ENGAGEMENT WITH MEMBER COUNTRIES

United Kingdom

INFOSHEET 2019-2024

Highlights of interactions between IIASA and the United Kingdom (UK)

Member Organization

United Kingdom Research and Innovation (UKRI)
Member since 2015

Selected key research partners

Over 45 UK organizations have collaborated with IIASA, including:

- Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)
- Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ)
- Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)
- Imperial College London (ICL)
- London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)
- London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM)
- Met Office
- Office of National Statistics (ONS)
- Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research
- University College London (UCL)
- University of Oxford

Areas of research collaboration

- Designing innovative, holistic, and science-based approaches to safeguarding and restoring UK ecosystems and biodiversity
- Improving multi-hazard preparedness and systemic risk tools to quantify how climate-induced hazards impact health systems
- Enhancing analytical capabilities, tools, and collaborative technical infrastructure to provide support for evidence-based agri-food policies
- Developing robust quantitative migration scenarios to support various areas of UK and European migration policy
- Assessing socioeconomic climate risks and resilience through integrated models and stakeholder-informed scenarios to support financial sector strategies and policies
- Enhancing UK expertise in applied systems analysis and raising a new generation of talented researchers in the UK

Capacity building

29 doctoral students from the UK or studying in UK institutions have participated in the IIASA Young Scientists Summer Program since 2019

Publication output

IIASA has co-authored 713 publications with institutions in the UK, and its researchers from the UK have authored 488 publications

Scientific exchange

Over 160 UK nationals have participated in IIASA events. Over 40 researchers from the UK have visited IIASA. IIASA scientists have visited the UK over 200 times. Over 45 UK nationals have been employed at IIASA in the period 2019-2024

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
IIASA

Engagement with Member Countries: United Kingdom

IIASA Info Sheet 2025

The electronic version of this document is available at
www.iiasa.ac.at/uk

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IIASA Info Sheets provide succinct summaries of IIASA activities.
They do not necessarily reflect the views of IIASA staff, visitors, or National Member Organizations.

This Info Sheet summarizes IIASA recent interactions with the United Kingdom.
It includes highlights with links to further information but is not meant to be a comprehensive report on all interactions. Feedback and updates are encouraged and should be sent to the External Relations Department.

1. Introduction

Research collaborations between IIASA and the UK have been highly productive throughout IIASA history. UK was a founding member of IIASA (through the Royal Society). In the years between 2019-2024, this cooperation has involved over 45 UK organizations and led to over 700 joint scientific publications. Current collaborations aim to address a number of UK strategic priorities associated with research and innovation. Those efforts are primarily focused on enhancing the UK expertise in applied systems analysis and harnessing its power to facilitate the Green Transition, ensure effective climate change mitigation and adaptation, foster security and resilience to natural hazards, drive national and international development, as well as secure better health, aging, and wellbeing for all. There is also significant potential to grow the relationship between IIASA and the UK scholarly community through joint research projects, scientific exchange, and collaborative capacity building activities, which United Kingdom Research and Innovation (UKRI) are helping to shape via their role on the IIASA Governing Council.

2. IIASA's Unique Value Proposition for the UK

The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) was established in 1972 as an international, independent, non-governmental, multi-disciplinary research institute located in Laxenburg near Vienna, Austria. As of January 2025, IIASA has 19 member organizations across Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe. IIASA has made **groundbreaking research contributions** with real-world impacts on global decision-making and continues to prepare for an increasingly complex future.

The **UK Science and Technology Framework** specifically highlights the importance of an integrated, systems-level approach to science and technology policy across the whole of government to address global challenges, build resilience, drive sustainability, and foster international cooperation. The UK has shown consistent leadership in this space, notably through its commitment to multilateralism. UKRI has placed **five cross-cutting strategic themes** at the heart of its five-year strategy for the years 2022-2027: building a green future; building a secure and resilient world; securing better health; aging and wellbeing; creating opportunities and improving outcomes; and tackling infections.

IIASA is uniquely positioned to support and amplify these efforts across all of the five themes, as well as help the UK broaden its national talent pool. Its global scientific network and systems analysis expertise offer the UK access to world-class interdisciplinary research that strengthens strategic decision-making and science diplomacy. IIASA provides a valuable portfolio of critical resources and connections to support these collaborative efforts, with the objective of informing policies and producing real world impact:

- IIASA contributes to the UK's "Green Future" goal by co-developing decarbonization and circular economy pathways, directly supporting UK commitments on net zero, nature recovery, and just transitions.
- IIASA contributes to the UK's "Secure and Resilient World" goal by delivering multi-hazard risk assessments that help strengthening UK disaster-preparedness strategies. In addition, IIASA enhances UK capacity to anticipate future systemic shocks through foresight studies and scenario analysis, helping to stress-test policies against cascading risks in energy, food, health, and finance.
- IIASA contributes to the UK's "Securing Better Health, Aging and Wellbeing" goal by providing insights into current and future population sizes, structures, and distributions, population aging, migration, and the impact of environmental changes on human wellbeing.

- IIASA contributes to the UK's "Creating Opportunities and Improving Outcomes" goal by providing training opportunities for UK researchers through its capacity development programs, helping them develop advanced systems thinking skills. Many of those researchers later return to UK research institutions and government, fueling the national talent pool.
- IIASA contributes to the UK's "Tackling Infections" goal, having conducted extensive research on COVID-19 infections. IIASA continues to address emerging issues and support policymakers on the road to a more sustainable post-COVID world.

IIASA offers advanced research capabilities, cutting-edge analytical tools, and methods to empower its partners and collaborators in shaping policy-relevant solutions with regard to air pollution, energy, land use, food, water, demography, digitalization, health, and climate. As IIASA expands its focus on growth-driving sectors — including clean energy, digital infrastructure, emerging technologies, and life sciences — in line with the **UK Invest 2035 Strategy**, the UK's membership will enhance its influence on shaping international research and policy agendas.

IIASA provides a variety of capacity development opportunities for future leaders in science, politics, business, and culture through its **Young Scientists Summer Program (YSSP)**, a variety of **Summer Schools**, and its **Postdoctoral Fellowships**. These programs provide individualized and cohort-based mentoring to early career researchers, students, and advanced practitioners from around the world to apply systems thinking to global challenges under the mentorship of world-leading experts. Their collaborations produce policy-relevant research focused on their home countries and help them to become proficient in the scientific and diplomatic skills needed to operate at the highest levels of international science and policy. The lasting connections these scholars make at IIASA provide access to a global network from which our members build national centers of expertise in systems analysis.

Finally, IIASA is a neutral space for international scientific collaboration. Under the protection of Austrian law, scholars from nations currently involved in conflicts work together peacefully, collaboratively, and constructively at IIASA. The Institute plays a leading role in setting the research agenda within the international scientific community. It connects national scientific communities to a dynamic global network of researchers, policymakers, and practitioners through in-person meetings, workshops, joint research initiatives, tool development, collaborative projects, and virtual webinars.

3. Highlights of IIASA Research Projects and Collaborations with the UK

IIASA actively collaborates with UK researchers and organizations on a number of targeted research projects, addressing many of the country's strategic priorities, from fostering economic growth, improving livelihoods, and facilitating the transition to clean energy to mitigating the effects of climate change and minimizing the threat posed by climate-induced natural hazards. Below are a few selected examples.

AI4SOILHEALTH

Accelerating Collection and Use of Soil Health Information Using AI Technology (AI4SoilHealth) is an EU-funded project, designed to create and maintain an open-access Europe-wide digital infrastructure founded on advanced AI methods combined with new and deep soil health understanding and measures. As part of this project, IIASA cooperates with 3 UK partners: the UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, University of Aberdeen, and Soil Association, as well as 25 other institutions from across Europe.

The project pursues two goals: using artificial intelligence to monitor and predict soil health for farmers and growers across Europe and helping farmers and land managers of tomorrow by creating new tools to measure soil health without the need for laboratories. The key research focus of IIASA is on the development and application of AI-based open-source tools and methods for consistent pan-European soil monitoring, and upscaling them to produce operational harmonized data services with a particular focus on the development of forecasting services for robust predictions of the soil health indicators and soil functions.

ACT4CAP2027

The Advancing Capacity and Analytical Tools for Supporting Common Agricultural Policies post 2027 (ACT4CAP2027) project is a Horizon Europe research project aiming to enhance analytical capabilities, tools, and collaborative technical infrastructure within the policy modeling community, to provide support for evidence-based EU agri-food policies post-2027. The project consortium consists of 10 international partners, including IIASA and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

This project applies a food system approach that ensures analytical capacity is built up to support the quantitative assessment of impacts of future agri-food policies on economic, social (including health), environmental, and climate sustainability of food systems. By identifying synergies, trade-offs, and linkages it supports the effectiveness and efficiency of regulatory pathways in the face of ongoing shocks and disruptions across Europe and the world.

CircEUlar

IIASA is coordinating the Developing Circular Pathways for EU Low-Carbon Transition (CircEUlar) project, funded by Horizon Europe. The project is aimed at developing circular pathways for a low-carbon transition in the European Union and is the result of a collaboration of 11 international partners, including the University of Oxford.

The goal of the project is to develop a stronger understanding of the potential of circular economy strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and achieving the EU's net zero emissions target by 2050. The project is aimed at addressing circularity and related impacts on emissions from a systems perspective, taking into account different levers for change, such as dematerialization and the transition to a service-based economy to limit material stock growth, extending the lifetimes of products via repair, maintenance, and reuse, and reducing waste while increasing recycling.

EDITS

Funded by the Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth (RITE), the Energy Demand Changes Induced by Technological and Social Innovations (EDITS) project is based on an extensive network of over 150 experts and researchers across the globe.

Through the EDITS network, which is supported and operated by IIASA, experts across the world can apply the approach proposed by IIASA researchers in their country-specific context and receive input and feedback from IIASA experts.

Through EDITS, IIASA collaborated with many additional UK partners and carries out UK-focused assessments, for example, on energy security and wellbeing, including health, employment, and affordability. Members of the EDITS network in the UK came together under the Centre for Research into Energy Demand Solutions (CREDS) consortium (funded by UKRI) to apply the original research by IIASA colleagues to the UK context. CREDS research showed that meeting net zero challenges requires strong energy demand reduction policies, comprehensive policy packages, governance reforms, and empowering local governments with more resources and authority to ensure effective delivery and coherent climate action plans. CREDS has also developed a number of innovative tools which can be used to support decision-making.

HYway

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The Climate Impacts of a Hydrogen Economy (HYway) project is investigating the effects of hydrogen emissions on climate and the environment. The project involves 12 international partners, including 3 associated partners in the UK — University of Edinburgh, University of Reading, and University of Leeds.

It is funded by the European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency. The aims of the project are to enhance understanding of hydrogen sources and sinks, the quantification of emissions, to evaluate climate impacts, and to facilitate industry collaboration. Through a series of interconnected work packages and coordinated efforts, HYway aims to provide comprehensive insights into the hydrogen economy's environmental implications and foster effective communication between scientific and industrial stakeholders. The findings will provide policymakers with critical information for the transition to a low-carbon economy.

MEDiate


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The Multi-hazard and Risk Informed System for Enhanced Local and Regional Disaster Risk Management (MEDiate) project is the result of cooperation between IIASA, Anglia Ruskin University, Essex County Council, University College London, University of Strathclyde, and 13 other institutions from all over the world, funded by the European Research Executive Agency.

The project's aim is to develop a disaster risk management decision-support system integrating multiple interconnected natural hazards and their cascading effects, changes in hazards, vulnerability, and exposure. As part of the project, researchers will develop dynamic and future-centric risk assessment tools that cater to the decision-making requirements of diverse stakeholders, including local governments, businesses, and citizens. The final product will allow end users to model and visualize potential disaster scenarios and understand how different physical and social actions can influence the scenarios and their communities' resilience to current and future natural hazards. The system will help decision-makers take all above-mentioned aspects into consideration when planning for natural hazard risk mitigation.

SPARCCLE


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The Socioeconomic Pathways, Adaptation, and Resilience to a Changing Climate in Europe (SPARCCLE) project will deliver adaptation and mitigation strategies for a just and climate-resilient Europe, as well as support policymaking for action on the socioeconomic risks that climate change brings. This Horizon Europe project is led by IIASA, with Imperial College London as an associated partner and 10 other partners from across the world.

SPARCCLE will establish new methodological frameworks to link knowledge across disciplines from research communities working on climate impacts and risk in Europe. Building on IIASA's key expertise, bottom-up assessments of multidimensional climate vulnerabilities, risks, damages, and adaptation will be combined with top-down integrated assessment frameworks and leading multi-sectoral macro-economic models. This assessment is expected to provide methods, data, and policy insights into improved climate risk management in Europe and the UK.

The project is co-developing stress-test scenarios with key stakeholders, such as the European Central Bank and the European Environment Agency, to understand the limits of our ability to adapt to climate change, ensuring policymakers have the best data and tools possible when faced with difficult decisions relating to managing climate change risks.

QuantMig

The primary aim of the Quantifying Migration Scenarios for Better Policy (QuantMig) project was to produce comprehensive, multi-perspective, and robust quantitative migration scenarios to support various areas of UK and European migration policy, based on cutting-edge developments in conceptualizing, explaining, estimating, and forecasting migration. This work was spearheaded by the University of Southampton in partnership with IIASA and 5 other institutions.

The project made important contributions to understanding qualitative and conceptual foundations of migration flows into, out of, and within Europe and the UK and was selected as a Success Story by the European Commission's Research and Innovation Services. The final project meeting gathered high-level officials from different government agencies across Europe and the UK. Based on their recommendations and inputs, the QuantMig consortium produced a **paper on Migration Policy and Practice**, summarizing key policy recommendations, which was published by the International Organization for Migration.

4. Selected Examples of IIASA Models, Tools, and Data

IIASA develops a wide range of advanced models that integrate scientific knowledge across disciplines to address complex global challenges. These models are designed to capture the interconnected dynamics between human, environmental, and technological systems, providing robust tools for exploring alternative futures and informing evidence-based policy decisions.

Several IIASA models cover key areas of strategic priority for the UK government, including air pollution, disaster risk management, the clean energy transition, land-use planning, and resilience to climate-related risks. Below are a few selected examples, highlighting how analytical capacity of these state-of-the-art models can contribute to policymaking in the UK.

AJUST

The AJUST Framework provides an overview of the multiple aspects and layers of justice and how they can be considered systematically in research and policy. It is meant to be accessible across disciplines, powerful in terms of capacity to express a variety of justice ideas, and modular so researchers can select and deploy the aspects that are most appropriate or useful. The Framework provides researchers and policymakers with clear guidelines to systematically consider justice in its multiple aspects and thus to proactively identify potential barriers.

FeliX

The Full of Economic-Environment Linkages and Integration dX/dt (FeliX) model represents a full system dynamics perspective on the social, economic, and environmental sub-components of the Earth system. It is a system dynamics model that simulates complex interactions among 10 global systems: population, education, economy, energy, water, land, food (including diet change), carbon cycle, climate, and biodiversity. It is a globally aggregate model that can be adapted and simulated easily and quickly to explore the global socio-economic-environmental dynamics.

GAINS

The Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies (GAINS) model helps assess emission and pollution reduction strategies that combat air pollution and climate change simultaneously. GAINS

estimates historic emissions of 10 air pollutants and 6 greenhouse gases for each country based on data from international energy and industrial statistics, emission inventories, and on data supplied by countries themselves. It assesses emissions on a medium-term time horizon, with projections being specified in five-year intervals through the year 2050. Scientists in many nations around the globe use GAINS as a tool to assess emission reduction potentials in their region. GAINS is also used for policy analyses under the **Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)**. Through CLRTAP, the UK cooperates internationally to tackle cross-border air pollution and improve regional air quality.

GLOBIOM

The IIASA Global Biosphere Management Model (GLOBIOM) is used to analyze the competition for land use between agriculture, forestry, and bioenergy, which are the main land-based production sectors. The model can provide scientists and policymakers with the means to assess, on a global basis, the rational production of food, forest fiber, and bioenergy, all of which contribute to human welfare. The partial-equilibrium model represents various land use-based activities, including agriculture, forestry, and bioenergy sectors. The model is built following a bottom-up setting based on detailed grid-cell information, providing the biophysical and technical cost information. This detailed structure allows a rich set of environmental parameters to be taken into account, and its spatial equilibrium modeling approach represents bilateral trade based on cost competitiveness. In 2024, IIASA research conducted using GLOBIOM helped to inform the UK and Global Bioenergy Resource Model.

MESSAGEix

The Model for Energy Supply Strategy Alternatives and their General Environmental Impact (MESSAGEix) provides a flexible framework for the comprehensive assessment of major energy challenges and has been applied extensively for the development of energy scenarios and the identification of socioeconomic and technological response strategies to these challenges. The modeling framework and the results provide core inputs for major international assessments and scenarios studies, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the World Energy Council (WEC), the German Advisory Council on Global Change (WBGU), the European Commission, and most recently the Global Energy Assessment (GEA). Climate mitigation scenarios produced using MESSAGEix help to inform the Bank of England's climate change strategy.

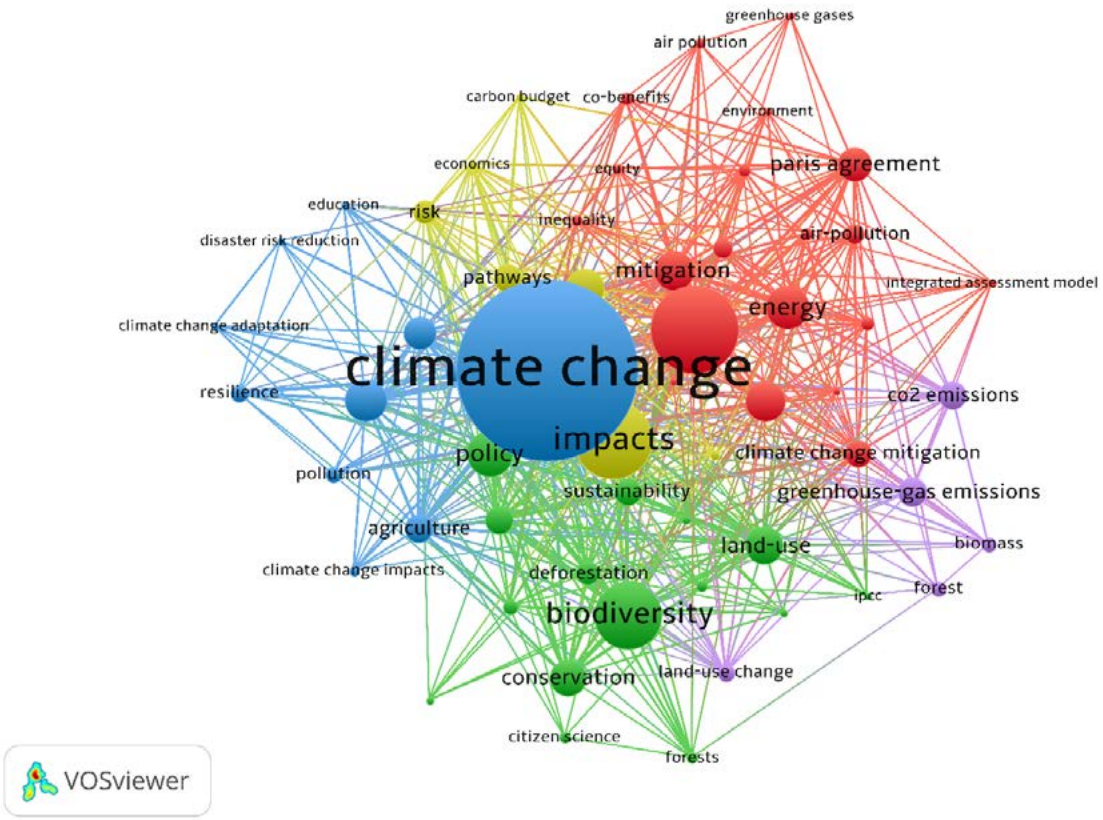
5. Key Data on IIASA Engagement with UK Policy

IIASA is not just a research partner but a trusted policy resource for the UK government, directly supporting the delivery of strategic priorities in climate action, biodiversity conservation, resilient finance, and sustainable economic growth.

Evidence of citation in policy, regulatory, strategy, practice, or other documents, such as parliamentary publications, are among the main indicators of research impact on public policy, law, and services identified by the UK Research Excellence Framework (REF), and IIASA research is highly cited by the UK scientific community and UK policy.

IIASA researchers rank among the world's most cited in the fields of environment and ecology research, cross-field research, and social sciences, having co-authored over 2795 scientific articles in the fields of environmental, social, earth and planetary, agricultural, and energy sciences in the years 2019-2024. Out of these publications, 713 were co-authored in collaboration with UK institutions, gathering over 52,541 citations.

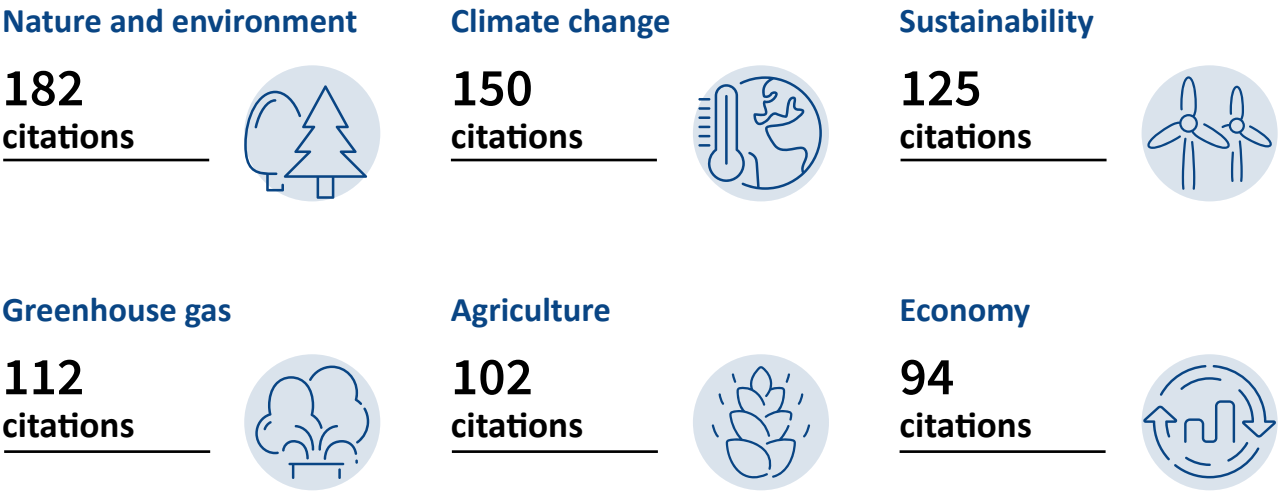
Figure 1. Key topics of IIASA publications produced in collaboration with UK organizations in 2019-2024



Source: Web of Science

Main policy subject areas addressed by the UK Government citing IIASA researchers include nature and the natural environment, climate change and climate change mitigation, sustainability, greenhouse gas emissions, agriculture, economy, business, and finance.

Figure 2. Key policy areas in which the UK Government cites IIASA research (Source: Overton)



Of the 20 government sources citing IIASA research, the top 5 in the past 5 years are:

- UK Government Departments (54 citations or 18%)
- Committee on Climate Change (16 citations or 6%)
- UK Parliament Research Briefings (14 citations or 5%)
- Welsh Government (14 citations or 5%)
- Public Health Wales (Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru; 10 citations or 4%)

Funders of IIASA research cited in UK policy documents

The main funders of the research cited in the UK policy documents were UK Research and Innovation and the European Commission Horizon 2020 Framework Program.

6. How the UK Government Benefits from IIASA Research

We present a few selected case studies illustrating how the UK benefits from policy-relevant research conducted at IIASA. These case studies showcase how the Institute's expertise in modeling and systems analysis can help the UK government address some of the country's most pressing and interconnected priorities: protecting the natural environment, achieving net zero, and safeguarding the economy against climate-related risks.

The Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

Supporting the negotiations on global conservation and restoration

During the drafting and negotiations of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) — started in 2020 and finally adopted in December 2022 — the UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) was looking for evidence of the potential co-benefit for climate mitigation from the realization of proposed targets for expanding the protection and restoration of ecosystems by 2030.

To meet this need, IIASA input was crucial to provide quantitative evidence of the benefits of integrated approaches to climate and nature. IIASA provided input to two **reports** commissioned by DEFRA. The **first report** was also cited as the evidence-synthesis that guided the negotiation of the GBF and both reports are likely to have helped in negotiating the level of ambition required for targets 2 and 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework on restoration and protection, as well as target 8 on climate mitigation through nature-based solutions (NBS).

As part of this effort, IIASA researchers worked closely with DEFRA representatives to co-design these reports. While IIASA provided scientific evidence, this close collaboration involved joint conceptualization, direct review from DEFRA and collaboration in shaping key messages for the policy relevance of the work. IIASA researchers are also involved in the **Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)** and continue to be directly engaged with DEFRA.

Providing inputs on systems thinking

IIASA researchers were invited to present their work on system dynamics modeling and the **FeliX** model developed at IIASA during the 2023 DEFRA Systems Thinking Seminar. The audience was interested in the methodology to be applied to different projects on land use and land-based carbon dioxide removal policies. The **FeliX** model is also being used by the **ChoiceEU** project, which integrates Integrated Assessment Models (IAMs) into the decision-making processes of consumers, producers, and stakeholders in the Food, Agriculture, and Land Use sectors in the European Union.

Selected examples of IIASA research recently cited in DEFRA policy documents:

In 2024: DEFRA, together with the UK Department for Transport, collaborated on a **document** presenting the findings of the investigation into the effectiveness of retrofitted selective catalytic reduction (SCR) technology in reducing emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) from buses. IIASA research on remote vehicle emission sensing is cited in this document.

In 2024: DEFRA convened the Nutrient Management Expert Group to produce a **report** on why nutrient use in agriculture is a priority for government objectives. IIASA research on the biogeochemical cycle of nitrogen was cited in this report.

In 2019: DEFRA produced a **report** examining the likelihood of meeting the World Health Organization's (WHO) guideline levels for air pollution (PM2.5) in the UK by 2030. IIASA research on synergies in addressing air quality and climate change was cited in the DEFRA report.

The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ)

Developing the IPCC AR6 report and the AR6 Scenario Database

Just in 2023, over 30 IIASA researchers contributed to high-level working groups in the **Sixth Assessment Report (AR6)** of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). IIASA hosts the Scenarios Database for the IPCC fifth and sixth assessment reports. The UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) and the Committee on Climate Change, amongst other departments extensively use the **AR6 Scenarios Database** for the assessment of global mitigation scenarios to inform emissions targets and progress in processes such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

As part of the IPCC's AR6, authors from Working Group III undertook a comprehensive exercise to collect and assess quantitative, model-based scenarios related to the mitigation of climate change. Building on previous assessments, the calls for scenarios in AR6 more broadly support the assessment across multiple chapters. The compilation and assessment of the scenario ensemble was conducted by authors of the IPCC AR6 report, and the resource is hosted by IIASA as part of a cooperation agreement with Working Group III of the IPCC.

The AR6 Scenarios Database contains 3,131 quantitative scenarios with data on socioeconomic development, greenhouse gas emissions, and sectoral transformations across energy, land use, transportation and industry. The "climate assessment" of the AR6 Scenarios Database, which informs many of the global emissions reductions and temperature outcomes in the WG3 Summary for Policymakers, was led by UK and UK-based researchers from IIASA, ICL, and Leeds University.

Preparing the State of Carbon Dioxide Removal report

The **State of Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR)** report is a global assessment of the state of CDR globally. Among other indicators, it is the first report to quantify the substantial gap between current CDR deployment and the amount needed to meet climate targets. The 2nd edition was launched in June 2024 through a collaboration led by the Smith School at the University of Oxford with IIASA, SWP Berlin, MCC Berlin, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

The UK Government's **Net Zero Strategy** includes a target of deploying 5 MtCO2/yr of "engineered greenhouse gas removals" by 2030. Consequently, DESNZ is currently expanding its teams working on this topic, and experts involved in the report are in touch with them on a regular basis.

The reports so far have had wide impact: over 1,000 people have watched the online launches live, the reports have had over 700 media mentions (including Nature, BBC News, India Times, Frankfurter Allgemeine, Japan Times, and The Economist), invited presentations at COP28, and references in multiple policy documents by the European Commission, the UK Government, and others.

A recent **document** from DESNZ on Engineered Greenhouse Gas Removals cited the report. In addition, follow-ups to the report are drawing on synergies with Mission Innovation, a global initiative to catalyze

action and investment in research, development and demonstration to make clean energy affordable, attractive and accessible to all this decade. Mission Innovation engages energy Ministers and Ministers of other sectors that play an important role in clean energy innovation and experts involved in the report are currently in discussion with them about aligning work programmes.

Selected examples of IIASA research recently cited in DESNZ policy documents:

In 2024: DESNZ produced the **UK and Global Bioenergy Resource Model 2024** to estimate the potential sustainable bioenergy resource that may be available to the UK in 2050. A study on bioenergy crops using the Global Biosphere Management Model (GLOBIOM), developed at IIASA, was cited in the report.

In 2023: The Chief Scientific Advisor's Task and Finish Group **reported** on the ability of bioenergy with carbon capture and storage to generate negative emissions, and IIASA research on a science-based systems perspective on the misconceptions about climate effects of forest bioenergy was cited.

In 2023: A **policy paper** on the Biomass Strategy 2023 sets out the role sustainable biomass can play in reaching net zero, what government is doing to enable that objective, and where further action is needed. The strategy cites the Global Carbon Budget 2022, to which IIASA researchers contributed.

The Bank of England

Producing climate scenarios underpinning the Network for Greening the Financial System

The Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) is a group of central banks, supervisors, and observers including the Bank of England and 137 other members across the world.

A consortium of climate and economic experts from IIASA, the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), and UK National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR), among others, have been providing annual, quantitative global mitigation scenarios to the Network, detailing sectoral transitions and assessing the potential for transition and physical risks. The scenario set, hosted in the IIASA NGFS Scenario Explorer, is widely used, not just in research, but also in financial services, climate risk consulting, and business across the world. IIASA researchers provide mitigation scenarios using the **Model for Energy Supply Strategy Alternatives and their General Environmental Impact (MESSAGEix)** to inform transition risks, and also now lead the work package on Physical Risks.

The quantitative scenarios inform the Bank of England's strategy regarding climate change and are frequently cited in reports and the **Quarterly Bulletin**. The NGFS scenarios work has also been used in numerous UK Government documents, such as the prominent **Net Zero Strategy** and **Green Finance Strategy**, as well as for example, in discussions in the House of Lords and House of Commons, and other organizations such as the Office for Budget Responsibility, Financial Conduct Authority.

7. Capacity Building Opportunities at IIASA

Developing the next generation of researchers and decision-makers is central to IIASA's mission, and highly relevant to the UK's ambition to strengthen skills, innovation, and global influence in science. Through its flagship training programs: the Young Scientists Summer Program, Postdoctoral Fellowships, and Summer Schools, IIASA provides UK researchers with a unique platform to apply systems thinking to urgent global challenges and translate their research into real-world impact.

Participation not only equips early-career scientists with advanced methodological expertise and experience using IIASA's world-class models but also provides access to a truly international network of peers, policymakers, and practitioners. These opportunities act as a bridge between research and practice: UK participants return with new skills, perspectives, and professional connections that enrich their home institutions, strengthening the UK's talent pool. Below we highlight selected examples of UK experts who have benefited from these opportunities.

IIASA Young Scientists Summer Program (YSSP)

Every year, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) hosts up to 50 doctoral students from around the world as part of its Young Scientist Summer Program (YSSP) — a three-month course designed for advanced PhD students working on a topic that is compatible with ongoing research at IIASA and who wish to explore the policy implications of their work. Participants work under the direct mentorship of experienced IIASA scientists in a unique interdisciplinary and international research environment. YSSP fellows produce a paper serving as the first step toward a publishable journal article and have the opportunity to build up contacts for future collaboration within the institute's worldwide network.

Many of the former YSSP participants return to IIASA as staff members, others hold esteemed positions in their home countries and research institutions all over the world. Between 2019-24, 29 young researchers from the UK or undertaking a PhD in the UK have participated in the program:

YSSP'24

- **Todd Davies** (University College London) proposed a new way to understand competition by looking at how companies interact and compete, using ecological models to create better tools for enforcing laws that prevent corporate dominance and protect the public interest. For his work, he received one of the Young Scientists Summer Program Awards — the Mikhalevich Award and received a stipend to return to IIASA for up to three months to continue his research. He conducted this work under the supervision of the IIASA Advancing Systems Analysis Program.
- **Akaraseth Puranasamriddhi** (University of Oxford) conducted a cross-country analysis of the fiscal implications of climate risks to critical infrastructure — under the supervision of the IIASA Advancing Systems Analysis Program.
- **Daan Scheepens** (University College London) focused on the predictions of biodiversity impacts of land use and climate on pest and pest-controlling insects across Europe — under the supervision of the IIASA Biodiversity and Natural Resources Program.
- **Joanna Simms** (University of Helsinki) studied carbon-nitrogen dynamics in boreal forest ecosystems, integrating a mycorrhizal-tree carbon-nitrogen interaction model into IIASA's eco-evolutionary model,

Plant-FATE — under the supervision of the IIASA Biodiversity and Natural Resources Program.

- **Sophie Tudge** (University of Surrey) analyzed the threat to biodiversity from bioenergy expansion in Europe — under the supervision of the IIASA Biodiversity and Natural Resources Program.

YSSP'23

- **Thomas Bossy** (Paris Saclay University) analyzed who the main the winners and losers are in cooperative versus unilateral climate mitigation strategies — under the supervision of the IIASA Advancing Systems Analysis Program. He is currently employed by IIASA as a guest research assistant in the Exploratory Modeling of Human-natural Systems Research Group.
- **Rebekah Hinton** (University of Strathclyde) focused on modeling national level threats to groundwater for WASH from water abstraction in Malawi — under the supervision of the IIASA Biodiversity and Natural Resources Program. She continued her work at IIASA and is currently employed as a research assistant in the Water Security Research Group.
- **Mengxing Joshi** (University of St Andrews) conducted research to quantify longitudinal changes in loneliness during the COVID-19 pandemic compared with a pre-pandemic baseline and identified contributing risk factors — under the supervision of the IIASA Population and Just Societies Program.
- **Amy Shurety** (University of Essex) focused on modeling Northeast Atlantic marine food webs under future global change scenarios — under the supervision of the IIASA Advancing Systems Analysis Program.
- **Judy Xie** (Imperial College London) analyzed social, political, and institutional barriers and enablers to a just transition away from coal and gas — under the supervision of the IIASA Energy, Climate, and Environment Program.

YSSP'22

- **Prerita Agarwal** (University of Edinburgh) analyzed co-benefits from black carbon emissions reductions for north Indian cities using the IIASA GAINS and WRF-CHEM models — under the supervision of the IIASA Energy, Climate, and Environment Program.
- **Olivia Becher** (University of Oxford) conducted a global multi-hazard risk analysis of water infrastructure — under the supervision of the IIASA Biodiversity and Natural Resources Program.
- **Sophie Erfurth** (University of Oxford) conducted research on governing common pool resources in fragile political systems with a focus on modeling behavior, institutions, and social-ecological dynamics — under the supervision of the IIASA Advancing Systems Analysis Program.
- **Xinyi Kou** (University of Manchester) used agent-based modeling to conduct bilateral international migration measurement and forecasting — under the supervision of the IIASA Population and Just Societies Program.

YSSP'21

- **Andrea Aparicio-Castro** (University of Manchester) studied migration flows between Europe and South America in the years 1986-2060 — under the supervision of the IIASA Population and Just Societies Program.

- **Flora Brocza** (University of Leeds) explored cost-effective mercury pollution control in Europe and China — under the supervision of the IIASA Energy, Climate, and Environment Program. She continues to work at IIASA and is currently employed as a research scholar in the Pollution Management Research Group.
- **Alex Clark** (University of Oxford) conducted research with a focus on the financial, employment, and fiscal consequences of coal phase-out for China's state-owned enterprises using a network approach — under the supervision of the IIASA Advancing Systems Analysis Program.
- **Trisha Gopalakrishna** (University of Oxford) explored trade-offs and synergies between ecosystem benefits from forest restoration in India — under the supervision of the IIASA Biodiversity and Natural Resources Program.
- **Thomas Lees** (University of Oxford) studied application and interpretation of deep learning models with a focus on hydrology — under the supervision of the IIASA Biodiversity and Natural Resources Program.
- **Valentina Marconi** (Imperial College London) explored machine learning tools for the prediction of extinction risk and of changes in wildlife abundance — under the supervision of the IIASA Biodiversity and Natural Resources Program.
- **Carina Mueller** (University of York) analyzed sub-national impacts of future international demand for agri-commodities, focusing on the prediction of consequences of consumption on fine-scale deforestation impacts — under the supervision of the IIASA Biodiversity and Natural Resources Program.
- **Amelia Paszkowski** (University of Oxford) studied the impact of climate change adaptation on livelihoods in Bangladesh — under the supervision of the IIASA Advancing Systems Analysis Program.
- **Caroline Russell** (University of Birmingham) conducted research on disaster risk reduction in Nepal. Drawing on the theory of plural rationality, she explored how disaster risk reduction (DRR) actors at the national scale have assumed that communities have an inherently fatalistic view of landslides, leading to problematic DRR interventions. She conducted this work under the supervision of the IIASA Population and Just Societies Program.

YSSP'20

- **Eleftheria Vavadaki** (Durham University) focused on the case study of Nepal, exploring the willingness of farmers to buy index-based flood insurance — under the supervision of the former IIASA Risk & Resilience Program.

YSSP'19

- **Safa Fanaian** (University of Oxford) worked on a context-specific approach that can be applied to improve the resilience of riverine cities in India and the Global South — under the supervision of the former IIASA Risk & Resilience Program.
- **Rory James Gibb** (University College London) conducted a case study on accounting for land use and climate change uncertainty in projections of zoonotic disease under global change, focusing on an outbreak of lassa fever in West Africa. He conducted this work under the supervision of the former IIASA Ecosystems Services and Management Program. For his YSSP project, he was given an Honorable Mention for exceptional effort.

- **Matthew Gibson** (Imperial College London) studied the food-energy nexus of grain supply chains in India and modeling the role of energy in reducing food loss — under the supervision of the former IIASA Energy Program.
- **Fortune Faith Gomo** (University of Dundee) developed a basin-level system dynamics model to support integrated decisions across water, energy and food sectors — under the supervision of the former IIASA Water Program.
- **Yoga Wienda Pratama** (Imperial College London) considered technology cost and fuel price as endogenous variables in energy system planning, using the UK power system as the case study. He conducted this work under the supervision of the former IIASA Ecosystems Services and Management Program. He continues to work at IIASA and is currently employed as a research scholar in the Integrated Assessment and Climate Change Research Group.

IIASA-NERC Collaborative Research Fellowships

IIASA offers a range of postdoc opportunities for early career researchers. These include fully funded research positions of up to two years to study topics related to the IIASA research agenda.

In 2019, IIASA and the UK Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) have awarded three fellowships to support talented early career researchers from the UK and facilitate collaboration between the two organizations. Scientists awarded the three-year collaborative research fellowships spent their time equally between IIASA in Austria and their UK research organizations. As well as conducting research in environmental sciences, the fellows took part in network-building activities to establish sustainable, collaborative, and interdisciplinary relationships between UK and IIASA researchers. The fellows were supported in these activities by a senior researcher who acted as a mentor for the fellow and helped to facilitate network-building activities.

All fellows have successfully completed the program and continue working at IIASA, as well as at Universities in the UK and Wales:

- **Laura Graham**, Birmingham Fellow, IIASA Guest Research Scholar, and IIASA-NERC Fellow. Graham is a computational landscape ecologist who first joined IIASA as part of the IIASA-NERC Research Fellowship in the Biodiversity, Ecology, and Conservation (BEC) Research Group and continued her IIASA affiliation as a guest research scholar. Her primary research aim is to understand how the spatial structure of landscapes can help reduce trade-offs between competing needs of biodiversity conservation and human wellbeing.
- **Chris Smith**, Senior Research Fellow at Leeds University, IIASA Guest Research Scholar, and IIASA-NERC Fellow. Smith came to IIASA as part of the IIASA-NERC fellowship program and continues his affiliation with the Institute as a guest research scholar after returning to the UK. He runs and analyzes complex climate models, including those developed by the UK Met Office.
- **Eleanor Warren Thomas**, Lecturer in Conservation and Forestry at Bangor University and IIASA-NERC Fellow. Warren Thomas came to IIASA as part of the IIASA-NERC fellowship program and continues working at IIASA as a guest research scholar after she returned to the UK. Her current research focuses on mitigating unintended consequences of tropical forest restoration initiatives on biodiversity and socioeconomic outcomes.

8. UK Scientists Leading Research Efforts at IIASA

UK researchers are not only active participants in IIASA collaborations but also play the leading role in shaping the Institute's scientific agenda and global impact. Drawing on the UK's strengths in interdisciplinary research and policy engagement, UK scientists continue to hold multiple leadership positions within IIASA, lead major international projects, and provide strategic guidance to IIASA senior management. Here are some selected examples:

- **Josephine Borghi,** IIASA Health, Ageing and Health Systems Research Leader, Professor in Health Economics at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and one of the founding Directors of Democracy Without Borders UK. Her research is focused on evaluating reforms to health systems and financing, and the impact of climate change and other global challenges (such as COVID-19) on the delivery of effective and affordable healthcare for mothers and children, refugees, and poor populations in low- and middle-income settings.
- **Edward Byers,** Senior Research Scholar in the IIASA Energy, Climate, and Environment Program. He joined in 2016, as an IIASA Postdoctoral Research Fellow, following post-doc and PhD positions at the University of Oxford and Newcastle University, where he investigated the impacts of drought on the energy sector in the UK. His research at IIASA is primarily focused on climate impacts assessment and global change scenarios. He is the lead coordinator of the Horizon Europe **SPARCCLE** project (2023-2027) on the socioeconomic risks of climate change in Europe and made various contributions to the IPCC 6th Assessment Report.
- **Linda See,** IIASA Principal Research Scholar in the Novel Data Ecosystems for Sustainability Research Group of the IIASA Advancing Systems Analysis Program. Her research interests include artificial intelligence-based methods, geographic information systems (GIS), land cover, crowdsourcing, and citizen science. As part of the Novel Data Ecosystems for Sustainability Research Group she works with the Geo-Wiki team on crowdsourcing of land cover data, quality assurance of crowdsourced data, and community building. Currently, she is the work package lead in the **Horizon Europe Land Management for Sustainability (LAMASUS)** project and IIASA PI for the **Towards a Pan-European Research Infrastructure for Excellent Citizen Science (RIECS)** and **Empower Citizens to Join Forces with Public Authorities in Protecting the Environment (ENFORCE)** projects.

9. Outlook for the Future of IIASA and UK Partnerships

This Info Sheet summarizes recent research collaborations between IIASA and the UK. IIASA has potential to further intensify the IIASA-UK relationship through exploring and developing a range of new joint activities, such as:

- **Developing IIASA applied systems analysis models for the UK context:** There is a possibility to develop bespoke versions of IIASA global models to further enable researchers and policymakers observe complex global problems and their impact on the UK in a holistic and integrated way.
- **Conducting international assessments in areas of UK strategic interest:** The UK was a significant contributor to the IIASA Global Energy Assessment, which brought together over 500 specialists to transform the way society thinks about, uses, and delivers energy. The new IIASA Strategy will empower its members to collectively initiate new large-scale interdisciplinary projects of high relevance to the regions where its members are located.

- **New partnerships between IIASA and UK institutions to win grants from international research funders:** IIASA high-quality research and international research network makes it highly competitive in its applications for international research funds. About half of IIASA funding comes from additional funds through contracts, grants, and donations. In the period 2019-2024, IIASA and the UK have collaborated on 18 Horizon Europe projects, with 90% of the UK partners participating as associated partners. There is significant potential to scale up these efforts and secure grants from international research funders to conduct research in areas of mutual interest, for example, artificial intelligence, clean energy, circular economy, environmental protection and conservation, nature-based solutions, health, and migration.
- **Using international scientific cooperation to support diplomacy:** IIASA was established to build bridges across the Cold War divide and research growing global problems on a truly international scale. Today the soft power of science diplomacy continues to help IIASA member countries use scientific cooperation to improve international relations, and through international teams jointly researching controversial issues to find consensus, free from the constraints of national self-interest. The UK can use this platform to broaden its global partnerships and further its Global Britain agenda through inclusive, multilateral collaboration. IIASA's deep engagement in Asia through member countries like China, Japan, and Vietnam, can offer the UK a platform to broaden its global partnerships in this region.
  IIASA's new initiative, the Science Diplomacy Center is specifically designed to help IIASA member countries enhance international cooperation on global policy challenges by bridging the gap between researchers, policymakers, and stakeholders through evidence-based decision-making.
- **Academic training opportunities for young UK scientists:** Further collaborations can help enhance participation by young UK postdoctoral students in IIASA capacity development programs. As part of their experience at IIASA, early-career researchers from the UK can gain hands-on experience in applying systems analysis to global challenges, working side by side with leading experts from around the world. This immersion in an international, interdisciplinary setting equips participants with skills in modeling, scenario development, and science-policy engagement. By combining advanced analytical training with access to IIASA's global networks and real-world policy processes, these opportunities prepare young UK researchers to become leaders in addressing complex sustainability challenges at both the national and international level. IIASA also welcomes senior researchers, policymakers, and leaders from around the world to bring their sabbatical to IIASA and become a Guest Affiliate of the Institute, for a duration of three to twelve months.

Annex 1.

Selected IIASA projects with UK Funders and Partners

Between 2019 and 2024, IIASA collaborated on a wide variety of projects involving UK institutions, highlighting the strong partnership between IIASA and the UK research community. Although UK partners are not funded directly by the European Commission, they receive support from their national funding agencies, though IIASA lacks detailed records of these funding amounts. In some cases, UK partners were directly contracted by the project coordinators, further limiting financial tracking.

TITLE	FUNDER	PARTNERS IN THE UK	DATES
EUROLAKES: EuroLakes – Integrated protection and restoration approaches for natural Lake Ecosystems	▪ European Commission, European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA)	▪ WestCountry Rivers Trust	01-SEP-24 to 31-AUG-28
SpongeWorks: Creating and Upscaling Sponge Landscapes Working with Natural Water Retention and Sustainable Management	▪ European Commission, European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA)	▪ UK Centre For Ecology & Hydrology	01-JAN-24 to 31-AUG-28
ACT4CAP27: Advancing analytical capacity and tools to support EU agri-food policies post 2027	▪ European Commission, European Research Executive Agency (REA)	▪ London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	01-JAN-24 to 11-DEC-27
ENFORCE: Empower citizeNs to join Forces with public authORities in proteCting the Environment	▪ European Commission, Research Executive Agency (REA)	▪ University of Exeter	01-JAN-24 to 11-DEC-27
HYway: Climate impacts of a HYdrogen Economy- the pathWAY to knowledge	▪ European Commission, European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA)	▪ University of Edinburgh	01-NOV-23 to 11-OCT-27
REACH: Crises Highlight' Building resilience to floods and heat in the maternal and child health system in Brazil and Zambia	▪ United Kingdom Research and Innovation (UKRI)	▪ London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine	01-JAN-24 to 30-SEP-27
RESIST: Resilience of Ecosystem Services provided by Intact and Sustainably managed Terrestrial ecosystems	▪ IIASA	▪ Met Office, Exeter	01-OCT-22 to 31-DEC-26
AI4SoilHealth: Accelerating collection and use of soil health information using AI technology to support the Soil Deal for Europe and EU Soil Observatory	▪ European Commission, European Research Executive Agency (REA)	▪ UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology ▪ University of Aberdeen, Soil Association	01-JAN-23 to 31-DEC-26
CROPS: Curating, Replicating, Orchestrating, and Propagating Citizen Science across Europe	▪ European Commission, Research Executive Agency (REA)	▪ Conservation Education and Research Trust (EarthWatch)	10-JAN-24 to 31-DEC-26

TITLE	FUNDER	PARTNERS IN THE UK	DATES
MULTIFUTURES: A multi-methods approach towards developing novel policy options towards developing multi-dimensional transition futures	▪ European Commission, European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA)	▪ University Of Oxford	01-JAN-24 to 16-DEC-26
miniSTERN: Global Economic Assessment; Cost of inaction on SLCFs	▪ United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	▪ UK Energy Market and Regulatory Consultants	04-JUL-24 to 31-OCT-26
PRISMA: net zero Pathway Research through Integrated Assessment Model Advancements	▪ European Commission, European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA)	▪ University of Oxford ▪ University of Cambridge	01-OCT-22 to 10-SEP-26
EO4BK: Earth Observation for Bookkeeping Modeling	▪ The European Space Research Institute (ESRIN)	▪ University of Exeter	01-JUL-24 to 31-JUN-26
NATURANCE: Insurance for nature – nature for insurance	▪ European Commission, Research Executive Agency (REA)	▪ London School of Economics ▪ University of Cambridge	01-OCT-22 to 31-MAR-26
SPES: Sustainability Performances, Evidence and Scenarios	▪ European Commission	▪ London School of Economics	01-FEB-23 to 31-JAN-26
CircEUlar: Developing Circular economy for climate change mitigation	▪ European Commission, European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA)	▪ University of Oxford	01-FEB-22 to 11-JAN-26
FIRELOGUE: Cross-sector Wildfire Risk Management Dialogue	▪ European Commission, Research Executive Agency (REA)	▪ Trilateral Research (TRI)	01-NOV-21 to 31-OCT-25
CATALYSE: Climate Action to Advance HeaLthY Societies in Europe	▪ European Commission, European Health And Digital Executive Agency (HADEA)	▪ University College London ▪ University of Birmingham ▪ University of Oxford	01-SEP-22 to 31-AUG-25
MYRIAD-EU: Multi-hazard and systemic framework for enhancing Risk-Informed management and Decision-making in the EU	▪ European Commission, Research Executive Agency (REA)	▪ UK Research & Innovation (UKRI BGS) ▪ AON UK Ltd	01-SEP-21 to 31-AUG-25
CLEVER: Creating leverage to enhance biodiversity outcomes of global biomass trade	▪ European Commission, Research Executive Agency (REA)	▪ UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC)	01-SEP-22 to 31-AUG-25
DECIPHER: Improved economic methods for decision-making on climate and environmental policies	▪ European Commission, European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA)	▪ University of Exeter ▪ University of Cambridge	01-SEP-22 to 16-AUG-25
DIRECTED: Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction for extreme climate events: from early warning systems to long term adaptation and resilience building	▪ European Commission, European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA)	▪ SEI Oxford Office LTD ▪ Oasis Hub LTD ▪ Complx LTD	01-SEP-22 to 16-AUG-25
MEDiate: Multi-hazard and Resilient-informed system for Enhanced Local and Regional Disaster risk management	▪ European Commission, Research Executive Agency (REA)	▪ Anglia Ruskin University ▪ Essex County Council ▪ University College London ▪ University of Strathclyde	01-SEP-22 to 16-AUG-25

TITLE	FUNDER	PARTNERS IN THE UK	DATES
PARATUS: Increasing Preparedness And Resilience Of European Communities By Co-Developing Services Using Dynamic Systemic Risk Assessment	▪ European Commission, Research Executive Agency (REA)	▪ Resilience Advisors Network (RAN)	03-OCT-22 to 17-SEP-25
InventWater: Inventive forecasting tools for adapting water quality management to a new climate	▪ European Commission, Research Executive Agency (REA)	▪ University of Stirling	01-MAR-21 to 28-FEB-25
SRM: The option value of solar radiation management in climate risk management	▪ The Grantham Foundation	▪ University of Oxford	01-JUL-23 to 31-DEC-24
CDR II: State of CDR Report II	▪ Quadrature Climate Foundation (QCF) (UK)	▪ University of Oxford	01-NOV-23 to 31-DEC-24
TRADE Hub_GCRF: Interdisciplinary Research Hubs to Address Intractable Challenges Faced by Developing Countries	▪ Research Councils UK (RCUK)	▪ Chatham House ▪ London School of Economics ▪ Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh ▪ University of Oxford ▪ University College London ▪ University of Cambridge ▪ University of Kent ▪ University of Reading ▪ University of Southampton ▪ University of Stirling ▪ University of York	13-FEB-19 to 31-MAR-24
SR7/LULUCF2040: Role of drivers of emissions from agriculture and LULUCF sector in 2040 and beyond	▪ European Commission, DG Climate Action	▪ ICF Consulting Limited	26-JUL-22 to 26-JUL-23
Hydro Knowledge: Enhancing global hydrological models with local knowledge	▪ Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)	▪ University of Aberdeen	01-JAN-22 to 31-JUL-23
FUME: FUture Migration scenarios for Europe	▪ European Commission, Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME)	▪ University of Manchester	01-DEC-20 to 31-MAY-23
QuantMig: Quantifying Migration Scenarios for Better Policy	▪ European Commission, Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME)	▪ University of Southampton	01-FEB-20 to 31-JAN-23
EU-BIOCLIMA: European Union BIOdiversity and CLIMate strategies Assessment	▪ European Commission, DG Climate Action	▪ UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), Cambridge	23-NOV-20 to 31-JAN-23
ECF_NDC: Climate change mitigation: How much can achieving biodiversity targets contribute?	▪ European Climate Fund (ECF)	▪ UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), Cambridge	01-SEP-20 to 28-FEB-22
AAQD IA: Study to support the impact assessment for the revision of the EU Ambient Air Quality Directives	▪ European Commission, DG Environment	▪ Ricardo PLC	09-AUG-21 to 28-JUL-22

TITLE	FUNDER	PARTNERS IN THE UK	DATES
Health and economic costs of air pollution in South America, in the context of climate change	▪ Swiss Re Management Ltd	▪ UCL Consultants Ltd	01-JAN-21 to 31-MAR-22
CAO3: Support to the development of the third Clean Air Outlook	▪ European Commission, DG Environment	▪ UK Energy Market and Regulatory Consultants (EMRC)	26-NOV-21 to 26-DEC-22
QCF_NDC: Climate change mitigation: How much can achieving biodiversity targets contribute?	▪ Quadrature Climate Fund (UK)	▪ UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), Cambridge	01-SEP-20 to 28-FEB-22
DGTWIN: The Digital Twin Earth Precursors	▪ European Space Agency (ESA)	▪ CGI IT UK Ltd (CGI)	11-SEP-20 to 07-OCT-21

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