

# Joint Annual Conference & General Assembly 2011

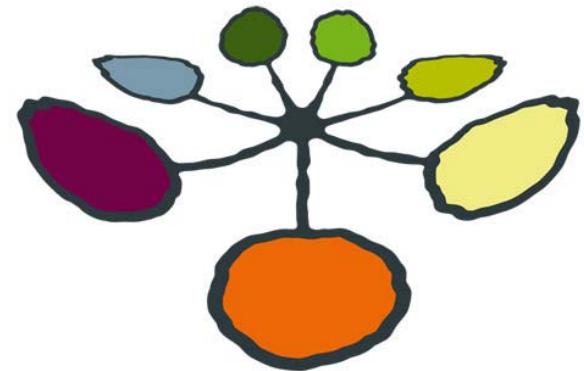
Perspectives for the Future of the North Sea Region

The Interreg IVB  
North Sea Region  
Programme



## Future Café Climate Change

Michael Glotz-Richter,  
Senior Project Manager „Sustainable Mobility“,  
Free Hanseatic City of Bremen



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22–23 JUNE 2011 BRUGES, BELGIUM



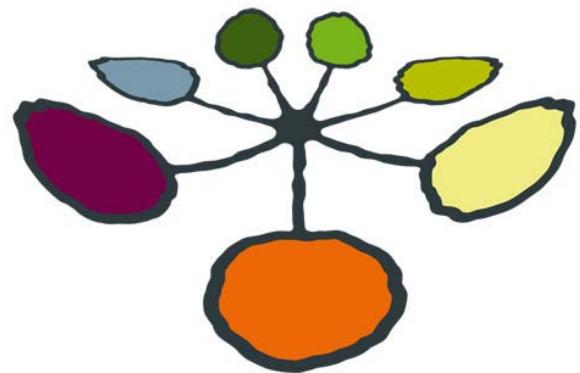
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Perspectives for the Future of the North Sea Region

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...2 meters above  
sea level...



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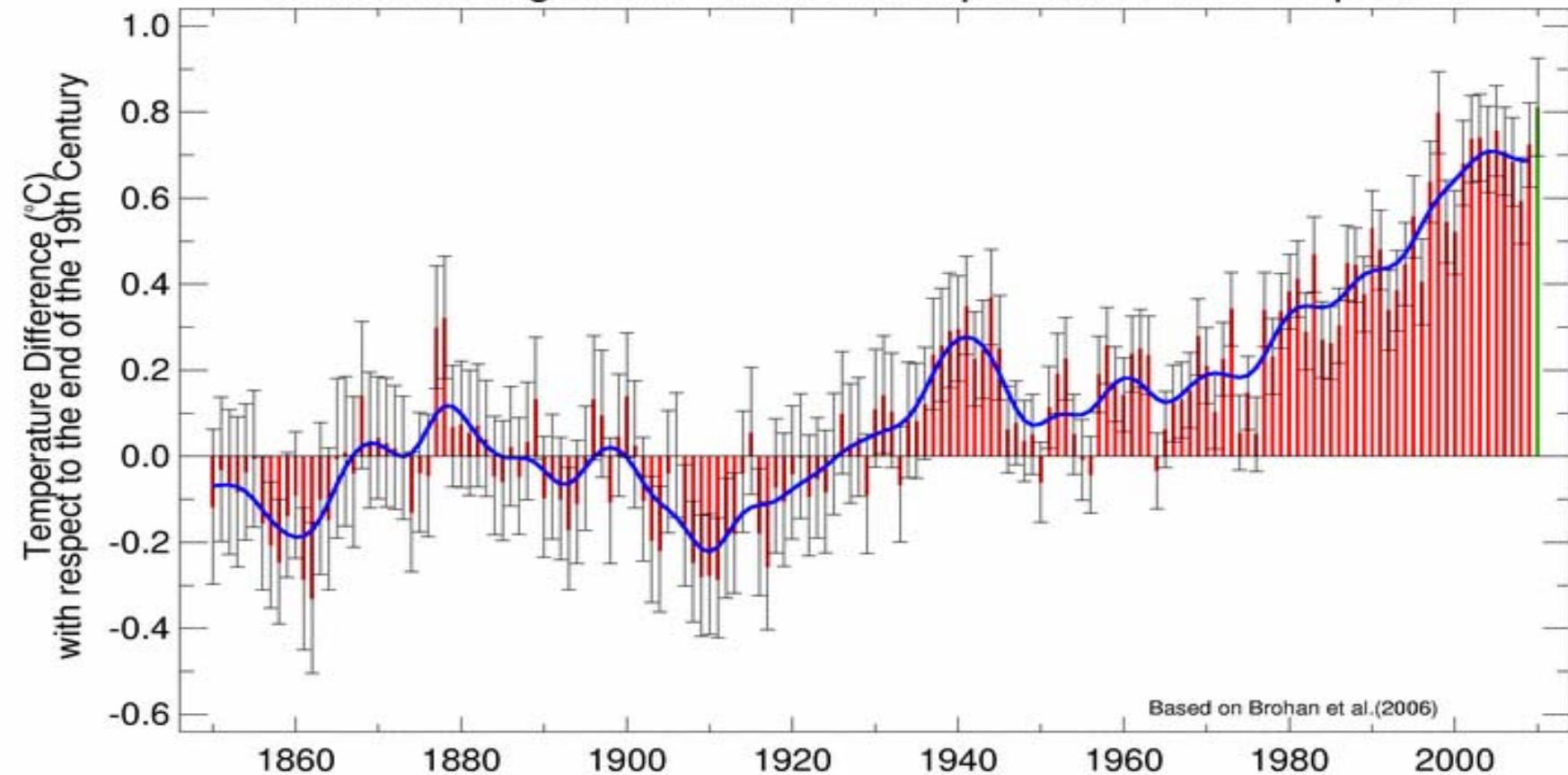
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# Development of the global near-surface temperatures



Global Average Near-Surface Temperatures 1850-Sep 2010



Source: [www.metoffice.gov.uk/climatechange/science/monitoring/indicators.html](http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climatechange/science/monitoring/indicators.html), (as from Dez. 2010)



# Shrinking of the Trift-alacier (Alpes /CH)



1948

2002

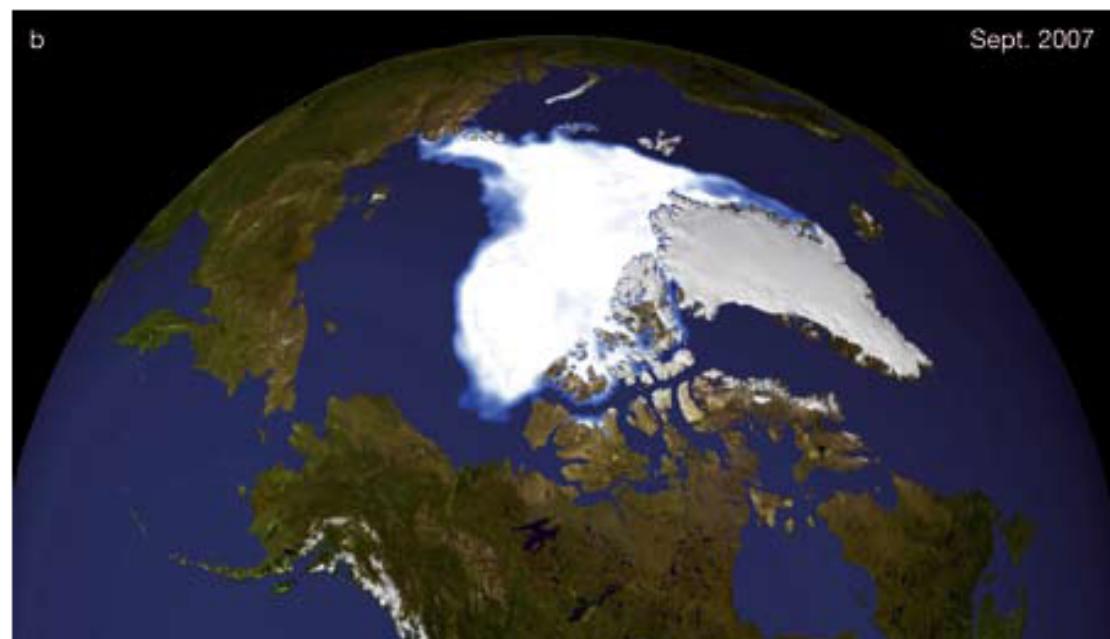
2006

Quelle: [www.gletscherarchiv.de/fotovergleiche/11-330036-triftgletscher](http://www.gletscherarchiv.de/fotovergleiche/11-330036-triftgletscher), Abruf Dez. 2010



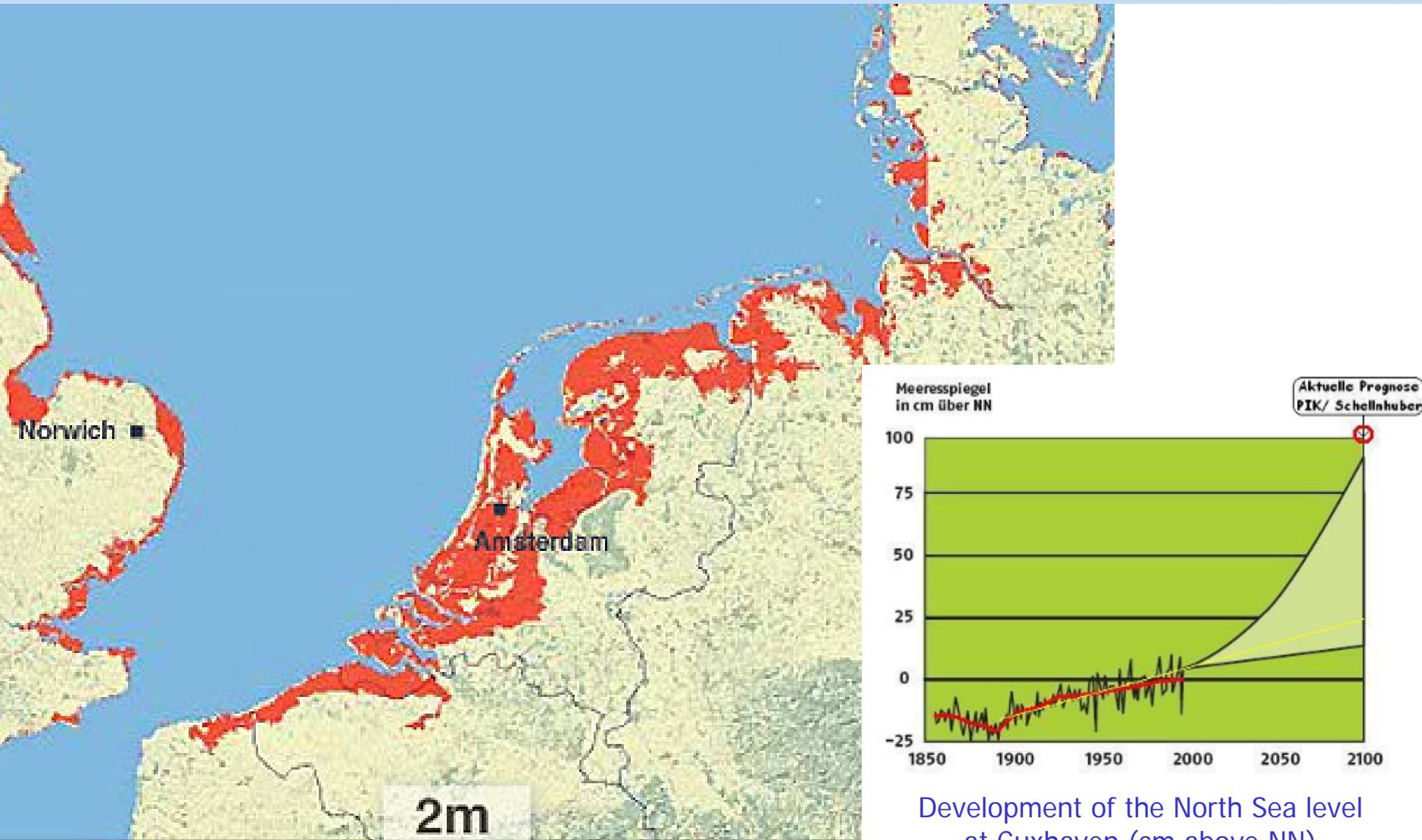
# Arctic Ice-Cover, Sept. 1979 and Sept. 2007

**Figure 2.2-2**  
Satellite images of Arctic  
ice cover  
a) September 1979;  
b) September 2007.  
Source: NASA/Goddard  
Space Flight Center  
Scientific Visualization  
Studio, 2009



Source: WBGU: Solving the climate dilemma:  
The budget approach, Berlin 2009, p.12;  
cf. [www.wbgu.de](http://www.wbgu.de)

# Sea level risks / North Sea



Picture: Frankfurter Rundschau online

Development of the North Sea level  
at Cuxhaven (cm above NN)

Source: Generalplan Küstenschutz Schleswig-Holstein

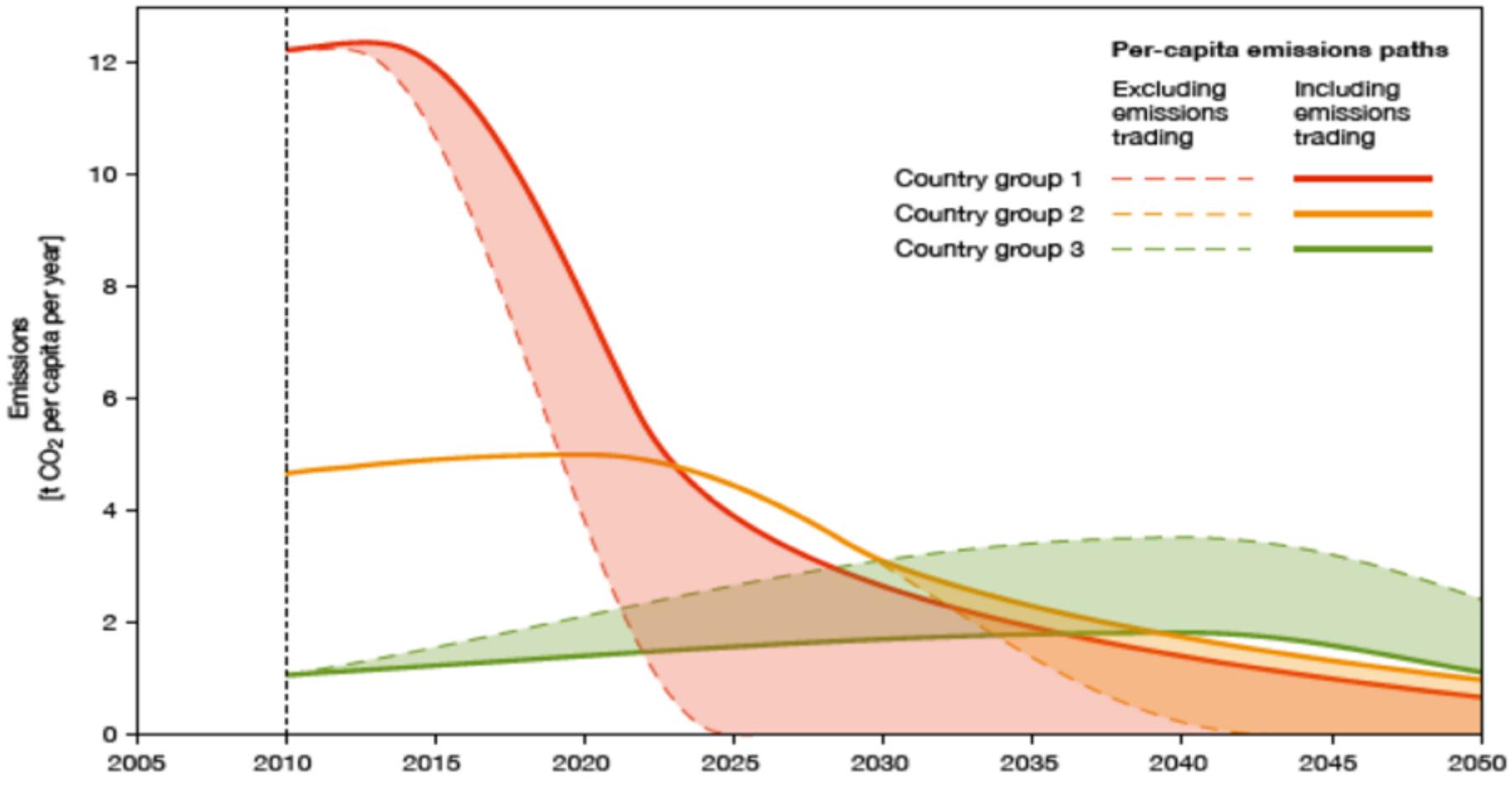


- „To prevent the most severe impacts of climate change, the scientific evidence shows that the world needs to limit global warming to no more than 2°C above the pre-industrial temperature. That is just 1.2°C above today's level.“



# Potential paths to the 2°C-target

including emission trading

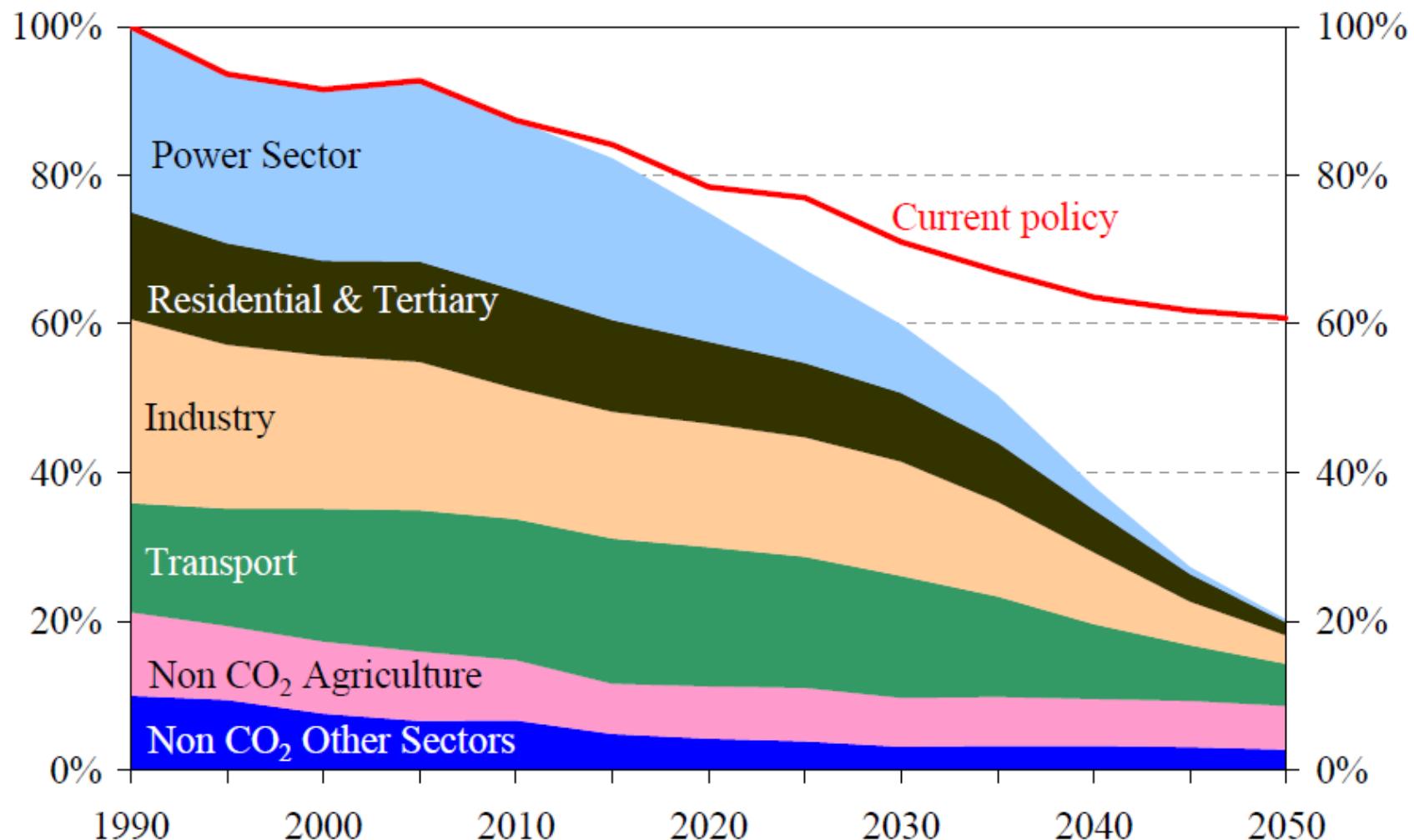


(at 33 percent likelihood of target missing)

Source: WBGU: Solving the climate dilemma: The budget approach, Berlin 2009, p.5; cf. [www.wbgu.de](http://www.wbgu.de)



**Figure 1: EU GHG emissions towards an 80% domestic reduction (100% =1990)**

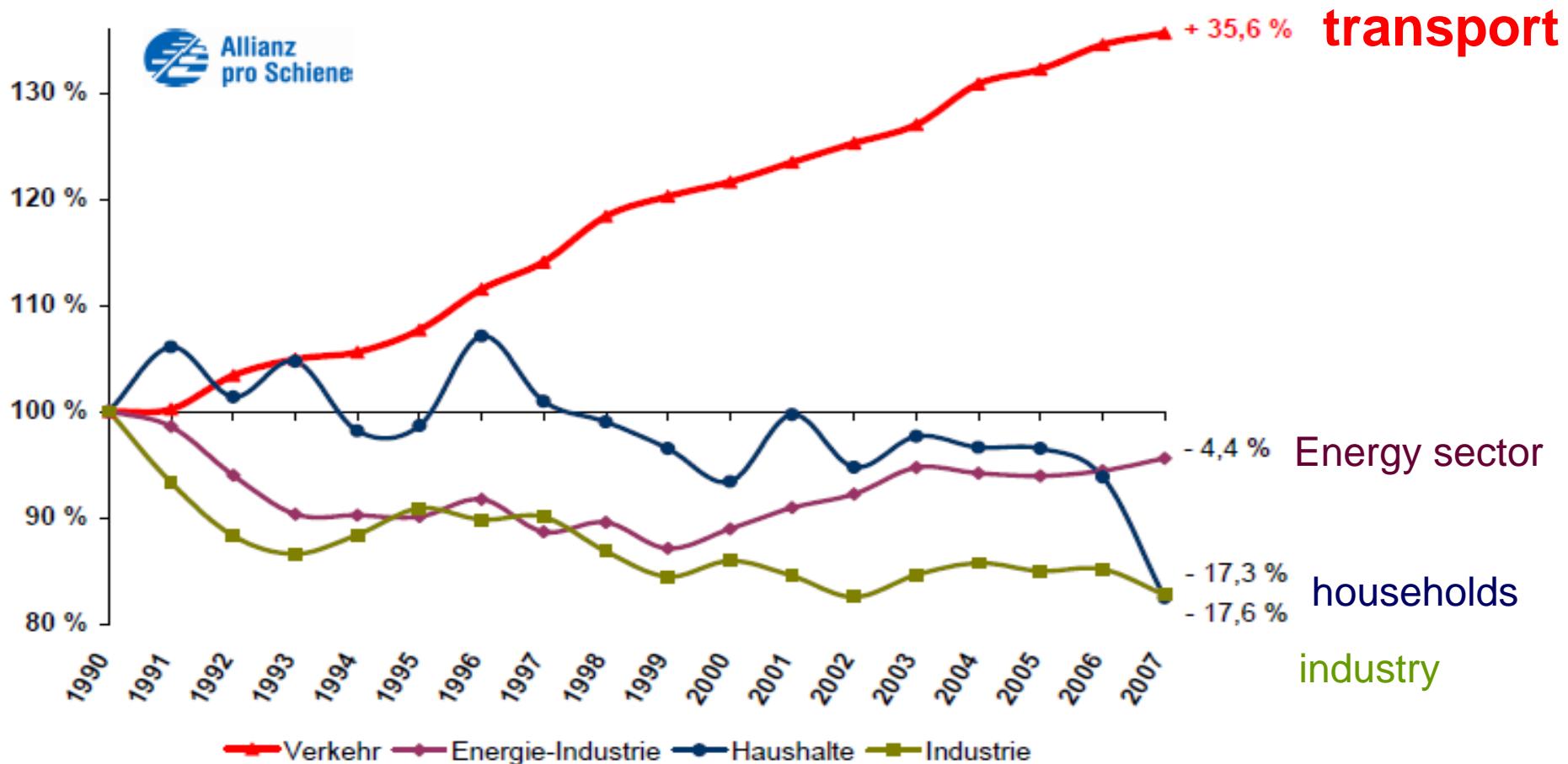


Source: A Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050 / EC COM(2011) 112 final 08.03.2011



# CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions by sectors

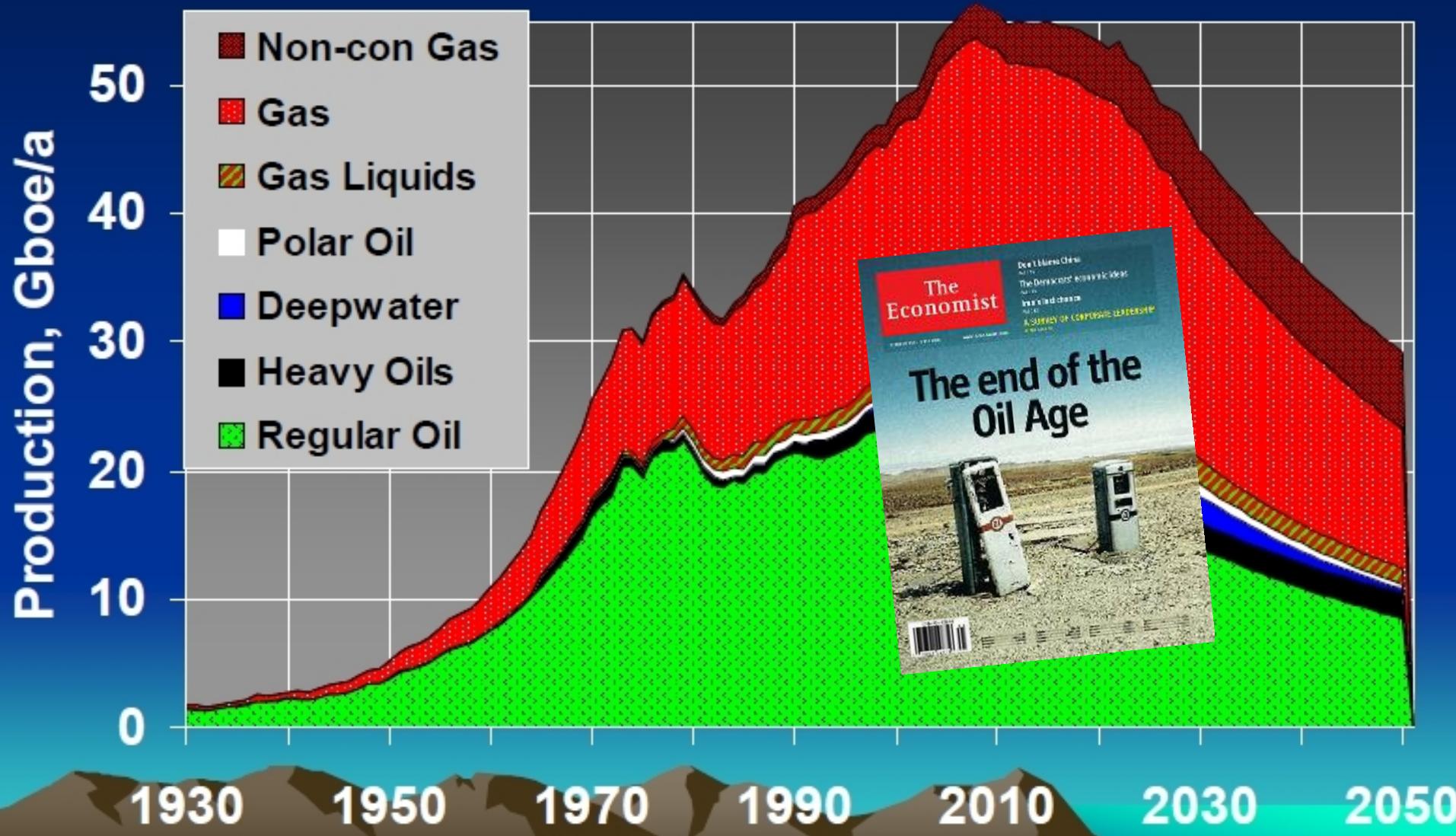
## CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions by sectors (1990 – 2007)



# Towards post-fossil economy



# Dependence on oil



# Dependence on oil

## Kraftstoffpreise

Super 156<sup>9</sup>

Super Plus 160<sup>9</sup>

ultimate 102 162<sup>9</sup>

Diesel 144<sup>9</sup>

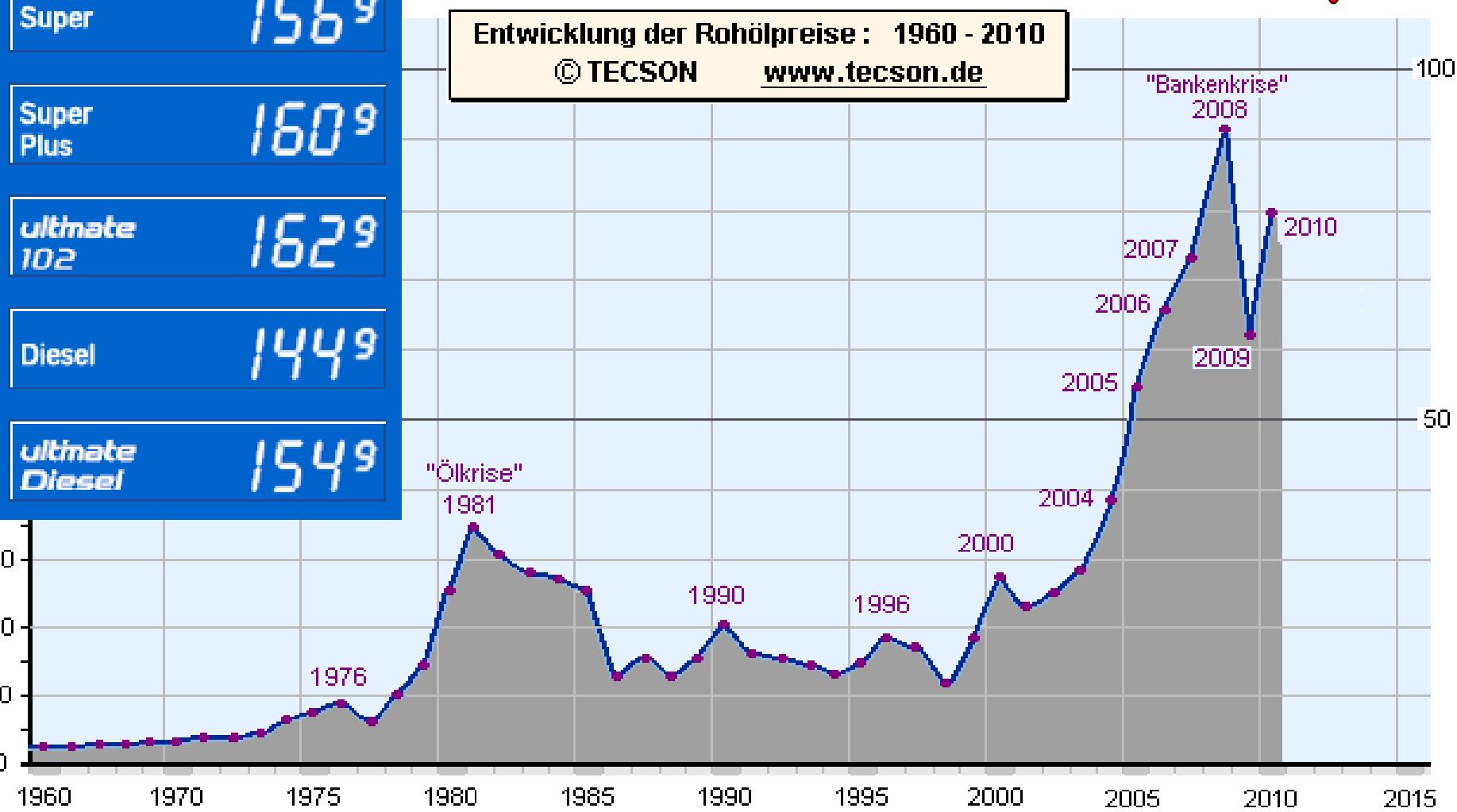
ultimate Diesel 154<sup>9</sup>

110,44 \$ / barrel  
(21.06.11)

Entwicklung der Rohölpreise : 1960 - 2010

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[www.tecson.de](http://www.tecson.de)

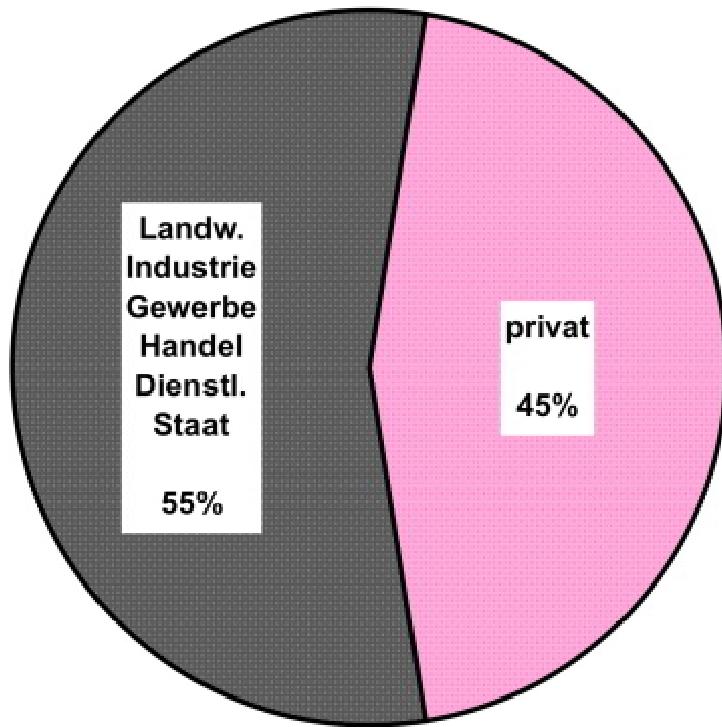


2050:  
2 tons CO<sub>2</sub> per capita  
world-wide



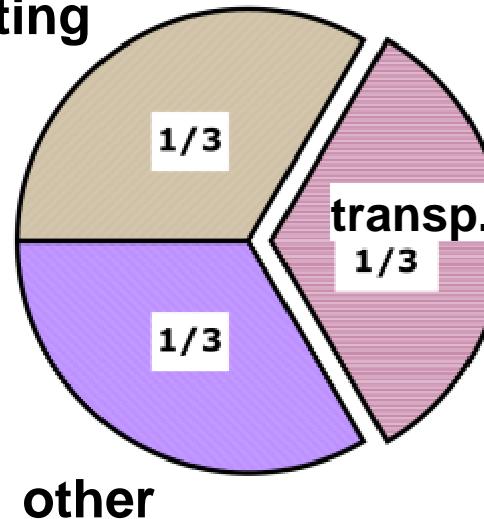
# The climate challenge 2050

Total 2,000 kg CO<sub>2</sub>

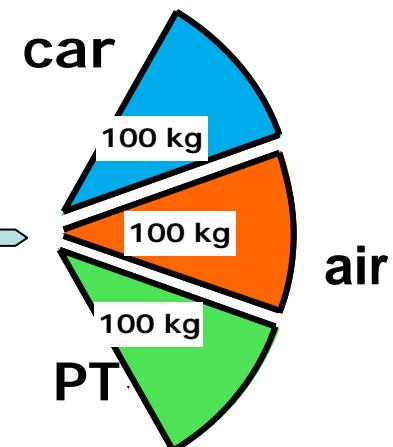


Private consumption  
900 kg CO<sub>2</sub>

heating



transport  
300 kg CO<sub>2</sub>



100 kg = 42 l gasoline

Source: Schallaböck:/ WBGU

Nach aktuellen WBGU-Daten stehen weltweit pro Kopf und Jahr im Zeitraum 2010 -2050 etwa 2.000 kg CO<sub>2</sub> zur Verfügung, sowie im Zeitraum 2051-2100 etwa 300 kg, oder im Gesamtzeitraum 2010-2100 rd. 1.000 kg, um das 2 °C-Klimaziel zu halten.

Zum Vergleich: 1 l Benzin entspricht etwa 2,37 kg CO<sub>2</sub>, 1 l Diesel I, Kerosin oder Heizöl etwa 2,65 kg CO<sub>2</sub>.



# Conclusions / Questions



# Challenge and chance !

- Export of products and ideas
- Sharpening the profile of NSR as innovation region



e.g. offshore wind energy

Car-Sharing on EXPO 2010 Shanghai



Fu



# Questions

- Are we moving the deck-chairs on the Titanic?
- How much greenwashing do we have ?
- Does the NSR program set the appropriate priorities?



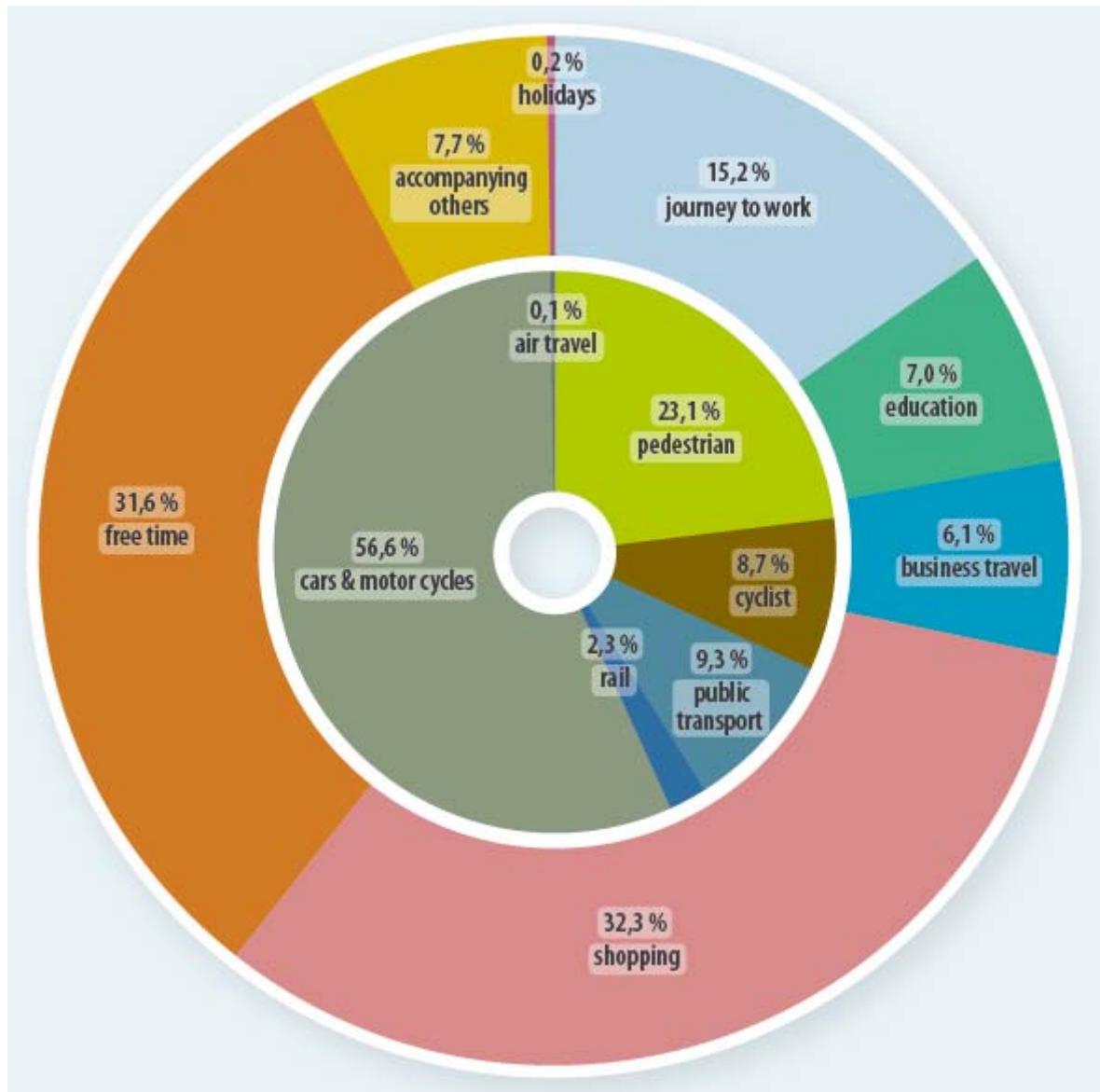
- Mandatory (+ independent)  
„Climate Impact Check“ necessary for  
NSR Interreg proposals

Thanks for your attention



# Number of trips: purpose and mode

Trips by  
- purpose  
- mode  
  
(number of  
trips)



Source: Schallaböck (Wuppertal Institute) / DIW



# CO2 impacts

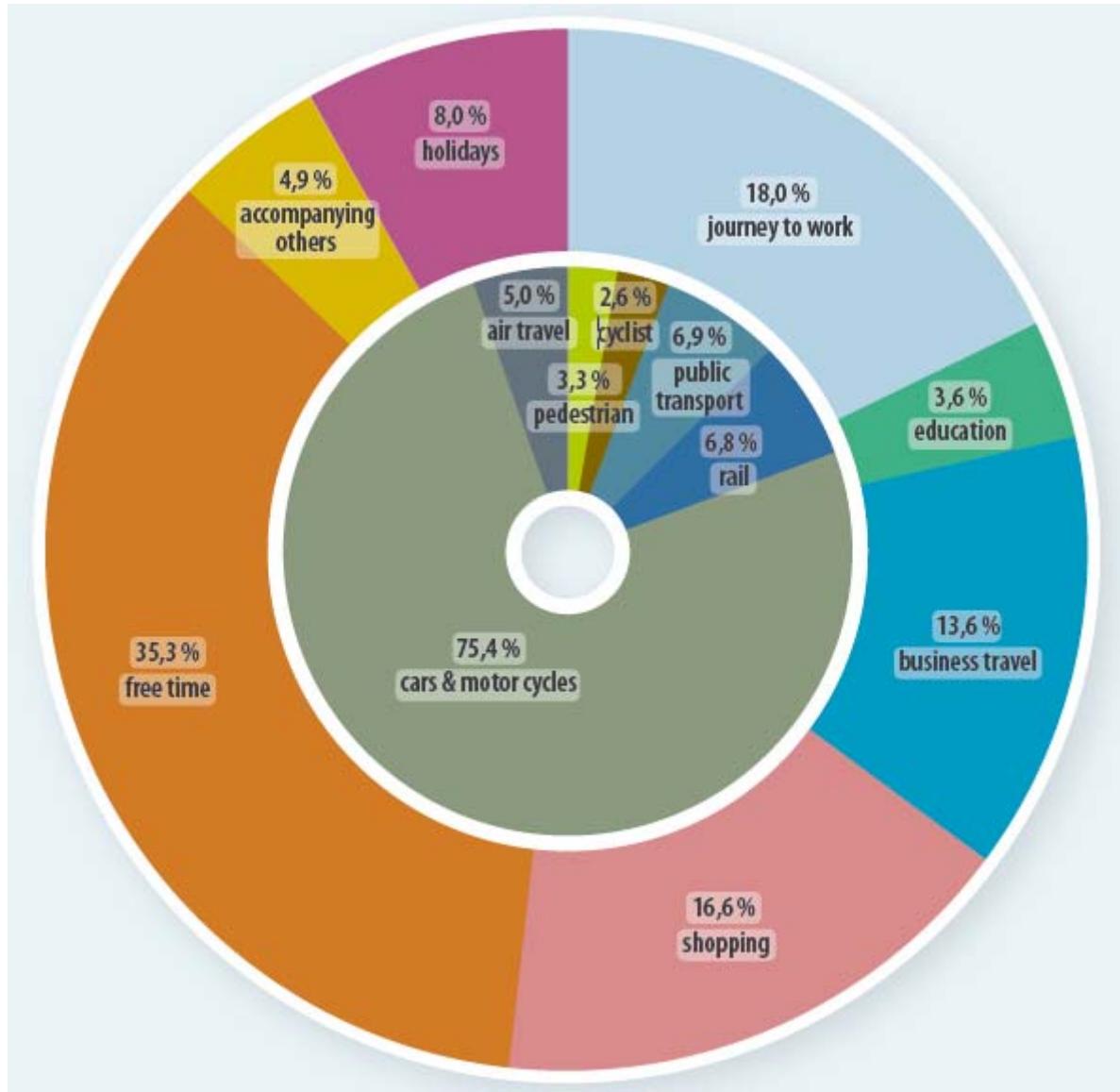
## example 1: air travel

(Germany - all passenger transport)



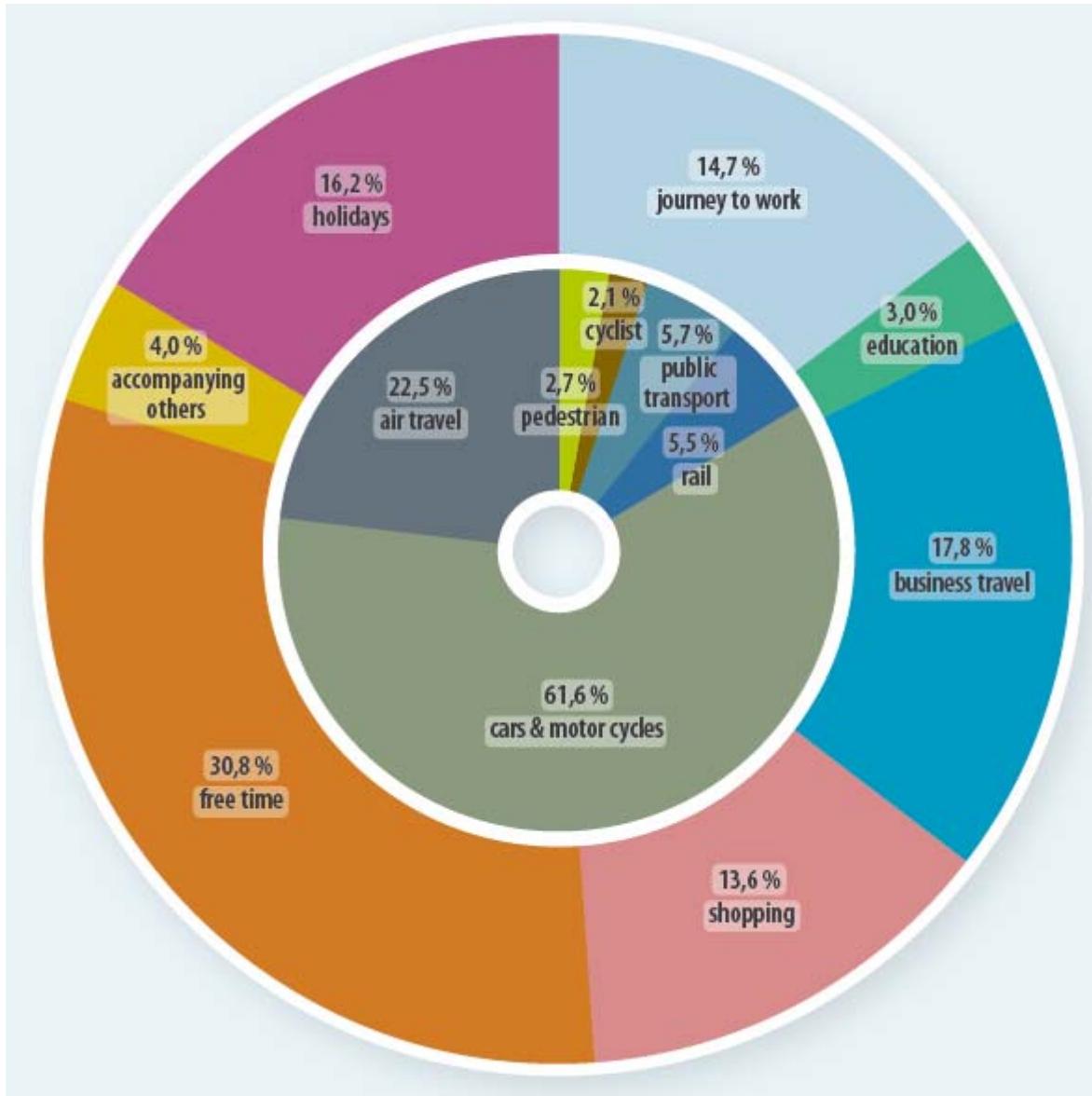
# Mileage travelled: purpose and mode

Trips by  
- purpose  
- mode  
  
(mileage  
travelled  
-  
domestic)



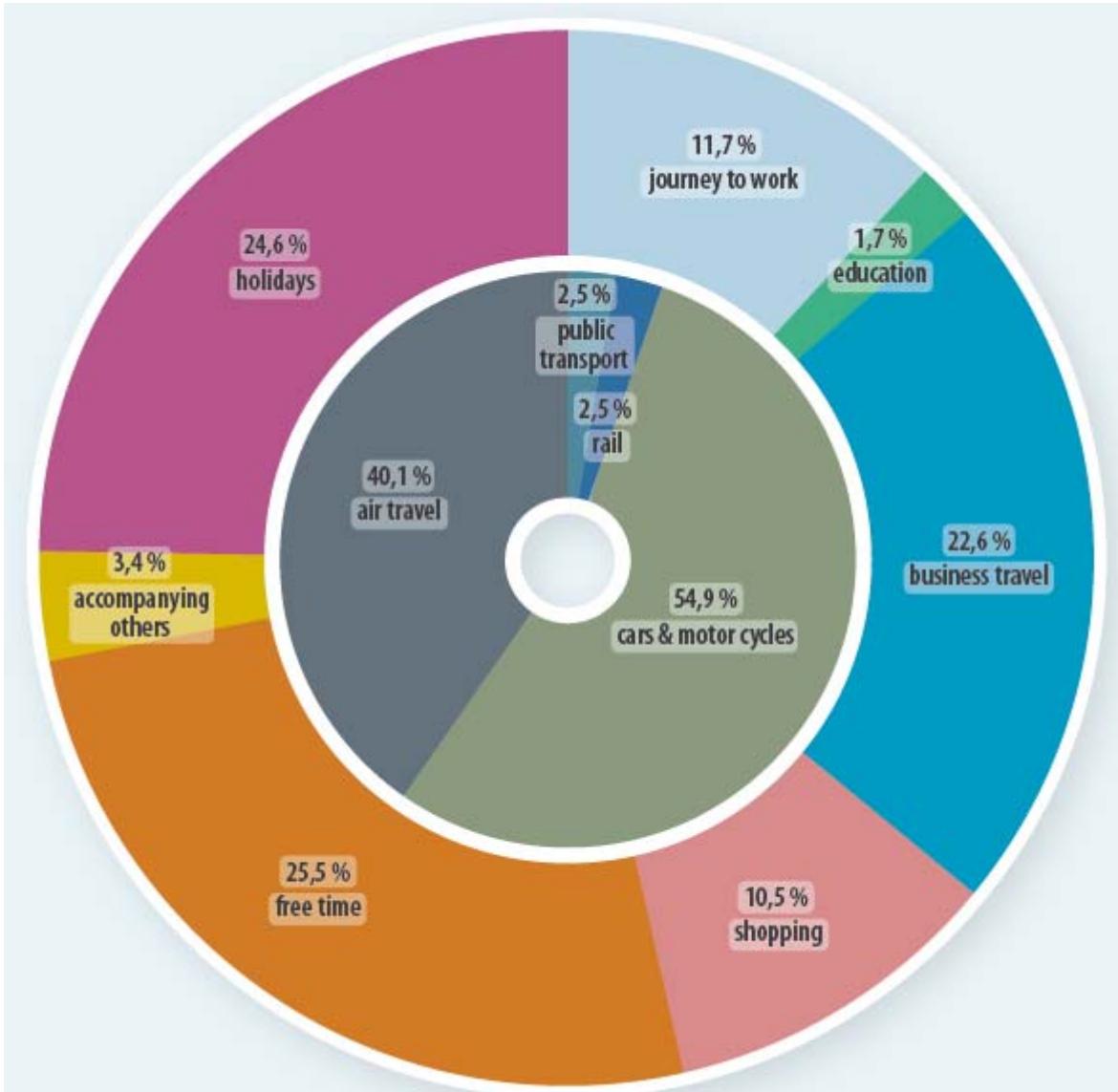
# Mileage travelled: purpose and mode

Trips by  
- purpose  
- mode  
  
(mileage  
travelled  
- incl  
international travel)



# CO2-emission: purpose and mode

Trips by  
- purpose  
- mode  
  
(CO2  
impacts)



Source: Schallaböck (Wuppertal Institute) / DIW



# CO2 impacts

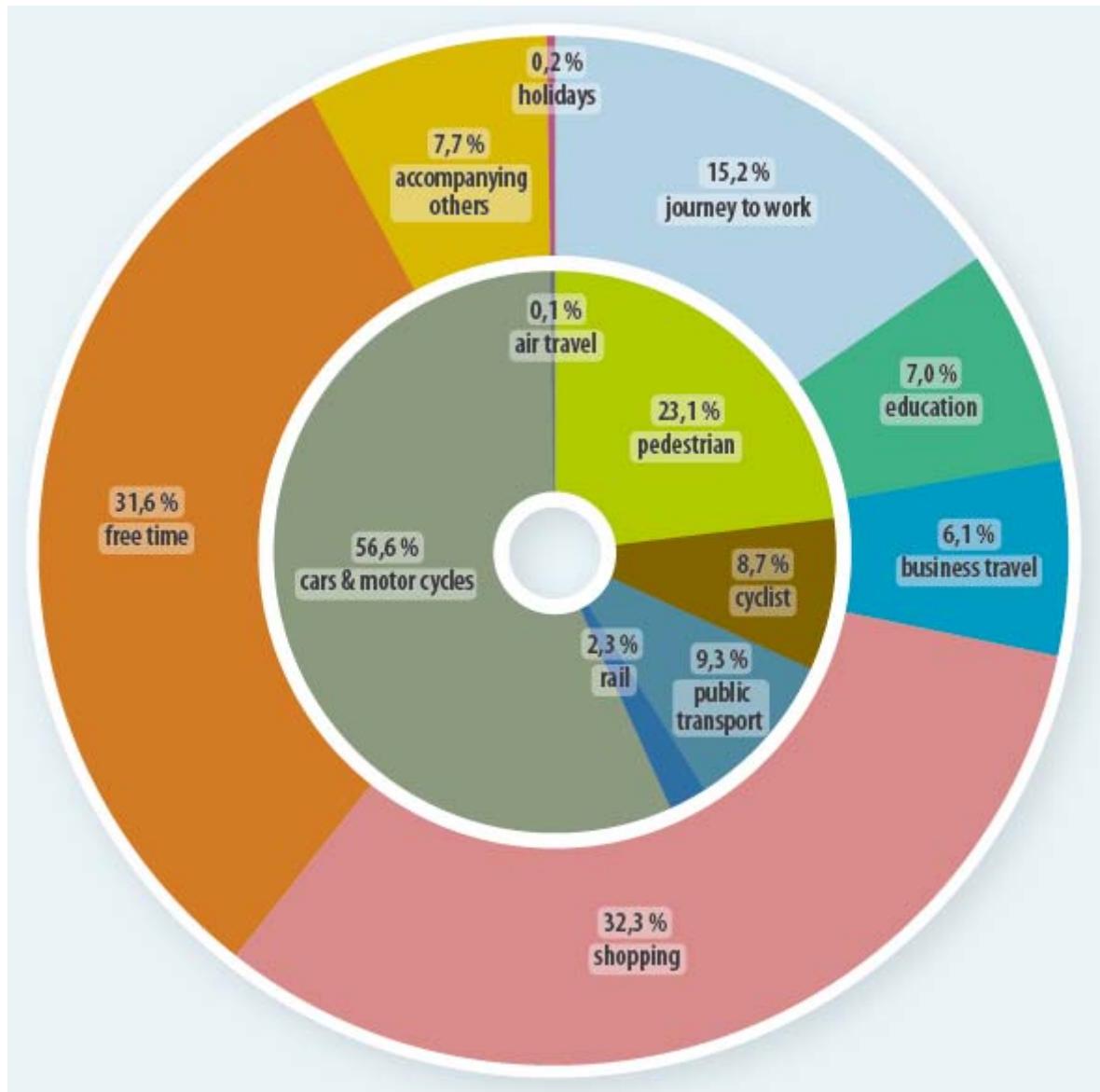
## example 2: walking

(Germany - all passenger transport)



# Number of trips: purpose and mode

Trips by  
- purpose  
- mode  
  
(number of  
trips)

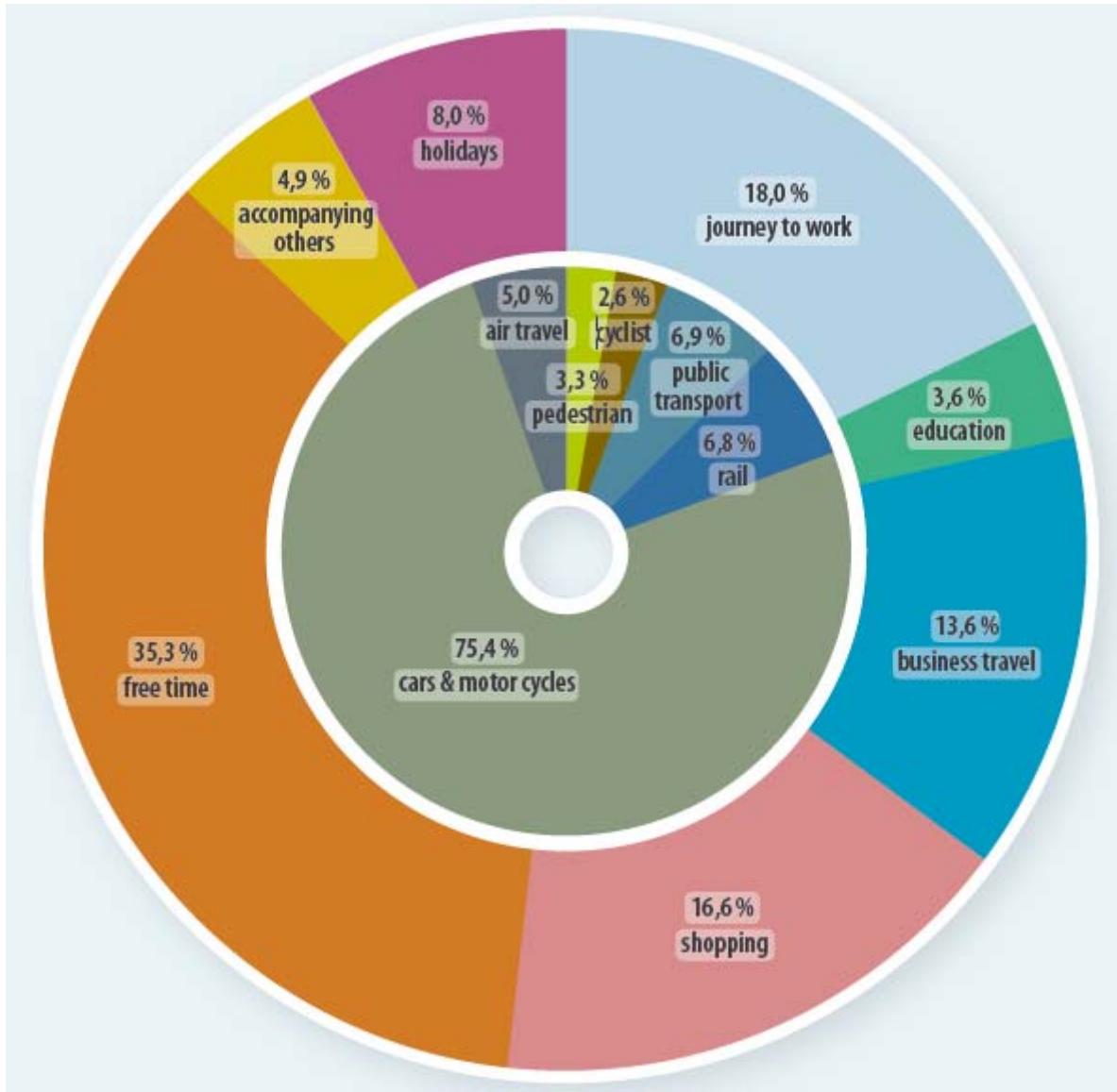


Source: Schallaböck (Wuppertal Institute) / DIW



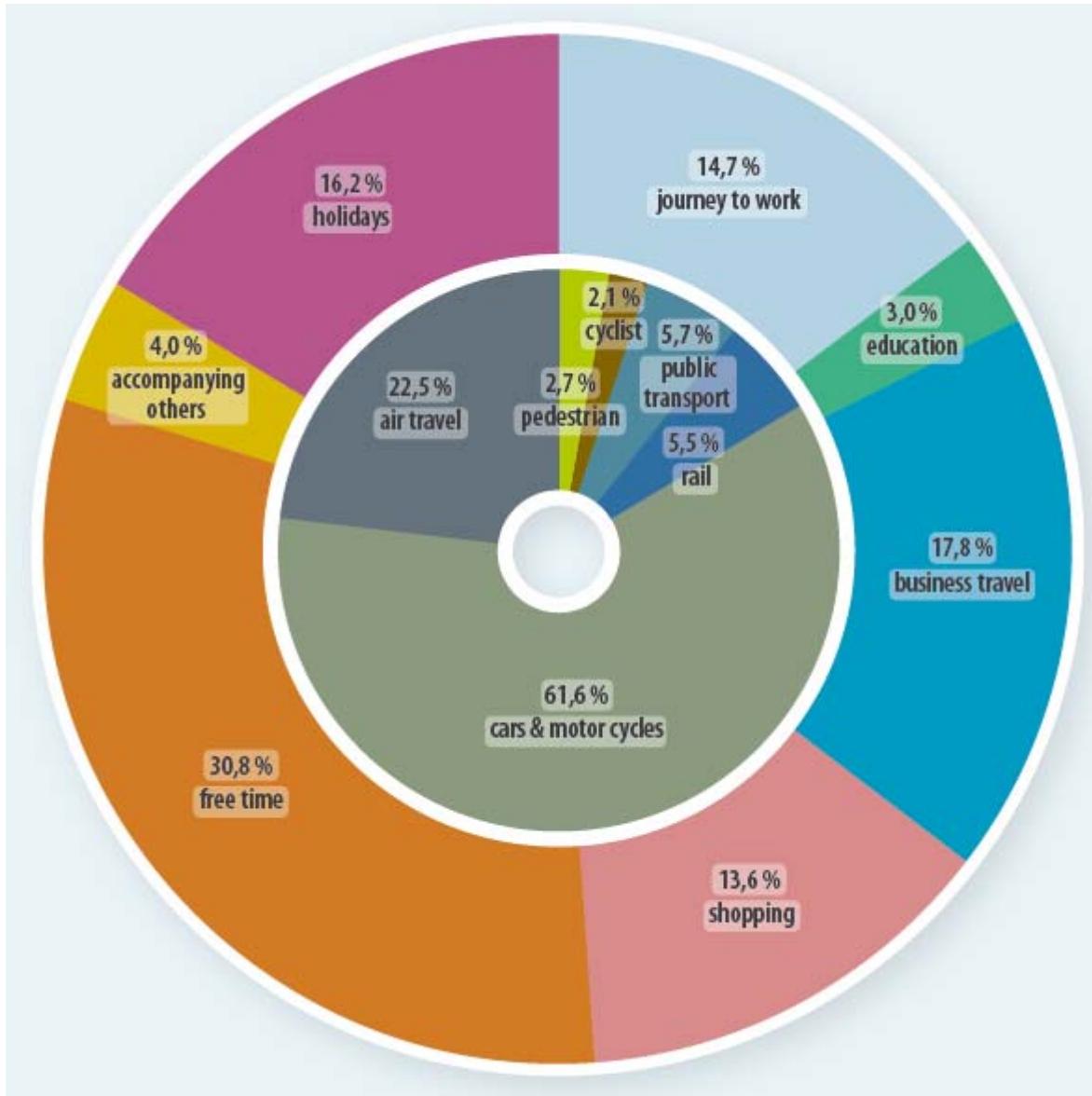
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-  
domestic)



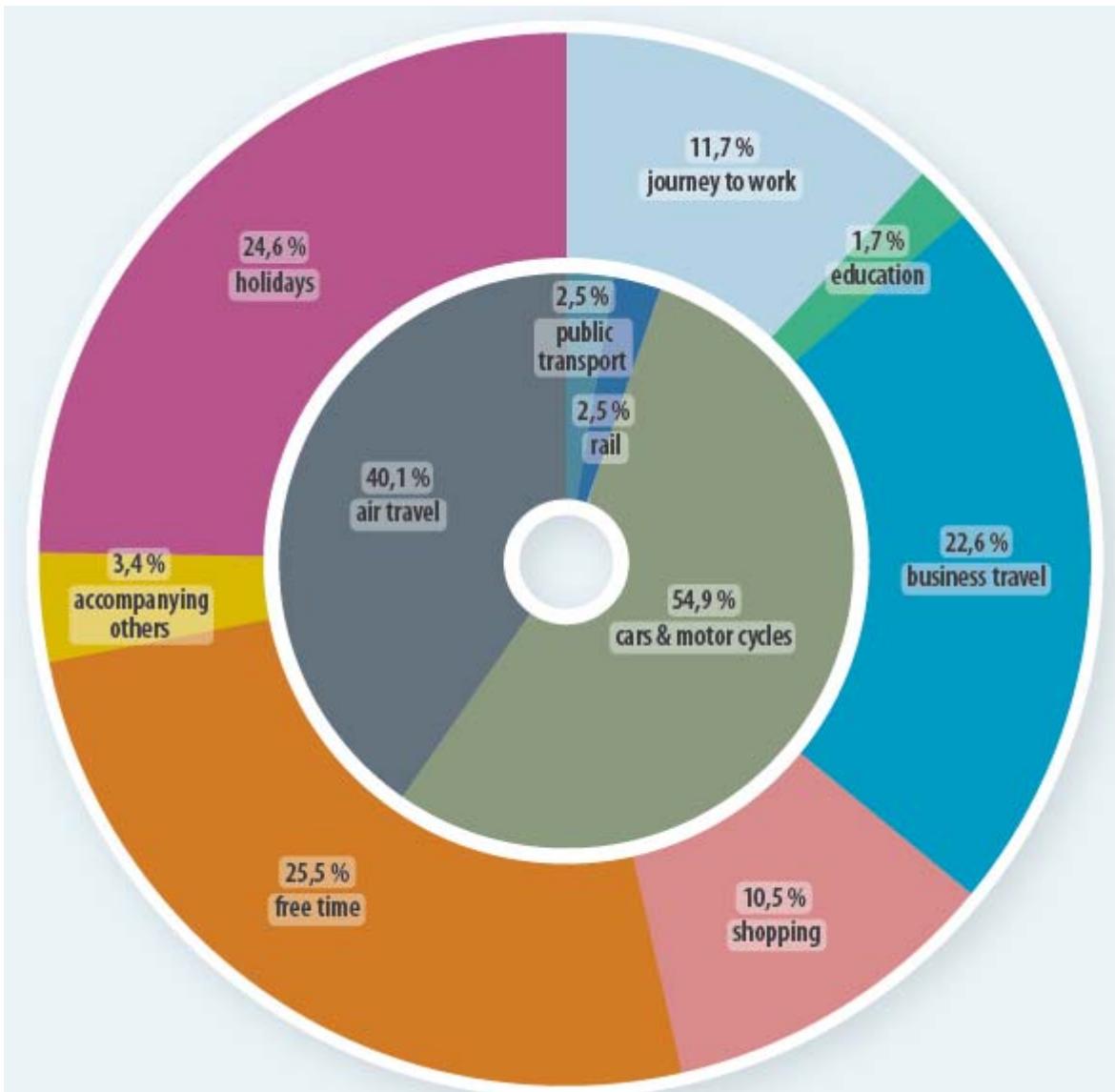
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Trips by  
- purpose  
- mode  
  
(mileage  
travelled  
- incl  
international travel)



# CO2-emission: purpose and mode

Trips by  
- purpose  
- mode  
  
(CO2  
impacts)



Source: Schallaböck (Wuppertal Institute) / DIW

