

1. Local contribution to global climate change

1. Please describe the present situation and the development over the last five to ten years in relation to (max. 1,000 words):

1.1. Total CO2 equivalent per capita, including emissions from electricity use

The greenhouse gas emissions in Hamburg are assessed on the basis of a common methodology of the German federal states (www.lak-energiebilanzen.de). Non-CO2 emissions are not evaluated separately on the level of federal states. On the national level, CO2 emissions are 87% of overall greenhouse gas emissions. Most of the rest comes from CH4 and N2O emissions which should be much lower in Hamburg due to the insignificance of agricultural activity. For the years from 1998 to 2002, no data is available.

	per capita in t of CO2
1990	11.71
1997	11.72
2003	10.56
2004	9.98
2005	9.69
2006	8.84

The CO2 emission have been decreasing from a peak in the mid 1990s. Main factors were a decrease in energy consumption from housing and a decrease of the electricity consumption of households and small businesses.

1.2. CO2 per capita from use of natural gas

	per capita in t of CO2
1990	1.48
1997	2.00
2003	1.82
2004	1.73
2005	1.66
2006	1.71

Emissions from the use of natural gas are decreasing since 1997. Most of the decrease comes from the housing sector. Other fossil fuels use for heating is decreasing as well. New development in Hamburg is carried out at low-emission standards. The standards of existing houses are rising steadily. The city of Hamburg supports this with its successful programme "Work and Climate Protection".

1.3. CO2 per capita from transport

	per capita in t of CO2
1990	2.89
1997	2.17
2003	2.25
2004	2.17
2005	2.04
2006	1.98

Contrary to the national trend, the emissions from transport in Hamburg have been remaining at about the same level since 1997. Due to the excellent local public transport system, there was no increase in the kilometres travelled by car. Since 2004, emissions from transport have been falling in accordance with the national emissions, due to higher fuel prices.

1.4. Grammes of CO2 per kWh used

	in g
1900	709
1997	641
2003	628
2004	625
2005	581
2006	584

Hamburg imports about 80% of its electricity from the national grid. It is impossible to assign the consumption to the production, so the table above gives the emission factors of the national energy production. The emissions per kWh used decrease steadily because of heavy investments in renewable energy, in particular wind energy.

1.5 Percentage of electricity consumption from renewable sources

	in %
1997	4,46
2003	8,12
2004	9,45
2005	10,39
2006	11,75

No data for 1990 available

2. Please describe the measures implemented in the last five to ten years in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including resources allocated to implementing the measures (max. 1,000 words):

Climate protection has been an important field of activity in Hamburg's municipal administration and politics since the late 1980s. This is the reason why it has been possible to reduce CO2 emissions despite increased economic performance.

2.1. Energy supply

Since 1997, Hamburg is subsidising solarthermal plants within its "Work and Climate Protection" programme. As of today, public funds of more than 7 million euros have been invested, and more than 36,000 m² of solar collectors have been installed. Since 2005, the same programme subsidises bio-energy plants, such as pellet heating plants or cogeneration plants. Public funds to the amount of 1.2 million euros have been invested in this respect, and plants with a total power capacity of 14.5 MW have been installed. Since the end of 2007, Hamburg offers subsidies for building owners who make available their roof surfaces for photo-voltaic plants. This resulted in new installations with a total power capacity of 1 MW. In addition, Hamburg's local development plans impose energy-oriented regulations on larger new building projects. This includes requirements for the use of renewable energies.

2.2. Energy efficiency of buildings

Approximately 40% of greenhouse gas emissions in Germany can be attributed to the heating of buildings. Improvement of the energetic equipment of existing

buildings is a central issue in Hamburg's climate policies.

The following steps have been undertaken:

- Since 1998, modernisation measures to the value of 282 million euros have been initiated via the "Work and Climate Protection" programme. Hamburg's contribution to this programme was 39 million euros. The programme has enabled CO2 emissions to be reduced by 79,000 t per year.

- The "Wohnungsbaukreditanstalt" (Residential Development Loan Corporation) owned by Hamburg funds the modernisation of 4,000 residential units with annually 10 million euros. Emission reduction: 6,600 t CO2 per year.

- In total, the municipally owned housing associations have improved the energetic performance of some 65,000 residential units in the past 10 years. This has made it possible to avoid 75,000 t of CO2 per year, which represents a 22% reduction in emissions.

- Central energy management of the City's public buildings has been successfully implemented. The department in charge has some 3 million euros available annually to subsidise measures such as solar technology, block heating power plants, heat recovery, or energy-efficient power systems. The City offers its energy management know-how to private companies, too.

Programmes such as "Lamp exchange 2:1 for the climate", "fifty/fifty", and boiler and refrigerator replacement have led to remarkable savings. In 2003, Hamburg was designated a partner in the EU Commission's GreenLight Programme. Hamburg had replaced over 200,000 conventional lamps in more than 400 public buildings with energy-saving lights. This saves 22 million kWh of electric energy, some 14,000 tonnes of CO2 and 3.4 million euros of energy costs per year. Over 600 boiler systems have been replaced with modern condensing boilers in recent years (an investment of 18 million euros). This has reduced CO2 emissions by approximately 9,000 t per year, with annual energy savings of some 46,000 MWh.

The requirements which the Hamburg Climate Protection Act and the Hamburg Climate Protection Ordinance make regarding heat insulation and energy-saving systems in buildings surpass those specified in Federal laws. The Hamburg Climate Protection Act contains a special cost-efficiency benchmark for energy-saving measures in public buildings.

2.3. Heat supply

In order to generate heat more efficiently, the pipeline-bound supply of heat by means of district and local heating networks has been further extended.

2.4. Combined heat and power (CHP)

A number of heating plants have been converted into cogeneration plants. The cogeneration has been subsidised with public funds.

2.5. Cooperation with companies

The "UmweltPartnerschaft" (Eco-Partnership) agreed between Hamburg's administration and Hamburg's industry in 2003 offers numerous climate and resource protection services aimed at motivating businesses to participate on a voluntary basis. The measures range from active acquisition of companies through free advice on improving corporate energy efficiency and subsidies for investment in resource-saving measures to the exchange of knowledge and experience via the "UmweltPartnerschaft" (Eco-Partnership) network. One of the cornerstones is the "Unternehmen für Ressourcenschutz" (Enterprises for Resource Protection) programme which assists companies in realising potential for savings. Target groups are Hamburg's small and medium-sized businesses and skilled craft enterprises. To date, more than 1,000 enterprises have received advice, and 690 investment measures have been implemented. As a result, 85,000 tonnes of CO₂ emissions are avoided annually, in addition to reductions in water and chemical usage and the production of waste.

The "Unternehmen für Ressourcenschutz" programme also encompasses Hamburg's municipal enterprises. Here, 11 projects have been implemented to date, which avoid 15,540 tonnes of CO₂ emissions:

1. Hamburg Municipal Sanitation Department: grey water recycling for the company premises, avoidance water 2,630 m³ per year
2. Hamburg Airport: service water usage, avoidance water 5,500 m³ per year CO₂
3. Hamburg Municipal Sanitation Department: heat recovery, waste incineration plant Stellingner Moor, avoidance CO₂ 20 tonnes per year
4. Hamburg Municipal Sanitation Department: modernisation of illumination systems, waste

incineration plant Stellingener Moor, avoidance CO₂ 30 tonnes per year

5. Hamburg Municipal Sanitation Department: ventilation systems, building Neuländer Kamp; avoidance CO₂ 150 tonnes per year

6. Hamburg Public Sewage Company: compressed aeration of first clarifier

7. Hamburg Public Sewage Company: flare system, waste water treatment plant Köhlbrandhöft, avoidance CO₂ 3,840 tonnes per year

8. Airport: central outside air duct (thermal labyrinth), avoidance CO₂ 250 tonnes per year

9. Airport: CO₂ reduction programme, avoidance CO₂ 6,000 tonnes per year

10. Airport: technical installation for an operation ban of aircraft onboard Auxiliary Power Units, avoidance CO₂ 4,090 tonnes per year

11. CTT: 10 van carrier with diesel-electric drive, avoidance CO₂ 500 tonnes per year

Another project is near completion:

12. Hamburg Public Sewage Company: long-distance heating of the Container Terminal Tollerort by waste water treatment plant, avoidance CO₂ 1,030 tonnes per year

2.6. Transport

2.6.1. Local public transport

The "Hamburg Arterial Model": Almost all main and secondary arteries are connected to rail and metro lines.

Local public transport in Hamburg and the direct hinterland has been affiliated in a single public transport association: the "Hamburger Verkehrsverbund HVV" (Hamburg Transport Association), which unites two metro systems, three bus companies and the regional trains of the national rail network. As a result of the expansion of the HVV to the adjacent Federal States Niedersachsen and Schleswig-Holstein, the demand on major railway routes to Hamburg has been significantly increased, and thus a large proportion of commuter traffic from the hinterland has been transferred to bus and rail networks.

With the extension of the S3 line from Hamburg-Neugraben to Buxtehude and Stade, the Hamburger "S-Bahn" rapid transport company has, for the first time, commenced services reaching far into the Metropolitan Region of Hamburg.

In the case of the metro lines, the range of services on offer has been significantly expanded in recent years. In Autumn 2007, the period in which underground trains run every 5 minutes has been extended.

In December 2004, a round-the-clock rapid transport service at weekends has been installed.

The provision of extensive bus services in the municipality of Hamburg has been improved in recent years, thanks to the setting up of 150 additional bus stops. The number of bus services available in Hamburg has also been significantly expanded and thus increased by some 13% in recent years. Almost half of passenger demand for bus services is concentrated on the 22 most important routes, which have been brought together under the term "MetroBus" to facilitate a uniform public presence. These buses travel on tangential routes and along the diagonal arteries according to a fixed timetable at minimum intervals of 10 minutes. In the past seven years, demand on these routes has increased by some 20%; thus every work day some 80,000 additional passengers use the MetroBus routes.

Since Autumn 2006, only buses have been purchased which fulfil the "Euro 5" emissions class, not in force until 2009 (benefit: reduction of nitrogen monoxide emissions by over 70%). Since the end of 2007, voluntary retrofitting of over 300 buses in the "Euro 2" and "Euro 3" emissions classes with so-called closed filter systems has taken place (benefit: reduction of particle mass emissions by some 90%). In the period 2003 to 2008, the "Hamburger Hochbahn AG" public transport company has provided development assistance for fuel cell buses within the scope of the EU-funded CUTE project (Clean Urban Transport for Europe).

To date, 4 car-free Sundays have been held. Funds of 325,000 euros have been applied to this purpose. At the event locations, some 50,000 people and several hundred thousand passengers have been approached directly. A distinctively higher proportion of Hamburg's and the Metropolitan Region's total population has been reached via radio, print media and outdoor advertising.

2.6.2. Bicycles

To avoid unnecessary detours, one-way streets have been opened to cyclists, wherever possible.

The everyday cycle route network links the most important centres of Hamburg's districts with one another and with the city centre.

Hamburg's bicycle transport system comprises many bicycle parking areas as well as "Bike and Ride" facilities for more than 14,000 bicycles at rapid

transit stations. For inhabitants in densely built-up districts, Hamburg provides private bicycle sheds that are installed in private and public premises.

An element of public relations for cyclists is the city map (2004) showing the cycle lane network and routes for leisure cycling as well as "Bike and Ride" facilities. A cycling advisory council was set up and confers on Hamburg's strategy and measures for promoting bicycle traffic.

2.6.3. Urban Planning

The basis of Hamburg's urban planning is to avoid urban sprawl and prevent utilisation of existing wooded land, green spaces and recreational areas. For this reason, significant reserve areas (30%) within the inner city consolidation are being targeted and progressively realised through the development of vacant sites and by adding floors. A prominent example with a high population density is the "HafenCity.

Hamburg's residential building policy provides for new terraced and detached housing of a considerably lower population density in the peripheral urban regions, such as the new city district of Neu-Allermöhe (population density: 1,200 per km²). The high demand for such residential units - particularly by families with children - also needs to be addressed for reasons of climate protection. New-build projects must be linked to the local public transport system and comply with climate-protecting building.

2.6.4. Port

Existing facilities for shore-side electricity to service inland water vessels are being expanded and modernised. Hamburg's Port Authority has signed the declaration at the World Port Climate Conference (WPCC) and is member of the Ecoports Foundation. In addition, it supports and assists the port's terminal management enterprises in climate protection projects, such as van carriers with hybrid drive, power feeds at gantry cranes, light management in logistic halls.

2.7. Waste management

In 2007 Hamburg commissioned a report on "Optimisation of waste management in Hamburg, taking into account the specific aspect of climate protection". The report focuses on the quantity streams and recycling flows of the waste categories biowaste, green waste, waste paper, plastics and metals. On the basis of the report measures to further reduce the amount of municipal waste and optimise recycling flows will be implemented within the scope of a "recycling offensive" project.

2.8. Education and Information

Hamburg has a special municipal department for the field of extracurricular environmental education. The centerpiece of the educational work is the initiative "Hamburg learns sustainability". Enterprises, municipal authorities, education institutions, citizens and experts from all sectors are taking part. The initiative annually publishes an action plan. It encompasses some 110 education measures, amongst them numerous related to climate protection.

Examples:

„Experience Energy“ in day-care facilities

"fifty-fifty - Energy-saving in schools"

"Sunrise Industry Renewable Energies - Growth Potentials and Employment Opportunities in Hamburg"

"Demonstration Container with solar energy plant for developing countries"

"Sustainability Fairs" for climate-friendly products

"Energy efficiency in building management as an example for technical training for sustainability"

Conference in the Framework of the "United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development"

Visitor centre in the "Nationalpark Hamburgisches Wattenmeer" (Hamburg Wadden Sea National Park)

"Hamburg Environmental Centre Karlshöhe"

the "Centre for School Biology and Environmental Education (ZSU)"

The qualification of craftsmen and architects by means of expert forums, workshops and seminars is a main objective of the "Work and Climate Protection" programme. The topics energy saving and renewable energy are being integrated into the vocational basic training, the master craftsman training and the curricula of the universities. In this context, more than 150 model projects with solar energy plants have

been carried out at public institutions. Annually, commendations such as the „Hamburg Solar Award“, the „Passive House Contest“ or „The Future in Building Stock“ are being awarded.

Through actions via different means of communication (info booths, radio spots, print ads, Infoscreen, bus ads, posters, polls etc.), the „Hamburg Climate Contest 2008“ has actively contacted more than 21,000 of Hamburg's citizens/households. Public funds of 222,768 euros were allocated to this contest in Hamburg's fiscal year 2008.

Within the scope of Hamburg's "Strategy for Climate Protection", about 10% of the overall budget is being allocated to communication and education.

2.9. Climate research

Internationally cutting edge research on climate change is being carried out in Hamburg. In addition to the University of Hamburg and the Max Planck Institute for Meteorology - amalgamated into the Centre for Marine and Atmospheric Sciences (ZMAW) - the German Climate Data Centre (DKRZ) and the GKSS Geesthacht Research Centre form the core of a trendsetting alliance of university and non-university research, the "Climate Campus", where more than 450 scientists will work at the end of 2008.

The interdisciplinary climate research project "Integrated Climate System Analysis and Prediction" (CliSAP) is currently being carried out in Hamburg - an "Excellence Initiative" project funded by Germany's federal and state governments.

In the coming years, the Federal Government and the City of Hamburg will invest around 100 million euros for climate research in Hamburg.

Adaptation strategies for the management of climate change effects are being researched at the Hamburg University of Technology (TUHH).

Over and above this, a "Climate Change Assessment Report for Northern Germany" will be generated, similar to the "BALTEX Assessment of Climate Change for the Baltic Sea Basin" (BACC-Tema). The Report will compile and analyse all climate data and research available for Northern Germany, covering the past 50 years.

A research project for the Metropolitan Region of Hamburg entitled "Klimmzug Nord" (Northern Pull-ups) examines the effects of climate change in Northern Germany and will develop recommendations for adaptation strategies and actions. The project is being funded with more than 16 million euros.

3. Please describe the short- and long-term objectives for reduction of GhG emissions, including measures adopted, but not yet implemented, and budgets for future measures already adopted (max. 1,000 words):

In a comprehensive "Strategy for Climate Protection" (Klimaschutzkonzept) published in late 2007 and updated annually, Hamburg committed itself to reduce CO₂ emissions by 2 million tonnes until 2012 - about 20 % less in comparison to 1990, representing a per capita reduction of approximately 25%. The city aims to reduce CO₂ emissions by 40 % until 2020, and endorses the joint European target to reduce CO₂ emissions by 80% until 2050.

This goal is to be achieved by means of a fundamental shift away from the use of fossil energies towards climate-friendly, sustainable processes in all fields of energy generation, transport and use. On the path to largely abandon fossil fuels, low-carbon fuels will be used and energy will be saved by means of increases in efficiency.

The strategy includes a catalogue of some 200 individual measures. 25 million euros of funds have been allocated annually to implement these projects. Additionally, funds will be provided from the projected budgets of Hamburg's ministries, from the budgets of municipal enterprises and from third-party funds (approximately 175 million euros in 2007/2008).

Therefore Hamburg has established a coordination centre for climate issues. The centre's overall objective is to endorse and coordinate efforts to protect the climate, both within and outside the city administration. Public relations activities and cooperation with social players will soon be bundled into an energy agency.

Some of the key measures are (cf. questions 2, 9 and 11 for further details):

3.1. Energy strategy: Generation and distribution

In accordance with the principle "No heat without electricity, no electricity without heat", two expert opinions have been commissioned to explore the potential of cogeneration usage in industry and commerce for the production of electricity.

Institutional changes (e.g. setting up municipal utility companies) are also being examined. The goal is to achieve potential CO2 reductions in the double-digit percent range.

3.2. Regenerative energies

It is planned to increase the performance of Hamburg's wind parks from approximately 33 MW to over 100 MW by means of designating new sites and the "repowering" of existing plants.

Hamburg's oil mill is one of the world's largest bio-diesel production plants. To date, bio-energy plants in Hamburg have been started up with financial assistance from the Senate.

Biogas from sewage sludge is produced at Hamburg's sewage treatment plant and used to generate electricity.

Further measures, such as the usage of biowaste and loppings to produce biogas, are also being set up.

Wood ensuing from landscape management in the city is used for fuel logistics, with the long-term objective of establishing an energy wood market in Hamburg. The municipal SAGA/GWG housing association is currently building a wood-burning power plant to produce electricity and heat, which will generate approximately 58,000 MWh of heat and 13,000 MWh of electricity per year.

20 large solar energy systems are currently being installed on commercial roofs. A roof space exchange for photovoltaic systems is being set up. The field of solar thermics is receiving financial assistance. To date, some 3,500 systems have been installed to date financed with 6.8 million euros of state subsidies. It is planned to annually construct 6,000-7,000 m² new solar collectors, up to the year 2011.

3.3. Efficiency increase: Savings in the field of buildings

The "Hamburg Energy Passport" advisory tool will be expanded. It includes an on-site consultation, an expert engineer's analysis of the building and its renovation potential, with specification of the renovation measures required for the building's shell as well as regarding heating and ventilation systems. It is hoped that some 1,000 energy passports will be issued annually by 2011.

Thanks to the City's subsidy programmes, to date over 100,000 existing apartments have undergone energetic modernisation. Subsidies for the building of new residential units are subject to fulfilling high energetic requirements as defined by the KfW-40 standard.

3.4. "UmweltPartnerschaft" (Eco-Partnership)

The Hamburg Eco-Partnership will be expanded. To date, approximately 1,500 companies have joined, this figure should be 5,000 by 2013. The programme's sub-projects "Unternehmen für Ressourcenschutz" (Enterprises for Resource Protection): heat check, light check, efficiency offensive and drive system check, for which Hamburg pays one third of the consultation costs, are being implemented and a new focus, cooling technology, will be introduced. This should reduce CO2 emissions by 170,000 t per year, by 2012.

The 11 largest CO2 emitters in Hamburg have committed themselves to voluntarily reduce their CO2 emissions by 500,000 t per year, by 2012.

Climate protection criteria are taken into account within the framework of economic subsidies.

3.5. Regulations and standards

Hamburg has passed its own Climate Protection Act. It provides the basis for the setting of energetic regulations within the scope of urban land use planning. Hamburg is thus a national trendsetter as regards the obligatory use of sustainable energy within the scope of land development plans.

In accordance with the Climate Protection Act, the new installation of electric storage heating systems is prohibited. In the years 2000 to 2006, the number of such heating systems was thus already reduced by 25%. Furthermore, Hamburg endeavours to legally enforce replacement of all remaining systems.

In December 2007, Hamburg passed a Hamburg Climate Protection Ordinance which specifies the highest level of heat protection requirements for buildings in all Germany. Hamburg endeavours to further develop this Climate Protection Ordinance in order to establish the passive house standard.

3.6. Energy research

Hamburg's universities are setting new priorities. The Hamburg University of Technology (TUHH) is setting up a research focus on "Climate-friendly energy and environmental technology". The University for Applied Sciences (HAW) is setting up a research focus on "Energy Independence Technology". The newly founded HafenCity University is offering Germany's first stand-alone masters degree course in "Environmental Engineering", covering issues relating to the environment-friendly design of the "built" environment.

Hamburg has placed a bid for a research project "Energy-efficient city" with the Federal Ministry of Education and Research. The project investigates the integration of industrial and/or commercially produced cogenerated heat energy into the municipal heat network, the interlinking and CO2-efficient controlling of various network infrastructures, such as smart metering.

The Hamburg State Office of Geological Affairs is actively participating in the development of an EU project on the usage of the near-surface geothermic potential.

3.7. Subsidies for hydrogen and fuel cells technology

With the assistance of the Federal Government and in coordination with the EU Commission's HyRamp Initiative Hamburg will be developed into an application site for hydrogen and fuel cells technologies.

From 2010 onwards, several next-generation hydrogen fuel cell hybrid buses will be in service; their energy consumption has been reduced by some 50%. Regular use of hybrid buses is planned after 2015.

An emission-free Alster pleasure boat powered by a fuel cell (zero emission ship) is in service.

In the field of aviation, the setting up of a competence and development centre for hydrogen and fuel cell applications has been initiated.

In the field of fixed applications, a field test for the use of fuel cell heating equipment in cogeneration technology for detached houses has been initiated with industrial partners.

The costs of approximately 105 million euros for these projects are being covered to approximately one-third (some 28 million euros) by the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg and/or municipal enterprises.

3.8. Climate and energy-saving communication

Climate communication in Hamburg is being further developed as follows:

- Setting up of an energy agency and start of a climate campaign for households
- Development of a professional communication concept, increased allocation of financial funds
- Expansion of the numerous information brochures available
- Extension of the Hamburg Planetarium and the Karlshöhe Environmental Information Centre
- Subsidising and expansion of the existing information network for energy information, e.g. Consumer Advice Centre, Residential Development Loan Corporation, "Elbcampus" of the Chamber of Skilled Crafts and Small Businesses or the "Centre for future-oriented building"
- The internet portal "www.klima.hamburg.de" will be enhanced and updated
- Continuation of the competition for "Sustainable households in Hamburg"
- Development of a supraregional campaign "From the region - for the region" about the benefits of regional economic circuits and regionally produced products

3.9. Controlling

The Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy, a reputable independent research institution, continuously monitors and evaluates Hamburg's Climate Action Plan externally.

4. Please describe how the above issues can be documented should your city be shortlisted for participation in the second phase of the evaluation (Documentation should not be forwarded in this phase) (max. 600 words):

- Hamburg's contribution to the reduction of climate risks, Parliament of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg (Hamburg Parliament document 13/6944 of 30.10.1990), see attachment "13/6944 Climate Risks"

- UmweltPartnerschaft Hamburg (Hamburg Eco-Partnership) – Agreement between the Senate of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg and Hamburg's industry to support a sustainable economy, Parliament of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg (Hamburg Parliament document 17/2229 of 07.03.2003), see attachment "17/2229 Hamburg Eco-Partnership"

- Förderprogramm „Unternehmen für Ressourcenschutz“ (Enterprises for Resource Protection Subsidy Programme): www.hamburg.de/ressourcenschutz

- Hamburg Airport: letter of intent reducing CO2 Emissions, s. paper attachment 1; Environmental Statement 2005, s. paper attachment 2; hydrogen vehicles, see paper attachment 3.

- Hamburg's Strategy for Climate Protection 2007-2012, Parliament of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg (Hamburg Parliament document 18/6803 of 21.08.2007), see attachment "18/6803 Climate Protection Strategy"

- Agreement regarding the expansion and updating of the Hamburg Eco-Partnership, Parliament of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg (Hamburg Parliament document 18/6801 of 21.08.2007), see attachment "18/6801 Hamburg Eco-Partnership"

- Hamburg Act on Protection of the Climate by Saving Energy (Hamburg Climate Protection Act) of 25th June 1997
http://hh.juris.de/hh/gesamt/KlimaSchG_HA.htm#KlimaSchG_HA_rahmen

- Hamburg Climate Protection Ordinance of 11. December 2007, in: Hamburg Law and Ordinance Gazette, Part I, 04. January 2008

http://hh.juris.de/hh/gesamt/KlimaSchV_HA.htm#KlimaSchV_HA_rahmen

- Hamburg Energy Statement

www.statistik-nord.de/fileadmin/download/Energiebilanz_HH.pdf

- Hamburg Carbon Dioxide Statement
www.hamburg.de/klima/150286/kohlendioxid.html

- Waste management:
<http://www.hamburg.de/abfall/853462/gutachten-awi-klima.html>

- Education, information:

Monitor Wachsende Stadt (Monitoring Report Growing City), http://www.wachsende-stadt.hamburg.de/_res/download/pdf/monitor-wachsende-stadt-bericht-2007.pdf

„Hamburg lernt Nachhaltigkeit“ (Hamburg learns sustainability): www.hamburg.de/startpunkt-runder-tisch

Documentation „NUN-Konferenz 2007 in Hamburg - Klimaschutz lernen“ (Hamburg NUN Conference 2007 - Learning Climate Protection):
www.hamburg.de/nachhaltigkeittlernen-aktuelles

- IBA:
see attachment "IBA booklet climate change.pfd"