In December 2009, the Vienna City Council adopted the decision on the extension of the climate protection program 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 program 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. 1

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 were 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: 2

- 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 climate 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.

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

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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). * This is a reduction in emissions by nearly 11% (cf. 1). *

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.

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
- 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/