Low Carbon Cities – 45<sup>th</sup> ISOCARP International Conference, Porto – Portugal, 3–4 September 2009

## Creating the incentives for low carbon cities

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#### The European Environment Agency is the EU body dedicated to providing sound, independent information on the environment

We are the main information source for those developing, adopting, implementing and evaluating environmental policy, and the general public

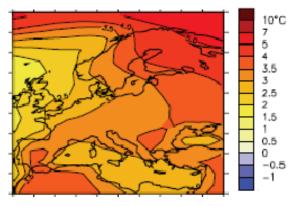


#### Global and European temperature increases

: + 0.8 °C (above 1850-1899 average)

: + 1.0 °C (above 1850-1899 average)

- Global temperature (2007)
- European temperature (2007)
- 2.00 -2.00 -Global 1.75 1.75 1.50-1.50 1.25 1.25 1.00 1.00 0.75 0.75 0.50 0.50 0.25 0.25 0.00 0.00 - 0.25 -0.25-0.50-0.50- 0.75 - 0.75 -1.00-1.00, 60, 610, 69, 69, 90, 91, 91, 93, 94
  - Europe 1.75 1.50 1.25 1.00 0.75 0.50 0.25 0.00 - 0.25 - 0.50 - 0.50 - 0.50 - 0.75 - 1.00 - 0.55 - 0.50



past

Modelled change in annual mean temperature over Europe between 1980-1999 and 2080-2099

#### Observed global and European annual average temperature deviations 1850-2007

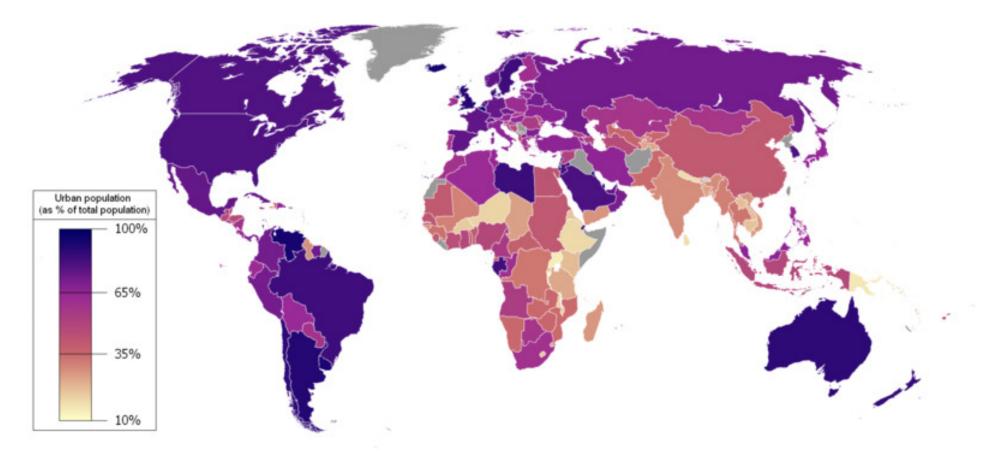
- Global projection (1980-1999 to 2080-2100) : + 1.1-6
- Europe (1961-1990 to 2080-2100)
- : + 1.1-6.4 °C : + 1.0-5.5 °C
- future



Temperature deviation, compared to 1850-1899 average (°C)

Temperature deviation, compared to 1850-1899 average (°C)

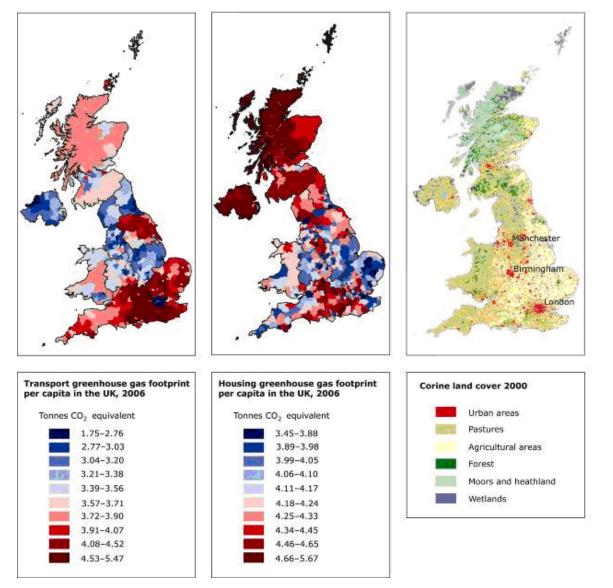
#### Urban population as % of total population



Source: UN Human Development Report



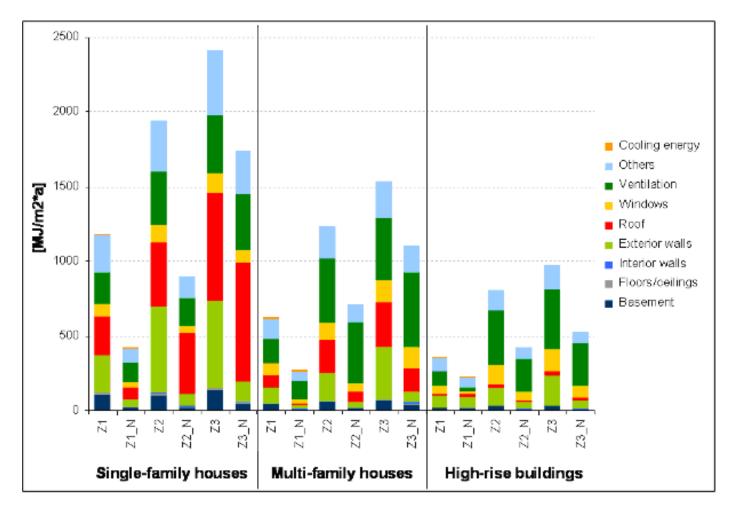
#### GHG footprints for transport and housing in the UK



Source: Stockholm Environment Institute (2009), EEA (2009)

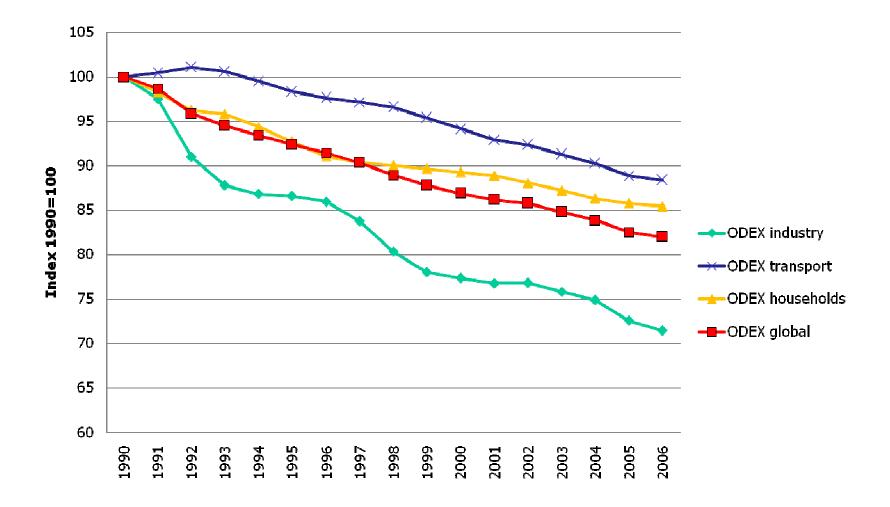


#### Energy consumption per m<sup>2</sup> in three types of dwelling



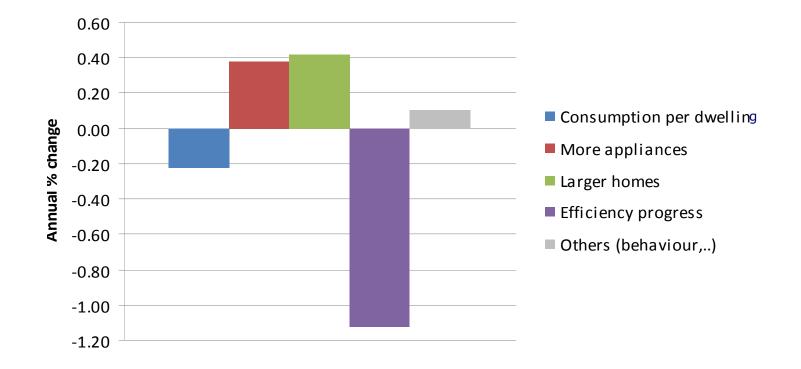
Source: IPTS-JRC

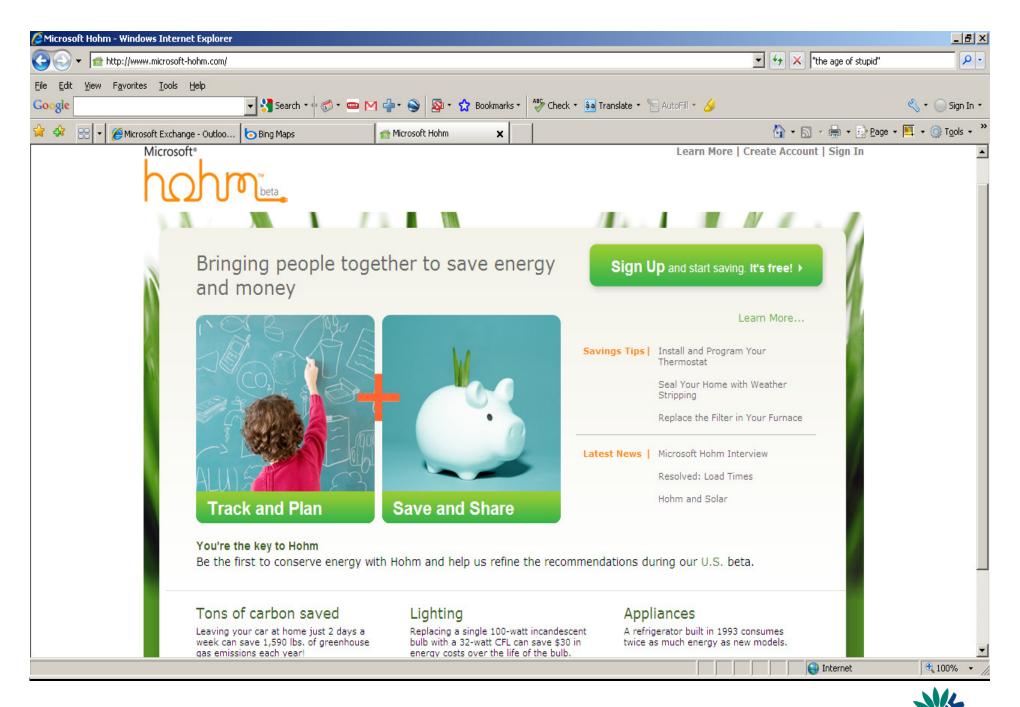
#### ODEX energy efficiency index, EU-27



Small efficiencies for households translate into huge savings for society

## Improved efficiency is offset by changing behaviour

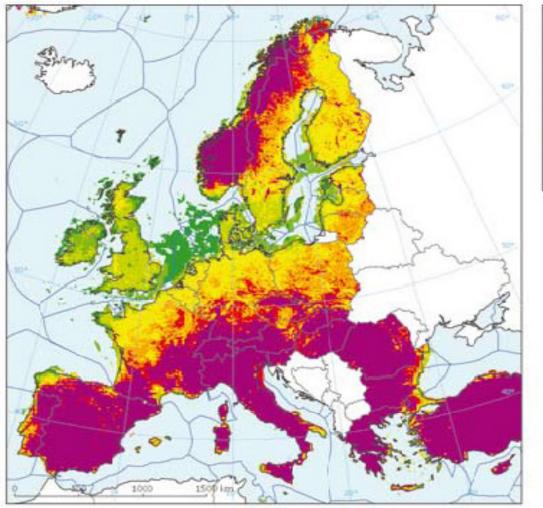


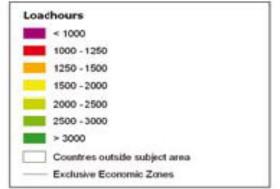


## Systemic change in the transport sector presents huge challenges and opportunities



#### Wind energy potential in north-west Europe is huge







#### Many diffuse renewable resources are better suited to decentralised energy systems

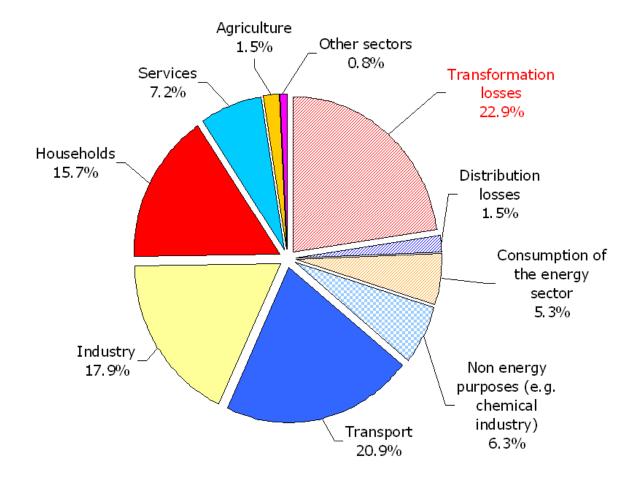




Barcelona has led the way in integrating solar energy into urban development



# Final consumption by sector and energy losses (% of primary energy consumption)





### "Climate change ... is the greatest and widest-ranging market failure ever seen"

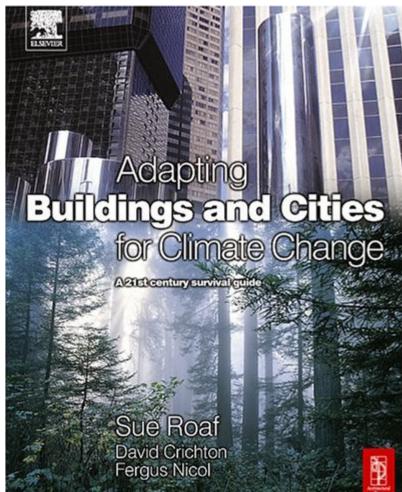
Lord Stern, The Economics of Climate Change

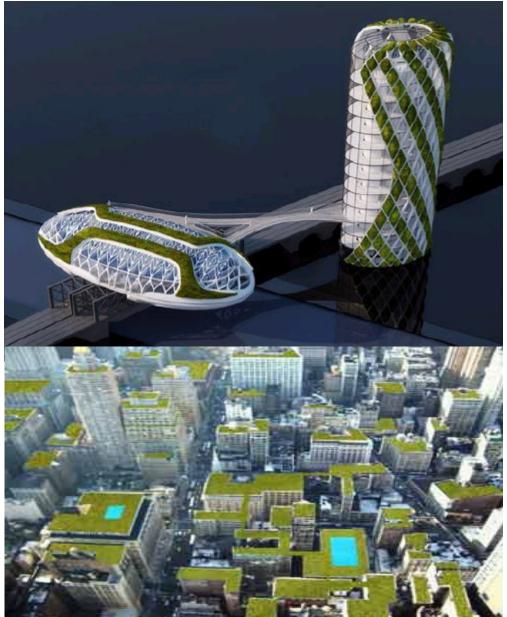


#### Key elements of genuinely green economies

- Preserving the assets that sustain our livelihoods and living off the revenues they generate
- Governance structures that ensure transparency and free flows of information
- Targeting taxes and subsidies in ways that promote sustainable resource use and maximise human endeavour and creativity
- Internalising all social and environmental costs and benefits within market prices
- Ownership regimes that promote sustainable resource management and active participation

Adapting urban space – tomorrow's home of 82 % of Europeans



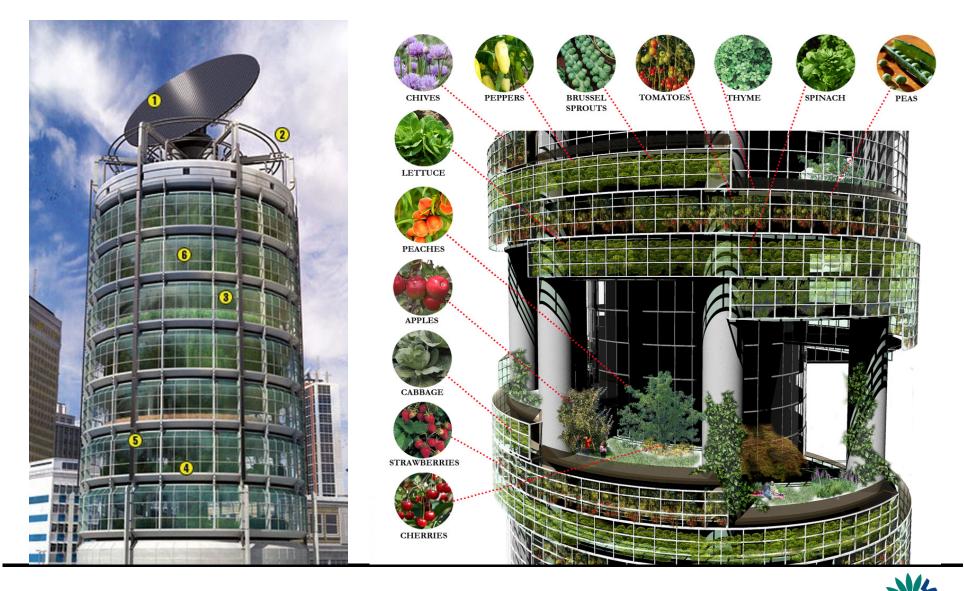




## New forms of vertical farming



## ...a fast cropping concept!





### Cooling down with air trees

#### **Viva Madrid!**





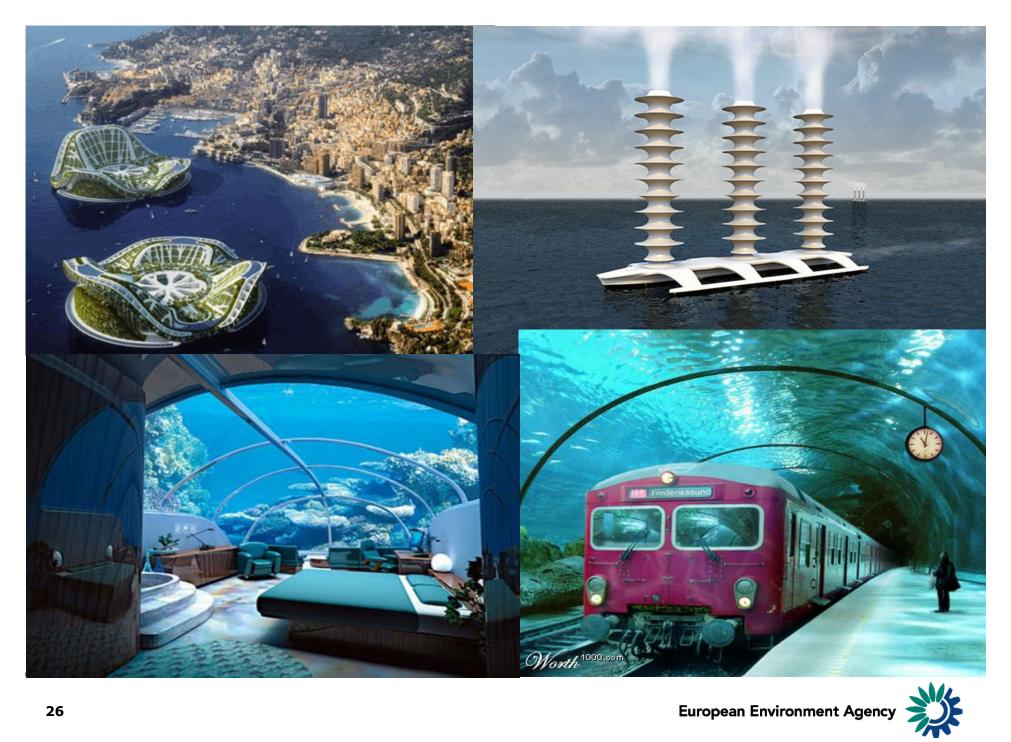












## Thank you for your attention!

Professor Jacqueline McGlade Executive Director European Environment Agency

