed PWB, it will be submitted to the Secretary-General who will consider it in the context of all work proposals and priorities across the Organisation. The proposal will be forwarded to him in the form of a template (see Annex). He will then draft a PWB for the Organisation as a whole and submit it to the Budget Committee for review. The Organisation-wide PWB should be finalised and adopted by the Council by the end of 2010.

II. Related activities across the OECD

4. The CCP's PWB should be seen in the broader context of the programmes of work of a number of bodies served by the Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry (DSTI), which are responsible for the relevant Output Areas of the Organisation's work programme. These include:

- The Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE).
- The Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy (ICCP).
- The Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy (CSTP).

5. A separate document [DSTI(2010)2] providing an overview of all the Output Results carried out in the Output Areas served by the DSTI, has been posted on OLIS. This document offers delegates an opportunity to grasp the broader context and, if desired, express their interest in the planned activities of other bodies in this group. It is hoped that this will help delegates identify opportunities for horizontal work, complementarities and synergies.

6. In addition to synergies with DSTI, the work of the CCP is often closely linked to work being carried out by other OECD bodies, including the Competition Committee, the Committee on Financial Markets, the Investment Committee, and the Environment Policy Committee. When opportunities arise, the CCP will explore ways to work with such bodies in areas of mutual interest. In terms of issues, this could include e-commerce, corporate responsibility, green growth and sustainable consumption, financial services, and innovation. In addition, new opportunities are likely to arise in work being undertaken in other areas including trade and energy.

7. Finally, the Secretary General tabled an informal note on convergence which provides further indications of OECD priorities. A copy of this note was made available to delegation at the Committee's 79th session, in Room Document B.

III. PWB proposals

A. *Protecting and promoting consumer interests in the Internet economy*

8. The 2008 Seoul Ministerial Declaration invited countries to reassess their policy instruments pertaining to consumer policy. Accordingly, in 2009, the Committee launched a review of the 1999 OECD *Guidelines for Consumer Protection in the Context of Electronic Commerce* ("the E-commerce Guidelines"). Two events were organised in that context including: *i*) a joint meeting with the International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network (ICPEN) on 1 April, and *ii*) a three-day conference on *Empowering E-consumers: Strengthening Consumer Protection in the Internet Economy*, hosted by the US Federal Trade Commission on 8-10 December, in Washington, DC. A report prepared as background for the conference identified trends, opportunities and a number of consumer challenges in e-commerce [DSTI/CP(2009)20/FINAL].

What needs to be done?

9. At its 79th session, the Committee advanced its plans for carrying out e-commerce review. It decided to focus on three areas; *i*) payment security and protection, *ii*) digital products and *iii*) the

participative web. In addition to these three areas, attention will also be paid to areas of the guidelines which need updating of a limited nature.

10. The work which the Committee pursues will be carried out in co-operation with other OECD bodies, including, principally, the Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy (ICCP). The co-operation could include joint work on privacy, Internet intermediaries, protecting children and communication services (*i.e.*, pricing and bundling practices).

11. The Secretariat will co-operate with other organisations that are carrying out related work, with a view toward avoiding duplication and maximising opportunities for collaboration in areas of mutual interest. Contact will, in this context, be pursued with the International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network (ICPEN), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Organisation for Standardisation's Committee on Consumer Policy (ISO-COPOLCO), the Asia-Pacific Economic Forum (APEC), and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

Possible outputs

12. Envisioned outputs, completion of which may go beyond the 2011-2012 PWB, include:

- 3 reports on selected issues (payment security and protection, digital products, participative web)
- 1 report on gaps that need to be addressed
- 0-3 workshops on selected policy issues
- 1-3 policy instruments
- 1 set of Guideline revisions

B. Developing and refining approaches to consumer policy making

13. The Committee's work on developing and refining approaches to consumer policy making was ranked highly by delegates. This work includes follow-up activities related to the toolkit, reviews of certain existing policy instruments and development of more robust and internationally indicators that would support improved decision making.

What needs to be done?

Consumer policy toolkit

14. The consumer policy toolkit, completed in 2010, provides a framework for improving the development, implementation, and enforcement of measures to address consumer problems. During 2011 and 2012, it will be used to examine ways to respond to challenges in important markets. This could include *i)* environmental claims, *ii)* telecommunications (including broadband and related Internet services), *iii)* energy (electricity and gas), and/or *iv)* financial services. Reviews in these areas would be co-ordinated with other relevant bodies, including, for example, the Environment Directorate, the International Energy Agency (IEA), the OECD Committee on Financial Markets, and the ICCP. In

addition, further attention will be paid to deepening knowledge about the nature and use of different tools and the methods that can be employed to evaluate the effectiveness of policies; a report on one or more tools could be prepared.

Policy instrument review

15. Over the past five years, the Committee has developed policy instruments in a number of areas. These instruments are subject to review on a periodic basis. Instruments where reviews are prescribed during the 2011-12 period include:

- The 2007 OECD Recommendation on Consumer Dispute Resolution and Redress.
- The 2009 policy recommendations on consumer education.

16. In addition, the Committee will be completing its review of the 2006 OECD Spam Recommendation in 2011.

17. At its 79th session the Committee decided the timing for the mandated review of the 2007 Recommendation on Dispute Resolution and Redress was not opportune and that it would be preferable to carry out such a review at a later date.

Evaluating consumer market conditions

18. The development of more robust methods to collect and share internationally comparable information on consumer market conditions will continue, building on the indicators work that has been carried out in 2009 and 2010. The work will focus on survey methodologies and consumer complaints.

Outputs

Toolkit and related policy work

- 2 reports on selected policy instruments
- 1-2 Roundtables/workshops on a selected issue
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Policy instrument review

- Contribute to MNE guidelines review (1 policy instrument draft)
- Complete spam review (1 report)
- Initiate consumer education policy guideline review

Evaluating consumer market conditions

- 1 report on survey techniques
- 1 report on consumer complaints
- 0-2 Workshops on survey techniques and/or consumer complaints

C. *Promoting consumer product safety*

19. In 2008, the OECD reinitiated work on consumer product safety. An analytic report on the challenges facing product safety authorities was prepared as background for a Roundtable that was held in October of that year. Following the Roundtable, the Committee explored, in collaboration with other international organisations and stakeholders, ways to enhance information sharing on consumer product safety issues across borders. Analytic research was conducted and workshops held with a view towards developing adequate mechanisms and principles.

20. At its 79th session, the Committee agreed to continue its work on strengthening sharing of product safety information, focusing on implementation of the recommendations contained in document DSTI/CP(2010)3/FINAL. It agreed to establish a Working Party to carry this work out, doing so in co-operation with other international organisations working on related issues, including the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation forum (APEC), the International Consumer Product Health and Safety Organization (ICPHSO), the International Consumer Product Safety Caucus (ICPSC), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the UNECE-Working Party on Regulatory Co-operation and Standardisation Policies (WP 6), the International Standards Organisation Committee on Consumer Policy (ISO-COPOLCO) and the International Standards Organisation Committee on Conformity Assessment (ISO-CASCO). Involvement of key non-Members in this work was deemed critical. Secretariat support totalling 10 person months for 2011 and 2012 was allocated to this work; it was recognised that substantial additional resources through voluntary contributions and the like would be required to implement the recommendations.

What needs to be done?

21. The report on strengthening information sharing identifies ten short, medium and long-term actions that could be taken; the creation of a web portal is one of the key elements that would facilitate this work. Once established, efforts to improve the dissemination of information on product recalls and alerts would be made.

Outputs

- Development and maintenance of a web portal for sharing product safety information
- 0-2 technical workshops

D. *Promoting green growth*

22. The choices that consumers make have significant environmental implications. Governments can influence these choices through education and related policies which position consumers to make more informed decisions that take environmental considerations into account. Consumer authorities can play a

role, as has already been demonstrated in the Committee's work on consumer education and environmental claims.

What needs to be done?

23. Building on the results of the Committee's work on green claims (i.e. *Enhancing the value and effectiveness of green claims*), the aim of the Committee's work in 2011 and 2012 will be to identify the policy tools which are most effective in promoting consumer protection in the context of green growth and how these tools can best be employed. The work will be tied to the application of the consumer policy toolkit and will draw on the Committee's work on industry-led regulation and consumer education. It will be carried in co-operation with other OECD bodies including the Environment Policy and Education Policy Committees, and the IEA. It will also be pursued in the light of work being carried out in other international organisations including the United Nations Environment Programme, International Standards Organisation, and the International Chamber of Commerce.

Outputs

24. The work on green claims would be undertaken in the context of the follow-up to the toolkit and take the form of a workshop.

E. ICCP/CCP global forum on enhancing international regulatory enforcement co-operation to protect users on line

25. As indicated in document DSTI(2010)2, the Secretary-General has highlighted the need for the Organisation to reach a more global audience, to address the multi-dimensional nature of country agendas and to contribute to whole-of-government, coherent responses. Recently, he called for the OECD to make the best possible use of the PWB exercise for 2011-2012 to adapt the Organisation to the new demands it is facing from OECD member countries and from other *fora* such as the G-20, and to cooperate more closely with the G-8, the EU, and APEC. It is in this context that the following proposal for an ICCP/CCP joint global forum on enforcement is being proposed.

26. At its 79th session, some delegates expressed significant interest in the forum, if resources became available.

What would be done?

27. The Seoul Declaration calls for increased co-operation of governments and enforcement authorities in the areas of improving cyber security, spam, and the protection of privacy, consumers, and minors. The global reach of the Internet means that the more global in scope this co-operation is, the greater its likely effectiveness. There is a substantial overlap in the types of challenges facing authorities in each of the relevant disciplines, highlighting the need for horizontal exchange. The seriousness of interdisciplinary problems facing users on line is increasing. Spam is one obvious example, involving consumer protection, privacy, and communications regulators, but responsibility for related problems like data breach, identity theft and malware can likewise be shared across the regulatory spectrum.

28. This global forum would gather governments and enforcement authorities from around the world for a cross-disciplinary exchange on regulatory enforcement co-operation issues. Building on long-standing OECD work on cross-border enforcement co-operation in the areas of cross-border fraud, spam

and privacy, participants could share experiences and good practice across disciplines and foster better horizontal co-ordination among authorities around the world charged with protecting online users.

Output

- One conference, a background report, conference proceedings, and the development of a global contact list for regulatory enforcement co-operation.

IV. Global relations

29. OECD committees constitute the members' principal conduit for policy dialogue with non-members. Consistent with the Organisation's framework for global relations, a DSTI-wide strategy is being developed to support STI committees in their actions to further engage with non-member economies, and in particular to further mainstream work with Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, and South Africa into their activities. STI committees are being asked to consider a number of actions as they develop their PWBs [see DSTI/(2010)2, paragraphs 26-32].

V. Budget

30. The work proposals presented, together with the resources required to support regular Committee meetings, would require an estimated 130 person-months of Secretariat resources (see Table 1), which significantly exceeds current staffing levels; these are direct staff costs and do not include management and administrative support. In this respect, the Committee is currently supported by two A3 posts (one of which is funded from the Part I budget and one of which is funded from the voluntary contribution made by Japan) and one A4 post (which is funded by Part I of the budget). This totals 64 person months over the 2-year period (48 months supported by Part I funding and 24 months by a voluntary contribution). Two additional staff members are supported by temporary funding which will not be available in 2011 or 2012.

31. Table 1 indicates which work the Committee will be able to carry out using the its 48 person months of Part I resources. This is shown in clear text. The ten months of horizontal work, generic administrative support and the like that was presented in the previous draft has been allocated in a prorated way over these items. Support for other work (shown in grey) would require additional funding. In the Annex, this information is transformed into monetary estimates, to which organisational overheads are added.

Table 1. Draft programme of work: Estimated person months required to complete the full draft PWB

Item	Estimated person months required	Resources available
A. Protecting and promoting consumer interests in the Internet economy		
• 4 reports (payments, digital, C2C, report on gaps); add 3 months for each survey that might be needed to support the reports)	16	16
• 1 policy instrument draft	5	5
• 1 set of technical revisions t	4	4
• 3 workshops – (payments, digital, C2C); add 2 months for each background report that would be required)	9	
• 2 policy instrument drafts	8	
Total, item A	42	25
B. Developing and refining approaches to consumer policy making		
• 1 report on selected policy instrument	3	3
• Complete spam review	1	1
• Contribution to MNE guideline review	3	3
• 1 toolkit application workshop	6	6
• 1 report on selected policy instrument	4	
• 1 toolkit application workshop	5	
• Initiate consumer education policy review	1	
• 1 workshop (consumer complaints, with background paper)	5	
• 1 report on survey techniques	4	
• 1 report on consumer complaints	7	
Total, item B	39	13
C. Promoting consumer product safety		
• Implementation and basic support of recommendations (not including expert technical assistance that may be needed to establish a web portal)	10	10
• Implementation and extended support of recommendations (not including expert technical assistance that may be needed to establish a web portal)	7	
• 2 workshops (including background papers)	10	
• 1 report on selected issue (with survey)	7	
Total, item C	34	10
D. Promoting green growth		
• 1 report on challenges/barriers to promoting consumer protection and empowerment in the context of green consumption (with survey)	7	
• 1 workshop on policy measure effectiveness	3	
• Initiate development of consumer policy guidelines	1	
Total, item D	11	0
E. Global forum		
• 1 forum (in collaboration with ICCP)	4	
Total, item D	4	0
Grand total	130	48

ANNEX
DRAFT PWB TEMPLATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:	1	Promote Sustainable Economic Growth, Financial Stability and Structural Adjustment		
OUTPUT GROUP:	1.3	Science and Technology Policies		
OUTPUT AREA:	1.3.4	Consumer Policy		
		2010	K EUR 2011	2012
		Base Budget	-	382
		<i>% change per year</i>	-	+0.9%
		CPF	-	-
		Global Relations Budget		
		<i>% change per year</i>	-	-
		Global Relations CPF		
		Operating Overheads	-	-
		<i>% change per year</i>		
		Total Part I Budgeted Resources	-	382
		<i>% change per year</i>	-	+0.9%
		% of total substantive Part I Output Areas		

Total Estimate of Voluntary Contributions Planned	-	410	410
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Pre-Accession Budget

RESPONSIBLE MANAGER: Mr. Richard BOUCHER

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTOR: Mr. Andrew WYCKOFF

COMMITTEE ACCOUNTABILITY:	MANDATE or SUNSET:
Committee on Consumer Policy, Chaired by Mr. Michael JENKIN (Canada) Observers: Egypt, India	31/12/2014

Policy Environment:

The lowering of trade barriers, regulatory reform in key industry sectors and the development of the Internet have provided consumers with expanded opportunities to buy a wider variety of goods at competitive prices. At the same time, markets and products have become more complex, often making it difficult for consumers to compare and evaluate products. Governments are seeking to improve the ability of consumers to make well-reasoned choices in key areas by encouraging or requiring disclosure of key information, and by introducing other policies that act to safeguard consumer interests. The OECD, the only international forum where a broad range of consumer policy issues are being addressed, is being used as a platform for pinpointing areas where governments may need to act, and for identifying effective policies and practices. The Committee's proposed work on consumer economics will focus on further development of techniques to improve policy making.

Fraudulent and misleading commercial practices can undermine consumer confidence and cause harm both to consumers and to firms which act fairly. Effective consumer protection is a key responsibility for governments in this regard. The rapid growth in the use of the Internet as a vehicle for buying and selling goods and services has been beneficial for consumers, but has also raised challenges by providing dishonest sellers with a powerful new instrument for defrauding consumers. OECD countries have worked together to develop guidelines to i) make e-commerce more secure, ii) combat cross-border fraud more effectively and iii) establish robust mechanisms for resolving disputes and compensating consumers when they have been treated unfairly. The situation is an evolving one, however; previously developed guidelines need to be revisited and possibly updated, and new ones need to be explored. Maintaining consumer confidence is critical in this regard. The Committee will continue with its review of the guidelines it developed on e-commerce in 1999, with a view towards evaluating their effectiveness and identifying areas which may require further attention; the review of the 2006 recommendation developed on spam will be completed and new reviews will be initiated of the 2007 guidelines on dispute resolution and redress, and the 2010 recommendations on consumer education.

Concerns over consumer product safety issues have increased in recent years, resulting in the Committee making it a major item in its 2009-2010 programme of work. The research it carried out revealed that there is much to be gained by developing mechanisms for improved information sharing. During 2011 and 2012, the Committee will work to implement 10 key recommendations in this regard. A Working Party is being established to assist with these efforts. One of the key elements will be the development of a web portal. Involvement of non-members is key to the success of the Committee's work on product safety; non-Member participation will therefore be actively pursued. Consideration will be given to the creation of a Part II Global Forum, if it appears that this would facilitate the Committee's work.

Horizontal co-operation and collaboration continue to be an important aspect of the Committee's work and this is expected to continue to be the case in 2011 and 2012. It will continue to work closely with the Committee for Information, Computer and Communication Policy to support the implementation of the Seoul Ministerial Declaration on the Future of the Internet Economy and with the Committee on Investment (on the review of the MNE Guidelines). Its work on green claims will continue in a limited manner, with the results of its work on green claims to be integrated into the Organisation's work on the Green Growth Strategy. Close ties will be maintained with the Committee on Financial Markets (on financial literacy and consumer protection issues) and the Committee on Competition (with whom the Committee has longstanding close ties).

Non-member economies

Information about potential non-member participation in Committee activities where they are involved in accordance with Council-recognised procedures during 2011 and 2012 will be provided to the Committee in the course of the preparation of the PWB. During the course of the biennium, information about non-member participation that

has not been provided prior to the start of the biennium will be made available in good time to Members, so that Committee members may have the opportunity to comment if they wish.

Expected Outcomes:

More effective development of policies to protect consumers from fraudulent and misleading commercial practices, both within countries and across borders.
Greater emphasis on policies to empower consumers through more effective education and awareness-raising programmes.

Improved cross-border co-operation in addressing issues of mutual interest, notably in fighting fraud and dealing with concerns about consumer product safety.
Further development of multilateral instruments to promote consumer confidence in online commercial transactions.

More profound understanding of the biases and behavioural factors that can influence consumers, and better understanding of the policy implications.

2011-12 Expected Output Results in Priority Order	Accountable Committee/ Subsidiary Body/ Global Forum	Ongoing/ Time Bound (end-date)	2011 (K EUR)				2012 (K EUR)					
			Total Estimated Cost (TEC)(1)	Part I Budget	CPF(2)	VCs in Hand	New VCs	Total Estimated Cost (TEC)(1)	Part I Budget	CPF(2)	VCs in Hand	New VCs
1.Protecting and Promoting Consumer Interest in the Internet Economy (5 Reports, 3 Workshops, 3 Policy Instrument Drafts)	CCP,ICCP	Time Bound Q4 2014	238	153			85	274	189			85
1.1.Four reports on e-commerce issues	CCP,ICCP	Time Bound Q4 2013	124	124				93	93			
1.2.Draft of a policy instrument	CCP,ICCP	Time Bound Q4 2013	29	29				39	39			
1.3.Technical revisions to the Guidelines for Consumer Protection in the Context of Electronic Commerce	CCP,ICCP	Time Bound Q4 2013						56	56			
1.4.Three workshops and reports on e-commerce issues	CCP	Time Bound Q4 2014	45				45	45				45
1.5.Drafts of two policy instruments	CCP	Time Bound Q4 2014	40				40	40				40
2.Developing and Refining Approaches to Consumer Policy Making (4 Reports, 3 Policy Instrument Reviews, 2 Workshops)	CCP,CMF,ICCP,INV	Time Bound Q4 2014	255	125			130	242	112			130
2.1.Report on selected policy instrument	CCP	Time Bound Q4 2011	56	56								
2.2.Review of 2006 OECD Spam Recommendation	CCP,ICCP	Time Bound Q4 2011	13	13								

2.3.Review of Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	CCP,INV	Time Bound Q4 2011	56	56				
2.4.Workshop on the application of the Consumer Policy Toolkit	CCP,CMF	Time Bound Q4 2012				112	112	
2.5.Report on a toolkit policy instrument	CCP	Time Bound Q4 2014	20		20	20		20
2.6.Second workshop on the application of the Consumer Policy Toolkit	CCP	Time Bound Q4 2013	25		25	25		25
2.7.Report on consumer education policy recommendations	CCP	Time Bound Q4 2014	5		5	5		5
2.8.Workshop and report on indicators for evaluating consumer market conditions	CCP	Time Bound Q4 2012	25		25	25		25
2.9.Indicators on consumer market conditions: workshop on survey techniques	CCP	Time Bound Q4 2012	20		20	20		20
2.1.Indicators on consumer market conditions: report on consumer complaints	CCP	Time Bound Q4 2014	35		35	35		35
3.Promoting Consumer Product Safety (Development and Support of Global Information-sharing Web Portal, 2 Workshops, 1 Report)	CCP	Ongoing	188	103	85	204	84	120
3.1.Implementation and basic support of policy recommendations on consumer product safety	CCP	Ongoing	103	103		84	84	
3.3.Two workshops and reports on promoting consumer product safety	CCP	Time Bound Q4 2013	35		35	50		50
3.4.Report on a selected policy issue related to consumer product safety	CCP	Ongoing	50		50	35		35

3.2.Expanded support for implementation of policy recommendations on consumer product safety	CCP	Ongoing			35	35
4.Promoting Green Growth (1 Analytical Report, 1 Workshop, 1 Policy Instrument Draft)	CCP,EPOC	Time Bound Q4 2012	90	90	55	55
4.1.Workshop on consumer policy challenges relating to green growth	CCP,EPOC	Time Bound Q4 2012	57	57	35	35
4.2.Workshop on effectiveness of consumer policies for promoting green growth	CCP,EPOC	Time Bound Q4 2012	25	25	15	15
4.3.Consumer policy recommendations to promote green growth	CCP,EPOC	Time Bound Q4 2012	8	8	5	5
5.ICCP/CCP Global Forum on Enhancing International Regulatory Enforcement Co-operation to Protect Users On Line (Conference Report)	CCP,ICCP	Time Bound Q4 2012	20	20	20	20
5.1.ICCP/CCP Global Forum and report on enhancing international regulatory enforcement co-operation to protect users on line	CCP,ICCP	Time Bound Q4 2012	20	20	20	20

Pre-Accession(3)	2011	2012
Accession: Principles, Policies and Instruments		

[1] TEC is equal to the sum of the Part I funds (Part I Budget and ‘Other funding’ proposals), Voluntary Contributions in Hand and New Voluntary Contributions.

[2] Secretary-General’s proposed estimates of CPF allocations

[3] Output Area accession budgets are not financed by Part I but by pre-accession budgets contributed by the accession candidate countries.

End-users:

BIAC, Consumers International, European Commission, OECD member countries

Stakeholders:

International organisations

Expected Contributions from other OECD Output Areas:

1.3.1 Internet Economy, 1.5.4 Directorate of Sustainable Energy Policy and Technology, 2.3.5 Horizontal Project on Sustainable Development (and Green Growth), 4.2.1 Competition

Co-ordination with Other International Organisations:

Name:	Planned Co-ordination:
International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network (ICPEN)	Work on e-commerce and the interface between consumer policy and enforcement activities
International Consumer Product Safety Caucus (ICPSC)	Work on product safety
International Consumer Product Health and Safety Organisation (ICPHSO)	Work on product safety
Organization of American States (OAS)	Work on product safety and e-commerce
Committee on Consumer Policy of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) (COPOLCO)	Work on e-commerce and consumer product safety
UN The Marrakech Process	Work on green growth
International Energy Agency (IEA)	Work on consumer policy making
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	Work on e-commerce and product safety
UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Work on green growth

Gender Mainstreaming:

Not applicable

-- ADDITIONAL INFORMATION --

Voluntary Contributions Accepted in Previous Years and Planned for 2011-12:

	(K EUR)					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Previous Voluntary Contributions:						
Voluntary Contributions in Hand:					-	-
New Voluntary Contributions:					410	410

Operating Overheads:

	(K EUR)	
Item	2011	2012
Translation	0	0
Interpretation	0	0
Documents	0	0
Total	0	0