

RESEARCH THAT CONTRIBUTES TO MOVING FORWARD
GLOBAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE

Annual Report 2005

CLIPORE



Clipore at a glance

Mistra's Climate Policy Research Programme (Clipore) was launched in the summer of 2004. Our mission is to stimulate policy-oriented research that contributes to moving forward global efforts to combat climate change.

We stimulate research through

- Strategically-targeted projects that enable the collaborative efforts of international research teams
- Support for four full-time research positions
- Interaction, exchange and collaboration

Four Programme components

Emission Trading in Climate Policy (ETIC)

The aim of ETIC is to support the design and implementation of emissions trading within the evolving climate regimes of Sweden, the European Community and the larger global community. This project coincides with important implementation phases of European emissions trading. We aim to monitor the development of the EU ETS, understand this process, and analyze alternatives in the light of empirical data and models. This is done with an eye toward a longer time scale. Results from our analyses are delivered as support to policy makers in the further development of emissions trading, given a broader institutional and policy framework.

The research under ETIC is carried out collaboratively in a consortium of six research centers: the Swedish Environmental Research Institute (IVL) in Sweden, Resources For the Future (RFF) in the United States of America, the Center for International Climate and Environmental Research Oslo (CICERO) in Norway, and the Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) in India, as well as Stockholm and Gothenburg Universities in Sweden.

Climate Science and Policy Beyond 2012 (CSP 2012+)

A broader range of policy alternatives is required to ensure the success of the future international climate negotiations. Such alternatives should be derived from improved understanding of the views shaping countries' positions in the negotiations. A key aim of the project is to develop strategies for helping decision makers and scientists to effectively create, communicate and use knowledge to improve policy. We also aim to identify and describe knowledge that will be needed — and by whom — to inform future climate policy. Our focus is on current, expected future and potential roles of knowledge in international climate negotiations.

The research under CSP 2012+ is carried out by a collaborative team comprised of researchers at Linköping University and the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI) in Sweden, the University of Colorado in

the United States of America, and the Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences in China.

Clipore Policy Forum

The Clipore Policy Forum (CPF) is a platform for dialogue between researchers, policymakers, negotiators, and the business and NGO communities. CPF creates space for Clipore researchers and a range of stakeholders in the international climate negotiation process to engage in dialogue. Key stakeholder groups include: other researchers, negotiators and decision makers, the private sector, and environmental NGOs. Through the Forum we organize, independently and in collaboration with other organizations, seminars and workshops of Swedish, European and Global focus and scope. The CPF is intended to stimulate thinking, within and outside the Programme. Specific activities are designed to: lift and broaden our view within Clipore; engage in discussions with stakeholders aimed at improved understanding of stakeholder perspectives and ensuring the continued relevance of our research; and facilitate outreach and the dissemination of Clipore research results.

Climate Policy Assistant Professors

Clipore is a hothouse for budding social scientists interested in pursuing research careers in the field of climate-change policy. Within the Programme we are planting seeds that will significantly improve and increase Swedish institutional capacity for performing research in this field in the long-term. Initially, four positions will be fully funded for four full years, including a year spent abroad. These researchers will benefit, and benefit from, the research institutions that host them. They will supervise doctoral students and gradually build research groups as part of a process of institutional development aimed at creating Swedish centers of excellence in this important research field. By integrating these positions into the Programme and encouraging collaboration amongst the assistant professors, Clipore strives to stimulate higher levels of collaboration and integration of Swedish climate-policy research in the long term.

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We have initiated a
promising
collaboration

How will we define frameworks for, and the extent of, international climate policy following the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol? What can we do to improve our understanding of, and consider the differing perspectives between, stakeholders from different countries and cultures? How can we achieve effective dialogue and cooperation that result in new ideas and alternative paths forward?

These questions are central, not only to our research programme but to the entire global effort to address the threat of climate change.

Clipore was launched during a period when the international dialogue regarding frameworks for global collaboration following the first commitment of the Kyoto Protocol was just getting underway. The timing could not be much better: it is now that we need to find new ways to cooperate, and to create the tools that will enable all Parties to envision the possibility of achieving change.

Challenges and enthusiasm

Our mission — to stimulate research that contributes to moving forward global efforts to combat climate change — is a complex task. This past year has been characterized by both enthusiasm and a richness of ideas — and challenges. Within Clipore, there is a meeting of minds from different countries and from different perspectives. Many of the researchers have expressed their excitement over this opportunity to participate in a programme that brings together researchers with different backgrounds and focus. Clipore provides an unusual opportunity to collaborate across cultural boundaries — and from different perspectives on the climate negotiations. In this sense, the Programme is somewhat of a microcosm of the process that we are studying and desire to contribute to.

It is very satisfying to work with a research team that is passionate about its work. And the inclusion of a range

of areas of expertise and interest in the research team is a Programme strength. It is a strength that we intend to utilize. But differences also amplify the necessity of integration, compromise and clearly defined boundaries. This has been the biggest challenge within Clipore thus far — to establish a workable team and a common foundation for the research. It has required an actively engaged Board of Directors to ensure a distinct focus for the Programme and to steer the work so that we are all working together toward the same goal.

We share the experience of other Mistra programmes that it is not customary for all researchers to work with a strong and engaged Board of Directors. Gaining acceptance for and the adoption of the key characteristics of the Mistra approach — that stakeholder value is central to the research and that collaboration is a priority — throughout all of the Programme components was an important task throughout the year. For Clipore, creating stakeholder value is primarily about providing Swedish and other European policy makers with new knowledge and fruitful ideas. But we also aim to reach and engage other climate policy researchers and decision makers within the private sector and environmental organizations.

Sensitivity and flexibility

The other big challenge of our mission is to maintain a balance between the needs of today, that lie temporally close to political decisions, and long-term goals. This

requires sensitivity and attention to what is happening in the political arena, and the flexibility to adapt our work in response to political developments. But it also requires perseverance to not lose the long-term perspective.

Much of the work in Clipore during 2005 involved preparing a strong foundation and building a structure that will enable us to tackle the difficult and complex mission that Mistra has bestowed upon us. We have initiated a promising collaboration, both internally and with stakeholders in Sweden and other countries.

I look into the future with the hope that we will be able to stimulate a creative and constructive source of innovation, that contributes to enabling the Parties to the international climate negotiations to adopt concrete measures to bring about the changes that are necessary — both to limit our impact on the climate and to alleviate the effects of the climate change that we have already caused.



Deborah Cornland
Director

The Board of Directors on the year gone by: Interesting, exciting

– and demanding



Anders Turesson

Swedish Ministry of Sustainable Development

Chairman of the Board

It has been an extremely interesting and exciting start towards reaching our goal of creating a research programme that can contribute to international social-science research on climate issues. By doing so, we are strengthening Sweden's contribution to international efforts to address climate change. At the same time, it has been difficult because Clipore is a broad, pioneering programme within a new and complex research field. Our Programme has many components, including the regular research projects, Assistant Professor capacity building at several universities, and our Policy Forum.

Our challenge is to develop research that meets the highest international research standards. And, this research should be useful. An equally important challenge is to create powerful synergies, such that when the various components are connected, they create an even more valuable Programme.



Linda Avatare

ÅF Energy & Environment AB

This has been such a rewarding year! When I was asked to join the Programme's Board of Directors, I hoped to contribute intelligence from the private sector. That is, to share how the real world deals with climate issues.

It has been challenging for the Board to establish and shape the Programme. While Clipore has developed positively, it has taken a long time to make the Programme operational. The work is starting to bear fruit and take on a more concrete form. This is largely because of our Programme Director and research team members.



Bengt Boström

Swedish Energy Agency

It has been an interesting year as a member of Clipore's Board of Directors. This is because climate issues are so important, and they have received considerable attention from politicians and decision makers. It has also been stimulating because the Programme establishes connections between people from different cultures and perspectives.

Our work has focused on steering research toward issues that are both important and rank highly on the political agenda. Our biggest challenge has been to harness the various research cultures and establish interdisciplinary work. My hope for the coming years is that Clipore will be able to contribute to how future climate agreements are formed (i.e., agreements after the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol from 2008 to 2012).



Anna Dixelius

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Since this has been a good Board of Directors, it has been a lot of fun to be a member. Our Board cooperates well as a group and together with Clipore's Programme Director. It has been an exciting year, albeit it was a little bit more demanding than I expected.

I must commend Mistra for choosing to support research in the social sciences, since there is not too much support for social science research in the climate field. As a consequence, new research is needed.



Inge Horkeby

AB Volvo

Clipore was started at the same time as the EU system on emissions trading. Therefore, our Programme was well timed. It is both fun and exciting to be a part of this work. I believe that our work will be decisive in determining how the implementation of different Swedish climate change measures can be achieved. This area of work needs to be explored, and competence in Sweden needs to be developed.

In addition to Board meetings, the discussions in our Clipore Policy Forum have been stimulating. In these forums, one can get closer to the researchers, as well as hear about their reasoning and results.



Lars Magnusson

Uppsala University

Scientists know a lot about cause and consequence. Nonetheless, it is a global challenge to educate people, and induce them to alter their behavior. People tend to have an ability to stick their heads in the sand and wait for someone else to solve problems.

The climate problem is about us having to pay now for what future generations will receive. This is why it is so important for social scientists to be involved — and why it is so good that Mistra has taken this initiative.

The Board work has gone reasonably well, and we have managed to initiate quite a few activities. Board discussions have been fun, relevant, and stimulating. The work has also been demanding. For example, building the research groups was a challenge.

**Establishing a strong team,
remaining focused, and connecting
to end users were keys to**

success in 2005

The Emission Trading in Climate Policy (ETIC) project aims to further develop emission trading as a tool for climate policy. Lars Zetterberg is Project Leader of ETIC and also heads the Climate Change Unit at IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute. “ETIC is intended to provide support to government agencies and the private sector in Sweden, with respect to how emission trading can be used in climate policy in Sweden, the European Union and globally,” explains Zetterberg. He has experience in working with the Swedish Government, its agencies and Swedish Industry in a wide range of assignments connected to the implementation of the emission trading system.

Establishing a strong research group

In 2005, we focused on establishing a strong research group, states Zetterberg. “We held two project meetings with full representation from each institute. Team members have also met on other occasions throughout the year. More importantly, we have initiated a portfolio of research activities in which the institutes are collaborating on common research tasks and preparing joint papers. There has been a dozen visits in which Programme researchers, from different institutes, have met to work together. As Project Leader, I am very pleased to see our partners’ enthusiasm about their collaborations! I feel that we have a very tight team and that the different components of the project are well integrated.”

Research focus on allocation

During 2005, much of the focus of ETIC’s attention was on the allocation of emission allowances to industry. This is because the EU’s first allocation round in the EU ETS was performed during 2004. This, in turn, provided rich material for investigation. However, it was also due to the European Union and the European Commission’s great interest in reviewing the allocation process and suggesting improvements for future rounds. The ETIC team authored a scientific paper entitled, “The Ten-year Rule: Allocation of Emission Allowances in the EU Emission Trading System,” and has produced several policy papers. Besides allocation, the ETIC team has performed research on: barriers to the Clean Development Mechanism; technology policies; strategic behavior in firms; compliance; intensity targets; and abatement costs.



Reaching out to our end users

Zetterberg clarifies that working closely with end users is one of ETIC's central objectives.

— I'm happy with the way we have established our 2005 dialogue through workshops, and task forces, as well as bilateral contacts with industry and policy makers. Almost daily dialogue has taken place.

Maintaining an active dialogue with stakeholders is a central feature of the ETIC project. In this vein, our Lessons Learned workshop held in June was an important event.

— I believe that by bringing together academic findings with industries and governments' experiences and views, ETIC was able to advance stakeholder thinking about the allocation issue. I hope that our workshop was unique in the sense that we brought together stakeholders from academia, government agencies, and industry to engage in frank discussions.

Participants were carefully selected, such that they would contribute relevant experiences from the allocation process to the dialogue. At the workshop, stakeholders were asked to present their views on allocation. Presentations were followed by in plenum discussions. "We felt that it was important to limit participation to 40 persons so that everyone would have a chance to present their views," adds Zetterberg.

ETIC team members engaged with stakeholders during two other Policy Forum events during the autumn (see Activities 2005). They have also participated in several task forces dedicated to reviewing allocation under the first phase of the EU ETS, and have presented their results to the European Commission. Resources For the Future, an ETIC collaborating partner in the USA, has been working close to US policy makers by providing inputs to the Regional Green-

house Gas Initiative in the North-Eastern United States. TERI, an ETIC collaborating partner in India, is a participant in the Core Group on Climate Change set up by the Indian Ministry of Environment.

What we've learned

Zetterberg feels that the ETIC team has learned three important lessons during 2005.

- True integration requires a collaborative effort. This means working and spending time together. This also yields big rewards.
- The chances of succeeding with the Clipore objective of making a difference within climate policy rest on two pillars: Conducting high quality scientific research and Establishing a broad network of end users.
- In a relatively short time, it has been possible to produce relevant, high quality scientific results and policy reports which have been provided to, and used by industry and authorities in Sweden, the EU and the international community.

These lessons will be incorporated into the future development of ETIC.



Lars Zetterberg
Project Leader, ETIC



Clipore research brings together a diversity of views in a multi-cultural, multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder

partnership

Preety Bhandari — an economist, and Director of the Policy Analysis Division of Indian-based The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) — reflects on her institute's collaborative role in the Emissions Trading in Climate policy (ETIC) Project.

According to Bhandari, TERI's motivation for agreeing to partner with IVL, RFF and CICERO on the ETIC project was twofold. The institute wanted to enhance its knowledge of the EU ETS. It also wanted to understand the ways in which a developing country could participate in the overall process. Given that TERI already had ongoing collaborations with IVL and CICERO made the partnership even more attractive.

"The past year has been rather exciting for me personally. Not only did we forge a closer partnership with other members of the team, but we also gained an appreciation of the diversity of views. That is, a realization of how a multi-disciplinary, regionally-distributed team can add new perspectives and richness to the climate change debate. This project will also illuminate that we have found a common understanding to take this research forward, despite the differences in our contexts. I wish that climate negotiators would take notice of our partnership spirit and try to emulate it!"

Bhandari feels that her participation at Clipore's Policy Forum seminar, *Lessons Learned: Allocation in the EU Emission Trading System*, in Gothenburg, helped her to better understand the perspectives of industry in the EU, or at least Swedish industry's views. On one hand, Bhandari observed

that industry is excited about the EU-ETS allocation plan, and is making creditable attempts to achieve targets. On the other hand, she gained insights on their anguish about how their competitiveness within the EU may be impacted. In retrospect, Bhandari feels that she underestimated both the excitement and anguish.

The seminar also helped Bhandari to grasp the nested hierarchy — from the industry level negotiations, to the national government level to regional groupings, and then finally the global negotiations. She has become increasingly aware of the pressures in the positions taken in the negotiation process, especially from a developed country's perspective. She believes that many of the developing countries' positions are driven by principles of ethics and equity. This is something that researchers sometimes tend to forget when they assume a Quixotic, and sometimes quite theoretical, world view. In this context, The Policy Forum workshops and seminars are an important element of the research and they keep us — the research team — well grounded in reality.

"Participation in this project has been an enriching experience, and I look forward to our common research pursuit into one of the many challenging aspects of climate change, in a multi-cultural, multi-disciplinary and a multi-stakeholder partnership," surmises Preety Bhandari.



Preety Bhandari
Principal Investigator, ETIC

Clipore research addresses a vacuum under the big kyoto protocol tent

Dallas Burtraw — a research economist at Resources For the Future in Washington DC — contributes to Clipore's research activities, as well as efforts to communicate with decision-makers. Success is measured in small steps, according to Burtraw. It is essential to have a vision as to where we are going, but Burtraw sees the challenge to getting there in the details of implementation. An early success of Clipore is in helping to build infrastructure to allow climate policy goals to be realized.

The Kyoto Protocol charts a course of international cooperation that hopefully will lead to stabilization of the climate one day. Yet, although the physical science tells us with increasing clarity that climate change is a real and severe threat, progress toward implementation of the Protocol since its passage in 1997 has been slow. Dallas Burtraw thinks this is due foremost to the lack of infrastructure — political, economic, social, and institutional — that is necessary to guide and support implementation.

The Protocol established obligations and targets at a multi-national level. However Burtraw feels: "We have not yet developed the web of social and institutional knowledge at the sub-national level that can support this commitment."

Clipore has emerged as an important research initiative to address this challenge. A strength of Clipore is the collaboration between research institutes in different national settings. This enables cross-fertilization of scholarly research and institutional experience and facilitates a greater understanding of the undercurrents that are shaping policies at the national level.

Burtraw feels that the Clipore Programme is in tune with new and complex policy infrastructure emerging through innovation at the regional and national levels. "These innovations are filling a vacuum that exists under the big tent of the Kyoto Protocol. While there is some sense of an erosion of momentum internationally, there is a sense of

momentum building through actions and institutions that are emerging at the local and regional levels."

The EU is currently providing global leadership, but that leadership cannot afford to go too far without other nations following along. Outside the EU, as well as within Member States in the EU, one sees a willingness to try innovative policies at the regional level. These efforts are building a sense of momentum at the same time that the Protocol seems weighed down.

Technology may one day revolutionize our ability to address climate change, but for the foreseeable future the only strategy that is available involves coordinated action among literally millions of parties. Indeed, we need to do everything we can, as soon as possible. However, given the competing priorities in the international community we cannot afford to take wasteful or ineffective actions because to do so would erode political will. How are parties to receive the correct signals, to take effective action that will reinforce the political will and to take increasingly large steps to address climate change?

"I would argue that the largest need created by the Kyoto Protocol is for legal institutions for effective decision-making and coordinated action," says Burtraw. How can parties make commitments that can be monitored and enforced? Can agreements be made at the international level if communities of interest at the sub-national level lack the requisite understanding, commitment and tools with which to comply? What are the social institutions that can be vehicles for fulfilling these commitments?

The Clipore international research programme addresses this vacuum directly. The research activities build the link between social theory and practical guidance for the design of policies and institutions to address climate change. But that information must find a home in the user community, and the research must be informed by the needs of that community. This is the balance achieved by Clipore: scholarly research and communication.



Dallas Burtraw
Principal Investigator, ETIC



Scaling down climate issues to the municipality level

How can society meet climate changes that affect Sweden — today and tomorrow? This question has stimulated much activity. At the national level, a government commission is investigating climate and vulnerability. In CSP 2012+, municipalities' climate change positions are being examined. Lars Barring from SMHI is examining local needs for climate indices, while Sofie Storbjörk from the Centre for Climate Research is mapping out a number of municipalities' views and actions in order to see national agencies' views on how responsibilities related to climate change should be distributed.

The problem of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change is a relatively new issue in Swedish society. Extreme weather phenomena, such as the Gudrun storm, heat waves, and floods remind us that even Sweden can be affected by global warming. Still, awareness is low, and these issues tend to be assigned low priority in municipalities, which have to deal with more concrete and acute problems.

To explore this situation, Sofie Storbjörk has examined public agencies' agendas, and municipalities, which have responsibilities for climate issues, physical planning, and risk management. Storbjörk's methodology consisted of holding 16 interviews at the national level and in Kristianstad and Falun municipalities. Both of these municipalities have experienced recurring flooding. Storbjörk interviewed the following governmental bodies: The Swedish Rescue Services Agency; Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI); Swedish Geotechnical Institute (SGI); Swedish Environmental Protection Agency; Swedish Emergency Management Agency; and National Board of Housing, Building and Planning.

— In my interviews with government agencies, one can see differences among the various agencies' actions, says Sofie Storbjörk. She explains, that on the one hand, government agencies with knowledge-producing roles have taken on initiatives and cooperated with other stakeholders, including other municipalities. On the other hand, government agencies that have more of a defined role in terms of concrete implementation of climate-motivated measures have been more hesitant in taking action.

Responsibilities are unclear

Storbjörk concludes that awareness of climate issues is on the rise nationally. Nonetheless, responsibilities are not well

defined. The government commission on vulnerability will investigate this issue. Knowledge on the effects of climate change in society is being built up in the knowledge-producing government agencies, and municipalities house important local knowledge. However, municipalities lack national guidelines and advice. This contributes to the virtual absence of climate-related issues in planning.

While there are examples of municipalities that have changed safety margins for physical planning on the basis of estimated climate change effects, these adjustments have been based on historical data, not on future scenarios. “Even though society is becoming increasingly aware of climate change effects, there is increased pressure to undertake risky projects. Building close to water is an example,” comments Sofie Storbjörk.

— To promote the prioritization of this issue is challenging. Both directives and knowledge on the factors affecting climate adaptation in the Swedish context are needed. In addition, climate issues must be downscaled to the municipal level.

Sofie Storbjörk sums up her work by saying, “it is a lot about trying to understand and analyse societal processes, driving forces, and conditions for change.”

One tool that can be used in municipalities’ physical planning and risk management is the climate models that have been developed at SMHI’s Rosby Centre. Lars Barring, a Senior Lecturer at the Centre, together with colleague Gunn Persson, is conducting a research project aimed at municipalities.

— We have engaged in dialogue with five municipalities. We have informed them about our work, told them about what types of services we could offer, and heard about their needs. It is important to try to deliver information they want.

In particular, Lars Barring uses the results of his Centre’s climate models to build climate indices that approximate current and future climate effects. The climate scenarios that we normally use describe yesterday’s and today’s average temperatures, water levels, precipitation, and hours of sunlight. However, it is also possible to use these models to gain insight into so much more. For example, the municipalities could benefit from the use of future scenarios based on a given set of conditions.

— One of the municipalities’ common wishes is to determine the maximum amount of local precipitation during a short time period. This is an important piece of knowledge in designing local water systems. The average number of days per year when the temperature will be around zero (i.e., above zero during the day and below zero at night) is also of great importance (e.g., for planning ploughing and sanding).

Scenarios – not predictions

On SMHI’s website, there are pictures of the climate indices that its researchers have developed. It is possible to observe how much average temperatures are expected to increase in the 21st century, or how many “tropical nights” we can expect to experience in the coming decades. (A tropical night is a term used to describe a night in which the temperature does not drop below 20°C.) Nonetheless, Lars Barring emphasizes that the climate indices are scenarios; they are not predictions.

The computer programme that generates the climate scenarios is built on fundamental research-based knowledge on the determinants of the climate system and how climatic processes interact. It is also important to remember that these climate scenarios are built on assumptions, such as future societal developments and energy consumption. It is still possible to influence climate development in the future.

“CSP has definitely contributed to increasing the interest in information on climate scenarios. It has even supported bridging the gap between social science and natural science,” comments Lars Barring. He also points out that beneficiaries are not only municipal officials and decision makers. Researchers in agriculture, forestry, housing, and ecology are also very interested in Barring’s work. Currently, there is a growing interest in analysing future climate impacts in a way that can be used by other sectors. SMHI also participates in joint international projects that compare and develop both climate models and indices to describe the effects of climate change.

Climate indices are a tool that can be used in physical planning. Politicians and officials should be made aware of the benefits of this tool. Barring reports, “as a researcher, it is very exciting to work with this specialised model development, and its applications for the municipalities’ use. Aside from the five selected municipalities, we have a broad contact network that we leverage to study user needs and disseminate information on the potential applications of our climate indices.



Lars Barring
Principal Investigator,
CSP 2012+



Sofie Storbjörk
Principal Investigator,
CSP 2012+



Synergies and legitimacy

In order for the international cooperation on climate change to work optimally, more knowledge is needed on how development measures and agreements interact with each other. Another important factor is the political legitimacy of organs like the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Björn-Ola Linnér and Merle Jacob have looked more closely at these two issues.

Within all UN organs, ongoing extensive work in a wide range of areas transpires through a large superstructure and an intricate infrastructure. Target areas are discussed, negotiations made and conventions created. How these bodies interact and influence each other are important questions that have received little attention. For the UN, it is both a political question and an economic issue. Economic gains can be made with improved coordination, argues senior lecturer Björn-Ola Linnér, who, together with economist Mattias Hjerpe, is studying the links between the climate convention and other regimes related to sustainable development.

— More knowledge is needed to address these questions. The point is to try to see how the climate convention relates to other international regulations, such as the World Trade Organization's (WTO) rules, and to try to find synergies. Where are there points of conflict and what could be strengthened? What should we promote and what should we avoid? What are the political, local and practical consequences of coordination?

One positive link that many have mentioned is the connection between climate and biological diversity. Conserving rainforests not only protects species diversity in flora and fauna, it also protects a key sink for carbon dioxide. Another important link is to WTO trade regulations and how these are related to the Climate Convention and other international environmental agreements.

— The Kyoto Protocol is built on market-based mechanisms such as emissions trading. What are the possible consequences of this construction? Can the Kyoto Protocol's flexible mechanisms come in conflict with WTO decisions? Can the Protocol be interpreted as an obstacle to trade? This is significant because it is possible that the WTO will be given an overarching mandate, covering all issues related to trade and be given preferential right of interpretation.

— We should identify these numerous links, says Björn-Ola Linnér. Another risk is that the work is obstructed through conflicts with other agreements and regulations; trying to link different fields is very complex.

Once we have more knowledge on synergy effects, it will become more obvious which political choices must be made on climate issues. Therefore, it is also important to see which problems can arise. Often, it is only the positive effects of synergies that are stressed. However, there might be negative impacts as well.

— It is not always a win-win situation. The problem can be North-South relations, or different industrial sectors that have opposing interests.

— The work is very exciting! The question of synergies has been given more space in the climate negotiations because sustainable development is being incorporated in more and more goals, concludes Björn-Ola Linnér, who was one of the eight CSP 2012+ principal investigators in 2005.

Professor Merle Jacob, together with Björn-Ola Linnér, wrote the report, "From Stockholm and Beyond: A review of the globalization of global warming policy and North-South relations" that was presented in 2005. Their report is a historical study which begins with the Stockholm conference in 1972. Their conclusion is that the North and South will continue to be divided in terms of future consequences of linking environment and development.

The North-South conflict is an important aspect in Merle Jacob's research, where she studies the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) from a knowledge-supporting point of view (i.e., how knowledge is sought and how it is then passed on). This is done in part by identifying the IPCC's methods for knowledge seeking, and in part by emphasizing those factors that affect its methods for disseminating knowledge to climate negotiators, amongst others.

Scientific analyses taken up by the IPCC must fulfil three

criteria: scientific credibility, usability, and political legitimacy. Despite these criteria, political legitimacy is lacking in several groups for various reasons, the most important criticism being that the IPCC reflects a "Northern" perspective. At the heart of this issue lies the belief that the rich countries seek knowledge that can stop climate change, while the developing countries have a greater need for knowledge that can help them adapt to a changed climate.

— The IPCC's double role as knowledge producer and expert means that both scientific credibility and political legitimacy determine how "usable" the analyses are in the negotiations.

By improving understanding about how the IPCC works — which methods are used in the seeking of knowledge, where strengths and weaknesses lie — Merle Jacob hopes to contribute to a process that can increase the legitimacy of the IPCC in the eyes of many actors. Interviews with key stakeholders and reviews of existing reports from the IPCC are the primary sources of data in this analysis.

— I have done a number of interviews, including at the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, to get an idea of their coordination role within the IPCC. At the same time, I am trying to capture the written literature on this issue by studying reports that have been background documents for the climate negotiations, says Merle Jacob, who hopes to be able to provide concrete recommendations to make future climate negotiations easier.

It is about finding a better way to describe research so that it can be more useful for politicians who are negotiating and forming policies on climate issues. It is also about contributing to the scientific debate and the universal challenge of performing and disseminating research that will be useful.



Björn-Ola Linnér

Principal Investigator, CSP 2012+



Merle Jacob

Principal Investigator, CSP 2012+



The Climate Policy Forum creates new space for dialogue

Bo Kjellén plays an important role as an advisor and contributor to the development of the Clipore Policy Forum and in realizing its ideals. The aim is to create space for contact, and stimulate dialogue, between researchers, international negotiators, and other interested parties. Among the successes of the year that Bo Kjellén names are, above all, the cooperation developed with CEPS, the Centre for European Policy Studies, and the seminar *Thinking Beyond Kyoto*, that was held in Stockholm in the autumn.

To disseminate research results and to stimulate contact and discussions are top priorities within Clipore. In order to enable and make communication more effective, external communication has been given its own space within the Programme. The Clipore Policy Forum was created as a platform for dialogue between researchers and politicians, negotiators, trade and industry, and non-profit organizations. The aim is to stimulate the exchange of ideas, both inside and outside of the Programme, and to involve, and inspire discussion with, interested groups. The objectives are to increase understanding between the different perspectives, to ensure the relevance of Clipore research, and to disseminate research results.

— I feel privileged to be a part of this work, says Bo Kjellén. It has been a very exciting year.

— We are working to reach and influence international negotiators with research, he says. And after this past year, I conclude that we are in fact well on our way there.

Among the events that Clipore has arranged over the course of the year, the one that stands out is the seminar *Thinking Beyond Kyoto*. Six well-known speakers illuminated from various perspectives how participation in international climate policy could develop.

Both in connection with the Conferences of the Parties in Montreal at the end of the year and at a meeting a week prior to that in New York, Clipore contributed with events to strengthen contacts between the EU and the USA.

Important cooperation

Cooperation is a key word within the Policy Forum, where CEPS (the Centre for European Policy Studies) in Brussels has become an important partner. Clipore and CEPS launched the European Climate Platform (ECP) initiative in



2005. This collaborative effort has stirred great interest in research circles, due in part to CEPS unique position as a source of independent analysis and critiques of European politics, and their many strong contacts with European companies.

The ECP creates new opportunities for international contacts, for example between natural scientists, social scientists and economists, and between researchers and negotiators — this naturally being another reason for the attention the ECP has drawn.

— This could become of great importance, even for relations with the United States, states Bo Kjellén.

The intention is to organise two one-day ECP seminars each year, on different themes. Before each seminar, a background paper will be prepared summarizing the state of the debate. In October 2005, a meeting was held in Brussels on the increasingly-discussed project-based mechanism for developing countries — the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) — which gives industrialized countries the opportunity to compensate for domestic carbon-dioxide emissions with projects implemented in developing countries.

In the spring of 2006, a seminar will be arranged in Brussels on the European Union's system for emissions trading, EU ETS, which is arousing increasing interest.

Another issue that has become increasingly acute is adaptation to climate change impacts. This is a particularly growing problem for vulnerable developing countries. Clipore and CEPS will therefore arrange an ECP seminar on adaptation in the fall of 2006. A larger conference on the climate regime after 2012 is planned for the first half of 2007.

The ECP is led by a steering group, which consists of leading individuals in the climate field. Bo Kjellén and the Irish researcher Frank Convery co-chair the steering committee.

Deborah Cornland, Clipore's Director, is also a member of the steering group. It is this group that selects the themes for ECP seminars and conferences.

Common insights

Bo Kjellén has previously worked as chief negotiator for the Swedish Ministry of Environment and has contributed to bringing about many international agreements. At the end of 2005, he participated in the Conference of the Parties to the UN's Framework Convention on Climate Change for the eighth time out of a total of 11: this time as a researcher and observer.

— There is no doubt that the problems are great. The general apprehensions regarding the consequences for economic growth are an example. Developing countries' fear that climate measures will hinder development and be obstacles to poverty alleviation is another. Moreover, multilateral negotiations are both slow and complicated.

— But climate negotiations are still the best example of the power of the new diplomacy for sustainable development, which has arisen over the past 20 years. I have never before met such conviction that the greenhouse effect is a reality and a danger for the future, as that which the delegates at the climate conference in Montreal expressed. It is so clear that we are all really sitting on the same side of the negotiation table: we share a common problem.



Bo Kjellén

Advisor, Co-chair European Climate Platform Steering Group

A time of learning

During the first 18 months of the Programme, a number of Climate Policy Forum events have been held at the local, European, international and global levels.

This has been an experimental process aimed at determining what works best for the Programme. Events have been organized solely by Clipore, in collaboration with institutes participating in Clipore, with institutes external

to Clipore, and collectively in a formalized network initiated by Clipore and an external organization. Events have highlighted work generating and/or leading to publications written solely by Clipore, by Clipore participants in collaboration with other researchers and organizations, solely by external authors, and by journalists hired by Clipore.

Events within the climate policy forum

Lessons learned – on emissions trading

In the middle of June, the Clipore Policy Forum hosted a workshop in Gothenburg entitled, Lessons Learned: Allocation in the EU Emission Trading System. The main focus of the workshop was research from the Emission trading in climate policy (ETIC) project. The aim was to contribute to the ongoing process of implementing and developing the European system for emissions trading, both by analyzing previous work and by recommending improvements for the coming period.

ETIC's Project Leader, Lars Zetterberg, led the workshop, which dealt with everything from conditions for a common European regulation to knowledge needs and economic considerations.

The seminar Lessons learned is documented in a publication by the same name. In it, both the speakers and their presentations are presented. The publication can be downloaded from Clipore's webpage.

Thinking Beyond Kyoto – on expanded cooperation

In September, Clipore held a seminar in Stockholm entitled, Thinking Beyond Kyoto. The overall theme of the day was broadening international climate cooperation. How can a strategy be formed, and what is required for it to be successful? Anders Turesson, chief negotiator for the Swedish

Climate Change Delegation, Bo Kjellén and Sivan Kartha from the Stockholm Environment Institute, and Clipore researchers Asbjørn Torvanger, Ray Kopp and Ulka Kelkar spoke. The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) hosted the seminar, which attracted a large audience including representatives from Swedish public authorities, environmental organizations, universities, and the private sector, as well as officials from foreign embassies.

Towards a Global Climate Regime – on strategies and priorities

The CEPS Task Force — Towards a Global Climate Regime — co-chaired by Bo Kjellén, with support of the Clipore Policy Forum, was formed to identify key areas and establish priorities for a European strategy for addressing climate change.

While Task Force participants represented different fields of interest and activity, there was consensus on the following:

- Climate change is a real threat that must be dealt with now.
- The European Union must play a leading roll in global efforts to reduce future risks.
- Major efforts are needed within the EU to decrease emissions through fair, equitable, and cost-effective means.

These findings are contained in the report "Priority Areas for a Coherent EU Strategy," which provides a description the Task Force's work was performed from September 2004 through April 2005.

The European Climate Platform – on the CDM

In early October, Clipore organized a seminar entitled, *Designing a Strategy to Improve the Functioning of the CDM*. The seminar was organized under the auspices of the European Climate Platform (ECP), and targeted European researchers, politicians, and other experts within the EU. Researchers, industry representatives, officials from the Commission, and climate negotiators attended the seminar to discuss and elaborate concrete and constructive recommendations for measures to improve this much-debated mechanism, in preparation for the Conference of the Parties in Montreal.

New York seminar – for the private sector

Private sector representatives were the target group for the well-attended seminar *European and American Business Perspectives on Emission Trading* that Clipore organized in New York at the end of November, together with the American research institute and Clipore partner Resources For the Future (RFF). The seminar program was packed with big names. High-level representatives from the European Commission, Shell Trading, Goldman Sachs, Duke Energy, the International Climate Change Partnership, DuPont, British Petroleum, General Electric Company, and SwissRe took the podium one after the other. From their various perspectives, each shared their views on emissions trading, on how future work can be framed, and on cooperation across the Atlantic. A keynote address by Senator Jeff Bingaman (Democrat, New Mexico) and a closing address by James E. Rogers, Chairman and Chief Executive of the Cinergy Corp., were highpoints during the day.

Side events at the Montreal Conference of the Parties

Clipore organized two side events at the eleventh Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Montreal in December. Both built on Policy Forum seminars held earlier in the autumn. One of the events addressed the perspectives on emissions trading that were illuminated in New York in November. The other addressed the recommendations for improving the CDM that were presented in a report based on the ECP seminar in October.

The target group was the same for both seminars — namely, representatives of the Parties to the Climate Convention and observer organizations.

Other news

items

External information tools

An information brochure was produced that describes Clipore's mission, its organization, and the Programme components. The brochure targets foremost closely-related stakeholders, but also others interested in the research conducted within the Programme.

A website was also launched, with information on the projects and activities. Contact information, publications and news are also available on the website. A report series was also established, as well as information sheets for announcing new publications.

Clipore researcher to the White House

Richard Newell joined the U.S. Council of Economic Advisers as the Senior Economist for Environment and Resources, on July 1st. The Council of Economic Advisers provides economic advice to the President of the United States, and is part of the Executive Office of the President (i.e., the White House). As part of his portfolio, Richard is advising on climate change policy, energy policy, and related environmental and technological issues. He is on leave from Clipore collaborating institute Resources For the Future — an independent nonprofit research institution on environmental and natural resource policy — where he is a Senior Fellow.

Clipore report series

ETIC researchers Markus Åhman, Dallas Burtraw, Joseph Kruger and Lars Zetterberg authored the first issue of Clipore's report series. The publication is entitled, "A Ten-Year Rule to Guide the Allocation of EU Emission Allowances."

Four new research

Two Clipore Assistant Professor positions have been announced and filled in the Environmental Economics Unit (EEU) of the Department of Economics, School of Business, Economics and Law, at Gothenburg University. Both are full-time positions. Two additional positions will be announced and filled — these at Uppsala University — in 2006.

Clipore contacts

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Department of Psychology
Gothenburg University

Dr. Bengt Boström

Swedish Energy Agency

Dr. Anna Dixelius

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Inge Horkeby

AB Volvo

Professor Lars Magnusson, Uppsala University, was a member of the Clipore Board through December 2005. In January 2006 he joined the Mistra Board of Directors and was replaced on the Clipore Board by Professor Anders Biel.

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Lars Zetterberg heads IVL's Climate Change Unit and is ETIC's Project Leader. His ETIC research focuses on the implementation of the EU ETS directive, and allocation, energy system, and industrial abatement costs issues.

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Preety Bhandari is the Director of the Policy Analysis Division at The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) in India. As an economist, her research focus at teri is energy policy and climate change. Her ETIC research focus is on global emissions trading risks and opportunities for non-Annex I countries.

Dr. Dallas Burtraw

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Dallas Burtraw is an environmental economist and Senior Fellow at Resources For the Future. He analyzes regulatory approaches to reducing emissions from the electricity sector. His main ETIC focus is on the evaluation of permit trading and incentives for behavior provided by the design of emissions-trading programmes.

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Eskeland is CICERO's Research Director. His ETIC research focus is on links between short-term policy instruments and the formation of important long-term expectations. For example, the current regime may reward emitters with an abundance of free quotas. If this regime prevails, it could be particularly damaging, because it is unlikely that expected future returns on climate-friendly technologies would increase.

Prof. Jon Hovi

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Jon Hovi is a Professor of Political Science at University of Oslo and CICERO. His fields of interest include compliance and participation in the climate regime, general implications of regime design, and strategic behavior in international conflicts. His ETIC contribution is research on the enforcement of emissions trading.

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Ulka Kelkar is an economist, conducting research on greenhouse gas inventories, mitigation options, the Clean Development Mechanism, and climate change negotiations, as well as post-Kyoto policy perspectives, and vulnerability and adaptation. Her ETIC research focus is on global emissions trading risks and opportunities for non-Annex I countries.

Dr. Ray Kopp

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Ray Kopp is an economist with a background in environmental policy. Kopp has developed techniques to measure the effect of pollution control regulations on the economic efficiency of steam electric power generation. His ETIC focus is on the design of international agreements, market incentives of emissions trading, and social dimensions of carbon dioxide capture and storage.

Dr. Svante Mandell

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Svante Mandell has been conducting international climate policy research at the Department of Economics, Stockholm University, together with Björn Carlén and Peter Bohm, since 2001. His primary research interest is on efficiency issues related to regulating emitters through the use of economic instruments, given uncertainty.

Prof. Thomas Sterner

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Thomas Sterner, a Professor in Environmental Economics, specializes in the selection and design of policy instruments for resource and environmental problems. His ETIC focus is designing policies to promote new efficient, feasible technological developments. Sterner is also the Project Leader for the Clipore's two Assistant Professor positions at Gothenburg University.

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Asbjørn Torvanger has a PhD in economics. In the ETIC Project, he leads the work on economic modeling and emissions trading case studies. He contributes to research on: carbon dioxide capture and storage and emissions trading; efficiency aspects of emissions trading; econometric studies of the EU ETS; and post-2012 agreement designs.



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Markus Åhman's background is in environmental engineering. His ETIC research focuses on the development of the European emissions-trading system and this system's links to other trading regimes. His work also examines the consequences of emission trading to the energy system and industry, as well as the indirect effects of emission trading.

CSP 2012+ Principal Investigators

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Gunilla Öberg is an environmental scientist. Her research interests include the biogeochemistry of chlorine in soil, the role of science in environmental policy, as well as communication between experts and practitioners in environmental policy.

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Lars Barring is a Research Scientist at SMHI, where he works on regional climate modeling and contributing towards development of impact scenarios. His CSP 2012+ work focuses on the local needs for climate indices which give an approximation of current and future climate effects.

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Merle Jacob is a Professor at the Research Policy Institute in Lund and is one of the senior researchers at the Center for Climate Science and Policy Research (CSPR) in Linköping. Her research mainly focuses on interactions between science and policy in environmental politics.

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Myanna Lahsen is an anthropologist who has done extensive research on the cultures and politics of global change science in the U.S and Brazil, and in North-South relations. Her CSP 2012+ research focuses on the role of unstated mistrust and disparities in scientific capacity.

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Björn-Ola Linnér is an Associate Professor at Linköping University and the Center for Climate Science and Policy Research. His CSP 2012+ research focus is on the links between the Climate Convention and other sustainable development related regimes.

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Louise Simonsson has a PhD in Environmental Analysis. Her research interests include perceptions of environmental changes in developing countries and these countries' vulnerability to environmental changes. She is scientific coordinator and administrator for CSP 2012+. She also collaborates on two CSP 2012+ work packages.

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Sofie Storbjörk has a PhD in Political Science. Her main research focus is on theoretical and empirical sustainable development planning and politics at both the regional and local levels. She is principal investigator for the adaptive action agendas and strategies work package.

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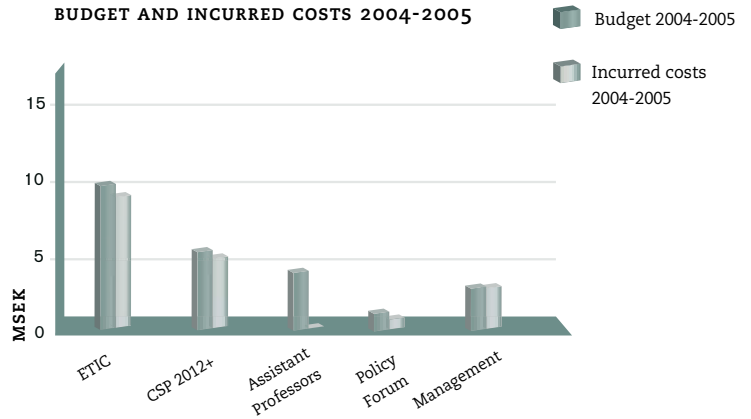
Qian Ye is a Senior Research Scientist at the Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences and a Professor at Xinjiang University, China. In the CSP 2012+ Project, he leads a Chinese research team's investigation of the development of, and mechanisms used to formulate Chinese national climate policy. His team also examines the role of Chinese scientists' knowledge on climate in international climate change negotiation processes.

Clipore accounts in brief

PROGRAMME BUDGET¹, SEK

PROJECT	BUDGET 2004-2007	BUDGET 2004-2005	INCURRED COSTS 2004-2005
ETIC	20 000 000	10 000 000	8 881 217
CSP 2012+	8 000 000	6 000 000	5 414 000
Assistant Professors	8 000 000	4 000 000	0
Policy Forum	3 000 000	1 350 000	667 713
Management	6 000 000	3 033 960	2 985 905
SUM	45 000 000	24 383 960	17 948 835

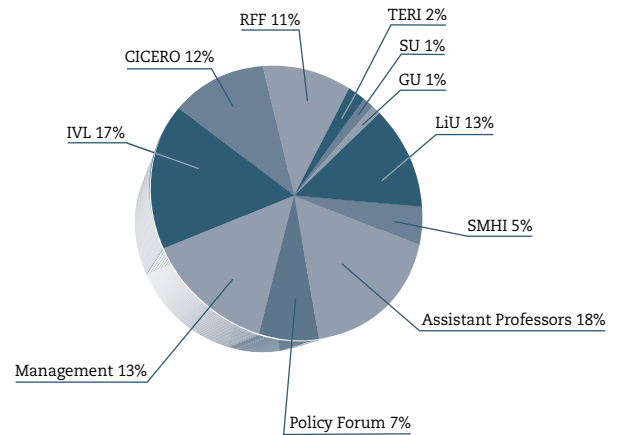
¹ The programme started in July 2004



ALLOCATION TO INSTITUTES AND MANAGEMENT, SEK

INSTITUTE ETC.	BUDGET 2004-2007
Swedish Environmental Research Institute, IVL	7 569 000
Center for International Climate and Environmental Research – Oslo, CICERO	5 264 000
Resources For the Future, RFF	4 957 000
The Energy and Resources Institute, TERI	988 000
Stockholm University, SU	611 000
Gothenburg University, GU	611 000
Linköping University, LIU	5 960 000
Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute, SMHI	2 040 000
Assistant Professors	8 000 000
Policy Forum	3 000 000
Management	6 000 000

ALLOCATION TO INSTITUTES AND MANAGEMENT 2004-2007

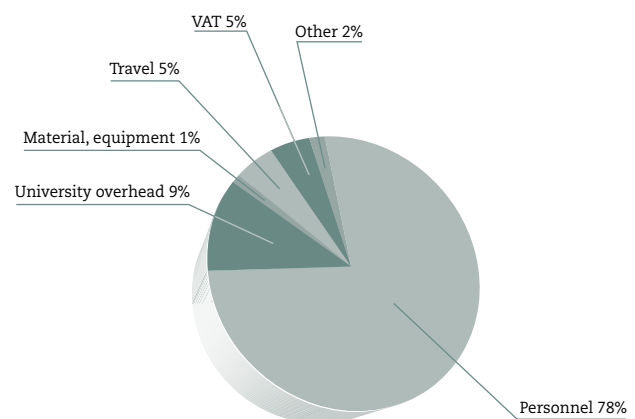


COST BREAKDOWN 2004-2005, SEK

TYPE OF COST	INCURRED COSTS 2004-2005
Personnel	13 987 615
University overhead	1 557 200
Material, equipment	183 868
Travel ²	957 399
VAT	943 753
Other	319 000
SUM	17 948 835

² Program members' travel costs and external experts' travel costs for attending workshops

INCURRED COSTS 2004-2005



Mistra in brief: Research with practical benefits



Mistra — The Swedish Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research — supports research of strategic importance for a good living environment and sustainable development.

It invests in research groups who, working alongside users, are able to contribute to solving major environmental problems.

Mistra's programmes cut across disciplinary boundaries, and the results are intended to find practical applications in companies, public agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Mistra provides funding for some twenty major programmes, each extending over six to eight years. All of them have the aim of building bridges, both between disciplines and between researchers and users.

The Foundation's strategy is to seek to ensure that its funds produce a threefold return: strong research environments that create value for users, asset management in support of sustainable development, and active communication to make the results known.

*Further information can be found on our web site:
www.mistra.org*

Clipore Annual Report 2005

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Clipore seeks new paths for successfully addressing climate change

Addressing human impacts on climate is one of society's most important challenges. The path we choose will affect lives, in many different ways. One thing is certain — successfully addressing climate change will require high levels of cooperation at all levels — between individuals, companies, environmental organisations, and nations.

This is why Clipore — Mistra's Climate Policy Research Programme — was launched in 2004. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the point of departure for Clipore research, which focuses on two areas: emissions trading and developing alternative solutions to support decision-makers in the international climate negotiations. Negotiations regarding the framework for

international cooperation on climate following the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol formally began in 2005. This means that it is particularly important to invest now in research that looks for new ways to support the negotiation process and thereby attempt to improve its results.

Clipore is financed by Mistra, the Swedish Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research. Mistra programmes are characterised by their interdisciplinary nature and their strong stakeholder focus. Clipore research is carried out through extensive collaboration between researchers from different disciplines and institutions, nations and cultures, and in ongoing dialogue with representatives from government, industry and academia.