

The climate and energy strategy for Skåne aims to strengthen regional cooperation in climate and energy issues

The climate and energy strategy for Skåne has been developed by Länsstyrelsen Skåne, Region Skåne and Kommunförbundet Skåne within the platform Klimatsamverkan Skåne, which aims to strengthen regional cooperation in climate and energy issues.

The climate and energy strategy points out priority areas in which Skåne has to focus and also provides guidance for regional climate and energy work up to the year 2030.

Climate target for Skåne 2030:

- The emissions of greenhouse gases in Skåne should be at least 80% lower than 1990.
- The emission of greenhouse gases from consumption in Skåne should not exceed 5 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents per person per year.
- The energy use in Skåne should be at least 20% lower than in 2005 and should comprise at least 80% renewable energy.
- The proportion of journeys made by bicycle or walking should be at least 30% and the proportion of journeys made by public transport should be at least 28% of the total number of journeys in Skåne.
- The emissions of greenhouse gases from transport in Skåne should be at least 70% lower than 2010.



An important success factor for achieving the ambitious climate targets and contributing to positive societal development, is to **strengthen the dialogue and cooperation between different actors** in the county, while making it easy to live a climate-friendly everyday life.

The strategy is aimed towards all actors in Skåne and should at the same time give the county's inhabitants a clear picture of the ambitions in the climate and energy field.

An important and exciting thing with the new strategy is that for the first time, a regional target has been set to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from consumption. By 2030, emissions of greenhouse gases from consumption in Skåne should not exceed 5 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents per person per year. The goal includes greenhouse gas emissions that occur regionally, nationally and internationally due to private and public consumption in Skåne. Current consumption patterns in Sweden cause increased emissions of greenhouse gases globally and this trend needs to be broken.

Greenhouse gas emissions from our consumption are far higher than the 2 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents per person per year which, according to the UN, is required to reduce the risk of serious climate impact by 2050. We do not have influence over energy, transport and production systems in other countries where the goods we produce are made. On the other hand, we both have an obligation from a global perspective and the ability to **change our own patterns of consumption to cause as little climate impact as possible**

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