Interessensbekundung der Stadt Göttingen

eingereicht am 31.01.2022

Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities Mission Call for Expression of Interest

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Welcome!

The Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities Mission aims to

- deliver at least 100 European climate-neutral and smart cities by 2030;

- ensure that these cities also act as experimentation and innovation hubs to put all European cities in a position to become climate-neutral by 2050.

This **Call for Expression of Interest** offers ambitious European cities the opportunity to work and learn together to tackle the challenge of a lifetime. It is **addressed to cities interested** in **joining the Mission** and in particular to become climate neutral by 2030. **Cities can express their interest by filling in and submitting this questionnaire by 31st January 2022 at 17:00 CET.**

The Cities Mission is not only about further advancing leading cities; it aims to be wholly inclusive by selecting a geographically and culturally diverse cohort of cities who are recognised as much for their ambition and willingness to innovate, as for their progress with climate mitigation. You should not be discouraged to apply – for example – if you feel that your city's plans until now have not been very ambitious or if you cannot provide some of the information requested in the questionnaire. While the Mission is designed to help accelerate the progress of Europe's most ambitious cities, its greatest value will be, in fact, to inspire and serve **all** cities on their journey to climate neutrality. We invite cities with the courage and ambition to embrace the challenge, as well as the innovation, learning and transformation that comes with it.

Information under the Eligibility and Additional Information sections are **mandatory** and necessary to process the Expression of Interest. Please note that the only "eligibility" or "qualifying" criteria are those linked to the questions in the Eligibility section. The Additional Information questions are vital to build a foundation of information about the cities that express interest to participate in the Mission. We appreciate your contributions to this minimum baseline of information.

Information gathered from other sections of the questionnaire will help better inform the next phases of Mission implementation, including the services to be provided through the Mission Platform. These sections are not mandatory, but you are **encouraged to provide as much information as currently available**. However, failing to fill in one or more questions under these sections will **not** disqualify your Expression of Interest for submission. We would ask you to indicate the reasons when you are not able to provide a response, including if that information is not readily available.

The documents that you wish to upload in the questionnaire can be either in English or in any one of the official EU languages. In the latter case, we would be grateful if you could provide, if possible, as well a courtesy translation or a summary in English.

The answers to the questions in free form text can be either in English or in any one of the official EU languages. In the latter case, please note that a machine translation of the answers to English will be performed and will be communicated together with the original questionnaire to the experts reviewing the Expressions of Interest.

The European Commission will select cities to participate in the Mission with the help of independent external experts. The evaluation criteria are explained in the Info Kit for Cities. They include the cities' level of ambition, preparedness, existing and planned commitment to climate neutrality, commitment to involve citizens and stakeholders, as well as inclusiveness, diversity and geographical balance.

PARTICIPATION OF CITIES OUTSIDE THE EU: Cities that are established in countries associated to Horizon Europe or in other third countries negotiating association to Horizon Europe can be involved in the mission by replying to this Call. However, they should be aware that they may not be eligible to receive funding from other EU programmes and this would substantially limit the support they would receive in particular from the Mission Platform. Cities should therefore be able to demonstrate in their response to this Call how they will be able to meet the objectives of the Mission without help from other EU programmes.

Additionally, as EU funding schemes are usually not available to non-associated third countries, cities established therein would not benefit from this Call for Expression of Interest. They are thus not advised to fill in the questionnaire. However, should they wish to receive

information about the activities of the Cities Mission and its international dimension, they can contact the Cities Mission team at the following address: EC-CITIES-MISSION@ec.europa.eu

Personal data protection and this form

The European Commission collects and further processes personal data pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001.

In the case of this form, the European Commission Directorate-General Research and Innovation, Unit C2 Future Urban and Mobility Systems, collects and uses your personal information within the framework of targeted consultation activities. In view of the design, evaluation and revision of initiatives, it is indispensable for the Commission to receive input and views from those who are considered to be concerned by the policy or initiative. In this particular case, your personal data is registered and processed in order to allow the Commission to send you a personal link to participate in the EU Mission for Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities initiative. The information collected includes first name, surname, email address, organization and position.

Your personal data will not be used for an automated decision-making including profiling.

For additional details on the handling and processing of your personal data, please see the 'Personal Data Statement' available on the right hand side of all pages of this form.

☑ **I confirm I accept the personal data protection statement**

Use of the technical data collected through this form

The call for Expression of Interest (hereinafter: EOI) is addressed to cities interested in joining the Cities Mission. The call for EOI collects information of participating cities in order to determine their eligibility for the Cities Mission and to assess their current situation as relevant for the participation in the Cities Mission and the Mission' s ambition of reaching climate neutrality by 2030.

The collected data will be further processed and analysed in view of establishing a baseline for the Cities Mission, including current levels of preparedness of local authorities, remaining barriers and assistance needs. This analysis is undertaken to prepare the next phases of Mission implementation.

For additional details on the handling and use of the technical data collected through this form, please see the 'Technical Data Use Policy' available on the right hand side on all pages of this form.

☑ **I confirm I accept the technical data policy**

Eligibility

Information about the city

* **Please select if your city is located in**

Throughout this questionnaire the term city is used to refer to all geographical subnational jurisdictions ("Local Administrative Units") or territorial units eligible under the Cities Mission.

- (●) An EU country
- ( ) A country with an Association Agreement to the Horizon Europe programme or in the process of negotiating such Agreement
- ( ) Another non-EU country

* **Please select the country in which your city is located**

DE - Germany

* **Please provide the official name of your city in English**

City of Göttingen

* **What type of administrative unit is your city according to Eurostat?**

Eurostat regions and cities glossary available at:
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Category:Regions_and_cities_glossary

- ( ) Local Administrative Unit (LAU)
- (●) City
- ( ) Greater City
- ( ) Functional Urban Area (FUA)
- ( ) Metropolitan region
- ( ) Not applicable

* **Please provide the code/ID according to the option previously selected**

Please consult the file provided in the File section on the right side of this page.

03159016

* **Please specify the number of inhabitants in your city**

Only values between 10000 and 1.5E7 are allowed

Eligibility criterion on population size: Cities may participate in the Mission if they have at least 50 000 inhabitants. Cities from countries with 5 or less cities of more than 100 000 inhabitants may express their interest if they have more than 10 000 inhabitants. Those countries are: Croatia (HR), Cyprus (CY), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Malta (MT), Slovenia (SI) and Slovakia (SK).

131436 inhabitants

* **To which year does this population figure refer?**

Format: 2xxx

2020

Commitment

Please confirm your city's intention to join the Cities Mission with the ambition to reach climate neutrality by 2030

☑ I confirm

If confirmed, please upload the document supporting your city's intention to join the Mission

Please provide a letter or a declaration, signed by a city representative (e.g. Mayor, Deputy Mayor or authorised delegated representative within the city administration) confirming the city's interest to join the Cities Mission and to commit to the objective of reaching climate neutrality by 2030, as defined in the context of the Mission.

Additional information

About the city

* **Please define the land area within the administrative boundary (in square km)**

Please provide a numerical value

116,93

* **Please specify the geographic boundary that corresponds to your city's 2030 climate neutrality target**

Same as the city administrative boundary

About the Expression of Interest

* **Please confirm that your city intends to address all Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) and sectors / sources of emissions to reach climate neutrality by 2030 as defined by the Cities Mission**

Mandatory GHG emissions to be covered per the Cities Mission's climate neutrality definition:

1. Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1) within the city boundary from stationary energy (buildings/facilities/equipment), transport, waste / wastewater disposal and treatment, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), and Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU).

2. Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2) within the city boundary due to consumption of grid-supplied electricity and grid-supplied heat or cold.

3. Out-of-boundary GHG emissions (Scope 3) due to the disposal and treatment of waste / wastewater generated

within the city boundary.

Emissions of the following GHG have to be accounted for: CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, and NF3

- (●) Yes, we confirm
- ( ) No, we propose duly justified exclusions

*** Is this Expression of Interest part of a group of cities?**

Please select yes, if your city or entity submits this EOI as part of a larger group of cities.

Please be aware that every city being part of this group will still need to fill in their own questionnaire and submit their Expression of Interest clearly indicating that they are doing so as part of such group.

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

*** Please select the languages used for the uploaded documents provided**

The documents that you wish to upload in the questionnaire can be either in English or in any one of the official EU languages. In the latter case, we would be grateful if you could provide, if possible, as well a courtesy translation or a summary in English.

The answers to the questions in free form text can be either in English or in any one of the official EU languages. In the latter case, please note that a machine translation of the answers in English will be performed and will be communicated together with the original questionnaire to the experts reviewing the expressions of interest.

[ ] Bulgarian	[ ] Estonian	[ ] Irish	[ ] Portuguese
[ ] Croatian	[ ] Finnish	[ ] Italian	[ ] Romanian
[ ] Czech	[ ] French	[ ] Latvian	[ ] Slovak
[ ] Danish	[x] German	[ ] Lithuanian	[ ] Slovenian
[ ] Dutch	[ ] Greek	[ ] Maltese	[ ] Spanish
[x] English	[ ] Hungarian	[ ] Polish	[ ] Swedish

About the city's representative

Please provide the following information on the legal representative of your city

*** Name**

Petra

*** Surname**

Broistedt

*** Position**

Lord Mayor

*** Email address**

oberbuergermeisterin@goettingen.de

Please confirm the following statement: I hereby declare that I have the consent of the city administration to respond to this Call for Expression of Interest and to submit the questionnaire on its behalf. I hereby confirm that the information contained in this questionnaire is correct and complete

☑ **I confirm**

Current level of emissions

The questions in this section enquire about your city's current level of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and the systems you may have put in place to compile city-wide GHG inventories. Cities are not expected to have completed a comprehensive GHG emissions inventory for all sectors and scopes covered by the Cities Mission (please consult the Info Kit for Cities, Part II, Section 2.4 for further information), or to perform an inventory to answer to this call. However, you are encouraged to share information about previous inventories in your city, irrespective of the inventory scope and methodology.

This is not intended to be an excluding criterion. It is to enable us to get a clearer understanding of what methods cities are using to collect such data, and also to understand better the GHG emission reduction efforts needed in different cities expressing their interest.

Overall

Has an inventory of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions been undertaken for your city since 2005 (included)?

A Greenhouse Gas inventory is an accounting of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) emitted into or removed from the atmosphere. An inventory lists, by source, the amount of GHGs emitted into the atmosphere during a given time period (usually a calendar year).

If multiple inventories are available, preference should be given to the most complete and most recent inventory.

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No
- ( ) Under preparation

Please indicate the total GHG emissions resulting from the inventory in question (metric tonnes CO2 equivalent)

Please provide the figures in metric tonnes CO2 equivalent (absolute value, i.e. not per capita). **To indicate decimals, please use the dot as separator**

Emissions resulting from the energy generation sector should not be included in the total emissions of the city in order to avoid double counting. The resulting emissions should be captured as the indirect emissions from consumption of grid-supplied energy under the stationary energy sector of the inventory. However, if the total

emissions indicated here include direct emissions from energy generation, please indicate this when answering the question “Please indicate the sector(s)/source(s) covered by the GHG inventory” below.

880769

Accounting year

Only values between 1990 and 2020 are allowed

The accounting year refers to the year to which the collected data corresponds (i.e. not the year in which the inventory was compiled).

2019

Population in accounting year

134632

Please indicate the standard/methodology applied for compiling the GHG inventory

- ○ Covenant of Mayors Europe (CoM Europe) methodology
- ○ Global Protocol for Community Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories (GPC)
- ○ Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM) Common Reporting Framework (CRF)
- ○ 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- ◉ Regional or country specific methodology
- ○ City specific methodology
- ○ Other

Please indicate the sector(s)/source(s) covered by the GHG inventory

It is good practice to account for GHG emissions from the generation of grid-supplied energy by facilities within the city boundary, as well as by facilities owned (fully or partially) by the local government located outside the boundary.

However, as the energy generated by such facilities is supplied to the grid, the resulting emissions should be captured as the indirect emissions from consumption of grid-supplied energy under the stationary energy sector of the inventory. As such, emissions resulting from the energy generation sector should not be included in the emissions total of the city in order to avoid double counting.

- ☑ Stationary energy
- ☐ Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)
- ☐ Other
- ☑ Transport
- ☐ Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)
- ☐ Waste/wastewater
- ☑ Energy generation

Please indicate which of the following Greenhouse Gases are covered by the inventory

- ☑ CO2
- ☑ N2O
- ☐ PFCs
- ☐ NF3
- ☑ CH4
- ☐ HFCs
- ☐ SF6

Please indicate the boundary of the inventory relative to the city's administrative boundary

- ◉ Same - covers entire administrative boundary and nothing else
- ○ Smaller - covers only parts of the administrative boundary
- ○ Larger - covers the whole administrative boundary and adjoining areas

- ○ Partial - covers part of the administrative boundary and adjoining areas

Can you provide a sector breakdown of your city's current level of GHG emissions (as established by the GHG inventory referenced above)?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please provide in the table below total emissions (absolute values, in metric tonnes CO2 equivalent) per sector for which data is available

Please provide the figures in metric tonnes CO2 equivalent (absolute value, i.e. not per capita). The information provided in the table should stem from the inventory for which details have been provided above.
Leave blank any field uncovered by your inventory. If a different aggregation/breakdown is used, please choose the "Included elsewhere" option in the table provided in the next question.
Please consult the InfoKit, Section 2.4 (page 21ff.) for further information.

Sectors	Total emissions (metric tonnes CO2 equivalent)
Stationary energy This should cover direct and indirect emissions.	202645
Transport This should cover direct and indirect emissions.	
Waste/wastewater This should cover direct emissions as well as out-of-boundary emissions (i.e. emissions from all waste/wastewater generated within the city, whether managed/disposed of within the city or outside).	
Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) This should cover direct emissions.	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) This should cover direct emissions.	
Other (please specify in the additional question below)	678124
TOTAL EMISSIONS (excluding generation of grid-supplied energy)	880769
Energy generation (emissions resulting from the generation of grid-supplied energy) Emissions resulting from the Energy Generation sector should not be included in the emissions total of the city in order to avoid double counting.	

In case 'Other' emissions have been provided in the previous table, please explain the origin

200 character(s) maximum

Enthalten sind die Sektoren „Haushalte“ (230.421 t THG-Äq.), „Gewerbliche Großverbraucher“ (306.131 t THG-Äq.), „sonst. Gewerbe“ (19.173 t THG-Äq.), „Stadt & Universität Göttingen“ (122.398 t THG-Äq).

For each sector for which the total emissions are not available, please select the reason that fits best

"Not occurring": An activity or process does not occur or exist within the city.

“Included elsewhere": GHG emissions for this activity are estimated and presented in another sector in the same inventory.

“Confidential": GHG emissions which could lead to the disclosure of confidential information, and as such are not reported publicly. For instance, certain industrial facilities may not permit public data disclosure where this impacts security.

“Not estimated": GHG emissions occur but have not been estimated or reported.

Sectors	Not occurring	Included elsewhere	Not estimated	Confidential
Stationary energy	○	○	○	○
Transport	○	○	○	○
Waste/wastewater	○	◉	○	○
Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)	○	○	◉	○
Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)	○	○	◉	○
Other	○	○	○	○
Energy generation (emissions resulting from the generation of grid-supplied energy)	○	○	○	○

Please upload any supporting documentation

Please upload the GHG inventory (summary output) and supporting documentation (if applicable).

Is your city regularly compiling GHG emissions inventories for its territory?

Yes, at least annually

Trends

If available, please describe the trend of your city's GHG emissions over time (as available, but covering a period of at least 5 years)

500 character(s) maximum

Please describe the trend over time (this can be supported by the upload of a graph or table in the following question). Clearly specify the units of measurement (i.e. whether absolute or per capita)

Seit 1990 konnten die gesamten THG-Emissionen bis 2019 um 29% (bezogen auf die Gesamtemissionen) gesenkt werden. Dies entspricht einer Reduktion von ca. einem Prozent pro Jahr. Das Reduktionstempo ist zuletzt abgeflacht und die Emissionen stagnieren seit ca. fünf Jahren. Einsparungen wurden v.a. in den Sektoren „Haushalte“ und „Gewerbliche Großverbraucher“ realisiert, wohingegen die Emissionen aus dem Verkehr ab ca. 2014 wieder leicht angestiegen und seitdem nahezu konstant sind.

You may upload supporting documentation (if any)

Documentation should specify the coverage of the GHG emission figures and their source. If absolute figures are provided, please specify the evolution of the population in the same timeframe (if significant changes occurred)

Current policies

The questions in this section invite you to highlight your city’s climate ambition and policies up to now. The Mission intends to be strongly inclusive and to include a diverse group of cities with different starting points in respect of progress towards climate neutrality.

Here you have the opportunity to describe any official targets already in place, your city’s adopted plans relevant to climate change mitigation and Greenhouse Gas emissions reduction at sector or cross-sectoral level, and to provide further details on existing policies and measures. Additionally, this section collects information on the degree of involvement of your city in relevant initiatives and projects at EU, national or local levels. This information will allow us to gain a more detailed picture of your city’s starting point in the most relevant sectors for urban climate action.

While this section also highlights the topic of digitalisation and smart city as an important enabler of the climate neutrality transition, it is treated as a horizontal topic in all other sections.

The transition to climate neutrality will bring both co-benefits and adverse impacts. The last questions in this section will provide insights into if and how these are currently addressed.

Details on existing targets

Has your city officially adopted a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions reduction target for the future (i. e. with a target year after 2020)?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No
- ( ) Planned

Please state the target and its official source

500 character(s) maximum

Please specify all relevant details pertaining to the target (e.g. reduction percentage, target year/base year).

Gemäß Klimaplan Göttingen 2030 muss das jährliche Emissionsniveau bis 2030 um 375Tt/a auf rund 499 Tt /a sinken (Reduktion um 67%). Bis 2045 muss das jährliche Emissionsniveau um 95% im Vergleich zu 1990 sinken. Bezogen auf das Referenzjahr 2018 ist hierzu bis 2045 die Reduktion des jährlichen Emissionsniveaus um 823Tt erforderlich.
Der Reduktionspfad orientiert sich am CO2-Budget (gem. Pariser Klimaabkommen). Das Klimaneutralitätsziel 2030 ist im Klimaplan noch unberücksichtigt.

Please specify the sectors covered by the target

- [x] Stationary energy
- [ ] Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)
- [x] Other
- [x] Transport
- [ ] Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)
- [ ] Waste/wastewater
- [ ] Energy generation

Please specify the reduction percentage

Please specify the reduction percentage using only numbers. Example: -10% is introduced as 10.
Up to 2 decimals are allowed.

95

Please specify the target boundary relative to the city's administrative boundary

- (●) Same as the city's administrative boundary
- ( ) Smaller than the city's administrative boundary
- ( ) Larger than the city's administrative boundary
- ( ) Covers part of the city's administrative boundary and adjoining areas

If applicable, please specify the base year

Only values between 1990 and 2021 are allowed

1990

Please specify the target year

Only values between 2021 and 2099 are allowed

2045

Please upload the official source including the stated target

Had your city officially adopted a GHG emissions reduction target in the past (e.g., with a target year up to 2020)?

This question targets overall, cross-sectoral GHG emissions reduction targets

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If yes, please describe the target and its official source

500 character(s) maximum

Please specify all relevant details pertaining to the target (e.g. reduction percentage, target year/base year).

> Mit dem integrierten Klimaschutzkonzept aus dem Jahr 2010 wurde ein Reduktionsziel von 40% für das Zieljahr 2020 gegenüber 1990 gesteckt. Das Klimaschutzkonzept wurde 2014 mit dem Masterplan 100% Klimaschutz fortgeschrieben. Festgeschrieben wurde hier das Ziel der Klimaneutralität bis 2050 und im Masterplan-Szenario als Zwischenziel eine Reduktion von ca. 33% im Jahr 2020 gegenüber 1990.

If yes, was the target achieved?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No
- ( ) Not known

If yes, did this target exceed the national target?

For example, as compared to the national binding annual GHG emission reduction targets set by the Effort Sharing Regulation for each Member State.

Please note: This question is linked to the question “Had your city officially adopted a GHG emissions reduction target in the past (e.g., with a target year up to 2020)?”, not to the question “If yes, was the target achieved?”.

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No
- ( ) Not known
- ( ) Not applicable

Existing plans

Has your city adopted any cross-sectoral or sectoral strategies or action plans (hereinafter plan) relevant to climate change mitigation/GHG emissions reduction since 2005 (included)?

2005 is indicated as a cut off year across this section of the questionnaire, to ensure the focus is on recent policies and comparability across answers.

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

How many plans would you like to provide information about?

- ( ) 1
- ( ) 2
- ( ) 3
- ( ) 4
- (●) 5

Plan 1

Please select the type of plan

Other (cross-sectoral) plans can also refer to relevant digital or smart strategies or action plans.

- (●) Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan/Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SECAP/SEAP)
- ( ) Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP)
- ( ) Sustainable Urban Development Strategy (SuDs)
- ( ) Climate change mitigation plan
- ( ) Other (cross-sectoral)
- ( ) Energy plan
- ( ) Transport plan
- ( ) Waste/wastewater management plan
- ( ) Air quality plan
- ( ) Green infrastructure plan
- ( ) Other (sectoral)

Name

Klimaplan Göttingen 2030

Year of adoption

Only values between 2005 and 2021 are allowed

Please leave it blank if not applicable

2021

End year

Only values between 2005 and 2099 are allowed

Please leave blank if not applicable.

2045

Degree of implementation

- ( ) Fully implemented
- (●) Under implementation
- ( ) Not started

Scale of the plan

- ( ) Smaller than district/neighbourhood scale
- ( ) District/neighbourhood scale
- (●) City scale
- ( ) Greater than city scale

Does this plan contain concrete target(s) for the reduction of GHG emissions?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Please upload any supporting documentation

Plan 2

Please select the type of plan

Other (cross-sectoral) plans can also refer to relevant digital or smart strategies or action plans.

- (●) Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan/Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SECAP/SEAP)
- ( ) Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP)
- ( ) Sustainable Urban Development Strategy (SuDs)
- ( ) Climate change mitigation plan
- ( ) Other (cross-sectoral)
- ( ) Energy plan
- ( ) Transport plan
- ( ) Waste/wastewater management plan
- ( ) Air quality plan
- ( ) Green infrastructure plan
- ( ) Other (sectoral)

Name

Masterplan 100 % Klimaschutz Göttingen und Integriertes Klimaschutzkonzept

Year of adoption

Only values between 2005 and 2021 are allowed

Please leave it blank if not applicable

2014

End year

Only values between 2005 and 2099 are allowed

Please leave blank if not applicable.

2050

Degree of implementation

- (●) Fully implemented
- ( ) Under implementation
- ( ) Not started

Scale of the plan

- ( ) Smaller than district/neighbourhood scale
- ( ) District/neighbourhood scale
- (●) City scale
- ( ) Greater than city scale

Does this plan contain concrete target(s) for the reduction of GHG emissions?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Please upload any supporting documentation

Plan 3

Please select the type of plan

Other (cross-sectoral) plans can also refer to relevant digital and smart strategies or action plans.

- ( ) Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan/Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SECAP/SEAP)
- (●) Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP)
- ( ) Sustainable Urban Development Strategy (SuDs)
- ( ) Climate change mitigation plan
- ( ) Other (cross-sectoral)
- ( ) Energy plan
- ( ) Transport plan
- ( ) Waste/wastewater management plan
- ( ) Air quality plan
- ( ) Green infrastructure plan
- ( ) Other (sectoral)

Name

Klimaplan Verkehrsentwicklung, Radverkehrs-Entwicklungsplan, Nahmobilitätskonzept

Year of adoption

Only values between 2005 and 2021 are allowed

Please leave it blank if not applicable

2014

End year

Only values between 2005 and 2099 are allowed

Please leave blank if not applicable.

2050

Degree of implementation

- ( ) Fully implemented
- (●) Under implementation
- ( ) Not started

Scale of the plan

- ○ Smaller than district/neighbourhood scale
- ○ District/neighbourhood scale
- ◉ City scale
- ○ Greater than city scale

Does this plan contain concrete target(s) for the reduction of GHG emissions?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please upload any supporting documentation

Plan 4

Please select the type of plan

Other (cross-sectoral) plans can also refer to relevant digital and smart strategies or action plans.

- ○ Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan/Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SECAP/SEAP)
- ○ Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP)
- ◉ Sustainable Urban Development Strategy (SuDs)
- ○ Climate change mitigation plan
- ○ Other (cross-sectoral)
- ○ Energy plan
- ○ Transport plan
- ○ Waste/wastewater management plan
- ○ Air quality plan
- ○ Green infrastructure plan
- ○ Other (sectoral)

Name

Klimaplan Stadtentwicklung Göttingen, Forschungsbericht: Energieeffizienz im historischen Stadtquartier - Quartier am Botanischen Garten, Wärmeatlas Göttingen

Year of adoption

Only values between 2005 and 2021 are allowed

Please leave it blank if not applicable

2015

End year

Only values between 2005 and 2099 are allowed

Please leave blank if not applicable.

Degree of implementation

- ○ Fully implemented
- ◉ Under implementation
- ○ Not started

Scale of the plan

- ○ Smaller than district/neighbourhood scale
- ○ District/neighbourhood scale
- ◉ City scale
- ○ Greater than city scale

Does this plan contain concrete target(s) for the reduction of GHG emissions?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Please upload any supporting documentation

Plan 5

Please select the type of plan

Other (cross-sectoral) plans can also refer to relevant digital and smart strategies or action plans.

- ○ Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan/Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SECAP/SEAP)
- ○ Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP)
- ○ Sustainable Urban Development Strategy (SuDs)
- ○ Climate change mitigation plan
- ○ Other (cross-sectoral)
- ○ Energy plan
- ○ Transport plan
- ○ Waste/wastewater management plan
- ◉ Air quality plan
- ○ Green infrastructure plan
- ○ Other (sectoral)

Name

Luftreinhalteplan, Lärmaktionsplan

Year of adoption

Only values between 2005 and 2021 are allowed

Please leave it blank if not applicable

2019

End year

Only values between 2005 and 2099 are allowed

Please leave blank if not applicable.

Degree of implementation

- ○ Fully implemented
- ◉ Under implementation
- ○ Not started

Scale of the plan

- ○ Smaller than district/neighbourhood scale
- ◉ District/neighbourhood scale
- ○ City scale
- ○ Greater than city scale

Does this plan contain concrete target(s) for the reduction of GHG emissions?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Please upload any supporting documentation

One of the plans you previously selected was "Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan /Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SECAP/SEAP)". Was the mitigation pillar of your plan accepted following analysis by the JRC?

- ○ Yes (SEAP 2020)
- ○ Yes (SECAP 2030)
- ◉ Under evaluation
- ○ Not yet reported

Current policies - energy

Which of the following areas does your city's current energy policy address?

Please consider also facilities and equipment in building-related options.
- "Building electrification" is the process of switching from fossil fuels to clean and renewable electricity (e.g., for heating, for cooking)
- "Integrating RES systems into the building" refers to any active/passive envelope system that uses Renewable Energy Sources (RES) from the natural environment to produce power or thermal energy. Examples: building-integrated photovoltaics (BIPV), building-integrated solar thermal (BIST), thermoelectric embedded envelopes.
- "Virtual power plants" are networks of decentralised, medium-scale power generating units such as wind farms, solar parks, and Combined Heat and Power (CHP) units, as well as flexible power consumers and storage systems.
- “Urban heat island effect mitigation” encompasses any strategies that aim at reducing the outdoor temperature in the city with associated energy savings. This is typically performed by tackling the causes for local temperature

levels significantly higher compared to the surrounding rural areas (e.g., human activities, the replacement of natural features with man-made materials, the alteration of the wind pathways and force by urban roughness and layouts).

- [x] Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (NZEBs) (new buildings)
- [ ] Positive Energy Buildings
- [x] Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (NZEBs) (renovation of existing buildings)
- [ ] Energy renovation/retrofit of existing buildings (below NZEB level)
- [x] Building electrification
- [x] Energy efficient electrical appliances
- [x] Integrating RES systems into the building
- [ ] Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS) /Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)
- [x] Nearly Zero / Positive Energy Districts
- [x] Digitalisation and smart city solutions
- [ ] Local heat/cold storage
- [x] Street lighting
- [x] Citizen and renewable energy communities
- [x] On-site and nearby renewable energy generation (electricity, heat/cold)
- [x] Local (off-site) renewable energy generation (electricity, heat/cold)
- [x] District heating/cooling
- [ ] Demand response
- [ ] Virtual power plants
- [x] Urban heat island effect mitigation
- [x] Mixed-use development and sprawl containment
- [x] Urban regeneration
- [x] Behavioural changes

Which type of energy policy measures does your city currently apply?

- [x] Regulatory (e.g. building codes / standards, minimum energy performance standards, public procurement rules, energy supplier obligations)
- [x] Financial incentives and fiscal instruments (e.g. grants, loans, soft loans, taxes, subsidies)
- [x] Public Private Partnerships
- [x] Information/awareness raising (e.g. energy audits, certification and labelling of energy efficiency performance)
- [x] Education/capacity building (e.g. qualification programmes in the sector, trainings)
- [x] Infrastructure measures (e.g. upgrade of power plants, increase of RES capacity, smart grids)
- [x] Planning solutions (e.g. integrated land use and urban planning, integrated long-term strategies for sub-sectors, such as institutional buildings)
- [x] Voluntary measures (e.g. industry voluntary agreement programmes)
- [x] Technical measures (e.g. smart metering, provision of energy efficient products and services)

Which of the following building categories are targeted by your current energy policy measures?

For definitions of residential, commercial, institutional and industrial buildings and facilities, please consult the GCoM CRF Guidance Note on page 24, available at https://www.globalcovenantofmayors.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Data-TWG_Reporting-Framework_GUIDANCE-NOTE.pdf. For social housing and historical buildings nationally applicable definitions should be used.

- [x] Residential buildings
- [x] Commercial buildings and facilities
- [x] Institutional buildings and facilities
- [x] Industrial buildings and facilities
- [x] Social housing
- [x] Historical buildings

What percentage of the energy consumed within your city administrative boundary comes from Renewable Energy Sources (RES)?

RES include: wind, solar (solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) and geothermal energy, ambient energy, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, and biogas. In answering this question, 1) all energy consumption within the administrative boundary should be included, and 2) any green electricity certificates (i.e. green electricity produced outside the boundaries) have to be accounted for.

- ○ No energy consumption from RES
- ○ Below 20%
- ○ 20%-39%
- ○ 40%-59%
- ○ 60%-80%
- ○ Over 80%
- ◉ Not known

What percentage of energy generated within the administrative boundary comes from RES?

- ○ No energy generation (from any sources)
- ◉ Below 20%
- ○ 20%-39%
- ○ 40%-59%
- ○ 60%-80%
- ○ Over 80%
- ○ Not known

Which RES sources are currently used to generate energy within your city's administrative boundary?

'Ambient energy' means naturally occurring thermal energy and energy accumulated in the environment with constrained boundaries, which can be stored in the ambient air, excluding in exhaust air, or in surface or sewage water. For more information, please consult the Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (RED II).

- ☑ Wind
- ☑ Solar (solar thermal and solar photovoltaic)
- ☑ Geothermal energy
- ☑ Ambient energy
- ☐ Tide, wave and other ocean energy
- ☑ Hydropower
- ☑ Sustainable biomass
- ☑ Landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, and biogas

Which non-renewable energy carriers are currently used to generate energy within your city's administrative boundary?

- ☐ Coal
- ☐ Nuclear
- ☐ Other
- ☑ Gas
- ☑ Oil
- ☐ None

Urban heat island effect mitigation is part of your energy policy. Which strategies are in place in your city to reduce the urban heat island effect and associated energy consumption?

For a compendium of strategies, you can consult https://www.epa.gov/heatislands/heat-island-cooling-strategies

- ☑ Increasing tree and vegetative cover
- ☑ Installing green roofs
- ☐ Installing cool - mainly reflective - roofs
- ☑ Using cool pavements (either reflective or permeable)
- ☐ Utilizing smart growth practices
- ☑ Installing evaporative cooling features (e.g., fountains, sprinklers, misting systems)

Current policies - transport

Which of the following areas does your city's current transport policy address?

- ☑ Cleaner/efficient vehicles
- ☑ Clean buses
- ☑ Electric vehicles (incl. infrastructure)
- ☐ Investment in metros and railways
- ☑ Accessibility of public transport
- ☑ Modal shift to walking & cycling, incl. infrastructure
- ☑ Car sharing
- ☑ Ride-sharing/car-pooling initiatives
- ☑ Park and ride facilities
- ☐ Multi-modal hubs/integration between transport modes
- ☑ Micromobility
- ☐ Mobility as a Service (MaaS)
- ☑ Improvement of logistics and urban freight transport
- ☐ Road network optimisation aiming at emission reduction
- ☑ Mixed use development and sprawl containment
- ☑ Digitalisation and smart city solutions
- ☐ Eco-driving (driving behaviour and style to reduce fuel consumption and emissions)

Which type of transport policy measures does your city apply?

Congestion pricing consists of charging of users of private vehicles in periods of peak demand in designated areas of the city.

- [x] Technical measures (e.g. smart cards for public transport)
- [x] Infrastructure measures (e.g. cycling lanes, recharging stations for electric cars)
- [x] Regulation based measures (e.g. vehicle access regulations like Low or Zero Emission Zones)
- [x] Planning solutions (e.g. SUMP or integrated land use and transport planning)
- [x] Financial incentives and fiscal instruments (e.g. subsidies, taxes, congestion pricing schemes)
- [ ] Public Private Partnerships
- [x] Voluntary measures with stakeholders
- [x] Information/awareness raising (e.g. awareness campaigns)

Does the issuing of [new] building permits require the constructor/promoter to provide charging stations for electric vehicles / e-bikes etc?

- [ ] Yes, for office buildings and/or education buildings
- [ ] Yes, for residential buildings
- [ ] Yes, for commercial/ entertainment buildings
- [x] No

Current policies - waste/wastewater management

Which of the following areas does your city's current waste/wastewater management policy address?

Examples.
- 'Promotion of the use of recycled and recyclable' include sustainably managed wood, hedges instead of fences.
- 'Litter prevention in public spaces and/or marine litter prevention" includes measures to fight street littering, measures aimed at reducing the use of unnecessary packaging, and bans on free plastic carrier bags.
- 'Industrial symbiosis between local businesses' includes all processes by which wastes or by-products of an industry or industrial process become the raw materials for another.
- 'Sustainable buildings' applies to either new builds or refurbishments – using recycled materials or innovative designs that will increase the life-time of buildings and/or allow them to be more easily recycled in the future.
- 'Circular economy business models …' include setting up repair cafes, bicycle repair cooperatives, product leasing schemes, product char or exchange schemes.

- [ ] Use of recycled and recyclable, renewable and sustainable materials
- [x] Management of biodegradable municipal waste
- [x] Municipal waste prevention
- [x] Food waste prevention
- [x] Redirecting food surplus and food scraps
- [x] Litter prevention in public spaces and/or marine litter prevention
- [ ] Industrial symbiosis between local businesses
- [ ] Sustainable buildings
- [x] Circular economy business models, aimed at encouraging the reuse, repair and/or recycling of products
- [ ] Efficient thermal treatment/ landfill management
- [ ] Efficient waste /landfill gas to energy / fuel
- [x] Wastewater reuse
- [x] Stormwater management

Which type of waste/wastewater management policy measures does your city currently apply?

- [x] Regulatory (e.g. bans or restrictions on single use or non-recyclable materials, regulations for durability, reparability and recycling in public procurement)

- [x] Financial incentives and fiscal instruments (e.g. grants, loans, soft loans, taxes, subsidies, fees / incentives for volume based waste collection)
- [ ] Public Private Partnerships
- [x] Information/awareness raising (e.g. litter prevention campaigns, recycling campaigns)
- [x] Infrastructure measures (e.g. reprocessors, recycling centres, waste-to-energy facilities)
- [x] Voluntary measures with stakeholders

Which of the following fractions are collected and/or sorted separately in your city?

- [x] Plastics
- [x] Cardboard and paper
- [x] Food waste
- [x] Waste electrical and electronic equipment
- [x] Glass
- [x] Metal
- [x] Garden/Yard waste
- [x] Hazardous waste

Current policies - digitalisation & smart city elements

Which of the following elements does your city have in place to enable or incentivise digitalisation and smart city solutions intended to support the transition towards climate neutrality?

Definition

"Smart city": urban area that uses various types of sensors to collect data electronically to provide information, that is used to manage assets and resources efficiently. This includes data collected from citizens, devices, and assets that are processed and analysed to monitor and manage traffic and transportation systems, power plants, water-supply networks, waste/wastewater management, law enforcement, information systems, schools, libraries, hospitals, and other community services.

Policies and strategies can be either standalone or part of a broader urban/innovation/sustainability strategy/policy. For "Innovation procurement strategies", please refer to Section 7.6 of the InfoKit.

- [x] Digitalisation or smart city strategies
- [ ] Innovation procurement strategies
- [ ] Use of Internet-of-Things technology
- [x] Digitalisation or smart city policies
- [ ] Data governance strategy (national or local)
- [x] Digital Twins
- [x] ICT infrastructure to enable smart city solutions
- [ ] Use of open standards by preference

Does your city run any smart city projects?

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No
- (•) Planned

Measures

Is your city successfully implementing or has successfully implemented key climate change mitigation/GHG reduction measures since 2005 (included)?

Key measures could be those which stand out in terms of impact, innovation, resource-efficiency, cost-efficiency, time-efficiency, replicability.

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

How many key measures would you like to provide information about?

- ○ 1
- ○ 2
- ○ 3
- ○ 4
- ◉ 5

Measure 1

Measure (short description)

200 character(s) maximum

"Grüne Fernwärme"-Strategie: Ausbau des Fernwärmenetzes in vielen Bereichen der Stadt, Anschluss-Verdichtung in der Innenstadt. Klimafreundliche Erzeugung im BioWärmeZentrum aus regionaler Biomasse.

Sector(s) covered

"Cross-sectoral" can include relevant measures linked to digital transition.

- ☐ Stationary energy
- ☐ Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)
- ☐ Cross-sectoral
- ☐ Transport
- ☐ Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)
- ☐ Waste/wastewater
- ☑ Energy generation

Degree of implementation

- ○ Fully implemented
- ◉ Under implementation
- ○ Not started

Scale

- ○ Smaller than district/neighbourhood scale
- ◉ District/neighbourhood scale
- ○ City scale
- ○ Greater than city scale

Description of achievements relevant to climate neutrality

500 character(s) maximum

This can include the estimated emission reduction, energy savings, or a description of other performance indicators specific to the measure

Der Ausbau der Fernwärmeinfrastruktur erfolgt kontinuierlich. Derzeit beträgt der Fernwärmeanteil rund 20% des Gesamtwärmeverbrauchs. Durch zunehmenden Einsatz lokaler erneuerbarer Energien (Biogas, feste Biomasse im BioWärmeZentrum der Stadtwerke Göttingen AG) wurde der Emissionsfaktor sowie der sonstige THG-Ausstoß maßgeblich gesenkt und liegt 2019 bei 159 kg CO2/kWh (Vergleich BRD: 264 kg CO2/kWh). Die BHKW-Leistung wurde seit 2008 deutlich gesteigert und der KWK-Anteil auf 30% erhöht.

Measure 2

Measure (short description)

200 character(s) maximum

Energie- und THG-Einsparung durch energetische Sanierungen an städtischen Gebäuden, Einrichtungen & Straßenbeleuchtung (Umrüstung auf energiesparende Natriumdampf-/LED-Leuchten, Nachtabschaltung).

Sector(s) covered

"Cross-sectoral" can include relevant measures linked to digital transition.

- [x] Stationary energy
- [ ] Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)
- [ ] Cross-sectoral
- [ ] Transport
- [ ] Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)
- [ ] Waste/wastewater
- [ ] Energy generation

Degree of implementation

- ( ) Fully implemented
- (•) Under implementation
- ( ) Not started

Scale

- ( ) Smaller than district/neighbourhood scale
- ( ) District/neighbourhood scale
- (•) City scale
- ( ) Greater than city scale

Description of achievements relevant to climate neutrality

500 character(s) maximum

This can include the estimated emission reduction, energy savings, or a description of other performance indicators specific to the measure

Die Stadt saniert mind. 2 Gebäude energetisch pro Jahr. Der Heizenergieverbrauch der städt. Gebäude sank so um 31% bzw. 14,8 Mio. kWh (1990 – 2020). Durch Sanierung der Straßenbeleuchtung erfolgte hier eine Halbierung des Stromverbrauchs. Insgesamt ist eine Reduktion der THG-Emissionen in den städt. Einrichtungen von 21.649 t in 1990 auf 11.769 t in 2020 festzustellen (- 46 %). Bei der Straßenbeleuchtung erfolgte seit 2010 eine THG-Einsparung von 47 % (4.497 t in 2000 auf 2.397 t in 2016).

Measure 3

Measure (short description)

200 character(s) maximum

Umsetzung des Radverkehrs-Entwicklungsplans: E-Rad-Schnellweg und andere Projekte zur Radverkehrsförderung. Der Göttinger eRadschnellweg soll Radfahren, v.a. im Alltagsverkehr, attraktiv gestalten.

Sector(s) covered

"Cross-sectoral" can include relevant measures linked to digital transition.

- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]

- [ ] Stationary energy
- [ ] Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)
- [ ] Cross-sectoral
- [x] Transport
- [ ] Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)
- [ ] Waste/wastewater
- [ ] Energy generation

Degree of implementation

- ( ) Fully implemented
- (•) Under implementation
- ( ) Not started

Scale

- ( ) Smaller than district/neighbourhood scale
- (•) District/neighbourhood scale
- ( ) City scale
- ( ) Greater than city scale

Description of achievements relevant to climate neutrality

500 character(s) maximum

This can include the estimated emission reduction, energy savings, or a description of other performance indicators specific to the measure

Der deutschlandweit erste eRadschnellweg (Fahrradstraßen u. Zweirichtungsradwege mit Breiten von 3-4 m und möglichst höhengleichen Übergängen zur Fahrbahn für bequemes u. zügiges Fahren) verbindet bedeutende Arbeitsplatzschwerpunkte in Göttingen als attraktives Angebot für Berufspendler und Studierende. Die Erweiterung in die umliegenden Kommunen mit hohem Einpendleranteil erfolgte nach der positiven Resonanz auf den ersten Abschnitt (im 1. Jahr nach Fertigstellung über 1 Mio. Nutzer*innen).

Measure 4

Measure (short description)

200 character(s) maximum

Klimafonds Göttingen: Anreize setzen für THG-Reduktion & Klimaanpassung in allen Handlungsfeldern mittels CO2-Einsparprämie für Investitionen & Kompensationsfonds für Innovationsprojekte in Göttingen.

Sector(s) covered

"Cross-sectoral" can include relevant measures linked to digital transition.

- [ ] Stationary energy
- [ ] Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)
- [x] Cross-sectoral
- [ ] Transport
- [ ] Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)
- [ ] Waste/wastewater
- [ ] Energy generation

Degree of implementation

- ( ) Fully implemented
- (•) Under implementation
- ( ) Not started

Scale

- ○ Smaller than district/neighbourhood scale
- ○ District/neighbourhood scale
- ◉ City scale
- ○ Greater than city scale

Description of achievements relevant to climate neutrality

500 character(s) maximum

This can include the estimated emission reduction, energy savings, or a description of other performance indicators specific to the measure

Der Klimafonds Göttingen fördert Investitionen und Innovationen zur THG-Reduktion und Klimaanpassung in zwei Säulen: CO2-Einsparprämie für Investitionen und Kompensationsfonds mit lokalen Innovationsprojekten. Die Höhe der Förderung richtet sich nach den eingesparten/kompensierten THG-Emissionen. Dies macht auch die Konsequenz des eigenen Handelns deutlich. Gestartet in 2021 mit dem Modul „Solarenergie“, weitere Förderschwerpunkte folgen. Insgesamt wird eine Einsparung von 5,13 Tt/a erwartet.

Measure 5

Measure (short description)

200 character(s) maximum

CO2-Speicher Stadtwald: Steigerung der CO2-Speicherkapazität durch Vorratsanreicherung u. –pflege im Göttinger Stadtwald; Nutzungskonzept zur Weiterentwicklung des Waldes als Umwelt- und Erlebnisraum.

Sector(s) covered

“Cross-sectoral” can include relevant measures linked to digital transition.

- ☐ Stationary energy
- ☑ Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)
- ☑ Cross-sectoral
- ☐ Transport
- ☐ Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)
- ☐ Waste/wastewater
- ☐ Energy generation

Degree of implementation

- ○ Fully implemented
- ◉ Under implementation
- ○ Not started

Scale

- ○ Smaller than district/neighbourhood scale
- ◉ District/neighbourhood scale
- ○ City scale
- ○ Greater than city scale

Description of achievements relevant to climate neutrality

500 character(s) maximum

This can include the estimated emission reduction, energy savings, or a description of other performance indicators specific to the measure

Der Stadtwald wird in Richtung größtmöglicher Naturnähe entwickelt, um die Holzvorräte kontinuierlich aufzubauen, da diese eine höhere CO2-Speicherung bedingen. Dazu wird nur ein Teil des jährlich zuwachsenden Holzes genutzt. Wegen zunehmendem Druck für den Naherholungsraum Wald werden Handlungsempfehlungen entwickelt, um die Vorratsanreicherung und die Erleb- & Nutzbarkeit für Waldbesucher*innen zu erreichen (einmaliges Nutzungskonzept: Naturnähe, Vorratsaufbau und Nutzung als Erholungsraum).

R&I projects

Has your city participated in any European R&I projects relevant to climate change mitigation/GHG emissions reduction since 2005 (included)?

You may also include relevant projects linked to digital transformation.

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Initiatives

Has your city joined any other specific initiatives relevant to climate change mitigation/GHG emissions reduction since 2005 (included)?

Examples of initiatives:
- Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy
- 100 Intelligent Cities Challenge/Digital Cities Challenge
- Urban Innovative Actions
- Smart Cities Marketplace initiatives
- EIT Climate KIC initiatives
- New European Bauhaus
- Green City Accord
- CIVITAS
- URBACT programme
- Affordable Housing Initiative
- City Science Initiative
- Living-in.eu Movement

If relevant to climate neutrality, also national initiatives can be mentioned here.

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

How many initiatives would you like to provide information about?

- ○ 1
- ○ 2
- ○ 3
- ◉ 4
- ○ 5

Initiative 1

Initiative Name

100 character(s) maximum

Examples of initiatives:
- Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy
- 100 Intelligent Cities Challenge/Digital Cities Challenge
- Urban Innovative Actions
- Smart Cities Marketplace initiatives
- EIT Climate KIC initiatives
- New European Bauhaus
- Green City Accord
- CIVITAS
- URBACT programme
- Affordable Housing Initiative
- City Science Initiative
- Living-in.eu Movement

If relevant to climate neutrality, also national initiatives can be mentioned here.

Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy

How would you describe the role of your city in the initiative?

Definition and examples for each term.
The city is considered:
- a “demonstrator”, if the city has served as proof of concept and has implemented any of the outcomes of the initiative (e.g. tools/tests/trials). Other similar phrases used to describe demonstrators are pilot cities, demo sites, case studies, early adopters, living labs, organisers, and leaders;
- a “replicator”, if the city has served to expand the applicability of a concept by implementing any of the outcomes of the initiative. Other similar words used to describe replicators are mentees, twin cities, companion cities, partner cities;
- an “observer”, if the city participated in a process concerning the outcomes of the initiative without any implemented action;
- other, if none of the definitions above describes the role of the city in the initiative.

Follower cities could fall under replicator or observer, depending on whether they implement any action or not.

- ○ Demonstrator
- ◉ Observer
- ○ Not known
- ○ Replicator
- ○ Other
- ○ Not applicable

Briefly specify how this initiative has contributed or is expected to contribute to your city advancing towards the 2030 climate neutrality target

500 character(s) maximum

Die Initiative ermöglicht Austausch, Vernetzung und Wissenstransfer, von dem auch die Stadt Göttingen zukünftig profitieren wird. Die angebotenen Informations- und Schulungsveranstaltungen bieten wichtige Qualifizierungs- und Fortbildungsmöglichkeiten zu vielfältigen Themen.
Das regelmäßige Monitoring und die Berichtspflichten führen weiterhin zu einer intensiven Auseinandersetzung mit den eigenen Klimaschutz-Aktivitäten und einem Überprüfen der Zielerreichung auch im europaweiten Kontext.

Initiative 2

Initiative Name

100 character(s) maximum

Examples of initiatives:
- Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy
- 100 Intelligent Cities Challenge/Digital Cities Challenge
- Urban Innovative Actions
- Smart Cities Marketplace initiatives
- EIT Climate KIC initiatives
- New European Bauhaus
- Green City Accord
- CIVITAS
- URBACT programme
- Affordable Housing Initiative
- City Science Initiative
- Living-in.eu Movement

If relevant to climate neutrality, also national initiatives can be mentioned here.

Internationale Klima-Partnerschaften (Klima-Bündnis, La Paz Centro/Nicaragua, Pau/Frankreich)

How would you describe the role of your city in the initiative?

Definition and examples for each term.
The city is considered:
- a “demonstrator”, if the city has served as proof of concept and has implemented any of the outcomes of the initiative (e.g. tools/tests/trials). Other similar phrases used to describe demonstrators are pilot cities, demo sites, case studies, early adopters, living labs, organisers, and leaders;
- a “replicator”, if the city has served to expand the applicability of a concept by implementing any of the outcomes of the initiative. Other similar words used to describe replicators are mentees, twin cities, companion cities, partner cities;
- an “observer”, if the city participated in a process concerning the outcomes of the initiative without any implemented action;
- other, if none of the definitions above describes the role of the city in the initiative.
Follower cities could fall under replicator or observer, depending on whether they implement any action or not.

- ( ) Demonstrator
- ( ) Observer
- ( ) Not known
- ( ) Replicator
- (•) Other
- ( ) Not applicable

If other, please specify. If not applicable, please briefly explain

300 character(s) maximum

Göttingen ist durch int. Klima-Partnerschaften eng mit anderen Städten verbunden. Die Rolle der Stadt variiert dabei im jeweiligen Fall und reicht von Teilnehmer/Beobachter (Klima-Bündnis) bis zum „Demonstrator/Replicator“ (Klima-Partnerschaft mit La Paz Centro: Wissensaustausch, Projektumsetzung).

Briefly specify how this initiative has contributed or is expected to contribute to your city advancing towards the 2030 climate neutrality target

500 character(s) maximum

1991 trat die Stadt dem Klima-Bündnis bei und beteiligt sich seitdem an Aktionen v.a. zur Sensibilisierung. Mit La Paz Centro (Nicaragua) verbindet Göttingen eine Solidaritätsvereinbarung & Klima-Partnerschaft, in der Projekte umgesetzt werden, Fokus liegt u.a. auf Wissenstransfer und Qualifizierung. Mit Pau verbindet Göttingen seit 1983 eine Städtepartnerschaft mit Erfahrungsaustausch hinsichtl. Klimaschutz & Mobilität. Sensibilisierung, Qualifizierung und Wissenstransfer sind Hauptaspekte.

Initiative 3

Initiative Name

100 character(s) maximum

Examples of initiatives:
- Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy
- 100 Intelligent Cities Challenge/Digital Cities Challenge
- Urban Innovative Actions
- Smart Cities Marketplace initiatives
- EIT Climate KIC initiatives
- New European Bauhaus
- Green City Accord
- CIVITAS
- URBACT programme
- Affordable Housing Initiative
- City Science Initiative
- Living-in.eu Movement

If relevant to climate neutrality, also national initiatives can be mentioned here.

Nationale und regionale Klimaschutz-Netzwerke, Arbeitsgruppen des Deutschen Städtetags etc.

How would you describe the role of your city in the initiative?

Definition and examples for each term.
The city is considered:
- a “demonstrator”, if the city has served as proof of concept and has implemented any of the outcomes of the initiative (e.g. tools/tests/trials). Other similar phrases used to describe demonstrators are pilot cities, demo sites, case studies, early adopters, living labs, organisers, and leaders;
- a “replicator”, if the city has served to expand the applicability of a concept by implementing any of the outcomes of the initiative. Other similar words used to describe replicators are mentees, twin cities, companion cities, partner cities;
- an “observer”, if the city participated in a process concerning the outcomes of the initiative without any implemented action;
- other, if none of the definitions above describes the role of the city in the initiative.

Follower cities could fall under replicator or observer, depending on whether they implement any action or not.

- ○ Demonstrator
- ○ Observer
- ○ Not known
- ◉ Replicator
- ○ Other
- ○ Not applicable

Briefly specify how this initiative has contributed or is expected to contribute to your city advancing towards the 2030 climate neutrality target

500 character(s) maximum

Beteiligung in Netzwerken (Masterplan, KEAN, Südnds., EKM, Deutscher Städtetag) und Austausch von Fachwissen & Erfahrungen zu Klimaschutz/Energieeffizienz. Genauso wesentlich ist der Dialog zu Hemmnissen u. die Entwicklung von Lösungsvorschlägen sowie notwendiger Unterstützungsmaßnahmen der übergeordneten Rahmengebungen und gesetzlichen Regelungen auf Bundes-/Landesebene, wie u.a. im Masterplan-Netzwerk sowie in Arbeitsgruppen des Deutschen Städtetages.

Initiative 4

Initiative Name

100 character(s) maximum

Examples of initiatives:
- Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy
- 100 Intelligent Cities Challenge/Digital Cities Challenge
- Urban Innovative Actions
- Smart Cities Marketplace initiatives
- EIT Climate KIC initiatives
- New European Bauhaus
- Green City Accord
- CIVITAS
- URBACT programme
- Affordable Housing Initiative
- City Science Initiative
- Living-in.eu Movement

If relevant to climate neutrality, also national initiatives can be mentioned here.

Unterzeichnung „2030-Agenda f. Nachh. Entwicklung: Nachhaltigkeit auf komm. Ebene gestalten"(UN-SDG)

How would you describe the role of your city in the initiative?

Definition and examples for each term.
The city is considered:
- a "demonstrator", if the city has served as proof of concept and has implemented any of the outcomes of the initiative (e.g. tools/tests/trials). Other similar phrases used to describe demonstrators are pilot cities, demo sites, case studies, early adopters, living labs, organisers, and leaders;
- a "replicator", if the city has served to expand the applicability of a concept by implementing any of the outcomes of the initiative. Other similar words used to describe replicators are mentees, twin cities, companion cities, partner cities;
- an "observer", if the city participated in a process concerning the outcomes of the initiative without any implemented action;
- other, if none of the definitions above describes the role of the city in the initiative.

Follower cities could fall under replicator or observer, depending on whether they implement any action or not.

- ( ) Demonstrator
- (•) Observer
- ( ) Not known
- ( ) Replicator
- ( ) Other
- ( ) Not applicable

Briefly specify how this initiative has contributed or is expected to contribute to your city advancing towards the 2030 climate neutrality target

500 character(s) maximum

Die Stadt hat die Resolution „2030-Agenda für Nachhaltige Entwicklung: Nachhaltigkeit auf kommunaler Ebene gestalten" unterzeichnet und sich somit der Umsetzung der Sustainable Developement Goals der UN verpflichtet. Die Zeichnungskommunen sind in einem Netzwerk verbunden, das auf Wissenstransfer, Vernetzung und Voneinander-Lernen basiert. Auch hier steht der Wissenstransfer zum Erreichen der Klimaneutralität in engem Zusammenhang mit den SDGs im Fokus.

Awards

Has your city ever been nominated for or participated in any awards or competitions relevant to climate change mitigation/GHG emissions reduction since 2005 (included)?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

How many awards would you like to provide information about?

- ( ) 1
- ( ) 2
- ( ) 3
- ( ) 4
- (●) 5

Award 1

Award name

100 character(s) maximum

Please indicate any awards or competitions, whether at EU or other level, whether you applied for them or were nominated.

Examples of awards and competitions relevant to climate change mitigation:

- Covenant of Mayors Awards
- CIVITAS Awards
- SUMP Award
- New European Bauhaus Prizes
- European Capital of Innovation Award
- European Green Capital Award
- European Green Leaf Award
- European Mobility Week Awards
- One Planet City Challenge
- European Energy Award Gold
- The Transformative Action Award
- European Green Cities Award
- World Smart City Awards
- CDP Europe Awards
- C40 Cities Bloomberg Philanthropies Awards
- Climate Star Award
- CityStar (RegioStars)

If relevant to climate neutrality, also national awards or competitions can be mentioned here.

Deutscher Nachhaltigkeitspreis 2022 - Kommunen als Leuchttürme der Transformation

Result

- ○ Winner
- ◉ Finalist
- ○ Participant

Award 2

Award name

100 character(s) maximum

Please indicate any awards or competitions, whether at EU or other level, whether you applied for them or were nominated.

Examples of awards and competitions relevant to climate change mitigation:

- Covenant of Mayors Awards
- CIVITAS Awards
- SUMP Award
- New European Bauhaus Prizes
- European Capital of Innovation Award
- European Green Capital Award
- European Green Leaf Award
- European Mobility Week Awards
- One Planet City Challenge
- European Energy Award Gold
- The Transformative Action Award
- European Green Cities Award
- World Smart City Awards
- CDP Europe Awards
- C40 Cities Bloomberg Philanthropies Awards
- Climate Star Award
- CityStar (RegioStars)

If relevant to climate neutrality, also national awards or competitions can be mentioned here.

Label "StadtGrün naturnah" in Gold vom Bündnis "Kommunen für biologische Vielfalt" u. DUH

Result

- ◉ Winner
- ○ Finalist
- ○ Participant

Award 3

Award name

100 character(s) maximum

Please indicate any awards or competitions, whether at EU or other level, whether you applied for them or were nominated.

Examples of awards and competitions relevant to climate change mitigation:
- Covenant of Mayors Awards
- CIVITAS Awards
- SUMP Award
- New European Bauhaus Prizes
- European Capital of Innovation Award
- European Green Capital Award
- European Green Leaf Award
- European Mobility Week Awards
- One Planet City Challenge
- European Energy Award Gold
- The Transformative Action Award
- European Green Cities Award
- World Smart City Awards
- CDP Europe Awards
- C40 Cities Bloomberg Philanthropies Awards
- Climate Star Award
- CityStar (RegioStars)

If relevant to climate neutrality, also national awards or competitions can be mentioned here.

Fahrradfreundliche Kommune (AGFK), Deutscher Fahrradpreis 2016 Kat. Infrastruktur (eRad-Schnellweg)

Result

- (●) Winner
- ( ) Finalist
- ( ) Participant

Award 4

Award name

100 character(s) maximum

Please indicate any awards or competitions, whether at EU or other level, whether you applied for them or were nominated.
Examples of awards and competitions relevant to climate change mitigation:
- Covenant of Mayors Awards
- CIVITAS Awards
- SUMP Award
- New European Bauhaus Prizes
- European Capital of Innovation Award
- European Green Capital Award
- European Green Leaf Award
- European Mobility Week Awards
- One Planet City Challenge
- European Energy Award Gold
- The Transformative Action Award
- European Green Cities Award
- World Smart City Awards
- CDP Europe Awards

- C40 Cities Bloomberg Philanthropies Awards
- Climate Star Award
- CityStar (RegioStars)

If relevant to climate neutrality, also national awards or competitions can be mentioned here.

Fairtrade-Stadt und Region Göttingen

Result

- (●) Winner
- ( ) Finalist
- ( ) Participant

Award 5

Award name

100 character(s) maximum

Please indicate any awards or competitions, whether at EU or other level, whether you applied for them or were nominated.

Examples of awards and competitions relevant to climate change mitigation:

- Covenant of Mayors Awards
- CIVITAS Awards
- SUMP Award
- New European Bauhaus Prizes
- European Capital of Innovation Award
- European Green Capital Award
- European Green Leaf Award
- European Mobility Week Awards
- One Planet City Challenge
- European Energy Award Gold
- The Transformative Action Award
- European Green Cities Award
- World Smart City Awards
- CDP Europe Awards
- C40 Cities Bloomberg Philanthropies Awards
- Climate Star Award
- CityStar (RegioStars)

If relevant to climate neutrality, also national awards or competitions can be mentioned here.

Zukunftsfähige Kommune 2001/2002 (DUH), Vielfältige Orte (Nationale Stadtentwicklungspolitik 2009)

Result

- (●) Winner
- ( ) Finalist
- ( ) Participant

Current policies - co-benefits and adverse impacts

Have there been attempts in your city to assess the possible co-benefits/adverse impacts generated by local scale climate mitigation policies/actions and/or vice versa?

- ○ Yes, for all climate policies/actions
- ○ Yes, for most climate policies/actions
- ◉ Yes, for some climate policies/actions
- ○ Preparing to perform such assessments over the next year
- ○ Intending to perform such assessments in the next 2 years
- ○ Not intending to perform such assessments
- ○ I don't know

If yes, which of the following co-benefits or adverse impacts generated by local scale climate mitigation policies/actions have been evaluated?

Assessing energy and transport poverty means to measure the amount of money spent on energy / transport and selecting indicators / thresholds to define the onset of a state or condition in which citizens (individuals or communities) lack essential resources.

Economic

- ☐ Job creation
- ☐ Revenue generation
- ☑ Costs
- ☐ Energy security
- ☐ Business/technological innovation
- ☐ Labour productivity
- ☐ Labour conditions
- ☐ Economic production
- ☐ Natural resource depletion
- ☐ Congestion
- ☐ Disruption of energy, transport, water and communications networks
- ☐ Economic impact of disasters

Social

- ☐ Water security
- ☐ Food security
- ☐ Mobility and access
- ☑ Road safety
- ☑ Energy poverty
- ☐ Transport poverty
- ☐ Security/protection for poor/vulnerable populations
- ☐ Social inclusion, equality and justice
- ☐ Transparency and accountability
- ☑ Education and public awareness
- ☐ Number of households and businesses forced from homes/places of work

Public Health

- ☐ Physical health
- ☐ Mental wellbeing/quality of life
- ☑ Air quality
- ☐ Preparedness for health service delivery
- ☐ Health impacts from extreme heat or cold weather
- ☐ Disaster/disease/contamination-related health impacts
- ☐ Premature deaths
- ☐ Health costs

Environmental

- ☐ Resilience to climate change/adaptation
- ☑ Water/soil quality
- ☑ Noise pollution
- ☑ Light pollution
- ☐ Green space coverage and quality
- ☑ Biodiversity and ecosystem services

In your previous answer, you indicated that your city is evaluating specific social co-benefits and adverse impacts. Is your city specifically addressing any of these social aspects in its territory?

This question is linked to the following answer options in the previous question: energy poverty; transport poverty; security/protection for poor/vulnerable populations; social inclusion, equality and justice; number of households and businesses forced from homes/places of work.

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If yes, please provide further details or examples.

1500 character(s) maximum

Please briefly describe any alleviation measures your city has put in place.

Neben den Kosten für Bau und Anschaffung von Wohnungen und Elektrogeräten spielen die langfristig anfallenden Betriebskosten eine große Rolle. Hier sollte der Fokus auf Energieeffizienz und einem möglichst geringen Strom-/Wärmeverbrauch liegen. Sozial schwache Haushalten müssen z.B. bei energetisch sanierten Wohnungen weniger Heizkosten und bei Anschaffung von stromsparenden Haushaltsgeräten geringere Stromkosten zahlen. Daher beugen Energieeffizienzmaßnahmen der Energiearmut vor. Auf Investoren und Bauherren soll daher durch Beratungsangebote, Förderung und Vereinbarungen in städtebaulichen eingewirkt werden, um ein möglichst hohes Effizienzniveau im Gebäudebereich zu erreichen. Mieter*innen können den kostenlosen Stromsparcheck (Angebot der Energieagentur Region Göttingen e.V.) in Anspruch nehmen, der Effizienzpotenziale vor Ort aufzeigt. Mit Gutscheinen werden sie direkt unterstützt, um energiesparende Neugeräte anzuschaffen.

Ambition for climate neutrality

This section gives you the opportunity to articulate your city's motivation for joining the Cities Mission and in particular the climate neutrality ambition it intends to pursue as part of the Mission. You are invited to describe your city's initial vision on how it can accelerate its plans, if necessary, to close the gap to be climate neutral in 2030 and in particular how it plans to do so in cooperation with its citizens, regional/national stakeholders, and the EU.

It is well understood that most cities are at an early stage of determining a vision on becoming climate neutral and that no detailed analysis or planning might have been undertaken regarding how to accelerate the transition to reach climate neutrality by 2030. As outlined also in the Info Kit for cities, these details are expected to be set out later, in the process of developing the Climate City Contract in the next phase of the Cities Mission, with assistance from the Mission Platform.

Questions in this section address your city's 2030 climate neutrality target, but they do not assume or require that this target has been officially adopted. Rather, they seek to understand the aspiration that your city wants to work towards as part of the Cities Mission.

You have the opportunity to describe existing (i.e. officially adopted/declared) targets and plans in other sections of the questionnaire.

Your city's overall vision

Please describe your city's vision on how it will achieve climate neutrality by 2030, i.e. how the city plans to accelerate the transition and close the gap to (net-) zero GHG emissions by 2030

4000 character(s) maximum

In answering this question, please consider the following elements:
- Overall vision and motivation;
- Sector-specific vision and key measures;
- Integration and horizontal aspects.

Cities that are located in countries already with Association Agreements to the Horizon Europe programme or in the process of negotiating such Agreements should explain here how they will be able to meet the objectives of the Mission without support from other EU programmes.

Die Stadt Göttingen strebt Klimaneutralität bis zum Jahr 2030 an. Als Stadt im globalen Norden sieht sich Göttingen in einer besonderen Verantwortung, einen Beitrag zur Eindämmung der globalen Klimakrise zu leisten, nicht nur zum Schutz der eigenen Bürger*innen, sondern auch der Bevölkerung im globalen Süden, die im besonderen Maße von den Folgen betroffen ist.
Städte sind wichtige Orte der Aushandlung von Klimaschutzmaßnahmen. Nur wenn es hier gelingt, Bürger*innen, Unternehmen und Einrichtungen vor Ort von der Notwendigkeit von Maßnahmen zu überzeugen und selbst aktiv an der Umsetzung mitwirken, kann Klimaschutz gelingen. Göttingen bietet aufgrund seiner langen Klimaschutz-Tradition, seiner sehr engagierten Bürgerschaft sowie der innovativen Forschungs- und Unternehmenslandschaft beste Voraussetzungen, um beim Klimaschutz Vorreiter zu sein. Auch die Göttinger Ratspolitik unterstützt die Ziele vollumfänglich (siehe Anlage 0_Commitment).
Hinter dem ambitionierten Ziel stecken jedoch gewaltige Herausforderungen, die es innerhalb kürzester Zeit zu meistern gilt. Nötig sind nicht nur erhebliche Investitionen in städtische und private Infrastrukturen: Hierzu zählen als wichtigste Stellschrauben die energetische Sanierung der Gebäude, der Ausbau der Erneuerbaren Energien im Strom- und Wärmesektor oder die Umgestaltung von Verkehrsflächen zur Förderung umweltfreundlicher Verkehrsarten. Über die technischen und finanziellen Anforderungen hinaus ist insbesondere ein breiter gesellschaftlicher Bewusstseins- und Verhaltenswandel unabdingbar. Die nötige Transformation in Richtung Klimaneutralität kann nur gelingen, wenn die Bürger*innen, Unternehmen und Einrichtungen der Stadt die nötige Transformation in Richtung Klimaneutralität befürworten und auch selbst unterstützen, z.B. beim eigenen Umgang mit Energie, beim Wohnen, Arbeiten, bei der Mobilität, der Ernährung, dem Konsum bzw. der Beschaffung und beim Abfall.
Damit dies gelingt, müssen Bürger*innen am nötigen Wandel partizipieren. Die Stadt Göttingen hat hierzu bereits verschiedene Formate geschaffen: Der Klimaschutz-Beirat berät mit Vertreter*innen der Stadtgesellschaft die Politik und Verwaltung zu Fragen des Klimaschutzes, mit den Klimaschutz-Tagen und Mitmach-Kampagnen, wie „Stadtradeln“, werden Bürger*innen informiert und motiviert, die Energieagentur Region Göttingen berät Bürger*innen und Unternehmen rund um Fragen der Energieeffizienz und Erneuerbare Energien, in Schulen und Kindertagesstätten werden Kinder, Lehrkräfte und Hausmeister*innen zum Energiesparen geschult und inspiriert. Für die Klimaneutralität bis 2030 müssen all diese Aktivitäten intensiviert und um neue Formate ergänzt werden. So sollen zukünftig Bürger-Räte erprobt werden, um Planungen zu begleiten.
Klimaschutz betrifft als Querschnittsziel alle Sektoren. Viele Maßnahmen leisten nicht nur einen Beitrag zum Klimaschutz, sondern können auch zu weiteren städtischen Zielen beitragen. Wichtig für die Akzeptanz ist neben der Beteiligung deshalb auch, dass Bürger*innen die unmittelbaren Vorteile von Maßnahmen spüren, z.B. indem sich durch neue Elektrobusse der Komfort erhöht und der Lärm reduziert wird. Maßnahmen sollen deshalb möglichst so ausgestaltet werden, dass sie die Lebensqualität vieler Bürger*innen in Göttingen erhöhen, indem sie neben der Verringerung von Treibhausgasemissionen z.B. auch soziale Ungleichheit, Zugang zu Dienstleistungen und Produkten, Wohn- und Aufenthaltsqualität, Luftqualität oder

Lärmbelastung adressieren.
Angesichts der kurzen verbleibenden Zeit und den gewaltigen Herausforderungen ist es ambitioniert, vollständige Klimaneutralität bis 2030 für Göttingen zu erreichen. Um die Klimakrise ausreichend einzudämmen, ist jedoch schnelles und umfassendes Handeln nötig. Göttingen möchte deshalb seinen Teil dazu beitragen und die eigenen Anstrengungen weiter beschleunigen und intensivieren, auch um andere Kommunen bei der nötigen Transformation zu motivieren und als Vorbild zu dienen.

Your city's ambition

Is your city aiming at climate neutrality by reaching absolute-zero or net-zero GHG emissions by 2030?

Definitions:
- Absolute-zero GHG emissions: 100% of greenhouse gas emissions are avoided, i.e. the city no longer emits or causes any greenhouse gases directly, or indirectly through the consumption of grid-supplied energy in the sectors /scopes covered by the climate neutrality definition of the Cities Mission.
- Net-zero GHG emissions: the balance between direct reduction and offsetting of residual emissions is zero.
Both absolute-zero and net-zero GHG emissions are in line with the definition of climate neutrality applied for the Cities Mission. See InfoKit, Part I, Chapter 3, page 10 for more information.

- ○ Absolute-zero GHG emissions
- ◉ Net-zero GHG emissions
- ○ To be determined in the next phase of the Mission

If "net-zero GHG emissions", please specify the estimated magnitude of residual emissions by 2030

Residual emissions: GHG emissions which are very difficult or disproportionately costly to mitigate by 2030

- ○ 0-10 %
- ○ 11-20 %
- ○ Over 20%
- ◉ To be determined in the next phase of the Mission

If "net-zero GHG emissions", in which sectors do you expect to have residual emissions which cannot be fully abated by 2030?

- ☐ Not yet known
- ☑ Transport
- ☐ Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)
- ☐ Energy generation
- ☑ Stationary energy
- ☑ Waste/wastewater
- ☐ Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)

If "net-zero GHG emissions", does your city already have a strategy or vision for how to address residual emissions?

Within the Mission, there will be two ways for a city to compensate residual emissions in order to reach net-zero: carbon sinks and carbon credits. See InfoKit, Part I, Section 3.2, page 13 for more information.

- ○ Yes, we have a clear strategy and can describe it
- ○ Yes, we have a vision and can describe it
- ◉ No, further analysis and/or support in establishing the estimated level of residual emissions is required

Does your city aim to achieve climate neutrality even before 2030?

- ○ Yes

- (●) No

Future picture - closing the gap

Which areas is your city likely to address in order to abate GHG emissions?

Stationary energy (excluding public lighting)

- [x] Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (NZEBs) (new buildings)
- [x] Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (NZEBs) (renovation of existing buildings)
- [x] Building electrification
- [x] Energy efficient electrical appliances
- [x] Integrating RES systems into the building
- [x] On-site and nearby renewable energy generation
- [x] Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS) /Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)
- [x] Nearly Zero / Positive Energy Districts
- [x] Digitalisation and smart city solutions
- [ ] Local heat/cold storage
- [x] Behavioural changes
- [x] Positive Energy Buildings
- [x] Energy renovation/retrofit of existing buildings (below NZEB level)
- [x] Citizen and renewable energy communities
- [x] Demand response

Public lighting

- [x] Energy efficiency
- [ ] Integrated renewable energy
- [ ] Information and Communication Technologies

Transport

- [x] Cleaner/efficient vehicles
- [x] Clean buses
- [x] Electric vehicles (incl. infrastructure)
- [ ] Investment in metros and railways
- [x] Accessibility of public transport
- [x] Modal shift to walking & cycling, incl. infrastructure
- [x] Multi-modal hubs/integration between transport modes
- [x] Micromobility
- [x] Mobility as a Service (MaaS)
- [x] Low or Zero Emission Zones
- [ ] Congestion pricing schemes
- [x] Improvement of logistics and urban freight transport
- [ ] Road network optimisation aiming at emission reduction
- [x] Mixed use development and sprawl containment
- [x] Digitalisation and smart city solutions
- [ ] Eco-driving (driving behaviour and style to reduce fuel consumption and emissions)
- [x] Car sharing
- [x] Ride-sharing/car pooling initiatives
- [x] Park and ride facilities

Waste

- [x] Use of recycled and recyclable, renewable and sustainable materials
- [x] Management of biodegradable municipal waste
- [x] Municipal waste prevention
- [x] Food waste prevention
- [x] Circular economy business models, aimed at encouraging the reuse, repair and/or recycling of products
- [ ] Other innovative measures promoting the circular economy concept
- [ ] Efficient thermal treatment/ landfill management
- [ ] Efficient waste /landfill gas to energy / fuel

- [x] Redirecting food surplus and food scraps
- [x] Litter prevention in public spaces and/or marine litter prevention
- [x] Anaerobic digestion
- [ ] Industrial symbiosis between local businesses
- [x] Sustainable buildings
- [x] Waste heat recovery
- [x] Upgrade of wastewater treatment
- [x] Wastewater reuse
- [x] Stormwater management

Renewable energy generation

- [x] Wind power
- [x] Solar thermal
- [ ] Virtual power plants
- [x] Photovoltaic
- [x] Geothermal energy
- [x] Ambient energy
- [ ] Tide, wave and other ocean energy
- [ ] Hydropower
- [x] Efficiency of existing co-generation systems
- [x] Biomass power plant
- [x] Biomass district heating/cooling plant
- [x] Biomass district heating/cooling network (new, expansion, refurbishment)
- [x] Energy production from waste/wastewater
- [x] Digitalisation and smart city solutions

Other areas

- [x] Energy efficiency in industrial processes
- [x] Renewable energy in industrial processes
- [ ] Energy efficiency in agriculture and forestry processes
- [ ] Renewable energy in agriculture and forestry processes
- [ ] Information and Communication Technologies in Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) / Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)
- [x] Natural carbon sinks (e.g., tree planting)
- [x] Hydrogen technologies
- [x] Urban heat island effect mitigation
- [x] Mixed-use development and sprawl containment
- [x] Urban regeneration

What policy instruments does your city plan to use to support the necessary actions in the areas selected above?

If no areas are selected in any sector(s), please select “Not applicable".

Stationary energy (excluding public lighting)

- [x] Awareness raising/training
- [x] Energy management
- [ ] Energy certification /labelling
- [x] Energy suppliers obligations
- [ ] Energy/carbon taxes
- [x] Grants and subsidies
- [x] Third party financing, Public Private Partnerships
- [x] Public procurement
- [x] Building standards
- [x] Energy audits
- [x] Land use planning regulation
- [ ] Other
- [ ] Not applicable

Public lighting

- [x] Energy management
- [x] Third party financing, Public Private Partnerships
- [ ] Other

- [ ] Energy suppliers obligations
- [x] Public procurement
- [ ] Not applicable

Transport

- [x] Awareness raising/training
- [x] Taxation
- [x] Voluntary agreements with stakeholders
- [x] Multimodal ticketing and charging
- [x] Transport access regulations
- [ ] Other
- [x] Grants and subsidies
- [x] Public procurement
- [ ] Not applicable
- [x] Third party financing, Public Private Partnerships
- [x] Land use planning regulation
- [ ] Road pricing
- [x] Sustainable urban mobility planning regulation

Waste/wastewater

- [x] Awareness raising/training
- [ ] Codes or regulations for hazardous chemicals
- [x] Building standards
- [x] Fees / incentives for volume based waste collection
- [x] Grants and subsidies
- [x] Recycling targets for household or municipal waste
- [ ] Third party financing, Public Private Partnerships
- [x] Voluntary agreements with stakeholders
- [x] Bans or restrictions on single use or non-recyclable materials
- [ ] Other
- [x] Bans or restrictions on the discharge of untreated sewage
- [ ] Not applicable
- [x] Regulations for durability, reparability and recycling in public procurement

Renewable energy generation

- [x] Awareness raising/training
- [x] Third party financing, Public Private Partnerships
- [x] Land use planning regulation
- [x] Energy suppliers obligations
- [x] Public procurement
- [ ] Other
- [x] Grants and subsidies
- [x] Building standards
- [ ] Not applicable

Other areas

- [x] Awareness raising /training
- [x] Energy performance standards
- [ ] Third party financing, Public Private Partnerships
- [ ] Not applicable
- [x] Energy management
- [ ] Energy/carbon taxes
- [x] Land use planning regulation
- [ ] Other
- [ ] Energy certification /labelling
- [x] Grants and subsidies
- [x] Voluntary agreements with stakeholders

List up to 3 interventions per sector that could be scaled up by 2030. Leave blank if there are no scalable interventions in place or if you want to describe less than 3.

Stationary energy (excluding public lighting)

Intervention 1

500 character(s) maximum

"Grüne Fernwärme"-Strategie: Durch schnelleren Ausbau der Fernwärme-Infrastruktur kann die Wärmewende beschleunigt werden. Hierzu muss ein deutlicher größerer Teil der Bestandsgebäude an die vorhandenen Fern- und Nahwärmenetze angeschlossen werden, die vorhandenen Inselnetze miteinander verknüpft und die Effizienz optimiert werden. Auch Neubaugebiete können mit effizienten Nahwärmenetzen auf Basis erneuerbarer Energien klimaneutral entwickelt werden.

Intervention 2

500 character(s) maximum

Klimaneutrale Neubau-Quartiere: Durch Etablierung von verbindlichen Klimaschutz-Standards beim Neubau von Gebäuden werden energieoptimierte Gebäude errichtet, die ein hohes Effizienzniveau erfüllen und im Betrieb nur einen geringen Energieverbrauch aufweisen. Weitere Aspekte wie Mobilität, effiziente Ver- und Entsorgung mit Einbindung erneuerbarer Energien und an Klimaänderungen angepasste Gebäude und Infrastruktur führen zu modernen und zukunftsfähigen, klimaneutralen Quartieren.

Intervention 3

500 character(s) maximum

(Modell-) Quartiere für Energetische Bestandssanierung: In hins. Baualter, Gebäudesubstanz u. technischer Ausstattung homogenen städtischen Bereichen mit vergleichbarem Sanierungsbedarf u. ähnlichen Einsparpotenzialen werden integrierte Sanierungsansätze untersucht. In diesen Innovationsräumen werden übertragbare Lösungen auf Quartiersebene entwickelt und schrittweise auf das Stadtgebiet übertragen. Flankiert von Beratungsmaßnahmen d. Energieagentur Region Göttingen u. dem KlimaFonds Göttingen.

Public lighting

Intervention 1

500 character(s) maximum

Straßenbeleuchtung und Lichtsignalanlagen: weitere Maßnahmen zur Effizienz-Steigerung und Minderung des Energieverbrauchs (Moderne Leuchtmittel, bedarfsoptimierte Beleuchtung etc.) werden schrittweise in allen Stadtgebieten umgesetzt. Außerdem erfolgt die Umrüstung hin zu einer insektenfreundlichen Beleuchtung (warme Lichttemperaturen).

Intervention 2

500 character(s) maximum

Sanierung der Beleuchtung in Schulen und öffentlichen Einrichtungen mit hocheffizienten LED-Leuchten und automatischen Steuerungen.

Intervention 3

500 character(s) maximum

Transport

Intervention 1

500 character(s) maximum

Die Erstellung u. Umsetzung eines Parkraummanagement-Konzepts mit CarSharing-, Park&Ride- u. Mobilitätsstations-Ausbau, Etablierung digitaler Informationssysteme, CO2-neutraler CityLogistik, Parkraumbewirtschaftung u. klimagerechtem Parkraumangebot ist ein wichtiger Bestandteil nachhaltiger Mobilitätsplanung. Die Umsetzung will eine autofreie Innenstadt und den Umstieg auf den Umweltverbund erreichen. Mehreinnahmen werden in den Ausbau eines schnellen, komfortablen ÖPNV investiert.

Intervention 2

500 character(s) maximum

Der klimagerechte Umbau einer großen Hauptverkehrsstraße verbunden mit einer Neuaufteilung des vorhandenen Straßenraumes zugunsten der Verkehrsmittel des Umweltverbundes als Abkehr vom Leitbild einer autogerechten Straßeninfrastruktur wird beispielhaft vorgenommen. Durch Integration von Grünraum und Barrierefreiheit wird der Straßenraum aufgewertet. Durch Bürger*innen-Beteiligung wird ein hohes Maß an Akzeptanz und die planerische Übertragbarkeit auf andere Hauptverkehrsstraßen erreicht.

Intervention 3

500 character(s) maximum

Das Handlungskonzept ÖPNV u.a. mit barrierefreiem Zugang insbesondere für einkommensschwache Haushalte, bevorzugten Busspuren, Mobilitätsstationen an der Peripherie u. P&R-Anlagen wird umgesetzt, Ziel ist Erhöhung d. Modal Split zugunsten d. Umweltverbundes. Eine App als Mobility-as-a-Service wird für eine intermodale Wegekette aller Mobilitätsdienstleistungen etabliert. Zudem sollen durch Errichtung von on-demand-Verkehren, insbes. an der Peripherie, Stadt-/Landverkehre erleichtert werden.

Waste

Intervention 1

500 character(s) maximum

Erstellung eines interaktiven, webbasierten Abwärmekatasters für Göttingen: Integration von Abwärme aus Industrie, Gewerbe od. sonst. Quellen in Fern- u. Nahwärmenetze. Die Fernwärme ist Pufferspeicher u. "Wärmebus“, der eine örtliche Entkopplung von Erzeugung u. Nutzung ermöglicht. Das Abwärmekataster identifiziert die verfügbaren Abwärmequellen auf lokaler Ebene, bewertet sie hinsichtlich ihres technischen u. wirtschaftlichen Potenzials u. ermöglicht eine Nutzung im Rahmen der Wärmeplanung.

Intervention 2

500 character(s) maximum

Anreize u. Infrastruktur für Reparatur von Geräten: Unter dem Motto „Reparieren statt wegwerfen“ soll in Göttingen ein Reparaturbonus eingeführt werden. Diesen kann jeder private Haushalt in Anspruch nehmen, der eine Reparatur bei einem im Reparaturführer Göttingen gelisteten Betrieb durchführen lässt. Der Reparaturführer gibt eine Übersicht, welcher Betrieb welche Geräte reparieren lässt. Gefördert werden Reparaturen von z.B. Haushaltselektronik, Waschmaschinen, Geschirrspülern, Kühlgeräten etc

Intervention 3

500 character(s) maximum

Recyclingfähigkeit von Gebäuden und Infrastruktur (C2C): Durch den Einsatz recycelten Materials und die Recyclingfähige Konzeption (Cradle to Cradle-Prinzip) können aufgrund der großen Mengen an „grauer Energie“ große Emissionsmengen einsparen lassen. Hierzu zählt beispielsweise auch der Einsatz von nachhaltig angebauten Holz zur langfristigen CO2-Speicherung.

Renewable energy generation

This could include the extension of installed RES capacity

Intervention 1

500 character(s) maximum

Förderung Solarenergie (Dach, Fassade, Solarthermie): Aufgrund der urbanen Dichte bietet Solarenergie für Göttingen das größte Potential zur Erzeugung erneuerbaren Energien. Bisher wird jedoch nur ein Bruchteil der vorhandenen Dach- und Fassadenflächen für Solarenergie genutzt. Durch Ausweitung der Beratungen und Kampagnen z.B. seitens der Energieagentur sowie durch eine Aufstockung des 2021 angelaufenen kommunalen Förderprogramms für PV-Anlagen könnte dieses Potential besser gehoben werden.

Intervention 2

500 character(s) maximum

Ausbau Windenergie: In Göttingen gibt es derzeit eine Windenergieanlage. Zwar sind nur wenige geeignete Flächen im Stadtgebieten vorhanden, ein moderater Ausbau wäre aber dennoch möglich und auch nötig, um die ambitionierten Ziele zu erreichen. Bisher gab es gegen den Ausbau der Windenergie in der Bevölkerung Widerstände. Neben formellen planungsrechtlichen Hürden gilt es, die Akzeptanz für Windkraft vor Ort zu stärken.

Intervention 3

500 character(s) maximum

Nachhaltige Wärme: Flankierend zum Ausbau der Fernwärmenetze muss die Wärmeerzeugung weiter kontinuierlich auf erneuerbare Energiequellen umgestellt werden. Dies betrifft auch das Versorgungsnetz der Uni und den angebundenen Einrichtungen, welches 2/3 der Göttinger Fernwärme bereitstellt und sich derzeit noch gänzlich aus Erdgas speist. Die Förderung von Solarthermie sowohl klein- als auch großmaßstäbig und die Nutzung von Abwärme kann weiterhin einen großen Beitrag zur Wärmewende leisten.

Other areas

Intervention 1

500 character(s) maximum

Sensibilisierung und Beteiligung: Klimaschutz in Göttingen kann nur gelingen, wenn weite Teile der Bürgerschaft ihn unterstützen, selbst umsetzen u. einfordern. Deshalb müssen die vorhandenen Formate, wie Kampagnen, Aktionstage, Info- und Mitmachstände, Bildungsangebote od. Workshops zur Beteiligung

an Konzepten und Planungen weitergeführt, intensiviert u. um neue Formate ergänzt werden. Bürger-Räte (divers und inklusiv besetzt) können ein Beteiligungsformat für hohe Akzeptanz und Mitwirkung.

Intervention 2

500 character(s) maximum

Einsatz für verbesserte überregionale Rahmenbedingungen: Göttingen kann die Ziele nicht allein erreichen. Viele lokale Hürden beim Klimaschutz ergeben sich aus nationalen Gesetzen und Verordnungen oder finanziellen Fehlanreizen, welche die Maßnahmen vor Ort erschweren oder sogar konterkarieren. Durch die Bürgerbeteiligung hat eine Maßnahme in den Klimaplan Göttingen 2030 Eingang gefunden, um als Stadt gemeinsam mit anderen Kommunen stärker Einfluss auf überregionale Rahmenbedingungen zu nehmen.

Intervention 3

500 character(s) maximum

Stadtverwaltung als Vorbild: Der kommunale Anteil an den Emissionen ist zwar gering, als Vorbild hat die Verwaltung aber Wirkung auf die Bürger*innen und Unternehmen. Viele interne Maßnahmen sind bereits angelaufen, die aber deutlich ausgeweitet werden könnten, hierzu zählen insbesondere die energetische Sanierung städtischer Gebäude, eine klimaschonende Beschaffung z.B. beim städtischen Fuhrpark und ein betriebliches Mobilitätsmanagement oder nachhaltige Mahlzeiten in den städtischen Kantinen

Partnerships

Collaboration with other levels of government, citizens and different stakeholders will be critical for accelerating the transition to 2030 climate neutrality. The questions in this section inquire about your city's existing partnerships and how they are contributing to advance your city's climate policy development and implementation.

We would also like to learn if and how your city is engaging citizens in the design and implementation of climate policies. You can further describe how your city collaborates and shares experiences across city and national boundaries.

This information will be useful to help us and the Mission Platform identify best practices and what future support needs to be put together for cities in the Mission.

... with stakeholders

Who are the main stakeholders currently involved in formulating and implementing climate change mitigation/Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions reduction policies in your city?

- [x] National government
- [x] Regional government
- [x] Neighbouring local/regional government
- [ ] Financial institutions
- [ ] Trade unions
- [x] NGOs and associations
- [x] Citizens
- [ ] Vulnerable groups
- [x] Youth & education sector
- [x]
- [x]
- [ ]

- [ ] Academia / Research & Innovation (R&I) institutions
- [ ] Utilities
- [ ] Other
- [x] Private sector
- [x] Citizen and renewable energy communities

... with other levels of government

Which types of support does your city currently receive from other levels of government (regional /national) to formulate and implement its climate change mitigation policies?

- [x] Policy and regulation formulation
- [x] Capacity building
- [ ] Financial advisory services and resource mobilisation
- [x] Access to tools and skills
- [x] Coordination
- [ ] Technical and strategic assistance
- [ ] Financial support and opportunities for projects' development and implementation;
- [x] Assistance in dissemination, outreach, awareness raising initiatives and effective communication about climate impacts;
- [x] Regular and systemic reporting

Which types of support from other levels of government (regional/national) does your city consider most important to achieve the Mission target (select up to 3)?

at most 3 choice(s)

This question inquires about the support needed, not the level of support expected. Please flag the 3 priority aspects which would help most in the transition to climate neutrality.

- [x] Policy and regulation formulation
- [ ] Capacity building
- [x] Financial advisory services and resource mobilization
- [ ] Access to tools and skills
- [ ] Coordination
- [ ] Technical and strategic assistance
- [x] Financial support and opportunities for projects' development and implementation
- [ ] Assistance in dissemination, outreach, awareness raising initiatives and effective communication about climate impacts
- [ ] Regular and systemic reporting

Please briefly describe the most relevant regional and national activities and programmes that are currently helping your city accelerate its transition to achieve climate neutrality by 2030

1500 character(s) maximum

Wichtige bundesweite Förderprogramme der KfW und der BAFA für effiziente Gebäude. Für Hauseigentümer*innen werden neben Beratungen zu Energieeffizienz auch Investitionen in Gebäudetechnik und die energetische Sanierung finanziell gefördert. Auch Kommunen profitieren von der Förderung für ihre eigenen Gebäude, aber auch im Rahmen von integrierten Quartierskonzepten, die über die Betrachtung der Einzelgebäude hinausgeht.
Das Bundesumweltministerium bietet mit der Nationalen Klimaschutz-Initiative und der Kommunalrichtlinie verschiedene Fördertatbestände, die Kommunen unterstützen, z.B. bei der Erstellung von Klimaschutz-Konzepten.
Weiterhin bieten verschiedene regionale und nationale Einrichtungen hilfreiche Unterstützungsleistungen für Städte in Form von Informationen, Hilfestellungen, interkommunaler Vernetzung, Beratungen oder politischer Lobbyarbeit für die Belange des Klimaschutzes. Hierzu zählen beispielhaft das Umweltbundesamt (UBA), das Deutsche Institut für Urbanistik (DIFU), der Deutsche Städtetag, die Klimaschutz- und

Energieagentur Niedersachsen (KEAN), das ifeu-Institut oder das Wuppertal-Institut.
Einen erheblichen Schub haben zudem in den vergangenen Jahren die lokal, regional, national und international aktiven Bewegungen, zu denen neben Fridays for Future viele weitere Gruppen zählen. Dieser Druck der Zivilgesellschaft hat das gesellschaftliche Bewusstsein stark vergrößert und den vorhandenen Bemühungen deutlichen Rückenwind verliehen.

... with the private sector

Please describe any partnerships that your city has with the private sector and how they are conducive to reaching the climate neutrality target by 2030

800 character(s) maximum

Der Göttinger Klimaschutz-Beirat berät Politik und Verwaltung. Er besteht aus 27 Vertreter*innen der Stadtgesellschaft. Dazu gehören Göttinger Unternehmen, Unternehmensverbände und Selbstständige aus den Bereichen Logistik, Energie, Wohnungsbau, Architektur, Medizin, Labortechnik, Messindustrie sowie der Einzelhandel. Die Mitglieder des Klimaschutz-Beirats sind wichtige Partner*innen beim Erreichen der Klimaschutz-Ziele und bilden ein wichtiges Netzwerk aus Verwaltung, Unternehmerschaft und Zivilgesellschaft auf dem Weg zur Klimaneutralität.
Darüber hinaus ist die Stadt Göttingen gemeinsam mit den Stadtwerken, den Göttinger Verkehrsbetrieben und der Universität Göttingen sowie vielen lokalen und regionalen Unternehmen Mitglied in der Wasserstoff-Allianz der Südniedersachsen-Stiftung.

In which ways (if applicable) does your city collaborate with the private sector to advance its climate policy agenda?

- [ ] Private sector provides financial and insurance services in the transition to climate neutrality, including project preparation financing
- [ ] Public Private Partnerships for climate neutral infrastructure and services
- [ ] Crowdfunding from companies and SMEs in climate neutral infrastructure and services
- [ ] Climate neutrality in business operation and improving value chains
- [ ] Promoting start-ups and green jobs creation
- [ ] Establishment of net-zero goals
- [x] Research & Innovation, new technologies

... with citizens

What kinds of citizen engagement activities does your city have in place?

Deliberative practices include citizens' assemblies, polls and surveys.
Informative practices and awareness-raising events include workshops, information points, open-door days, exhibitions, fairs, guided visits, energy weeks, car free days, local clean-ups, etc.
Educational activities and programmes include seminars, school competitions, outreach activities

- [x] Deliberative practices to judge options or co-create plans and/or actions
- [x] Informative practices and awareness-raising events
- [x] Participatory budgeting to prioritise actions
- [x] Participatory urban planning
- [ ] Ad-hoc co-creation engagement practices
- [x] Educational activities and programmes
- [x] Other
- [ ] None

If other, please specify

100 character(s) maximum

Bürgerbeteiligung, Klima-Werkstätten, Förderung für Initiativen, Einbindung im Klimaschutz-Beirat

Does your city have existing programmes/projects that engage citizens in climate change mitigation /GHG emissions reduction policies?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If yes, please briefly describe the most important programmes/projects

1500 character(s) maximum

Please describe ongoing programmes/projects and how they engage citizens. If applicable, please also briefly describe the main inputs from citizens, the main outcomes and how they were taken up (or are planned to be taken up) in policy, and the inclusion of diverse groups (incl. vulnerable groups). Finally, please comment on whether these programmes/projects could be scaled up at other levels (e.g., lessons learnt that could be applicable elsewhere or replicated at other governance levels (national, regional, etc.)).

Die Erstellung von Klimaschutz-Konzepten erfolgt in Göttingen mit intensiver Bürgerbeteiligung. Bei der corona-bedingten Online-Beteiligung zum Klimaplan haben Bürger*innen 2020/21 über 700 Anregungen in ein kartenbasiertes Online-Tool eingebracht. Außerdem wurden über 50 konkrete Projektskizzen für die Umsetzung von Maßnahmen eingebracht, von denen die zehn besten in einer digitalen Klima-Werkstatt gemeinsam weiterentwickelt wurden. Einige der Projekte sind bereits umgesetzt, andere wurden als Zukunfts-Maßnahmen in den Klimaplan übernommen. Hierzu zählt unter anderem die Erprobung von Bürgerräten.
Der Klimaschutz-Beirat umfasst als Gremium zahlreiche Vertreter*innen der Zivilgesellschaft, unter anderem die Bereiche Jugend, Sport, Kultur und Umweltinitiativen. Der Klimaschutz-Beirat hat einen beratenden Sitz im Umweltausschuss der Stadt und kann so eigene Anträge in die politischen Gremien der Stadt einbringen, Anfragen stellen und sich in die Debatten einbringen.
Außerdem unterstützt die Stadt Aktivitäten gemeinnütziger Gruppen zur Sensibilisierung verschiedener gesellschaftlicher Gruppen für den Klimaschutz finanziell mit einem Förderprogramm.
Alle drei Bereiche sind gut übertragbar auf andere Kommunen und Ebenen, da sie vielfältigere Perspektiven in Entscheidungsprozesse einbringen, Bürger*innen-Engagement wertschätzen u. damit motivieren selbst aktiv zu werden od. weil durch sie neue Zielgruppen angesprochen werden, die anders oft nur schwer erreicht werden können.

What actions does your city have in place targeting behavioural change of citizens to adopt more sustainable lifestyles or a more active participation in achieving climate change mitigation/GHG emissions reduction goals?

Examples of behavioural changes:
- Optimising thermostat settings of heating (e.g. leaving room temperatures at the same level, reducing temperature at night/if absent)
- Less private car use, switching to public transport, active (cycling or walking) or sharing mobility
- Reducing overconsumption and favouring ethical consumption of goods
- Reducing and sorting household waste

Please note that Scope 3 emissions with the exception of waste/wastewater lie outside the Mission's definition of climate neutrality by 2030. For further information please consult the InfoKit, Part II, Section 2.4, page 21.

- [x] Awareness-raising campaigns
- [x] One stop shops
- [x] Nudges
- [x] Incentives/disincentives
- [x] Workshops
- [ ] Other

☐ Bans and mandates ☑ Infopoints ☐ None

... with other cities

Does your city exchange or collaborate with other cities on aspects related to the climate neutrality transition?

- ○ Yes, we are very active, share our experience and engage with other cities regularly, nationally and internationally
- ○ Yes, we are member of relevant networks and programmes and participate in relevant events to learn from others
- ◉ Yes, we exchange and collaborate with cities in our region
- ○ We are currently looking for opportunities to exchange and learn from other cities like us
- ○ No, we are not yet collaborating or exchanging on this topic

If yes, please specify

800 character(s) maximum

This could involve membership in city networks focusing also on climate change mitigation; participation in peer exchange programmes; collaboration in related projects; joint development of policies/programmes etc.

Masterplan-Städte-Netzwerk: Die 19 vom Bundesumweltministerium ausgewählten Masterplan-Kommunen aus dem Jahr 2012 gelten als Vorreiter-Kommunen im deutschen Klimaschutz. Göttingen gehörte zur ersten Förderrunde und steht weiterhin im regelmäßigen Austausch mit den anderen Masterplan-Kommunen. Die Treffen werden vom ifeu-Institut und dem Bundesumweltministerium begleitet. Die niedersächsischen Klimaschutzmanager*innen treffen sich zwei mal jährlich unter dem Dach der niedersächsischen Klimaschutz- und Energieagentur KEAN.
Weitere Netzwerke ergeben sich beispielsweise aus dem Forschungsprojekt OptiWohn zu Wohnraumsuffizienz mit den Städten Köln und Tübingen unter Leitung des Wuppertal-Instituts. Mit der nicaraguanischen Stadt La Paz Centro besteht eine Klimapartnerschaft.

Please rate the intensity of your current level of cooperation with neighbouring cities and surrounding Local Administrative Units (LAUs) in areas linked to climate change mitigation/GHG emissions reduction.

	0 Not applicable	1 No cooperation	2 Weak	3 Fair	4 Significant	5 Strong /formalised
Level	○	○	◉	○	○	○

... with academia or Research & Innovation institutions

Please describe existing partnerships with research centres / academia and how they are conducive to effective climate actions and possibly contribute to climate neutrality

1500 character(s) maximum

Göttingen ist Standort von div. Wissenschaftseinrichtungen (Universität Göttingen, Hochschule für Angewandte Wissenschaft und Kunst (HAWK), Max-Planck-Institute etc.), mit zahlreichen Forschungsaktivitäten für die THG-Neutralität bis 2030 (Natur- u. Geisteswissenschaften). Die Stadt ist eng

mit diesen Forschungseinrichtungen verknüpft, über Institutionen wie den Südniedersachsen-Innovationscampus (SNIC) wird der Technologie- und Innovationstransfer in die Stadt hinein gefördert. Speziell zur Erreichung der THG-Neutralität bestehen mit Universität und HAWK enge Verbindungen. Die Universität beteiligte sich bereits am Masterplan 100 % Klimaschutz und war einer der drei TrägerInnen neben Stadt u. Stadtwerken. Zum Klimaplan Göttingen 2030 hat die Universität mit eigenen Strategien u. Maßnahmen beitragen u. das Ziel verkündet, bis 2030 klimaneutral werden zu wollen. Im Projekt "Europäische Universität ENLIGHT" stehen Stadt u. Universität insbes. im engen Austausch zu den Themen Klimawandel u. Digitalisierung. Die Stadt beteiligt sich a. d. Regional Academy, definiert Challenges u. unterstützt d. Livingslab.
Universität und HAWK sind im Klimaschutz-Beirat vertreten.
Darüber hinaus gibt es in Göttingen zivilgesellschaftlich basierte Wissenschaftsinitiativen, z. B. Scientists4Future, deren Ziel die Beschleunigung der THG-Neutralität ist. Diese sind ebenfalls im Klimaschutz-Beirat eingebunden, außerdem besteht zu spezif. Fragen (z. B. Klimaschutz-Controlling) ein enger Austausch.

Capital needs and investment strategies

The questions in this section explore your city's current capability to estimate the capital requirements for investment and the funding and financing needed for the transition towards climate neutrality. Cities are not expected to have an investment plan prepared at this stage. An investment plan that specifically addresses actions to reach climate neutrality by 2030 will be an integral part of the Climate City Contract process, which will be developed with assistance from the Mission Platform.

Using the questions in this section, you are encouraged to reflect on your city's capital/finance capabilities, experience and investment readiness for climate neutral actions.

As is the case for all other parts of the questionnaire except the Eligibility section, answers will not be used as a basis for excluding cities from consideration; rather, they are intended to help us get a better understanding of city-specific gaps and needs, particularly relating to this important dimension.

Estimated volume

Has your city estimated the capital requirements for investment and funding / financing climate neutral actions?

Please note that the capital requirements for your city to reach climate neutrality by 2030 will only need to be clarified in the next phase. Targeted assistance will be provided to the Mission Cities including for the development of an investment strategy.

- (●) No, the capital requirements will be assessed in the next phase
- ( ) Yes, we can provide a rough estimate
- ( ) Yes, we have a detailed assessment

Financing & Investment readiness

Does your city have an investment strategy for the current climate action plan(s)?

This question refers to current climate action. An investment strategy for climate action might be achieved through multiple sectoral plans, including mobility plans, low/zero carbon buildings, energy efficiency in public works, among others, which can be aligned or scaled up to reach climate neutrality. Please choose the most advanced answer option that best describes your current situation.

- ○ We are just getting started with estimating investment needs
- ◉ We have experience in financing a few specific projects
- ○ We have several investment strategies at the sectoral level
- ○ We have a fully integrated investment strategy / programme to deliver climate neutrality

Has your city launched investment initiatives and projects in the past that involve citizens, private capital investors and technology/service providers?

This question explores your city's experience with complex projects involving multiple stakeholders, irrespective of the sector concerned. A city might have initiated projects and implemented them with the support of the national or regional governments, involving stakeholder consultations and moving forward independently with investments. More advanced projects can involve multiple operators and financiers, as well as complex stakeholder management. Please choose the most advanced answer option that best describes your current situation and experience to date.

- ◉ No
- ○ We have done it with assistance from the regional/national government
- ○ We have developed relatively small projects involving a few stakeholders
- ○ We have developed larger projects, involving complex financial structures and multiple stakeholders

Has your city assessed the potential of the capital markets to provide climate funding and investment, including local, regional, national, and international sources and has your city made steps towards establishing an investor community?

This question concerns your experience in involving private sector operators, investors or financiers. An investor community is the group of people, organisations, financial institutions (banks, insurers, pension funds, etc), sponsors and other stakeholders that the city can tap into regarding their interest in the provision of a specific service or infrastructure, including financing and operation. It is not a fixed entity, but a concept that encompasses the potential partners that provide financing for project implementation. Please choose the answer option that best describes your current situation.

- ◉ No
- ○ We have some experience in working with private capital investors in small projects
- ○ We have some experience in using financial products in combination with national/EU grants and subsidies
- ○ We understand well the uses of multiple financial products and different investor audiences and have accumulated experience in multiple projects
- ○ We have an investor relations office

Is your city actively working with established investment/finance partners to build an investor-ready pipeline of projects contributing to climate neutrality?

A 'finance-ready' pipeline of projects refers to a selection of measures or actions with detailed analysis for technical and financial implementation, considering sponsors and stakeholders, with, for example refined cost estimates, payback periods, detailed benefits etc.

- ◉ No

- ( ) We are just starting with a climate action plan
- ( ) We have a pipeline of projects that are ready for investment
- ( ) We have a pipeline of projects that are ready for investment and are actively working with investment/finance partners in building new pipelines

Has your city used innovative financing instruments?

Examples include crowdfunding schemes, which are financial vehicles where individuals have an option to own or use a common resource, with a benefit; or green bonds, which are debt instruments that are traded in capital markets. Social Impact Bonds (or SIBs) are a results-based form of social impact investment, whereby private investors provide capital to launch or expand innovative social services that deliver a public good. See InfoKit, Part II, Chapter 9 for further information.

- [ ] No
- [x] We are analysing options for implementing innovative financing instruments
- [ ] Crowdfunding schemes
- [ ] Green bonds
- [ ] Energy performance contracting
- [ ] Social impact bonds
- [ ] Other innovative financing instruments

Governance

The questions in this section inquire about your city's current administrative structure and how it addresses the local climate action agenda. This section provides the opportunity to describe governance structures (planned or in place) and the human resources available to pursue your city's ambition as part of the Mission.

Another set of questions in this section refers to the systems your city may have put in place to collect relevant data and ensure effective monitoring and reporting on climate action.

This information will be useful to help us and the Mission Platform identify best practices and what future support needs to be put together for cities in the Mission.

Overall capacity and organisation

Please indicate the fields in which your city has the legal powers to act/make policy decisions

- [x] Buildings & Construction
- [ ] Economic development
- [ ] Energy demand in buildings
- [x] Energy supply
- [x] Transport
- [x] Waste/wastewater management
- [ ] Industrial emissions
- [ ] Agricultural emissions
- [x] Urban land use
- [x] Green spaces / Green infrastructure
- [x] Water Resource Management
- [x] Air quality
- [x] Environment
- [x] Disaster risk
- [ ] Finance & Investment
- [x] Public health
- [ ] Other

Please describe your current climate governance, including horizontal oversight of climate mitigation policies

800 character(s) maximum

Please describe the entity/entities with primary responsibilities for climate mitigation policies and cross-sectoral coordination of the climate agenda and the working modality. This could include a dedicated department/unit, a committee, a dedicated person, external body/person or an arms-length organisation working in close collaboration with the municipality.

Das Referat für Nachhaltige Stadtentwicklung der Stadt Göttingen wurde 2021 als Querschnittseinheit eingerichtet. Es arbeitet dezernatsübergreifend und ist unmittelbar bei der Oberbürgermeisterin angesiedelt. Das Referat fungiert als Ansprechpartner für Fragen der Nachhaltigkeit nach innen in die Verwaltung hinein und nach außen in die Stadtgesellschaft. Es koordiniert sektorübergreifende Projekte und bringt hierzu die Fachleute verschiedener Verwaltungseinheiten zusammen. Außerdem wird hier der Klimaschutz-Beirat der Stadt Göttingen betreut, Kampagnen, Aktionswochen und Bildungsprojekte geplant und umgesetzt. Auch das Monitoring und Controlling zum Klimaschutz erfolgt durch das Referat. Derzeit besteht das Referat aus elf Mitarbeiter*innen.

Please specify for how long the selected governance structure or allocation of responsibilities has been in place

- ○ Less than 1 year
- ◉ Less than 5 years
- ○ For longer than 5 years

In the event that your city is selected for the Mission and develops a Climate City Contract, is your city considering changing/adapting the current governance structure?

The Cities Mission will have as its central feature the “Climate City Contracts”. Each participating city will develop and implement such a contract. While not legally binding, these contracts will constitute a clear and highly visible political commitment not just to the Commission and the national and regional authorities, but also to their citizens. They will set out plans for the city to achieve climate neutrality by 2030 and they will include an investment plan. Climate City Contracts will be co-created with local stakeholders and citizens, with the help of a Mission Platform. The Mission Platform will provide the necessary technical, regulatory and financial assistance to cities.

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Staff capacity and skills

Do you think that there is sufficient staff available to design and implement a Climate City Contract with the help of the Mission Platform?

- ○ Yes
- ○ We are undertaking steps to allocate additional staff to this work
- ○ No
- ◉ Not known

Is your city staff currently sufficiently trained and skilled to design and implement climate neutrality policies?

"Critical" sectors are those with the highest mitigation potential (i.e., account for the highest share of emissions)

- ○ Yes, at cross-sectoral level and in all sectors relevant to climate neutrality

- ○ Yes, in all sectors relevant to climate neutrality
- ○ Yes, in the sectors relevant to climate neutrality that are critical to the city
- ○ Yes, in some sectors relevant to climate neutrality
- ○ No
- ◉ Not known

In which specific aspects would your administration/staff benefit the most in terms of capacity-building?

at most 5 choice(s)

- ☐ Skills: Design of mitigation actions
- ☐ Skills: Project development through pre-feasibility to finance-ready
- ☐ Skills: Implementation and project management
- ☐ Skills: Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
- ☐ Skills: Investment planning
- ☑ Skills: Anticipation/foresight
- ☐ Skills: Communication
- ☐ Skills: Computing and data analysis
- ☐ Knowledge: General knowledge on climate neutrality
- ☐ Knowledge: Specific knowledge on climate neutrality
- ☑ Knowledge: Cross-sectoral knowledge on climate neutrality
- ☑ Knowledge: Knowledge on climate finance
- ☐ Knowledge: Knowledge on digitalisation and smart city solutions
- ☐ Innovation: Capacity for applying knowledge in practice
- ☐ Innovation: Capacity for procuring R&I solutions/innovation
- ☑ Innovation: Capacity for implementing R&I solutions
- ☐ Innovation: Capacity to adapt to new situations
- ☑ Innovation: Capacity for generating new ideas
- ☐ Other

Could your city administration offer support or training to other cities with respect to the design and implementation of climate neutrality policies?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Data Collection/Reporting

Is your city regularly collecting/reporting data on the areas and/or sectors indicated in the table below?

	Yes, covering the entire city and nothing else	Yes, covering only parts of the city	Yes, covering only municipal buildings and facilities /operations	Yes, covering the whole city and adjoining areas	No
Energy (generation and consumption)	◉	○	○	○	○

Transport (incl. vehicle km travelled, mode share, infrastructure)	◉	○	○	○	○
Waste/wastewater (generation, collection and treatment)	◉	○	○	○	○

Energy

If you selected "Energy (generation and consumption)", please specify the typical frequency of the data collection/reporting

At least annually

If you selected "Energy (generation and consumption)", please specify the year of the latest data collection/report

Only values between 2000 and 2021 are allowed

2019

If you selected "Energy (generation and consumption)", please specify which sectors/sources are covered

- ☑ Residential buildings
- ☑ Commercial buildings and facilities
- ☑ Institutional buildings and facilities
- ☑ Industrial buildings and facilities
- ☑ Street lighting
- ☑ Renewable energy generation
- ☑ Non-renewable energy generation
- ☑ Co-generation
- ☑ District heating/cooling
- ☑ Energy production from waste /wastewater
- ☐ Local heat/cold storage
- ☐ Other

Transport

If you selected "Transport (incl. vehicle km travelled, mode share, infrastructure)", please specify the typical frequency of the data collection/reporting

Less frequently than every 4 years

If you selected "Transport (incl. vehicle km travelled, mode share, infrastructure)", please specify the year of the latest data collection/report

Only values between 2000 and 2021 are allowed

2014

If you selected "Transport (incl. vehicle km travelled, mode share, infrastructure)", please specify which sectors/sources are included

Real-time transport data can include for example the number of passengers hoping on/off on particular stop, the intensity of public transport usage etc.

- [x] Passenger cars (vehicle km traveled or similar)
- [x] Public transport (mode share)
- [x] Urban freight and logistics (vehicle km traveled or similar)
- [x] Cycling (mode share)
- [x] Walking (mode share)
- [ ] Micromobility (mode share)
- [ ] Real-time transport data
- [ ] New transport technologies
- [ ] Other

Waste/wastewater (generation, collection and treatment)

If you selected "Waste/wastewater (generation, collection and treatment)", please specify the typical frequency of the data collection/reporting

At least annually

If you selected "Waste/wastewater (generation, collection and treatment)", please specify the year of the latest data collection/report

Only values between 2000 and 2021 are allowed

2020

If you selected "Waste/wastewater (generation, collection and treatment)", please specify which sectors/sources are included

- [x] Private homes/households
- [x] Public services (i.e. schools, hospitals, municipal buildings etc.)
- [ ] Businesses/industry
- [ ] Other

Does your city work in partnership with other stakeholders to collect data on issues that concern or are linked to climate change mitigation?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Which stakeholders does your city work with to collect data on issues that concern or are linked to climate change?

- [x] National government
- [x] Regional government
- [x] Local government
- [x] Academia / R&I institutions
- [ ] Private sector
- [ ] Trade unions
- [x] NGOs and associations
- [x] Utilities
- [x] Citizens
- [ ] Other

Monitoring & evaluation systems for existing plans

Please indicate how your city's climate change policies are monitored, evaluated, and updated

	Annually	At least every 3 years	At least every 5 years	Irregularly or less frequently than 5 years	No process in place
Monitoring	●	○	○	○	○

Evaluation	○	○	◉	○	○
Update	○	○	◉	○	○

Disclosure

Is your city regularly disclosing on climate action and the progress towards achieving its climate targets?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, please specify the frequency of disclosure

- ◉ At least annually
- ○ At least every 2 years
- ○ At least every 4 years
- ○ Less frequently than every 4 years

If yes, please specify the year of the latest report

Only values between 2000 and 2021 are allowed

2020

If yes, please specify the way of disclosing

- ☐ Through MyCovenant
- ☐ Through national platforms/systems (please specify)
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Through CDP Cities (CDP/ICLEI Unified Reporting System)
- ☑ Own publication of reports (please specify)

If you selected national, own or other, please specify

100 character(s) maximum

Energiebericht für städtische Liegenschaften, Klimaschutz-,Evaluationsbericht, Bericht im Stadtrat

Barriers, risks and assistance needs

The questions in this final section ask you to reflect on the critical barriers, risks and challenges your city faces to achieve climate neutrality by 2030. All cities participating in the Cities Mission will require assistance and aligned efforts at all levels to overcome barriers and gaps while pursuing their climate neutrality ambition. Any information provided in this section does not constitute a qualifying – or excluding – criterion but will be highly informative. Your answers will help clarify the expectations for your city in the next phases of implementation towards climate neutrality and also inform the Mission as a whole, so that tailor-made services provided through the Mission Platform are as responsive as feasible.

Across sectors

What are the main barriers/gaps/assistance needs that your city envisages in pursuing climate neutrality by 2030?

at most 6 choice(s)

Useful definitions:

- Regulatory red tape: the complexity of burdensome administrative rules and procedures that have negative effects on the organisation's performance. In the context of the Mission, it refers to any bureaucratic obstacles to climate neutral action.
- Geomorphic/topographic limitations/challenges: these include anything relevant to climate neutrality related to urban geomorphic type (e.g., coastal, inland, valley, mountainous city), slope, soil type and pollution, irrigation and drainage, groundwater salinization, road accessibility, geological hazards (e.g., earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, forest fires, droughts) and barriers associated with the interaction of natural and man-made hazards.
- Growth scheme limitations/challenges: these include any obstacle to taking actions to mitigate Greenhouse Gas emissions and move towards climate neutrality related to urban sprawl, centeredness, connectivity, density and land use mix.
- Climatic limitations/challenges: these include any obstacle to climate neutrality related to proclivity to extreme heat, cold, wind, windlessness, humidity, rainfall, solar radiation.

- [x] Slow/disaggregated authorisation process
- [ ] Slow/disaggregated financial process
- [x] Insufficient administrative and/or operational capacity
- [ ] Regulatory red tape
- [ ] Lack of digitalisation
- [ ] Lack of circularity
- [ ] Lack of consolidated monitoring, reporting and verification procedures
- [ ] Lack of industrial support in providing the necessary services
- [ ] Lack of market competition
- [ ] Lack of citizen participation and proactiveness
- [ ] Lack of effective and sustainable policy at local level
- [x] Lack of enabling policy at Member State level
- [ ] Lack of enabling policy at EU level
- [ ] Lack of available technologies to eliminate Greenhouse Gas emissions in certain sectors or applications
- [x] Fragmentation of responsibilities
- [x] Difficulties in building collaborations between public and private sectors
- [ ] Uncertainty about regulation and taxation
- [ ] Prohibitive investment costs
- [ ] Geomorphic/topographic limitations/challenges
- [ ] Growth schemes limitations/challenges
- [ ] Climatic limitations/challenges
- [x] Lack of funding/financing schemes
- [ ] Lack of technical or commercial skills and information
- [ ] Other

Please identify and elaborate on the cross-cutting barrier(s)/gap(s)/assistance need(s) that are most critical in your city's journey towards climate neutrality by 2030 (if any)

1000 character(s) maximum

In identifying the most critical barrier/gap/assistance need, please consider local specificities that may require devising bespoke countermeasures, not readily available.

• Mentale Herausforderungen
o hohe Beharrungskräfte verhindern grundlegende strukturelle Änderungen
o mangelnde Suffizienzbestrebungen u. Fokus auf wachstumsorientierte, technologieorientierte Lösungsansätze führen zu Reboundeffekten u.verzögern Reduktionserfolge
• Infrastrukturelle Herausforderungen
o Bestehende nationale Vorgaben behindern klimafreundlichen Umbau d. städtischen Infrastruktur (z.B. Hinderliche Regeln beim Ausbau der Erneuerbaren Energien od. bei der Förderung nachhaltiger Mobilität)
o Gebaute Infrastrukturen lassen sich nicht kurzfristig vollständig umbauen (u.a. wegen Planungsdauern (z.

B. Energieversorgung, Gebäude, Verkehrswege)
• Ressourcentechn. Herausforderungen
o Fehlende Fachkräfte verzögern in vielen Sektoren den nötigen Umbau (z.B. für energetische Gebäudesanierung, fehlende Busfahrer*innen)
o Fehlende Stadtfinanzen behindern Einstellung nötigen Personals u. Umsetzung investiver Maßnahmen
o Privates Kapital fließt nicht ausreichend in Klimaschutz

Sector-specific

What barriers/gaps/assistance needs specific to the energy sector does your city expect to encounter when pursuing climate neutrality by 2030?

at most 4 choice(s)

Short explanations and examples.
- Subsidies for competing fuels. Example: Large subsidies for fossil fuels can significantly lower final energy prices, putting renewable energy at a competitive disadvantage if it does not enjoy equally large subsidies. Subsidies include direct budgetary transfers, tax incentives, R&D spending, liability insurance, leases, land rights-of-way, waste disposal, and guarantees to mitigate project financing or fuel price risks.
- Difficulty of fuel price risk assessment: this includes any barriers associated with fluctuations in future fuels' prices which may bend decisions about new power generation capacity.
- Unfavourable power pricing rules. Example: Renewable energy sources feeding into an electric power grid may not receive full credit for the value of their power, due to two driving factors: 1. the “locational” value of the power is not captured by the producer, 2. their “intermittent” nature cannot be entirely controlled.
- Transaction costs. sustainable energy projects (e.g. renewables) that are typically smaller than conventional energy projects may be discouraged by higher transaction costs (e.g., resource assessment, siting, permitting, planning, developing project proposals, assembling financing packages, negotiating power-purchase contracts with utilities, utility interconnection requirements).
- Tendency to overlook environmental externalities: this refers to the exclusion of monetisable environmental costs in the bottom line used to make decisions. Environmental externalities include impacts on human health (i.e., loss of work days, health care costs), infrastructure decay (i.e., from acid rain), declines in forests and fisheries, and other costs associated with climate change.
- Excessive requirements for liability insurance: liability insurance covers any legal costs and payouts claimed for injuries and damage to other people or property, which may disproportionally affect small power generators (e.g. home PV systems feeding into the utility grid).
- Perceived technology performance uncertainty and risk: this refers to the lack of visibility and familiarity with sustainable energy technologies that can lead to perceptions of greater technical risk than for conventional energy sources. These perceptions may increase required rates of return, result in less capital availability, or place more stringent requirements on technology selection and resource assessment.

- [ ] Subsidies for competing fuels
- [x] High initial capital costs
- [ ] Difficulty of fuel price risk assessment
- [x] Unfavourable power pricing rules
- [ ] Lack of effective and sustainable energy policy at local level
- [x] Lack of enabling energy policy at Member State level
- [ ] Lack of enabling energy policy at EU level
- [x] Technical regulations
- [ ]
- [ ] Tendency to overlook environmental externalities
- [ ] Lack of legal framework for independent power producers
- [ ] Restrictions on siting and construction
- [ ] Transmission access
- [ ] Excessive requirements for liability insurance
- [ ] Lack of access to credit
- [ ] Perceived technology performance uncertainty and risk
- [ ] Site specific constraints
- [ ]

Transaction costs

Other

What barriers/gaps/assistance needs specific to the transport sector does your city expect to encounter when pursuing climate neutrality by 2030?

at most 4 choice(s)

Short explanations and examples

- Subsidies for competing fuels: please see previous question.
- Lack of cross-modal ticketing and payment systems (to encourage modal shift). The purchase of tickets in one go would enable passengers to travel using different transport modes provided by numerous operators (https://fsr.eui.eu/towards-eu-wide-multimodal-ticketing-and-payment-systems/)
- Inefficient or non-existent time-variable road pricing. This includes variable tolls, with higher prices under congested conditions and lower prices at less congested times and locations, to reduce peak-period traffic volumes to optimal levels (https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2016/583781/EPRS_BRI(2016)583781_EN.pdf). This also includes systems of varying charges for heavy-duty vehicles based on CO2 emissions (https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2020/12/18/road-charging-reform-council-agrees-its-stance/)

- [ ] Subsidies for competing fuels
- [ ] High initial capital costs
- [x] Lack of cross-modal ticketing and payment systems (to encourage modal shift)
- [x] Insufficient flexibility in changing urban forms and functions (to reduce trip lengths)
- [ ] Insufficient ICT access in remote areas (to reduce the need to travel)
- [ ] Inefficient or non-existent time-variable road pricing
- [ ] Insufficient technological availability
- [ ] Lack of effective and sustainable transport policy at local level
- [ ] National tax regimes that incentivise car ownership /use
- [x] Lack of enabling transport policy at Member State level
- [ ] Lack of enabling transport policy at EU level
- [ ] Spatial dispersion or uneven accessibility
- [ ] People's time and economic constraints in the use of public transport
- [ ] Infrastructural and planning barriers to active travel (lack of side walks, cycling lanes, etc.)
- [ ] Psychosocial barriers to active travel (risk of collision and injury and/or exposure to crime and verbal offense)
- [x] Psychosocial barriers to public transport use (risk of transmission of infections, exposure to crime and verbal offense)
- [ ] Psychosocial barriers to automated transport systems (such as driverless shuttles)
- [ ] Site specific constraints
- [ ] Other

What barriers/gaps/assistance needs specific to the waste/wastewater management sector does your city expect to encounter when pursuing climate neutrality by 2030?

at most 4 choice(s)

Definition

Downcycling = recycling waste into products of inferior quality and reduced functionality

See https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2015/559493/EPRS_BRI(2015)559493_EN.pdf

- [ ] Insufficient waste separation and quality of separated waste
- [ ] Inefficient recycling processes
- [ ] Difficult balancing between promoting recycling and protecting consumers against harmful chemical substances in recycled materials
- [x]

- [ ] Insufficient data collection
- [ ] Inefficient energy recovery of waste
- [x] Ineffective waste prevention
- [ ] Lack of effective and sustainable waste management policy at local level
- [x] Lack of enabling waste policy at Member State level
- [ ] Lack of enabling waste policy at EU level
- [ ] Slow behavioural transformation, including cultural barriers
- [ ] Limited community engagement and support
- [ ] Spread of illegal practices in shipping, dumping or burning waste
- [x] Lack of infrastructure for circular economy measures
- [ ] Weaker norms outside the EU which incentivise waste export
- [ ] Downcycling
- [ ] Other

Self-assessment

Please rate how much your city relates to the following statements on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is "cannot relate" and 5 is "very much relates".

	1	2	3	4	5
The city can rely on a growing, young and above-average educated and skilled population	○	○	○	○	◉
The city can rely on favourable economic conditions such as high salaries/tax revenues	○	○	◉	○	○
The city can rely on a supportive local research environment	○	○	○	○	◉
The city can rely on a fast authorisation process	○	○	◉	○	○
The city can rely on a fast funding/financing process	○	◉	○	○	○
The city can rely on a consolidated communication platform with proven success in disseminating climate awareness	○	○	○	◉	○
The city can rely on its own funding schemes and moderately resorts to external funding for its climate policies	○	◉	○	○	○
The city can rely on favourable geo-climatic conditions (e.g., proximity to water bodies, moderate occurrence of climate extremes)	○	○	○	◉	○
The city cannot rely on any of the above favourable conditions, but major obstacles to climate neutrality are not expected	◉	○	○	○	○
The city cannot rely on any of the above favourable conditions, but this is what makes its pathway to climate neutrality a textbook example for many other similar cities to follow	○	○	○	◉	○
The city cannot rely on any of the above favourable conditions, but recent R&I solutions offer the potential to enable at least one of them.	○	◉	○	○	○
The city cannot rely on any of the above favourable conditions, but this is the 'right moment' ('policy window') to place and prioritise the topic of urban climate neutrality on the agenda	○	○	○	○	◉
The city cannot rely on any of the above favourable conditions, but it has a history of coping with it by pioneering climate policies and by					

looking for alternative creative approaches (e.g., collaborations /networking access to crucial knowledge, participation in exploratory studies)	○	○	○	◉	○
The city cannot rely on any of the above favourable conditions, but it has already secured enough internal and external funding/financing for climate related projects to become a climate neutrality pioneer	○	◉	○	○	○

Please elaborate on any of the statements in the previous table whose declared rating is either "1" or "5"

1500 character(s) maximum

For instance, if the answer to the statement “The city can rely on a growing, young and above-average educated and skilled population” is "5", we invite you to provide additional explanations on the specific situation of your city.

Zu 1 u. 3) Das Durchschnittsalter in Göttingen ist eher niedrig. Hier leben ca. 35.000 Studierende (rund 20 % d. Bevölkerung), Tendenz steigend. Zudem ist ein großer Anteil der Bürger*innen im Hochschulsektor beschäftigt – u.a. mehr als 5.900 Forscher*innen in fast allen wissenschaftlichen Disziplinen. Die Qualität der Lehre u. Ausbildung des wissenschaftlichen Nachwuchses wird durch gemeinsame Programme stetig verbessert. Göttingen verfügt über ein umfassendes, gut ausgestattetes Angebot öffentlicher u. privater Schulen.
Als international bedeutender Universitäts- und Hochschulstandort steht Göttingen für internationale Spitzenforschung. Daher haben sich die Universität Göttingen, die Universitätsmedizin Göttingen und 7 außeruniversitäre lokale Forschungszentren zum Göttingen Campus zusammengeschlossen. Wissenschaft bildet die Basis, auf der wir eine erfolgreiche Energiewende aufbauen. Die dort gewonnenen Erkenntnisse müssen für die Umsetzer*innen verständlich aufbereitet werden und die praktischen Erfahrungen ihren Weg zurück in die Wissenschaft finden. Das schafft Synergie-Effekte, die in Göttingen aktiv eingesetzt werden. Eine enge Zusammenarbeit zwischen Stadt, Forschungseinrichtungen sowie der Energieagentur Region Göttingen e.V. fördert dies.
Auch die Stadtgesellschaft weist ein hohes Bewusstsein für die Notwendigkeit der gesellschaftlichen Transformation auf bzw. fordert entsprechende Zielsetzungen und Maßnahmen u.a. in verschiedenen Initiativen aktiv ein.

Risk assessment

For any of the risk categories listed in the table below, please identify and comment on high-impact and high-likelihood risks that could impact the achievement of your city's climate neutrality target by 2030

Every plan or project has risks which can harm its execution. The purpose of a risk assessment is to identify and analyse these potential risks. Properly made risk assessment can reduce the likelihood of negative impacts to the plan/project and/or the magnitude of the impacts, if effective mitigating actions are planned and implemented.
Risk assessment has three steps:
- Identification of the risks and their impacts
- Evaluation of risk level
- Planning of necessary mitigating actions
Identifying potential risks, i.e. a list of potential things that could stop the city from achieving its climate

neutrality target, is the first step in the risk assessment process. For each risk category, the help text provides examples of potential sources of risk. Those lists are not conclusive. Your city is invited to reflect on the risks impacting/associated with an accelerated run towards climate neutrality, by focusing on those having both high impact and high likelihood. It is recommended to include city-specific risks stemming from its local characteristics.

Definitions

- Risk: risk is defined as the effects of uncertainty on objectives.
- Risk level: combination of the likelihood of occurrence and the expected impact to plan/project execution.
- Risk source: fundamental (internal and/or external) driver that causes risks, i.e. anything which alone or in combination has the intrinsic potential to give rise to risk. Risk sources identify where risks can originate.

Category 1: Leadership, strategic planning and political risk sources

700 character(s) maximum

Examples of risk sources:

- National government commitment
- Government involvement and directions
- Ministerial processes
- Parliamentary processes and requirements
- Local government commitment
- Political will
- Change/ turnover in government
- Consensus
- Political environment
- Leadership and management processes
- Strategic, divisional & unit planning & reporting
- Corporate practices

Es besteht ein gewisses Risiko, dass Klimaschutz durch andere Krisen (z.B. Corona, bewaffnete Konflikte) in der öffentlichen Wahrnehmung wieder stärker Hintergrund rückt, was zu Verzögerung von dringlichen Entscheidungen oder zur Verschiebung von Prioritäten führen kann. Auch besteht eine große Gefahr, dass Entscheidungsträger*innen auf unterschiedlichen Ebenen die immense Dimension der nötigen Transformation noch immer stark unterschätzen. Es bestehen große Beharrungskräfte aufgrund ressourcentechnischer, aber auch psychologische Barrieren, vorhandene Infrastrukturen oder Regelwerke grundlegend zu transformieren, um grundlegende Weichen für die Klimaneutralität zu stellen.

Category 2: Finance risk sources

700 character(s) maximum

Examples of risk sources:

- Financial requirements and conditions
- Policies and procedures
- Financial management
- Legislative & industry requirements
- Legal costs
- Corruption and fraud
- Fluctuation in credit rate, market, currency
- Inflation

Aufgrund der wachsenden Aufgabenvielfalt und akuten Krisensituationen in den vergangenen Jahren (z.B. Corona, Geflüchtete) stehen viele Kommunen in Deutschland vor großen finanziellen Schwierigkeiten, die die nötigen massiven Investitionen in klimafreundliche Infrastrukturen behindern und verzögern. Gleichzeitig

fließt privates Kapital aufgrund von finanziellen Fehlanreizen und rechtlichen Hürden weiterhin nicht in ausreichendem Maße in klimafreundliche Investitionen, z.B. energetische Sanierungen, erneuerbare Energien oder in den zukunftsfähigen Umbau der Industrie. So wurde die Partizipation an Bürgerenergie-Projekten, wie z.B. Windparks oder PV-Anlagen, in den letzten Jahren erschwert.

Category 3: Regulatory risk sources

700 character(s) maximum

Examples of risk sources:
- Legislative requirements
- Changes in the regulatory framework
- Legal and governance obstructions
- Industry regulations and standards
- Legal liabilities
- Departmental guidelines
- Licenses to operate

Regulatorische Hürden behindern die Transformation. Zwar erzielen die europäischen und deutschen Ansätze der CO2-Bepreisung eine sektorenübergreifende Lenkungswirkung, jedoch reicht diese nicht aus und wird durch zahlreiche spezifische Regularien & Subventionen in fossile Energieformen wiederum konterkariert. Vor allem ungünstige nationale Regularien behindern Investitionen in Erneuerbare Energien, nachhaltige Mobilitätsformen und Gebäude. Die vorhandenen, oft über Jahrzehnte entwickelten Regelwerke sind starr und schwer reparabel, müssen aber schnellstmöglich oft grundlegend neugestaltet werden. Geschieht dies nicht, ist Klimaneutralität bis 2030 auf kommunaler Ebene kaum erreichbar.

Category 4: Operational risk sources

700 character(s) maximum

Examples of risk sources:
- Policies and procedures
- Financial management
- Contractual agreements
- Contract specifications
- External, outsourced functions
- Asset management
- Resource availability
- Transparency & dispute resolution
- Procurement
- Legal compliance
- Protective security
- Advancement in technology
- Conflicts of interest
- System failures
- Business continuity and disaster response

Eines der größten Risiken ist das Fehlen von Fachkräften für den klimafreundlichen Umbau. Dies betrifft insbesondere den Ausbau der Erneuerbaren Energien, die energetische Gebäudesanierung, den Umbau der Industrie und die Gestaltung der Verkehrswende. Die Umschulung und Neuausbildung von Fachkräften ist zeitaufwändig angesichts des kleinen verbleibenden Zeitfensters. Zudem sind Planungsprozesse vor allem für Großprojekte, wie neue Windenergieanlagen, oder die Umgestaltung von Infrastruktur, wie Gebäude, Wärmeversorgung oder Verkehrswege, bisher zu langwierig und ressourcenbindend. Gleichzeitig entstehen Reibungsverluste durch Interessenkonflikte, z.B. um knappe Flächenverfügbarkeiten.

Category 5: Organisational risk sources

700 character(s) maximum

Examples of risk sources:
- Managerial responsibilities
- Policies & Procedures
- Legislative requirement
- Divisional planning and management
- Recruitment and allocation of resources
- Workforce and succession planning
- Ethical and Professional conduct
- Governance
- Monitoring
- Independence and quality of evaluation
- Knowledge management
- Budget availability and cash flow
- Internal control
- Procurement

Für fast alle Akteur*innen gilt, dass interdisziplinäres Denken noch nicht ausreichend in der Arbeitskultur etabliert ist, um auf ein gemeinsames Ziel der Klimaneutralität hinzuarbeiten. Die entsprechende Prioritätensetzung für dieses Ziel ist in den meisten Institutionen noch nicht vorhanden bzw. ausreichend. Gleichzeit mangelt es an Fachkräften und Ressourcen, um den nötigen Wandel innerhalb der Institutionen zu koordinieren. Aufgrund des zeitlichen Drucks kann es eher zu unbeabsichtigten Fehlentwicklungen kommen und es besteht die große Gefahr, dass Konflikte zwischen Kräften der Beharrung und des Wandels sowohl in den Institutionen als auch in der Gesamtgesellschaft hervorbrechen.

Category 6: Partnerships / Stakeholder (Working Together) risk sources

700 character(s) maximum

Examples of risk sources:
- Stakeholder relationships/engagement
- Organisational relations (internal & external)
- Government collaborations
- Capacities of the partners
- Roles and responsibilities among partners
- Public opinion and media
- Leadership
- Communications

Das öffentliche Bewusstsein für die Klimakrise ist zwar stark gewachsen, aber Klimaschutz wird noch immer als freiwillige Aufgabe wahrgenommen. Deshalb ist es schwierig genügend Partner zu gewinnen, um eine kritische Schwelle für den Wandel zu erreichen. Bisher sind vor allem die intrinsisch motivierten Bürger*innen, Unternehmen & Einrichtungen engagiert. Auch ist vielen Akteur*innen nicht klar, wie tiefgreifend die nötigen Veränderungen sein werden, um die ambitionierten Ziele einhalten zu können. Es besteht eine große Gefahr, dass Engagierte sich abwenden, wenn Ziele nicht erreicht werden und der Prozess ins Stocken gerät, was die Dynamik zusätzlich verlangsamen könnte.

Category 7: Social risk sources

700 character(s) maximum

Examples of risk sources:
- Social inequality
- Social inclusion
- Human rights
- Community health
- Cultural heritage
- Displacement, resettlement
- Gentrification
- Energy poverty
- Transport poverty
- Poverty
- Labour and working conditions

Es wird ein großes Risiko gesehen, wenn soziale Belange von Klimaschutzmaßnahmen nicht ausreichend berücksichtigt und abgefedert werden, sodass sich gesellschaftliche Widerstände aufbauen. Klimaschutz fördert oder reduziert (soziale) Ungerechtigkeit nicht per sé, sondern die Wirkung von Maßnahmen ist eine Frage der Ausgestaltung. Viele Klimaschutzmaßnahmen können zur sozialen Gerechtigkeit beitragen, wie Gesundheit, Zugang zum öffentlichen Nahverkehr, bezahlbarem Wohnen oder günstiger Energieversorgung. Allerdings besteht die Gefahr, dass sich der Maßnahmenausgestaltung Lobbyinteressen durchsetzen, welche soziale Aspekte des Klimaschutzes aus dem Blick verlieren.

Category 8: Environmental risk sources

700 character(s) maximum

Examples of risk sources:
- Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management
- Environmental disasters
- Encroachment on rural areas
- Pollution
- Urban heat island effect
- Interference with natural cycles (e.g., migration flows)

Risiken für den Klimaschutz werden in diesem Bereich nicht sehr groß eingeschätzt. Es gibt teilweise Konflikte um die Flächennutzung zwischen Naturschutz und Klimaschutz, z.B. bei Windenergieanlagen oder der Nutzung von Bioenergie. Naturkatastrophen, wie Überflutungen, könnten zwar zeitweise Ressourcen binden, allerdings ist der Gefährdungsgrad für Göttingen nicht sehr hoch. Vielmehr haben Umweltereignisse, wie die Flutkatastrophe im Ahrtal oder vergangene Hitze- und Trockensommer, gezeigt, dass in der Öffentlichkeit und bei Entscheidungsträger*innen das Bewusstsein für die dramatischen Folgen der Klimakrise eher gestiegen ist.

Category 9: Safety and Security risk sources

700 character(s) maximum

Examples of risk sources:
- Cyber-security
- Manmade hazards
- Volatile prices and provision (even provisional)
- Civil unrest
- Work health and safety

Der Gefährdungsgrad von Terrorismus, Cyber-Kriminalität oder bewaffneten Konflikten ist schwer einzuschätzen. Akute Krisen, wie die Corona-Pandemie, erschweren die Klimaschutzbemühungen, da sie Ressourcen binden, die öffentliche Wahrnehmung ablenken und so wertvolle Zeit verloren geht. Große

Gefahren bestehen in einem Erstarken eines (rechten) Populismus, der die Bemühungen zu mehr Klimaschutz diskreditiert, z.B. indem er ihn zum Sündenbock für Preiserhöhungen (z.B. Energiepreise) oder ungeplante Fehlentwicklungen bzw. Fehlgestaltung von Maßnahmen macht. Hierzu zählen Anti-Klimaschutzkampagnen und zivilgesellschaftliche Widerstände, welche die nötigen Veränderungen behindern können.

Background Documents

Codes and IDs

Language versions

Personal data protection statement

Technical data policy

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Contact

Contact Form