



MANAUS  
MANCHESTER  
MARSEILLES  
MELBOURNE  
MEXICO CITY  
MILANO  
MOSCOW  
MÜNICH  
NAIROBI  
NANTES  
NEW DELHI  
NEW YORK CITY  
NUUK  
ODENSE  
OSLO

PARIS  
POZNAN  
QUITO  
RANDERS  
RIGA  
RIO DE JANEIRO  
ROME  
ROTTERDAM  
SAO PAULO  
SEATTLE  
SEOUL  
STOCKHOLM  
SYDNEY  
TAIPEI  
TEHRAN  
TOKYO  
TORONTO  
TÓRSHAVN  
TRENTON  
VANCOUVER  
WARSAW  
WELLINGTON  
ZÜRICH  
AARHUS

ABIJAN  
ADDIS ABABA  
AMSTERDAM  
ATHENS  
BANGKOK  
BARCELONA  
BASEL  
BELGRADE  
BERLIN  
BIRMINGHAM  
BOGOTÁ  
BOURDEAUX  
BRISTOL  
BUENOS AIRES  
BURNSVILLE  
CAIRO  
CALGARY  
CHENNAI  
COPENHAGEN  
DAR ES SALAAM  
DHAKA  
ENTEBBE  
FLORENCE  
FREIBURG  
GÖTEBORG

HAGUE  
HAMBURG  
HELSINKI  
HO CHI MINH CITY  
HONG KONG  
ISTANBUL  
JAKARTA  
JOHANNESBURG  
KAMPALA  
KIEV  
KYOTO  
LONDON  
LOS ANGELES  
LYON  
MALMÖ



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## THE COPENHAGEN CLIMATE COMMUNIQUE

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We, the mayors and governors of the world's leading cities, have joined together in Copenhagen in December 2009, at the Copenhagen Climate Summit for Mayors to send a strong and united message to national governments: seal the deal in Copenhagen and acknowledge internationally the pivotal role of cities in fighting climate change.

We urge national leaders to embrace this chance and to seal an ambitious and empowering deal in Copenhagen. We ask you to recognize that the future of our globe will be won or lost in the cities of the world.

Our cities represent more than half the world's population. We also represent many of the world's largest economies. Up to 75% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions come from urban areas. We therefore must take and are taking responsibility for fighting climate change.

Our citizens can play an enormous part in solving the climate crisis by making personal changes towards a greener lifestyle. As city leaders, we have joined together with a common purpose - to lead the way with the most ambitious policies, strategies, concrete initiatives and investments that will engage and benefit our citizens while creating a better future for our planet.

Cities act. We are demonstrating our capacity to act on climate change every day by creating comprehensive solutions in energy efficiency, transport, waste, lighting, renewable energy, decentralized energy, water resources, adaptation, behavioural change and in planning and infrastructure.

We have proven that not only are local climate initiatives successful, they are essential if national climate change strategies and targets are to succeed. Cleverly designed and carefully implemented, they create new platforms for sustainable growth for the common good of us all.

Cities move on. Over the years, we have undertaken climate strategies that were often more ambitious than national action. We intend to continue doing so but require stronger cooperation between national and local governments. A cooperation that promotes the involvement of cities in reaching our common goal: a global low-carbon, climate-resilient future.

We are prepared to collaborate, innovate and try even harder. Our message to national governments is simple: agree on ambitious targets and start reducing now - and be confident that if cities are engaged, empowered and given the right resources we will deliver on our commitments.

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## Future City

Linking innovation and determination, cities are creating new platforms for sustainable environmental and economic well-being.

**New York City** In New York City one of the main focuses is on retrofitting existing buildings. Through the City's Greener, Greater Buildings Plan, large existing buildings will be required to take cost-effective steps to become more energy efficient resulting in an estimated 5% reduction in total greenhouse gas emissions.

**Mexico City** has launched a wide-reaching Green Plan, including plans for waste management, reduced water consumption, bike lanes and solar-powered buildings with gardens on the walls. Thousands already swarm onto the city's main roads on bikes, rollerblades and foot when they are temporarily closed to car traffic every Sunday.

In **Johannesburg**, the new Rea Vaya Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system is the single largest climate change initiative ever undertaken by the city. It will combat congestion, pollution and greenhouse gases. It aims to deliver mass transit alternatives to commuting by private car.

In the area of energy efficiency, **Los Angeles** is retrofitting 140,000 of its street lights in residential areas with LED cluster bulbs as well as lighting nearby bus stops with solar powered lights. If every major city followed this lead, it would be possible to eliminate 2% coal-fired power plants in the US alone.

As part of a larger project to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the city of **São Paulo** has developed a system of methane burning from depleted landfills that generates clean energy. This system comprises two of the largest landfills in the world up to this point. In this way, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will be reduced by 11 million tons before 2012.

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and other forms of Carbon Finance support the city of **Jakarta** in its mitigation efforts. In addition, Carbon Finance projects can help to develop local economies and address social issues by creating jobs, as in the Bantar Gebang Landfill CDM project. Revenue generated through Carbon Finance can be reinvested in the overall sustainable development of the city.

29 million square feet of high-rise building space in downtown **Toronto** is air conditioned by using the natural low temperature from water in Lake Ontario. This reduces CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 80,000 tons each year as well as reducing electricity consumption by 90% compared to conventional cooling.

The **Copenhagen** district heating system is one of the world's largest, oldest and most successful, supplying 97% of the city with clean, reliable and affordable heating. Set up in 1984, the system captures waste heat from electricity production and channels it back through pipes into peoples' homes. The system has saved Copenhagen district the equivalent of 203,000 tons of oil every year - that's 665,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>.

**Barcelona** is the first European city to have a Solar Thermal Ordinance, making it compulsory to use solar energy to supply 60% of running hot water in all new buildings, renovated buildings, or buildings changing their use. It applies to both private and public buildings. As part of an extension of the use of solar energy, 100 solar bus stops have been installed during the course of 2009.

**London** is gearing up to be the electric vehicle capital of Europe. The Mayor's electric vehicle delivery plan sets out the foundations to support the mainstream uptake of this zero emission polluting transportation as part of a comprehensive programme tackling carbon coming from homes, buildings, waste and energy production. As hosts of the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2012, London is seeking to maximise the potential of this global event to promote sustainability in the host city, the UK and the world.

These examples show the capacity cities have to meet climate challenges. If these solutions were promoted and implemented in every major city in every country of the world, our citizens would be able to live in a climate-friendly FUTURE CITY. Let us start now with the solutions already at hand.

## A capacity to act on climate change

Cities across the globe are often more ambitious than national governments in their climate policies. Thousands of cities worldwide are leading the way towards a sustainable future by committing themselves to reaching concrete greenhouse gas reduction targets.

■ The cities participating in the Climate Summit for Mayors alone represent close to 350 million citizens, which is more than the number of inhabitants in the United States.

■ The accumulated GDP of the cities which are participating in the summit accounts for almost one sixth of the total world economy. The potential CO<sub>2</sub> reductions in just these cities are enormous. These cities will also be crucial front-runners in promoting a greener world economy.

■ Some of the major cities in the world are leading the way in the fight against climate change. One of many examples is Tokyo, a city with an economy comparable to Canada's in size. Tokyo decided to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 25% by 2020 years before an equally ambitious national policy existed.

■ Cities and local governments are coming together in regional alliances on all continents to fight climate change. In the United States, 1,016 mayors have now signed up to meet or beat the targets of the Kyoto Protocol. In Europe, the 877 cities which are signatories to the Covenant of Mayors have committed to climate targets that go beyond EU's climate policy for 2020.

## Cities Act

More than 3,000 climate targets from cities and local governments in 59 different countries have been registered in the Copenhagen City Climate Catalogue. They range from the smallest village to the megacities of New York and Shanghai. No city is too small or too large to act on climate change.

See more at [www.climate-catalogue.org](http://www.climate-catalogue.org)

