

Climate declaration for buildings: A legitimate policy instrument?

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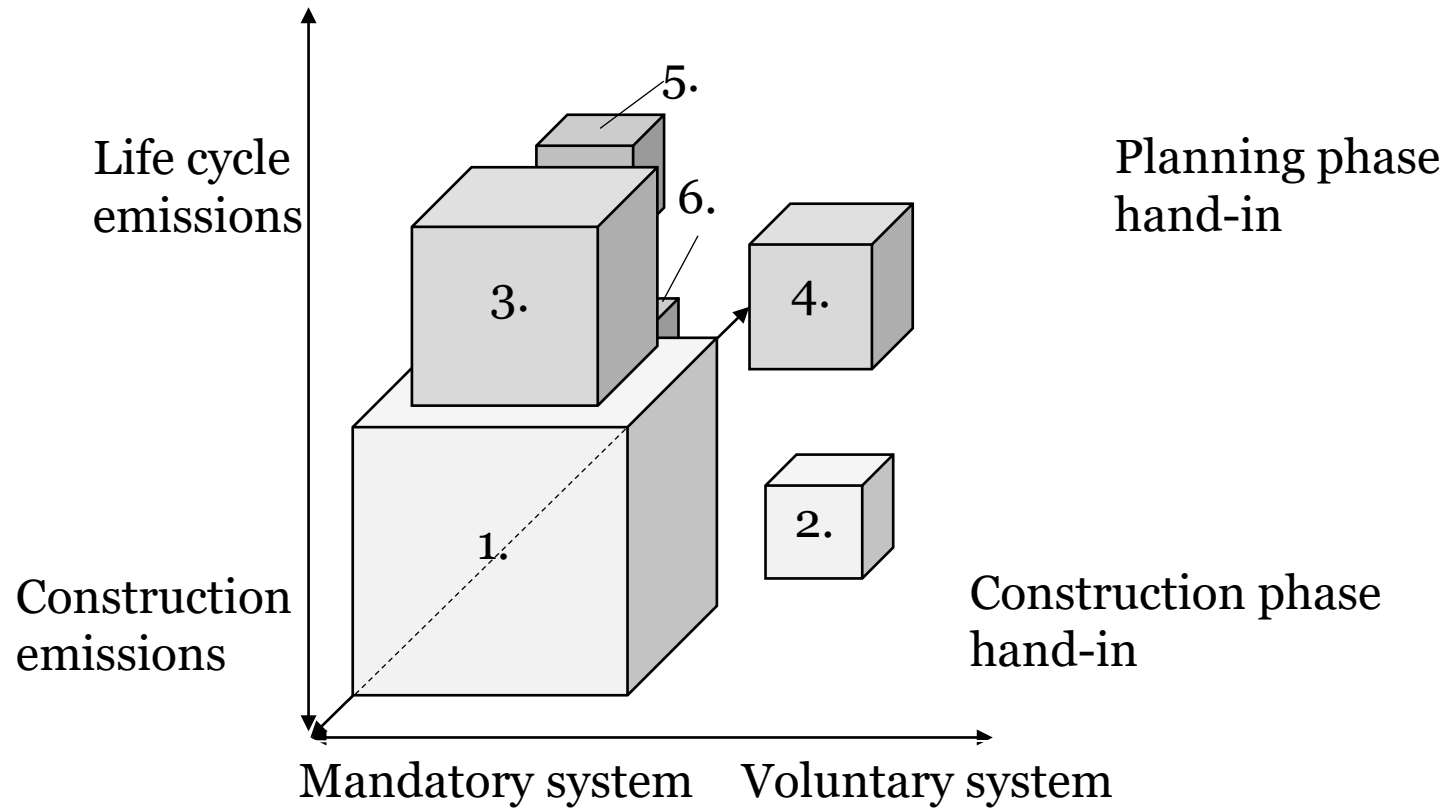
Aims

- Analyse the policy process and politics on climate declaration for buildings as a new policy instrument in Sweden
- Legitimacy
- Advocacy Coalition Framework, ACF
- Multiple Streams Framework
- First study focusing on agenda-setting and decision-making

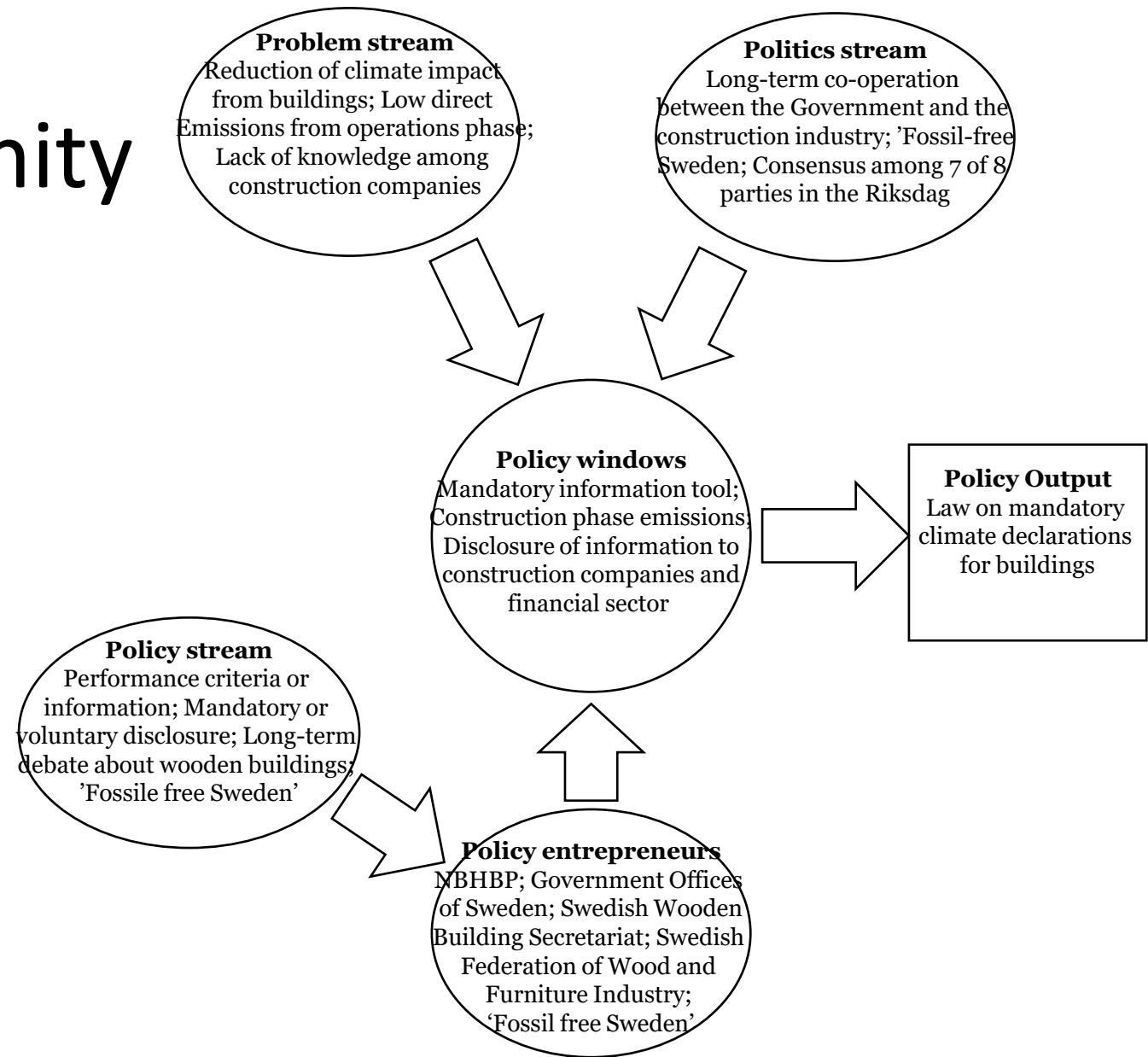
Lines of dispute

Design features of the new policy instrument	
Policy instruments should be mandatory	Policy instruments should be voluntary
Focus on embodied GHG emissions during the construction phase	Focus on GHG emissions from the entire life cycle of a building
Submit climate declaration at final notice (construction phase)	Submit climate declaration with building permit or start notice (planning phase)

Actor coalitions



Window of opportunity



Conclusions

- A majority of stakeholders approved the proposal
- But, key stakeholders such as *SKR*, *Svensk Betong*, *Byggindustrierna*, *Fastighetsägarna*, *HSB*, *Sweco* and *WSP* were critical to the proposal for a new law on mandatory climate declarations for buildings
 - Mandatory instead of voluntary; embodied emissions from construction phase instead of life-cycle emissions,
- Somewhat limited input legitimacy

Future research

- Output legitimacy: How do actors perceive the policy instrument once it is in use?
- What would be the role of mandatory climate declarations in relation to voluntary eco-labelling schemes on the market?
- The link between climate declarations for buildings and voluntary eco-labelling schemes on the one hand, and green public procurement on the other.

Thank you!

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