

**United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Earth Council Institute Geneva**

UNCTAD/ECI

Proposal

The European Commission
“Markets” Team, DG ENV.5 (BU-5 00/120)
Call for tender No ENV.E.1/SER/2002/0010

Proposed Project Title	Building Capacity for Emissions Trading in the EU Accession Countries
Duration	12 months
Participating countries	Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Romania - Central Group 11 (CG11)
Implementing Agency	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)/Earth Council Institute (ECI) Carbon Market Programme
Collaborating Agencies	Institute for Structural Policy (IREAS) and Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWA)
Associated Agency	Natsource Tullett (Europe) Ltd.
Project budget	€ 150,000

Background

The UNCTAD/Earth Council Carbon Market Programme (CMP) started in 1991 as the UNCTAD Emissions Trading Project and has been a pioneer in working with governments and the private sector in the development of a global carbon market. More information on the CMP can be found in Appendix 1.

A significant element of CMP is its work with economies in transition in developing their capacity to implement the Kyoto Protocol. Recently, with support from the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) Climate Change Challenge Fund and the United Nations Foundation (UNFIP), CMP has been involved in developing a range of capacity building activities and materials to assist accession countries, which form the Central Group 11 (CG11), in their development of national Kyoto strategies. This work was undertaken in collaboration with Enviro Consulting in London & Prague and consultants from accession countries. The capacity building materials being developed under this project include stocktaking reports of the current situation in relation to emissions trading and the Kyoto Protocol in accession countries, a policy

discussion framework that identifies the various policy options and practical steps that CG11 countries may consider, as well as the identification of specific capacity building needs. In addition, UNCTAD and Earth Council are launching the Carbon Market E-learning Centre (CMEC), which will include modules related to emissions trading. This proposal will build upon and take advantage of these on-going activities of the Carbon Market Programme and will contribute to the effective implementation of the proposal.

This proposal was prepared by the UNCTAD/Earth Council Carbon Market Programme in consultation with 11 accession countries that comprise the Central Group 11 (CG11) countries in the climate change negotiations - Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Romania. Consultations were held at the CG11 Workshop on Capacity Building and Emissions Trading organized by UNCTAD and EnviroS with support from the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, which was held in Zagreb, Croatia on 28-29 May 2002 (see www.unctad.org/ghg and/or <http://www.geocities.com/cg11group> for more information). The workshop report is included in Annex 6.

The approach and methodology presented in this proposal was adopted following extensive consultations with CG11 representatives before and during the Zagreb workshop and at the Subsidiary Body meetings in Bonn in June 2002. The main approach is to develop, build, and strengthen country teams in each of the CG11 countries as a means of ensuring that capacity is built in a sustainable manner. Project Management and related support costs are kept to a minimum and leadership for the activities in each country will go to the designated country team leader. CG11 countries have fully endorsed the approach and proposed activities contained in this proposal. They have indicated that a major barrier towards developing and implementing effective strategies to implement the Kyoto Protocol is a lack of resources at a national level to build capacity. Consequently, the main focus of this proposal is to allocate as much resources as possible in the countries themselves in building up the country teams. This is reflected in the proposed budget. A letter of support from the President of the CG11, on behalf of all of the CG11 countries is included in Annex 7.

Project objectives and outputs

The proposed project aims to -

1. Support the efforts of accession countries to develop their capacities to participate effectively in the EU emissions trading scheme (e.g. monitoring, reporting and verification capacity at the level of entities, establishment of permitting and allocation structures), and
2. Facilitate the participation of accession countries in the EU emissions trading scheme at entity level, and to facilitate the use of the Kyoto mechanisms (international emissions trading and joint implementation in particular).

Project scope

This project proposes to engage 11 accession countries that comprise the Central Group 11 (CG11) in the climate change negotiations - Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Romania. The activities and outputs required by the EC call for tender will be implemented in all

countries. This includes Croatia which is not an Accession countries but is a candidate country and who has specifically requested to be included in the project.

Activities

Activities at the national level will be directed and undertaken by country teams led by a country team coordinator. The project manager will liaise and coordinate directly with the country teams and ensure that the outputs of collaborating agencies and other support address the needs of the countries in fulfilling their responsibilities under the project.

Each of the 11 accession countries will establish a country team that will be tasked with animating the project at the local and national levels. The climate change and EU Accession focal points in each of the countries have been asked to designate the country team leader. Ideally, the country team would be a public-private partnership and bring local experts and decision-making groups together. A coordinator will be appointed for each country team, who will be accountable to the project. The CV's of 10 of the 11 proposed country team coordinators are included in Annex 3.

Country activities – activities that will be implemented by the country teams:

1. Organize briefings for key stakeholders and experts on the EU ETS using the workshop package prepared by the project (see support activity # 1 below) (led by country teams)
2. Update the stocktaking reports for CG11 countries prepared under the UK Government Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) Climate Change Challenge Fund project
3. Prepare a preliminary draft case study on how the country will implement the Commission's proposal and identify the "pathways" (planning scenarios, and institutional or company preparations) to prepare for implementing the EU ETS (led by country teams). This draft case study would build upon the inputs from the stocktaking work in activity 2 above.
4. Mobilize additional resources for the national workshops to involve more local private sector and industry representatives. In each country, national country teams would seek to mobilize additional resources from the private sector to enhance the comprehensiveness and quality of the workshops. In addition, the project coordinator would liaise with UNCTAD to mobilize additional international experts to participate in the national workshops, where specific needs are requested, and where identified.
5. Organize a national workshop on the EU ETS that will provide a forum to finalize the case study above and engage high-level stakeholders (led by country teams). Each national workshop will have a target of attracting 50 key national climate change stakeholders from government, industry, academia, and NGOs. The workshop will be organized using the workshop package prepared under this project (see support activity # 1 below)
6. Prepare final report on workshop and country case study (led by country teams)

International activities – activities that will be implemented by project team at UNCTAD and collaborating agencies

1. Organize orientation workshop for country team coordinators from 11 accession countries preferably in synch with UNFCCC meeting or OECD meeting (led by UNCTAD)
2. Organize international workshop to present results of the project preferably in synch with UNFCCC meeting or OECD meeting) (led by UNCTAD)
3. Raise additional funds from other donors to organize a Carbon Market Forum for countries with economies in transition – this forum will bring buyers and sellers together to explore the emerging carbon market (led by UNCTAD and Natsource)

Support activities – activities undertaken by collaborating agencies that are designed to support the country teams and their activities; coordinated by the project manager

1. Develop a peer-reviewed workshop package (includes reference and multimedia materials needed by country teams to present the EU emissions trading scheme in full) that can be used by country teams to help implement their national meetings – (led by Hamburg Institute of International Economics – HWWA)
2. Develop an on-line training course on the EU emissions trading scheme that can be facilitated and accessed by stakeholders in the EU Accession Countries (using the UNCTAD/EC Carbon Market E-Learning Center) – (led by UNCTAD with content provided by collaborating agencies)
3. Establish a project web facility to facilitate (a) information and knowledge sharing and (b) project management among the project stakeholders and constituents – (led by UNCTAD)
4. Develop a country case study manual that will provide practical guidance to country teams in developing their country case studies on the implementation of the EU ETS focusing on gaps in current policies, legislation, and regulations necessary for preparation to participate in the planned EU ETS - (led by IREAS)
5. Network of expert resources – database of experts and expert institutions in the participating countries – (led by UNCTAD)

Outputs and outcomes

The project will result in the following outputs:

1. Establishment of country teams in all eleven (11) accession countries – that can implement the project's activities at the national level, and a programme of action to ensure appropriate linkages for accession countries with the proposed EU emissions trading scheme

2. Stakeholder meetings in all eleven (11) accession countries – that would have raised awareness of key sectors and stakeholders in each country on the EU ETS, and secured inputs for developing the case study below
3. Eleven (11) national workshops with at least 50 participants per workshop – that would have engaged high-level decision-makers and stakeholders from the public and private sectors and apprised them of the EU ETS
4. A workshop package – that would have been used and adapted by the country teams to organize their meetings and workshops during and after the project, and that can serve as a upgradeable tool for similar applications in the future
5. A country team guide – detailing terms of reference, resources and the orientation and approach of the project
6. A country case study manual – providing guidance to country teams on developing their country case study focusing on “gap-analysis” of existing legislation, policies, and regulations related to emissions trading and building upon the stocktaking work in CG11 countries already carried out by UNCTAD
7. A project web site – for sharing information, experiences and results
8. An on-line training course on emissions trading – integrated with the UNCTAD/Earth Council Carbon Market E-Learning Center (CMEC) (Refer to www.unctad.org/ghg) that would have been used to help at least 40 “learners” in each of the 11 accession countries
9. A Country Team orientation meeting (preferably held in synch with another UNFCCC or OECD meeting to reduce costs) to coordinate the approach and methodology for the country case studies, national workshops, international meeting and other project activities
10. Country case studies on implementing the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) in all eleven (11) accession countries – providing “gap-analysis” of existing legislation, policies, and regulations; detailed country information relevant to emission trading, bottom-up analysis (from firm level) of issues and opportunities in linking with EU ETS, and other information and analysis focusing on how the Commission’s Proposal will be implemented in the country and what are the capacity needs (at the firm, institutional levels) to prepare for implementing the EU ETS.
11. A summary & synthesis of the country case studies
12. An international end-of-project meeting – held in synch with UNFCCC meetings or EU meeting to present the final report, case study synthesis, and on-line training course
13. Market Forum (subject to additional funding from donors) – potential buyers and sellers in countries with economies in transition would have been convened to explore market opportunities

Project implementation strategy

The CG11 countries – Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Romania – are actively in the process of implementing the Kyoto Protocol. The objective of the UNCTAD approach to the EU tender is to reach out to as many stakeholders in these countries as possible and raise their awareness about the EU emissions trading scheme. Ultimately, it would be ideal if this EU project will initiate and strengthen dialogue among and between these stakeholders and the European Commission on the EU emissions trading scheme.

Following the principles set out in the Capacity-Building Framework agreed at COP 7 (Decision 3/CP.7), this capacity building initiative of the EU would be best implemented using the following approaches.

Country teams – the project will mobilize multi-sectoral (public and private) country teams in each of the Candidate Countries. These country teams will be comprised of government and non-governmental (NGOs and industry) actors who can be commissioned by the project to organize national meetings and workshops on the EU emissions trading scheme. This approach has many benefits: it fosters ownership, automatically adapts the activities to local conditions and situation, mobilizes local stakeholders and experts, and helps build capacity at the national level in the participating accession countries. In order for this approach to work well however, it is important to provide the country teams with support and guidance so that the outcome are of the same high quality. The kinds of support listed below have been shown to be effective.

The country teams will be responsible for undertaking a gap-analysis of existing policies, laws, institutions, and gaps on all aspects related to climate change policies and legislation with a specific focus on those actions that need to be undertaken in order to link with the planned EU Emissions Trading scheme. This gap-analysis would build upon the work which has been coordinated by UNCTAD and Enviros in developing stocktaking reports outlining the situation in Accession countries related to the Kyoto Protocol. The results of this work is available at the UNCTAD website at <http://www.unctad.org/ghg>

Country Team Guide and Country Case Study Manual – At the start of the project the Project Manager, in collaboration with international consultant and collaborating agencies would prepare a country team guide to outline the proposed approach and activities of the country teams in initiating and undertaking the national dialogue and preparing for the national workshops. A Country Case Study Manual would be developed by IREAS, Prague to guide country teams in the development of their country case studies with input from all collaborating agencies. It is envisaged that the case study manual would benefit from the experience in the Czech Republic given that the Czech Republic is relatively advanced among CG11 countries in its development of policies related to implementation of the Kyoto Protocol at a national level.

Workshop package – the package will contain all of the materials that need to be used in order to convey a uniform message on the EU emissions trading scheme. Before any workshops are undertaken, a pool of experts (sanctioned by the EC) would be charged with developing the content of the package. The package will then be distributed to the country teams for local adaptation (including translation) and use. The package would consist of presentation materials, references, cases, examples, illustrations and audio-

visual content. The lead role in the development of the workshop package would be undertaken by the Hamburg Institute of Environmental Economics.

On-line learning course – the course would be hosted by the UNCTAD/Earth Council Carbon Market E-learning Center (CMEC) and developed based on the workshop package. There will be two (2) versions. The self-paced version would be accessible to an unlimited number of “learners” and will be available for 12 months after its initial deployment. The second version is a facilitated, inter-active course that will be facilitated by one expert from each of the 11 participating countries in a “virtual workshop” environment. This version will be open to 40 learners per class. The e-learning courses (both versions) would allow “learners” in the Candidate Countries to learn about the EU emissions trading scheme in a flexible and self-directed manner. Ideally, the e-learning course will be available before any of the workshops take place. More information on how it is envisaged that the on-line learning course would look can be found at <http://www.unctad.org/ghg>.

Project web site – this facility would be very important for sharing knowledge among and between the countries and the EC, and other interested parties. Among others, the web site could feature the country reports (developed under the UK FCO funded project) in a dynamic manner (updated regularly).

Some Key Issues for CG11 countries

The CG11 countries are aware of the importance of key issues and developing the appropriate policies, legislation, and regulation for effective implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. Some of the key issues that need to be addressed in order to enable accession countries to effectively link in to the proposed EU ETS may include:

Allocation Issues – Accession countries have to develop a strategy on how to deal with a surplus given their likely inclusion in the second commitment period EU bubble. Moreover, they have to design allocation to entities in a way consistent with the proposed EU emissions trading scheme and domestic policies. For example, it would not make sense for some accession countries to use an auctioning approach to allocating the surplus while others undertake a grandfathering approach as this would distort competition in the internal market. The means of allocation of the surplus should take into consideration the likely implications of EU State Aid rules. Accession countries need to decide on the designation of legal entities specifying who is entitled to sell and receive revenue and who can buy. Procedures for allocation of allowances and issuance of permits should be developed in a manner that is consistent with the proposed EU emissions trading scheme.

Sector Coverage – It would be important for accession countries to prepare for emissions trading within an enlarged European Union with the same sector coverage. Essentially this means building upon the sector coverage contained in the IPPC Directive and as proposed in the EU Directive. As the proposed EU Emissions Trading Scheme covers carbon dioxide only, at least initially, it makes sense for accession countries to do the same.

Development of National Registries – It is important that national registries are designed in such a way as to be fully consistent and compatible with the design of the registry for the proposed EU emissions trading scheme. In addition, CG11 countries agreed at the

CG11 workshop in Zagreb in May 2002 that it makes sense to develop an integrated approach towards the development of national registries, which will result in a common approach and elements. The rules for the functioning of national registries in accession countries should be fully consistent with a future Commission regulation on registries. Following consultations with the CG11, UNCTAD intends to develop a separate initiative to support a trial development of an integrated registry for CG11 countries.

Monitoring, reporting, and verification procedures - Emissions in accession countries should be subject to identical monitoring, verification and reporting obligations among sources from entities participating in the proposed EU scheme to ensure environmental integrity and compatibility. Companies in CG11 countries that belong to sectors that will be covered under the EU ETS should be aware exactly of what the implications will be on their business.

Market information and engagement – The development of an emission trading strategy in accession countries needs to be informed by actual market conditions (prices, transaction costs, etc.). Engaging and networking with the current carbon market actors is essential to give policy and decision-makers a hands-on sense of how the market is proceeding. The association with Natsource, which has no budgetary implication on this proposal, is intended to provide this necessary interface.

More information concerning key issues and capacity building needs for Accession countries in implementing the Kyoto Protocol can be found in Annex 6.

Project management

The Project will be managed by the UNCTAD/Earth Council Carbon Market Programme in collaboration with Institute for Structural Policy (IREAS, Prague), Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWA, Hamburg), and Natsource Tullett (Natsource) for the Carbon Market Forum.

The project will hire a Project Manager who will report to the Coordinator of the UNCTAD/Earth Council Carbon Market Programme. The Project Manager will be responsible for the effective execution of the project, working together and directly with the country teams in each of the 11 accession countries, the collaborating institutions, and with technical support from an experienced international climate change consultant. The Project Manager will report to the project steering group and convene teleconference meetings on project progress, as necessary. In addition, the Project Manager would be involved in coordination meetings in Brussels with the European Commission.

The proposed Project Coordinator is Mr. Chad Carpenter (CV attached in Annex 4) who has more than 10 years of international experience in climate change. If the bid is successful, UNCTAD reserves right, following consultation with the CG11, to appoint a different Project Coordinator.

Work plan

Tasks	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Project initiation meeting with EC				
Mobilize project management team & steering group				
Develop country team guide				
Develop workshop package				
Mobilize country teams				
Convene country team orientation meeting				
Case studies (including gap analysis)				
National workshops				
International workshop				
Market forum				
Final report				
Project closing				

Annexes

1. General Experience in Related Fields and Relevant Projects of the Project Proposers
 - a. About the UNCTAD/Earth Council Carbon Market Programme
 - b. About the Hamburg Institute of Environmental Economics (HWWA, Hamburg)
 - c. About the Institute for Structural Policy (IREAS, Prague)
 - d. About Natsource Tullett Ltd.
2. Curriculum Vitae of project management team
 - a. UNCTAD - Mr. Lucas Assuncao
 - b. UNCTAD - Mr. Gao Pronove
 - c. IREAS – Ms. Jirina Jilkova
 - d. HWWA – Mr. Axel Michaelowa
3. Curriculum Vitae of country team coordinators
 - a. Bulgaria – Mr. Christo Christov, Energy Institute and Hristo Vassilev
 - b. Croatia – Mr. Vladimir Jelavic
 - c. Czech Republic – Mr. Miroslav Maly
 - d. Estonia – Ms. Heidi Hallik
 - e. Hungary -
 - f. Latvia – Ms. Ilze Purina and Dace Lodzina
 - g. Lithuania – Mr. Zenonas Gulbinas
 - h. Poland – Mr. Maciej Sadowski
 - i. Slovakia – Ms. Gabriela Fischerova
 - j. Slovenia – Mr. Nives Nared
 - k. Romania – Ms. Lavinia Ileana Andrei
4. CV of proposed Project Coordinator – Mr. Chad Carpenter
5. CV of proposed International Consultant – Mr. John O'Brien
6. Report from CG11 Capacity Building Workshop in Zagreb
7. Letter of support from CG11 countries

Annex 1

General Experience in Related Fields and Relevant Projects of the Project Proposers

Proposer 1:- UNCTAD/Earth Council Carbon market Programme (proposed primary contractor with the Commission)

General experience:

UNCTAD's work on greenhouse gas emissions trading started in 1991. The goal of UNCTAD's work in the emissions trading area is to reduce the impact of climate change by helping foster the development of an integrated global emissions trading system in which all countries would participate based on the accepted principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. The United Nations Secretariat issued a major report on the subject in May 1992, as a contribution to the work of the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. Since then, UNCTAD has contributed its experience and expertise in commodities trading towards research and capacity building in the area of greenhouse gas emissions trading. One of UNCTAD's primary activities in the area of emissions trading is to provide support to interested governments, corporations and non-governmental organizations for the development of a plurilateral market for trading in greenhouse gas emission allowance and certified emission reduction credits, in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol, and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP). Internationally, the programme is best known for its annual Carbon Market Policy Forum, which aims at bringing buyers, sellers and market makers from the public and private sectors in developed and developing countries.

Specific experience:

Building on its project funded by the United Nations Foundation for International Partnerships (UNFIP) to develop a plurilateral greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions trading programme, UNCTAD and Earth Council Institute Geneva together with its partners have launched a new and broader programme to support the efforts of developing and transitional countries to participate effectively in the emerging trade and investments in allowances and offset credits for carbon emissions. Responding to the common but differentiated interests of its constituents, the programme is implementing and developing four projects.

- **Building Capacity in Economies-In-Transition to participate in emerging GHG markets** – This project, with support from the UK Government Foreign and Commonwealth Office began in early 2002 and included preparing stocktaking reports of the current situation in relation to emissions trading and the Kyoto Protocol in each accession country, a policy discussion framework that identified the various policy options and practical steps that CG11 countries may consider for the implementation of national Kyoto Strategies as well as the further identification and prioritisation of specific capacity building needs. On 28-29 May in Zagreb, Croatia, the UNCTAD/Earth Council Carbon Market Programme (CMP) in collaboration with Enviro held a workshop for CG11 countries to discuss the various policy options and prioritize additional capacity

building needs related to preparations for implementing the Kyoto Protocol in Accession countries.

- **Engaging the Private Sector in CDM** – a UNFIP-funded inter-agency project. The UNCTAD component is focused on supporting the Brazilian Climate Change Forum and Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change to establish a public-private operational entity to facilitate CDM investments in Brazil. The project is currently cooperating with the National Development Bank of Brazil in developing a CDM Guide.
- **Carbon Market eLearning Center (CMEC)** – prototype funded by UNFIP. The E-Learning Center provides complementary learning opportunities to a global audience on the use of emissions trading (including trading in CDM and JI credits) as an economic instrument to implement the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. The Center offers its own on-line courses but more importantly offers its “virtual workshop” facility to other institutions so that they can effectively and conveniently implement their own courses through the e-learning facilities of the CMEC.
- **Getting started with CDM in Least Developed Countries** – a capacity-building project aimed at prompt starting CDM from the ground-up in LDCs. Currently involves Tanzania, Uganda, Mozambique, Zambia and Malawi in partnership with Environmental Protection and Management Services (EPMS) in Tanzania and Sustainable Development Promotion Centre (SDPC) in Uganda.

The UNCTAD Carbon Market Programme is not a current or previous beneficiary of EU funded climate change programmes.

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Proposer 2:- Hamburg Institute of Environmental Economics (HWWA)

General experience:

The Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWA) is an independent research institute of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg founded in 1908. With a total staff of 150, and a research staff of 35, it is one of the six major German institutes of economic analysis which due to the scope of their activities are jointly financed by the Federal Government and the German Laender. In addition to basic funding, funds are raised for specific research projects carried out on behalf of governmental, scientific and commercial bodies. Traditionally, HWWA has focused on international economic issues with a strong policy orientation. The Information Center with its large collection of

material and access to international data banks not only supports the research work of the institute but provides inputs for the scientific and economic community at large. It operates as a Depository Library of the EU and the U.N.. Over the past years HWWA has increasingly engaged in the political economy of environment on the national, European, and international level and has set up a Programme “International Climate Policy”.

Specific experience:

The Hamburg Institute on International Economics has a long-standing experience in doing research on and disseminating information about the Kyoto Mechanisms. Axel Michaelowa is an associate editor of the journal “Climate Policy” and referee for half a dozen research journals. He is member of the UNFCCC Secretariat’s Roster of Experts. Since 1994, the Research Programme “International Climate Policy” has concentrated on the economics of flexible instruments of climate policy and national climate policy activities. It has published over 100 articles (see www.hwwa.de/climate.htm) and done studies commissioned by the UNFCCC Secretariat, UNDP, the German Federal Government and the German Agency of Technical Cooperation. From May 1997 to September 2001, HWWA worked on a project “Determinants of climate policy of the European Union from the perspective of the New Political Economy” financed by the German National Research Foundation. In 1998, HWWA participated in an UNCTAD-coordinated study on the design of global emissions trading. In 1999, HWWA together with the West Coast Environmental Law Foundation (Canada) did a study on early crediting in a U.S. and European context financed by the German Marshall Fund. The institutional design of the CDM and the design of baselines have been recent research issues and HWWA has given recommendations to the governments of Indonesia and Morocco. A country study on Costa Rica investigated climate co-operation as an instrument of the host country's development policy. HWWA is also participating in two EU-funded projects on standardisation of baselines for CDM projects and the building of a Kyoto Mechanisms Experts Network. Since COP 1 (1995), the HWWA has participated as UN- accredited observer (NGO) at the international climate negotiations and disposes over numerous contacts in governmental delegations, NGOs and enterprises. It regularly organises side events at the negotiations and is also hosting conference on specific climate policy aspects at its own premises. It has been involved in an UNEP-led capacity building effort in Uzbekistan in 1997 and given input into two conferences on Russian-EU climate policy cooperation in Moscow in 1999 and 2000. Furthermore, HWWA has drafted a comment on the EU Commission’s draft for an emissions trading directive and presented it at a workshop in Brussels and hearings at the European Parliament and the German Bundestag.

The Hamburg Institute on International Economics is a beneficiary of EU programmes as follows:-

Proposer 2 - Hamburg Institute on International Economics as a beneficiary of EU Programmes				
Title	European Programme	Role	Contract No.	Duration/ Status

Fifth Framework Programme	PROBASE	Project Coordinator	EVK2 –2000-22013	2000- ongoing
ENRICH Programme	KEEN	Consortium Member	EVK2-2000-00574	2000-ongoing

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Proposer 3:- IREAS, Institute for Structural Policy**General Experience**

IREAS, Institute for Structural Policy, was established with the aim of bringing together a project-based flexible teams of researchers, advisors, experts and academics. It serves as a base for initiating and co-ordinating communication and mutual co-operation among stakeholders of structural oriented policies. The activities are focused on:-

- initiating and co-ordinating mutual co-operation among organisations active in the field of structural policy aimed at influencing capacity and processes for accommodating organisations to change the structural characteristics of the environment they are operating within;
- providing interdisciplinary co-operation among experts in the fields of education, research, and practise of structurally oriented policies;
- promoting sustainable development principles into concept creation and implementing regional, economic, environmental, agricultural, and social policies as the fundamental directions of structural policy;
- information services on structural policy issues, namely those related to the European Union;
- organisation of educational events, conferences, workshops, and courses;
- publishing activities.

Besides regular staff members, projects involve external experts and consultants from university and research institutes. IREAS cooperates with international companies and non-profit organizations.

Specific Experience

IREAS, Institute of Structural Policy has been involved in two initiatives of relevance for this EU tender. They are:-

- Lead development of an OECD study entitled “Domestic Emissions Trading Scheme in the Czech Republic – Options for an Implementation Framework” (2001-2002)
- Lead development of stocktaking reports in CG11 countries outlining current policies, legislation, and regulations related to climate change in collaboration with UNCTAD and Enviro Consulting

List of selected projects

Year	Client	Project
2001	Training Foundation Jan Hus	Training of teachers in EU issues
2002	UNCTAD and Enviro	Review of Status of Emissions Trading Activities in CG11 Countries
2002	EPA and CCAP	Assisting in the organization of the Workshop on emission trading Cap and Trade Program Design and Implementation Training Course (May 6-10, 2002)
2002	Regional Government Karlovy Vary	Development Strategy of Agriculture in the Karlovy Vary region
2002	Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic	Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment of the Tourism Strategy of the Czech Republic
2002 – 2005	Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic and Research Institute of Water Management	Information campaign in waste management – education for public administration, public and schools
2002 - 2004	Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic	Economic models of complex costs in the waste management sector

IREAS as a beneficiary of EU funded Climate Change Programmes

N/a

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