

Appendix

Bavaria

Located in the German southeast with an area of 70,548 square kilometres (27,200 sq mi), Bavaria is the largest German state. Its territory comprises roughly a fifth of the total land area of Germany, and, with 12.8 million inhabitants, it is Germany's second most populous state.

Population: 12.8 Mio (2015)

GDP: 616.249.620.000 US\$ (2016)

CO₂-Emissions: 76.5 million tons (2015, estimated)

Targets and Tools

Climate change has been present in Bavaria for a long time – it is both noticeable and measurable. The average temperature rose by ca. 1.1°C between 1931 and 2010, and in the sensitive Alpine region, temperatures have risen even twice as steeply as the global average over the last 100 years. Bavaria cannot escape the inevitable effects of climate change; in the future Bavaria is expecting more extreme weather events, wetter winters and drier summers. The effects of these developments are also reflected in the communities and have an impact on people's lives.

Bavaria is facing up to its responsibility for the climate. Since 2008, it has invested around one billion euros in climate protection. With around 6 tonnes of energy-related CO₂ emissions per person per year, Bavaria is ranked alongside the most advanced industrialised nations in the world (compared to the national average of ca. 9 tonnes of CO₂ per capita per annum). Nevertheless, the government still wants to do more for climate protection, which is why in 2014 the Bavarian Climate Policy Programme 2050 was enacted. From upgrading the energy performance in state and municipal buildings to the restoration of moors through to energy technology projects, an array of measures now complements the proven three-pronged strategy of reduction, adaptation and research. It is Bavaria's firm intention to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to fewer than 2 tonnes per person per year by 2050 – a goal that is as just precise as it is ambitious! Moreover, the government will be promoting climate adaptation in its efforts to make Bavaria climate proof; for example, by providing a total of 3.4 billion euros for flood protection. In addition, climate research will also be furthered because knowledge is the indispensable foundation for successful strategies.

Targets - GHG and Energy:

- Reduction of CO₂-emissions below 5.5 tons until 2025 (annually, per capita)
- Reduction of GHG-emissions below 2 tons until 2050 (annually, per capita)
- Increase share of renewable energies in power generation up to 70% until 2025
- Increase share of renewable energies in final energy consumption up to 20% until 2025
- Reduction of primary energy consumption up to 10% until 2025 (compared to 2010) (further information on implementation see also Climate Policy Programme Bavaria 2050, Bavarian Energy Programme)

Adaptation

As climate change has been present in Bavaria for a long time it shows its effects meanwhile in all areas of public life. The Bavarian Climate Adaptation Strategy 2016 presents the already observed climatic changes as well as the expected future changes in Bavaria. It was updated (originally 2009) and further developed in order to adapt the climate-sensitive and vulnerable areas in the economy, society, infrastructure and nature of Bavaria in the best possible way to climate change (15 fields of action, e.g. water management, forestry, agriculture, tourism etc.). It provides information on the large number of funding opportunities for the implementation of climate adaptation measures for companies, municipalities or private individuals.