



Climate Strategy for Helsinki Metropolitan Area

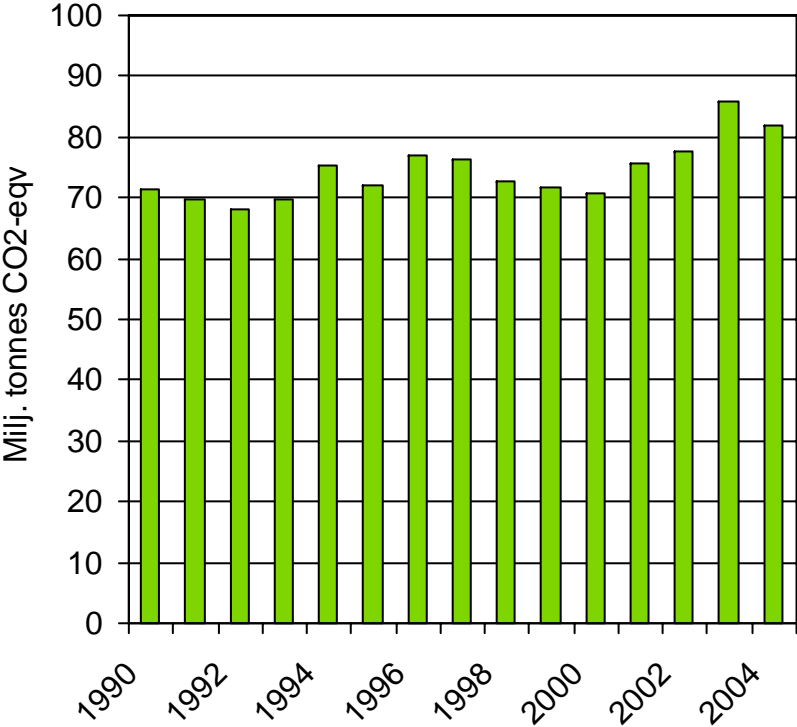
Hannu Penttilä

ICLEI World Congress 2006

Cape Town, South Africa

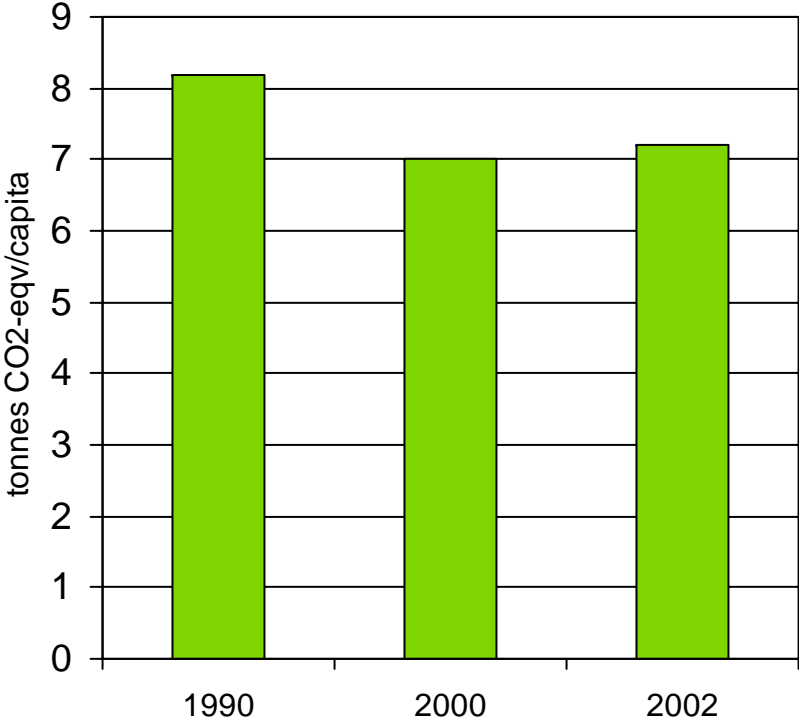
Tuesday 28 February

GHG-emissions of Helsinki Metropolitan Area corresponds to almost 10 % of the emissions of the whole country



Milj. tonnes CO2-eqv in Finland

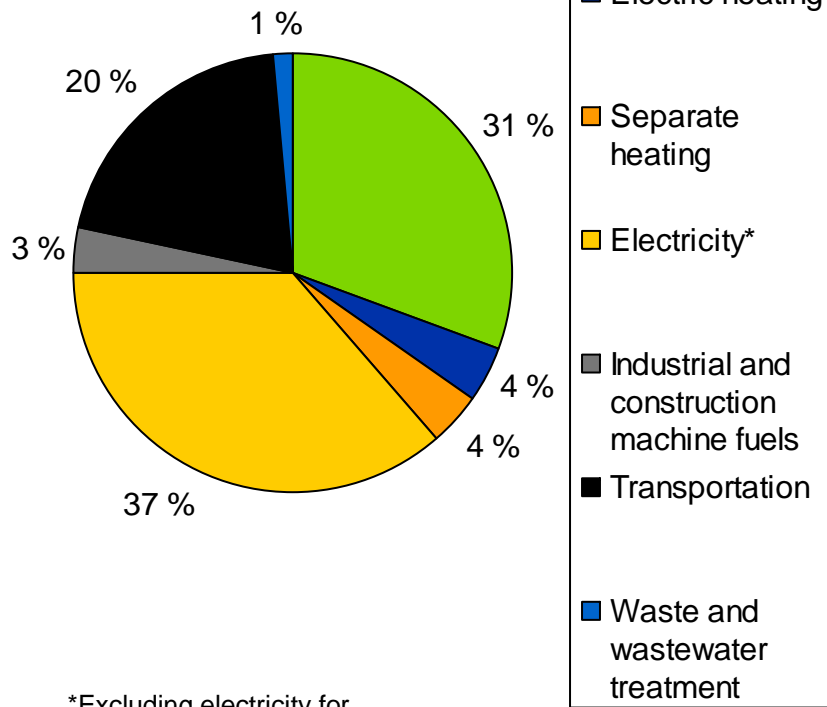
Source: Statistic Finland



Tonnes CO2-eqv/capita in Helsinki Metropolitan area

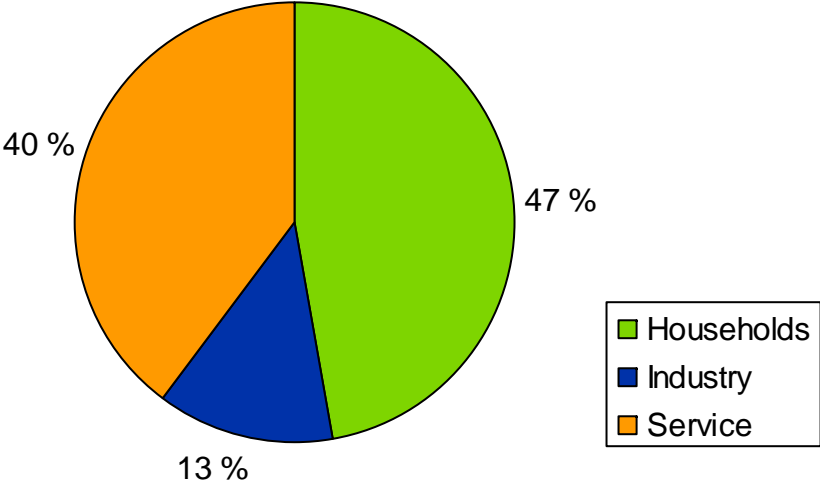
Heat and electricity consumption and transport in service and household sector are in key role

GHG-emissions by consumption sector (2002)



*Excluding electricity for heating and transportation

GHG-emissions by consumer group (2002)



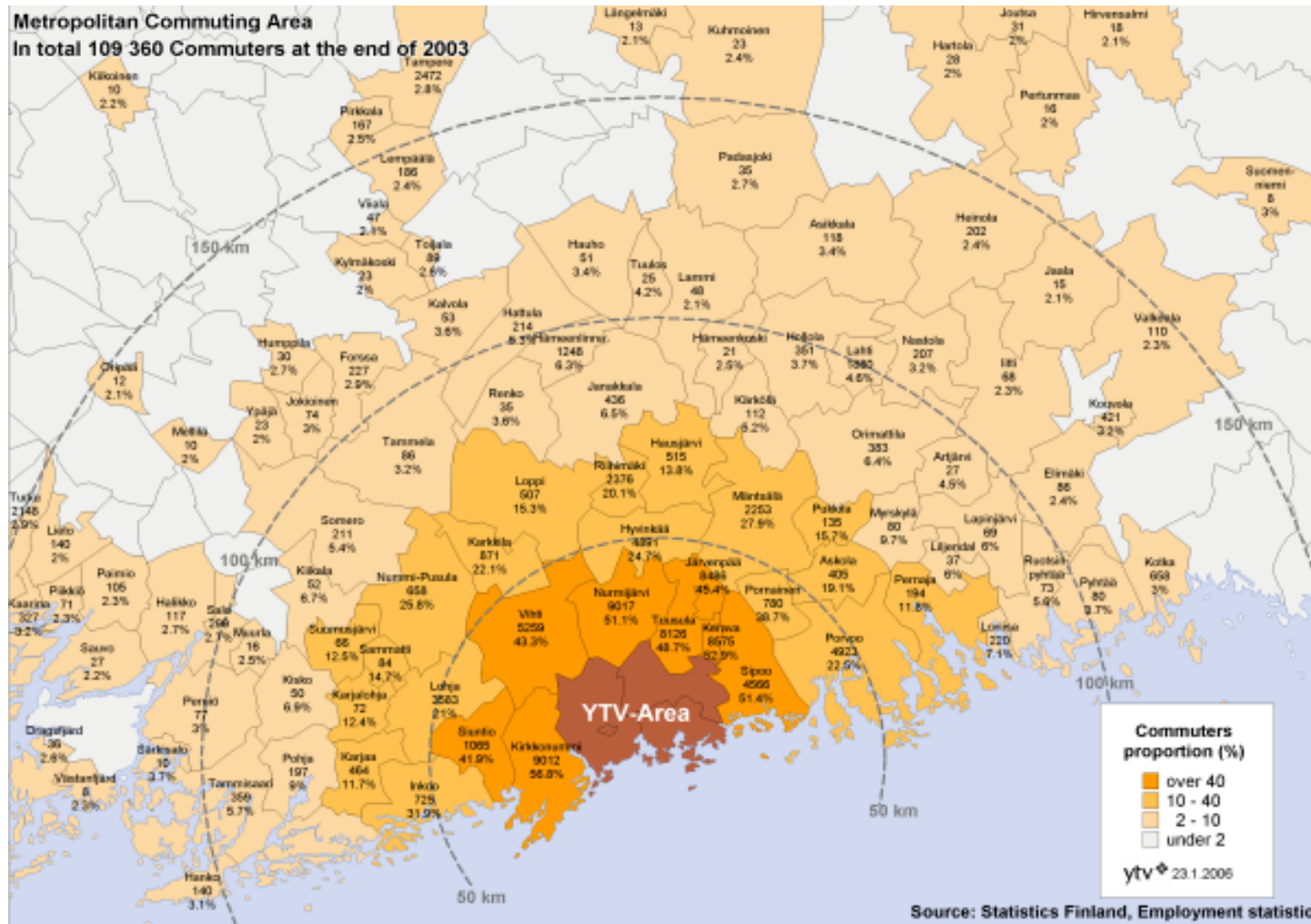
Activities in climate protection started already in early nineties

- In 1991, the Helsinki Metropolitan Area Council (YTV) joined the Urban CO2, a project of ICLEI aimed at greenhouse gas emission reductions.
- In 1995, YTV developed an emission reduction programme for the Helsinki Metropolitan Area.
- In 1997 YTV joined the international campaign Cities for Climate Protection (CCP).
- The decision to make a climate strategy for the area was made in 2003 and the work started in 2004. The strategy will be ready in 2006.

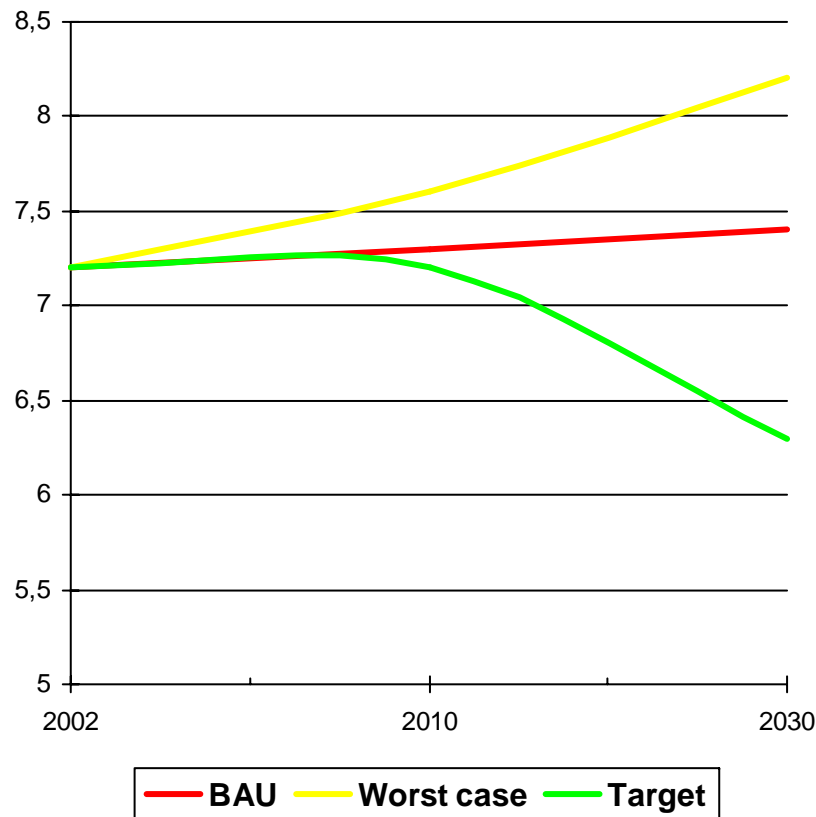
A model student of climate protection...?

- all main power plants are based on CHP and c. 84 % of buildings are served by district heat
- specific heat consumption of buildings has decreased by 10% since 1990 (current average consumption c. 180 kWh/m²)
- 55 % of all trips are made by public transport, bicycle or on foot
- methane emissions from landfills have been reduced by 80% since 1990 and most of the gas is utilized in energy production
- there has been a major shift from hard coal to natural gas in energy production
- in 2002, the GHG emissions in the area were c. 12 % below the 1990 level

Distance between home and work is growing longer



The objective of the strategy is to get the emission development on a constantly declining path

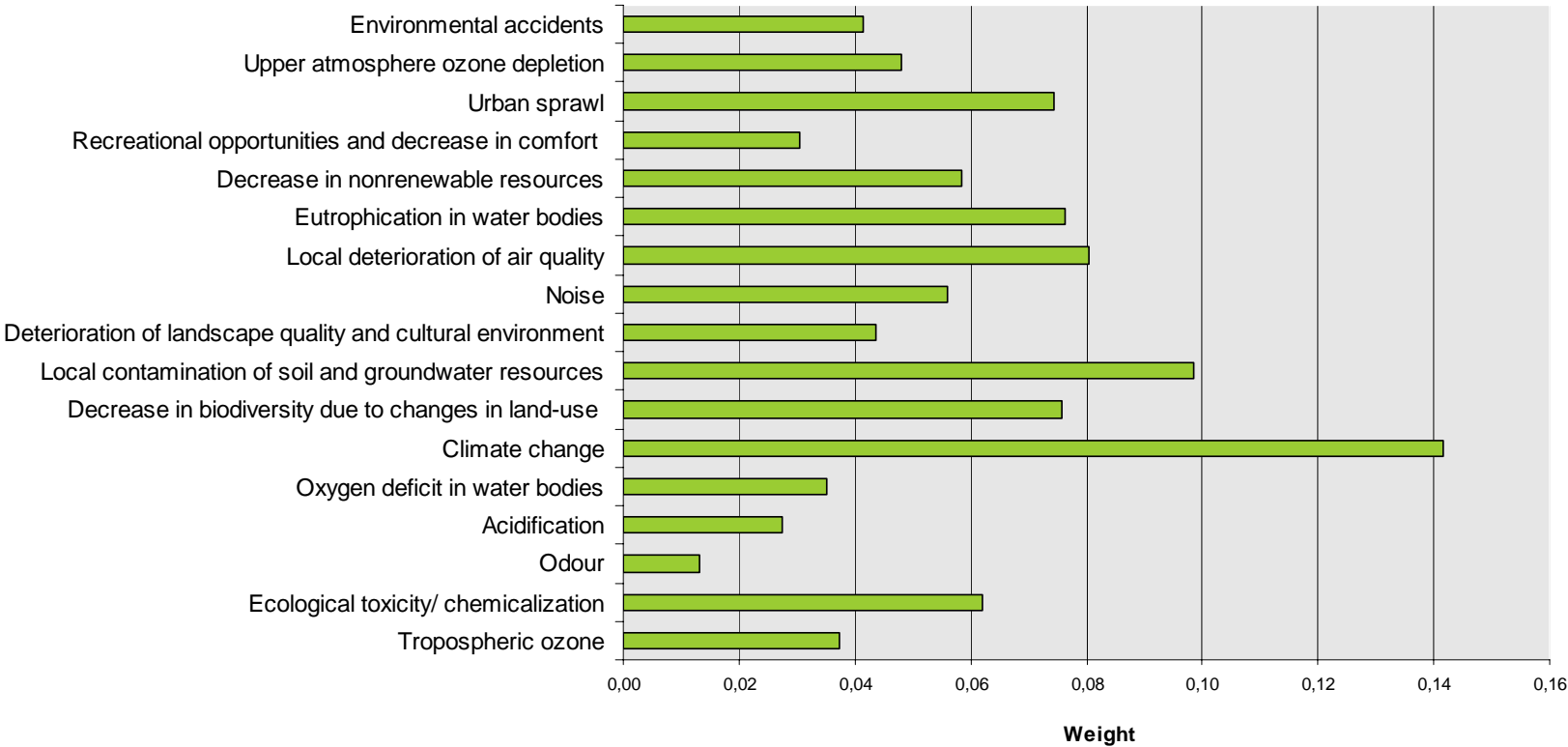


- prevention of urban sprawl
- implementation of energy efficient heating and cooling systems
- promotion of low-energy building
- improvement of the competitiveness of public transport
- awareness rising of the link between energy consumption and climate change

•Target: emission reduction of 14% from the 2002 level

Climate change is considered as the most important environmental concern

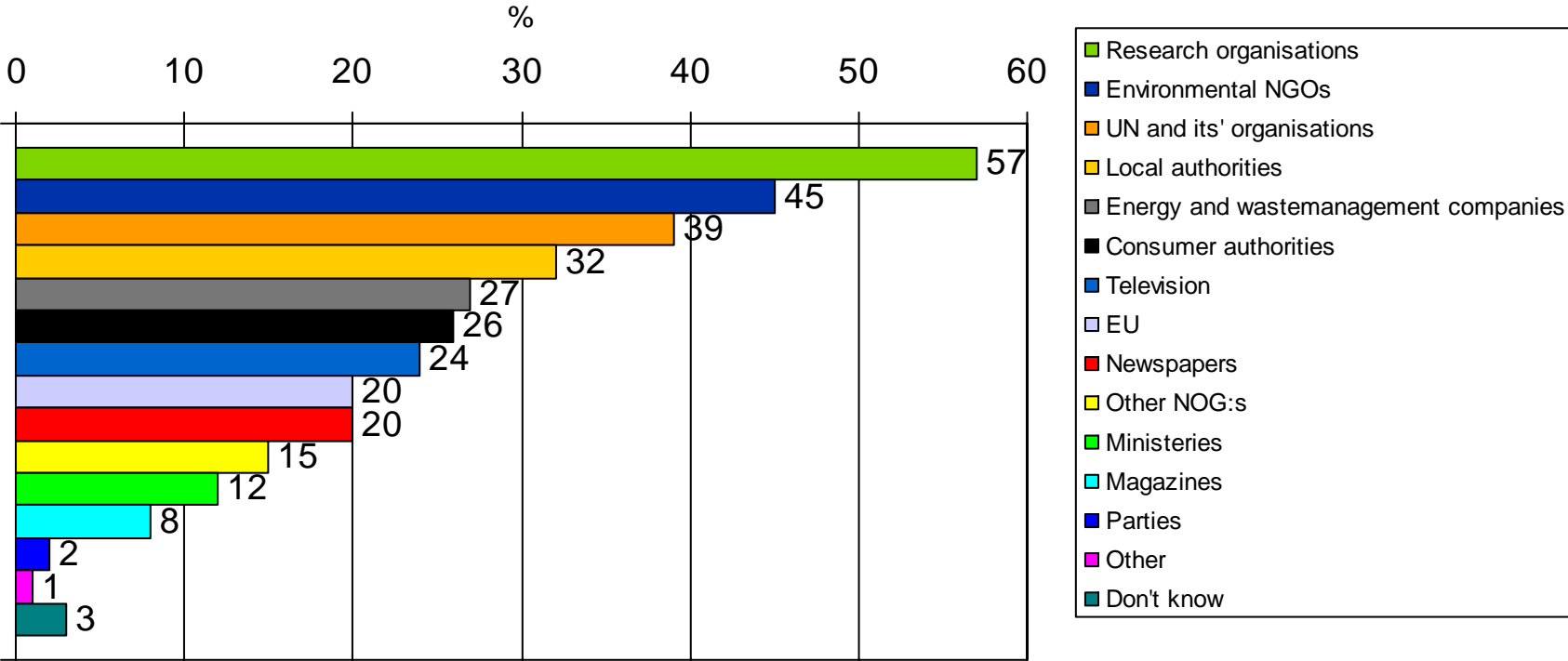
Environmental concerns in Helsinki Metropolitan Area (2005)



Source: Uusimaa Regional Environment Centre

Local authorities are considered to be credible source of climate protection information

CREDIBILITY OF DIFFERENT SOURCES IN CLIMATE PROTECTION COMMUNICATION



Source: Tutkimuskeskus Oy, 2004