Preface by Vienna's Climate Protection Coordinator

Findings of the Austrian Energy Agency's progress report

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It is my duty as Climate Protection Coordinator of the City of Vienna to coordinate and promote the implementation of Vienna's climate protection programme (KliP Wien) across all areas of the city administration and to report regularly to the Vienna City Council on its progress.

The 2012 KliP report is the fifth report overall and the first report since the extension of KliP until 2020 (KliP II).

As with the previous two reports, I commissioned the Austrian Energy Agency, an internationally recognised expert organisation in the field, to prepare a report on the progress of the implementation of KliP. This progress report by the Austrian Energy Agency from August 2012 is part of my report to the Vienna City Council.

This folder contains a summary of the progress report (Austrian Energy Agency: Progress Report on the Implementation of the Climate Protection Programme (KliP) of the City of Vienna, 2012).

Vienna, August 2012

Christine Fohle Nord

In December 2009, the Vienna City Council adopted the decision on the extension of the climate protection programme of the City of Vienna (KliP II), which had been developed by a number of working groups in the Vienna City Administration building on the original KliP programme launched in 1999. The objective of KliP II is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 1.4 million tonnes by 2020 by using a package of 385 individual measures. Including the 3.1 million tonnes of emissions already reduced by 2008, the total reduction will amount to 4.5 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent by 2020.²

The 385 individual measures of KliP II will be implemented in the following five fields of action:

- energy generation
- energy use
- mobility and urban structure
- procurement, waste management, agriculture and forestry, environmental protection
- awareness raising and information

These measures target areas that the City or Province of Vienna can influence with political measures: small-scale consumers, waste management, and agriculture. Traffic and transport can only be influenced in terms of emissions that are generated in Vienna's road network. In the energy supply and industry sectors, installations that are subject to CO₂ emissions trading are excluded from KliP II.

The KliP II measures aim to reduce per capita emissions by 21% of the 1990 level by 2020. An analysis of the development of greenhouse gas emissions per capita shows that the emissions in 2009 where already 21% below the 1990 level (cf. Figure 2). However, this positive result does not mean that the 2020 goals have already been fully achieved. The ambitious implementation of the planned measures and meeting the subgoals of KliP II remain important and necessary. They are the following:³

- increase the share of district heating to 50%
- continue the thermal renovation of buildings
- increase the share of public transport, reduce car traffic, and promote ecomobility by focusing on public transport, cycling, and pedestrian traffic
- more than double the amount of end-use energy produced from renewable energy sources from 1990
- develop an energy supply security plan

This report includes both the measures of the initial cli-

mate protection programme that will continue in KliP II and the new packets of measures introduced in the second programme phase. The quantitative findings of the report are mainly a result of the measures of the original climate protection programme, which aimed to reduce annual emissions of carbon dioxide equivalent by 2.6 million tonnes



between 1999 and 2010. This goal was reached ahead of time, in 2006. By the end of 2011, emissions had been reduced by 3.7 million tonnes of equivalent. These CO₂ savings are the result of a number of individual measures, whose emission-reducing effect was calculated bottom-up.

At the same time, the progress report also analyses Vienna's greenhouse gas emissions that are shown in Austria's Regional Air Emission Inventory (Bundesländer Luftschadstoff-Inventur, BLI). Since the BLI is based on statistical data that are only published in full with a delay of two years, these emissions, which are calculated top-down, can never be fully up to date for the current year and cannot, therefore, be contrasted to the emissions avoided through KliP. The total of Vienna's greenhouse gas emissions that can be influenced by the City of Vienna (i.e. energy supply and industry excluding emissions trading installations, small-scale consumers, traffic and transport sector based on the data from the

¹ Climate Protection Programme of the City of Vienna, phase II, 2010 to 2020, p. 5 ² ibid. ³ ibid.

emission inventory, agricultural sector, and others - mainly waste management) fell from 6.1 million tonnes in 1990 to 5.5 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in 2009 (in absolute numbers). ⁴ This is a reduction in emissions by nearly 11% (cf.). 4

Since the population of Vienna increased from 1,497,712 to 1,692,067 during that same period, per capita emissions were reduced by 21% (from 4.1 to 3.2 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent; cf. Figure 2).

Figures 1 and 2 show the development of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Vienna from 1990 to 2009 according to the BLI of the Environment Agency Austria on the one hand and as emissions that can be influenced by the City of Vienna on the other.



Figure 1: Development of Vienna's emissions in absolute numbers according to Emikat[®] (excl. emissions trading installations) and BLI Sources: BLI 1990-2009, Emikat 1990-2009, calculations by the Austrian Energy Agency

The progress report on the implementation of KliP II highlights the following priority areas for 2012:

- continue work on the supply security plan
- continue to promote projects for the use of renewable energy
- expand Vienna's district heating network
- promote district cooling projects
- develop ways of gradually introducing the mandatory thermal renovation of top floor ceilings of Vienna's building stock
- carry out energy-related projects in Vienna's main sewage treatment plant
- create more bicycle parking facilities on public and private property (promotion programme, bicycle parking facility initiative)
- increase the modal split in favour of public transport by extending the subway network and increasing the comfort and transport speed of the tram and bus network



Figure 2: Development of Vienna's per capita emissions according to Emikat (excl. emissions trading installations) and BLI Sources: BLI 1990-2009. Emikat 1990-2009. calculations by the Austrian Energy Agency



■ promote alternative, energy-efficient propulsion systems and fuels (natural gas, electricity) in the Vienna **City Administration's vehicle fleet**

The climate protection programme of the City of Vienna has not only succeeded in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, but has also stimulated the economy considerably. Between 1999 and 2011, the implemented measures generated an investment volume of more than 20 billion, creating an added value of approximately 18.7 billion. This secured over 58,600 jobs in 2011.

For more information about Vienna's climate protection programme please visit: www.wien.gv.at/umwelt/klimaschutz/

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⁴ Environment Agency Austria (2011): Bundesländer Luftschadstoff-Inventur 1990–2009, as of 2011; calculations of the Austrian Energy Agency ⁵ Emission inventory







KLiP-Report 2012 Summary

StaDt**#W**ien Wien ist anders.