

Climate Investment Programmes – a part of Swedish Climate Policy

Gunnel Horm
Swedish EPA



More than one objective

- Environmental improvements and implementation of A21 plans
- Cooperation between actors in society and giving priority to sustainability issues
- Knowledge and experiences – the government does not always know best!



Main features of Klimp

- **Programmes** – a holistic view, not separate projects
- **Bottom up process** – local authorities make priorities based on local conditions and local policy
- **Focus on results** - not on technique or certain technologies
- **Competition** – best programmes win!
- **Joint financing** – 20-25 % government grants

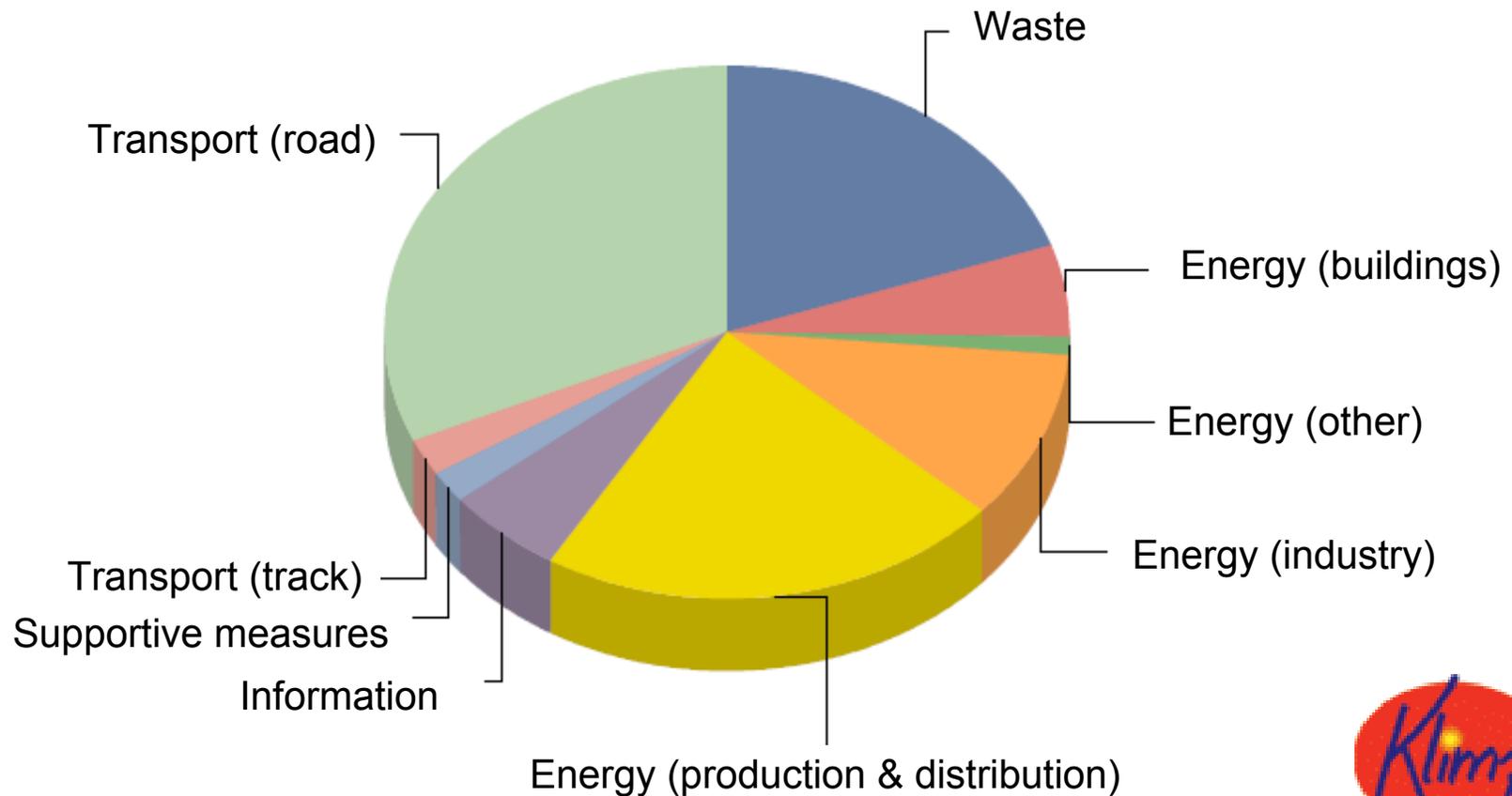


Facts and figures

- 72 Klimp programmes 2003-2006
 - ➔ *155 million USD subsidy*
 - ➔ *660 million USD investment*
- 570 projects in municipalities, regions & counties
- Subsidy share = 20-25 percent
- 2007-2008 ➔ *110 USD subsidy*



Klimp 2006 - Grants per sector



Common measures within Klimp - examples

- District heating
- Biogas production and distribution
- Renewable energy
- Energy efficiency in buildings
- Eco driving
- Information activities



Klimp contributes to reduced GHG emissions

- 2003-2008 Klimp programmes
= approx. 1 million tonnes GHG reduction
→ 1/3 of the Swedish target



Example 1: Western harbour in Malmö – 100 % local renewable energy

A modern urban area self sufficient for energy through wind plant, heat storage in limestone aquifer, biogas, solar panels, etc.



Example 2: Biogas for buses in Linköping

Methane gas is formed in a central fermentation plant and is then used to fuel 60 city buses and 80 other vehicles.



Example 3. Small scale bio fuel promotions in Alvesta

Financial incentives to encourage replacement of oil- and wood-burning boilers with more environmentally friendly alternatives, such as wood pellets and chips.



www.naturvardsverket.se/klimp

