

11. Environmental management of the local authority

Present details of the original and/or most recent Action Plan, including any relevant disadvantages or constraints resulting from historical and/or geographical factors which may have influenced this indicator area negatively.

Make reference to:

1. Number of municipal departments with certified environmental management systems (ISO 14001/EMAS);
2. Percentage of consumed eco-labelled and organic products by municipalities, measured as a share of the total product consumption within similar category;

Environmental management in the City

In 2007, the Copenhagen City Council adopted the “Eco-metropolis - Our vision for Copenhagen 2015”, also called the Eco-metropolis. The Eco-metropolis is an ambitious vision that Copenhagen will be rightly known as the capital city with the best urban environment in the world. The vision encompasses 13 specific goals for the City’s environment. For more information, please read here:

<http://www.kk.dk/Ecometropolis>

With about 43,000 employees, the City of Copenhagen is Denmark’s largest enterprise. Therefore it is important, both in relation to meeting the Eco-metropolis vision and in relation to the environmental bottom line, to know how the City of Copenhagen is meeting its transport needs, which criteria the City of Copenhagen prioritises in terms of procurement, whether buildings are erected, renovated and run resource efficiently, etc.

By virtue of its size, the City has the opportunity to make a difference via its employees, to show the world that it is possible to make an active environmental effort and influence markets and developments within the environment. Via its internal policies and concrete behaviour, the City of Copenhagen must be a front-runner municipality. The City of Copenhagen must be an example for people of the City as well as for enterprises and other municipalities inside and outside Denmark. The City of Copenhagen must be a front-runner in work on the environment at its own workplaces, and inspire others to act environmentally responsibly.

A goal in the City’s Agenda 21 plan has been that all administrations in the City of Copenhagen were to be environmentally certified by the end of 2008. Six of the seven administrations of the City reached this goal of becoming environmentally certified. This means that about two-thirds of the employees of the City are covered by an environmental management system. By introducing environmental management, the City is able to continuously improve its environmental efforts.

Number of municipal departments with certified environmental management systems (ISO 14001/EMAS):	6 out of 7 administrations or two-thirds of the employees.
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At the beginning of 2011, the percentage of organic food was calculated at 68 % compared with 64 % at the start of 2010. Thus there has been a steady increase in this area since 2005 due to the City’s targeted efforts. According to the Eco-metropolis vision, the goal is for 90 % of the food served in the City’s kitchens and cafeterias to be organic in 2015. The City has no figures for the percentage of eco-

labelled products in the City's procurement.

Percentage of consumed organic products	At the beginning of 2011, the percentage of organic food was 68 %
Percentage of consumed eco-labelled	The City has no figures

The work to ensure that the City of Copenhagen is a front-runner municipality has already born fruit. However, there are still areas where the City needs to make an extra effort and put its own house in order.

Systematic follow-up on the goals of the City

It is an integral part of the environmental management system that the City follows up on its internal goals and actions. However, the City of Copenhagen also carries out systematic follow-ups on how far the City has come in reaching its goals for the environment in Copenhagen, e.g. goals for air quality, noise, waste, etc. With key figures, graphics and text, the Copenhagen Green Accounts show the development in terms of meeting the goals.

The annual booklet on the Copenhagen Green Accounts includes the most important key figures and information about how far the City has come with regard to achieving the goals laid down in the "Eco-metropolis - Our vision for 2015". The assessment is summarised in a smiley overview. The overview provides an assessment of what type of efforts should be taken to reach the goals as planned.

The City has many environmental goals besides the Eco-metropolis goals which are also followed up. At the website of the City, new data referring to specific environmental goals is regularly presented. Other key figures on how the City's environment is evolving are also presented. For more information, visit www.kk.dk/greenaccounts (booklet in English) <http://www.kk.dk/miljoeregnskab> (the green accounts in full, in Danish)

(max. 1000 words)

Details of those targets achieved or not, to date (within the last 5 – 10 years). Provide a review of how both situations occurred and lessons learned.

1. Developing an overall policy for environmental management of municipal activities:

Environmental management in the City of Copenhagen

The City of Copenhagen has a goal that all activities of the City are to have environmental management certified under the ISO 14001 standard. Introduction of environmental management in the City has meant that the City is continuously working on improving the environment and that the employees of the City have become more environmentally conscious.

Six of the seven administrations of the City have reached the goal of becoming environmentally certified and thus, about two-thirds of the employees of the City are covered by an environmental management system. The City of Copenhagen could become the first capital city in the world where all institutions and administrative units are covered by an environmental management system certified under the ISO 14001 standard.

The Children and Youth Administration has not yet finished their certification process. This administration holds the majority of the City's institutions and therefore represents the greatest challenge. In June 2011, 264 of about 550 schools and institutions of the administration were certified.

The administrations have independent environmental management systems operated by the environmental coordinator of the administration. They play a vital role in dissemination and daily operation of the systems, as well as in connection with the City's various internal environmental campaigns and initiatives. Coordinators meet regularly across administrations and exchange experience. The City is spending EUR 335,000 annually on supporting the administrations and financing certification. Other expenses are paid out of the administrations' own budgets.

The environmental management efforts of the City of Copenhagen support the City's goals on reducing carbon emissions by 20 % by 2015 and its goals on being carbon-neutral by 2025. As an enterprise, the City of Copenhagen is responsible for making a difference and taking the lead in the climate area. Therefore, the City must also reduce carbon emissions from the City's operations by 20 % by 2015. The City has put in considerable effort to encourage its employees to improve their climate habits.

Since 2009, the City of Copenhagen's internal effort "Our Climate" has encouraged all 43,000 employees to reduce energy consumption and thereby, carbon emissions, and to increase their good climate habits in the workplace. As part of the campaign, individual institutions and workplaces could obtain help through the "Our Climate" website to create their own campaigns in the form of advice and tools, as well as ideas for competitions, and climate facts. The campaign has led to a reduced use of taxis by the Technical and Environmental Administration, and several administrations have reduced their energy consumption.

2. Increasing the share of the total consumption of organic products:

Two-thirds of the City's food is organic

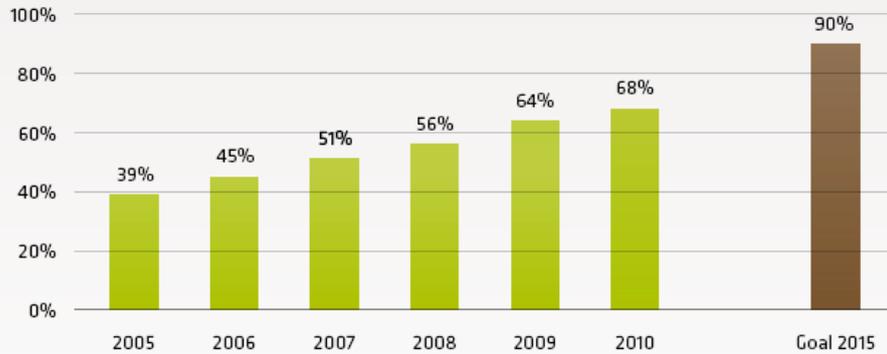
The past decade, the City of Copenhagen has worked on converting food consumption by the City to organic food. This conversion has taken place within the existing food budget, with counselling from *Københavns Madhus* (The Copenhagen House of Food) which is supported financially by the City.

The City purchases more than 8,000 tonnes of food per year and the percentage of organic food was calculated at 68 % in the beginning of 2011 against 64 % in the beginning of 2010. Thus there has been a steady increase in this area since 2005 due to the City's targeted efforts.

This is especially due to intensive efforts by nursing homes that prepare their own food to switch to organic food. Children's institutions have also maintained a very high level of organic food in their kitchens, and many of these institutions began to serve lunch for their children in 2010.

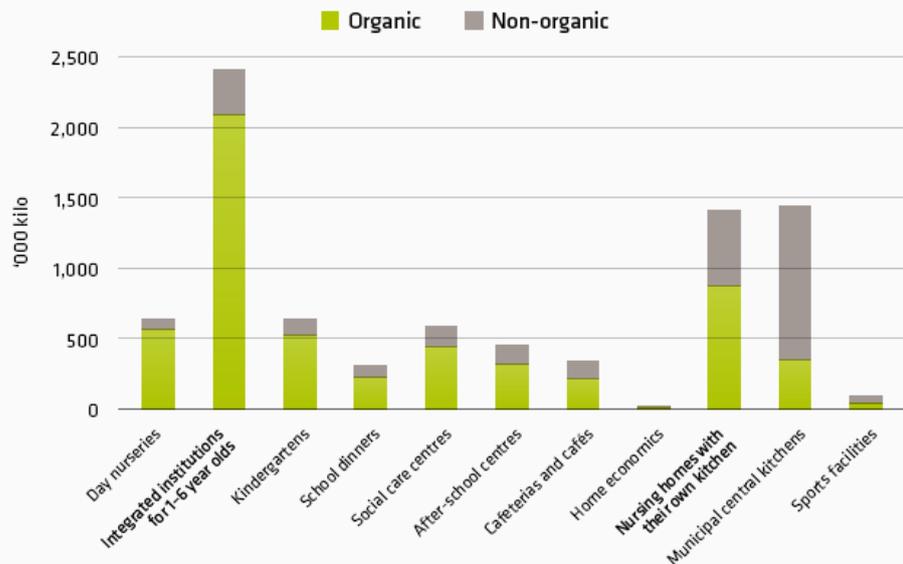
The City's social institutions have also seen positive developments and organic food now constitutes 74 % of their food consumption. The EAT project, which gives pupils the opportunity to order lunch which is produced and delivered to schools, also contribute positively to the overall organic accounts. School food schemes are not compulsory in Denmark.

PERCENTAGE OF ORGANIC FOOD IN ALL MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS AND KITCHENS



The City's two largest kitchens that supply meals for the City's meals-on-wheels programme as well as many of the City's nursing homes that have no kitchen now play a crucial role with regard to achieving the goal for 2015. These two kitchens are in fact responsible for just over 10 % of the City's total food consumption.

Therefore it is crucial to support the two kitchen's efforts to switch to organic food when cooking for the City's elderly in order to achieve the eco-metropolis goal for organic food. The conversion of the other kitchens of the City has been within the existing food budgets of the kitchens, by optimising operations and cutting down on expensive raw foods, such as meat. The challenges of converting industrial kitchens have been that operations had already been optimised and that elderly people need a higher proportion of meat in their diets.



3. Increasing the share of the total consumption of eco-labelled and energy-efficient products:

Green procurement

By means of environmentally conscious procurement, the City of Copenhagen will minimise environmental impacts and influence the markets in an eco-friendly direction. With an overall procurement budget of EUR 1.2 bn. the City of Copenhagen has good possibilities of moving the markets in a greener direction. In comparison, the public sector in Denmark spends EUR 21.5 bn. annually. In 2011, the Copenhagen City Council adopted a new procurement policy for 2011 to 2014, which includes the EU definition of green public procurement. Therefore the City focuses on environmental considerations as a parameter for all tendering procedures for products and services. By complying with a green procurement policy, the City can influence suppliers and manufacturers, as well as support the development of environmentally friendly products.

As part of implementing the procurement policy, the City is currently carrying out analyses aimed at identifying how the procurement policy can specifically underpin the City's ambitious work on climate and green growth to a much larger extent. The analyses are to result in specific proposals for initiatives, and possibly proposals for a revised procurement policy.

In connection with tendering procedures, the City of Copenhagen is working systematically on making demands for relevant products to meet the criteria set forth by the EU or the Nordic ecolabel. For example, in connection with tendering procedures, the City makes demands for cleaning agents, textile and washing-up agents, disposable nappies, paper products and printed paper to live up to the criteria for ecolabels. The City of Copenhagen does not know the percentage of ecolabelled products in the total procurement by the City.

Transition to electric and hydrogen vehicles - an example of an active procurement policy

The transport area is one of the most important focal points in the Copenhagen climate plan. Therefore, a beacon project of the climate plan is that 85% of the City's vehicles is to be electrically and hydrogen-driven by the end of 2015.

The City of Copenhagen has about 900 petrol and diesel-driven vehicles under 3.5 tonnes. The City of Copenhagen has set up a central unit that is to work on replacing the City's vehicles with more environmentally friendly electric and hydrogen vehicles. Today, the City has 23 electric cars as a minimum, two electric lorries, a number of electric work machines and eight hydrogen cars.

Of course the replacement of vehicles is not done on a day-to-day basis, but will take place up until 2015. One of the challenges is the limited supply of electric cars. Therefore, 50 % of the vehicles bought by the City in 2011 will be electric or hydrogen vehicles, in 2012 it will be 75 %, and in 2013 it will be 100 %.

An important task will be to underpin the work on converting and making the City's transport habits more efficient so that the number of vehicles can be reduced without affecting service levels.

With the transition to electric and hydrogen vehicles, the City of Copenhagen wants to support the development of electric and hydrogen vehicle technology and show it to the world. The project is further described under indicator 10.

Lessons learned:

- In a decentralised environmental management system with seven independent administrations, the environmental coordinators of the administrations play a vital role in dissemination and daily operation of the system. It is equally important that the coordinators meet regularly across administrations and exchange experience.
- Converting food consumption to organic food can be achieved within the existing food budget, with proper counselling, and by optimising operations

and cutting down on expensive raw foods, such as meat.

- Successful implementation of a green procurement policy requires that the tendering procedure involves close cooperation between the person responsible for the procedure and an employee with environment expertise. In the City of Copenhagen the environment expert is therefore a compulsory member of the work group set up before any tendering procedure.

(max. 800 words)

Plans to meet or revise key targets for the future and proposed approach to achieve these.

Initiatives to reach goals for internal environmental work

The City of Copenhagen is determined to become the first capital city in the world where all institutions and administrative units are covered by an environmental management system.

Københavns Madhus which runs the organic initiatives in the City of Copenhagen assesses that most of the City's institutions will be able to reach the required 90 % by 2015. There are examples within all areas showing that this is possible. However, the final steps to reach 90 % will be challenging, and many kitchens will need to make the same kind of changes as needed to reach 75 %. *Københavns Madhus* expects a strategy for conversion from 75 % to 90 % to be ready at the end of 2011. In connection with tendering procedures, the City of Copenhagen will also make systematic demands in future that products meet the criteria for the EU or the Nordic ecolabel. The City of Copenhagen wants to increase the percentage of ecolabelled products; however, just like other public authorities, the City is prevented by the regulations in the EU procurement directive which does not allow for tenders to make demands for products to be labelled but only that they meet the criteria for the labels.

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