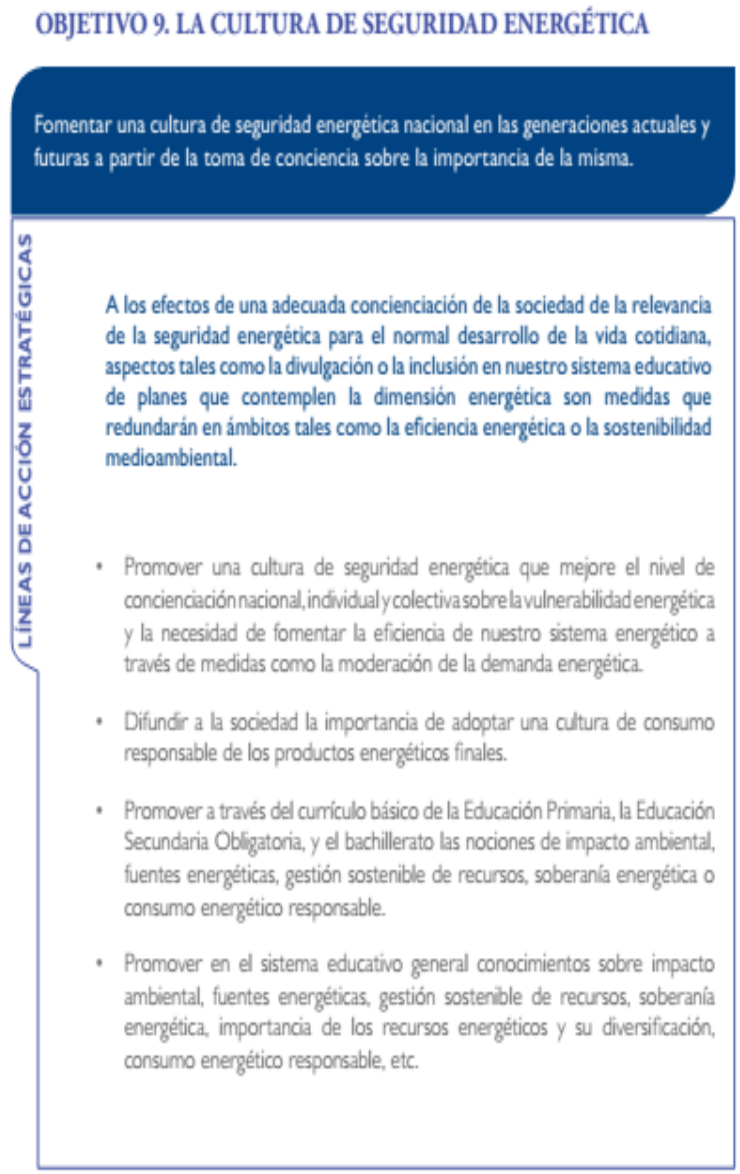
Presentación y Práctica 27 de marzo de 2019

ENERGÍA Y MEDIOAMBIENTE EN EL MARCO DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA:

PROPUESTA PARA UNA CAMPAÑA DE INFORMACIÓN, SENSIBILIZACIÓN Y MOVILIZACIÓN SOCIAL

PRÁCTICA ENERGÍA-MEDIOAMBIENTE

- Campaña/póster sobre la necesidad de vivir en un mundo sostenible
- **1. Elegir un objetivo:** empresas, administraciones públicas, hospitales, **CIUDADES/CIUDADANOS**
- **2. Elegir un tema:** reducción del sobreconsumo, plásticos, energías renovables, mejora eficiencia energética, controlar el frío/calor promover electrodomésticos eficientes…
- **3. Proponer una estrategia de acción/movilización** social de impacto político a largo plazo.
- **4.- Desarrollar una propuesta educativa** dentro de una estrategia de socialización y concienciación de la población, al servicio de la solidaridad intergeneracional
- **5.- OTROS: Por ejemplo, ¿cómo incentivar a los ciudadanos en favor de un desarrollo y marco de convivencia sostenible? Propuestas de políticas de estímulo**



OBJETIVO 9. LA CULTURA DE SEGURIDAD ENERGÉTICA

Fomentar una cultura de seguridad energética nacional en las generaciones actuales y futuras a partir de la toma de conciencia sobre la importancia de la misma.

LÍNEAS DE ACCIÓN ESTRATÉGICAS

A los efectos de una adecuada concienciación de la sociedad de la relevancia de la seguridad energética para el normal desarrollo de la vida cotidiana, aspectos tales como la divulgación o la inclusión en nuestro sistema educativo de planes que contemplen la dimensión energética son medidas que redundarán en ámbitos tales como la eficiencia energética o la sostenibilidad medioambiental.

- Promover una cultura de seguridad energética que mejore el nivel de concienciación nacional, individual y colectiva sobre la vulnerabilidad energética y la necesidad de fomentar la eficiencia de nuestro sistema energético a través de medidas como la moderación de la demanda energética.
- Difundir a la sociedad la importancia de adoptar una cultura de consumo responsable de los productos energéticos finales.
- Promover a través del currículo básico de la Educación Primaria, la Educación Secundaria Obligatoria, y el bachillerato las nociones de impacto ambiental, fuentes energéticas, gestión sostenible de recursos, soberanía energética o consumo energético responsable.
- Promover en el sistema educativo general conocimientos sobre impacto ambiental, fuentes energéticas, gestión sostenible de recursos, soberanía energética, importancia de los recursos energéticos y su diversificación, consumo energético responsable, etc.

El objetivo 9 de la Estrategia de Seguridad Energética de España, 2015 señala el objetivo de:

"Fomentar una cultura de seguridad energética en la sociedad española",

avanzando para ello algunas ideas generales:

- ¿Qué ideas o iniciativas podrías aportar para concretar y llevar a la práctica estas **líneas de acción** de forma eficaz?

- En definitiva, ¿cómo convertirías en realidad la mera retórica del discurso? **¿Cómo pasar de las palabras a la acción?**

Cuestiones a tener en cuenta

- **¿Por qué es importante el tema/objetivo elegido?**
- **¿Cuáles son los datos destacables de ese tema?** (ej. cantidad de bolsas de plástico consumidas en la UE y consecuencias).
- **¿Cuáles son las dificultades/resistencias/inercias para abordar la problemática y articular alternativas y soluciones a medio/largo plazo?**
- **¿Cómo superar estar dificultades?**
- **Aportar una breve recopilación de fuentes de información**

Algunos ejemplos

- Provides young people with concrete solutions to live a greener life that are simple to adopt on daily life.
- Allow to involve young people and show them they can actually act against climate change.
- Incentive to like the Facebook page.

SHOUT OUT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

Global Warming & Climate Change

What does it mean?

Energy sources

Humans use fossil fuels (like petrol, coal and gas) to give us energy. Fossil fuels power the machines that make our lives easier like cars, dishwashers, lights and air-conditioners.

PROBLEM: When we burn fossil fuels, we release carbon pollution and other gases into the atmosphere causing global warming.

GOING GREEN: There are greener energy sources already available or being developed that will help reduce the amount of carbon pollution and other greenhouse gases we produce. These are called renewable or clean energy: solar, wind and geothermal power.

Greenhouse gases

Greenhouse gases form a layer within the atmosphere that traps the sun's warmth on our planet. The earth naturally makes the right amount of greenhouse gases to keep our planet at a comfortable temperature.

PROBLEM: Human activity is producing carbon pollution. The build up of these gases in the atmosphere is trapping extra heat - this is known as global warming and it causes our climate to change.

GOING GREEN: We can all help to reduce carbon pollution by making simple changes in our own lives, and by supporting business to make changes.

Climate change in Australia

Although many of us live along the coast, Australia is actually the driest inhabited continent on earth, prone to the dangers of extreme heat and drought.

PROBLEM: Climate change is affecting Australia now and will remain a challenge in the future. Temperatures will increase, many parts of Australia will receive less rain, bushfires will occur more often and sea levels will rise.

GOING GREEN: Let's always Rethink, Refuse, Reuse and Recycle.

What can you do?

GOING GREEN:

Reduce the amount of energy you use!

- Take three minute showers
- Recycle as much of your waste as possible
- Turn off the lights when leaving a room
- Unplug appliances when they are not being used
- Turn the heater down and put on a jumper
- Ride a bike instead of driving
- Car pool
- Use the clothes line, not the dryer
- You could even install solar power, a solar hot water system, or buy GreenPower which comes from renewable sources

Australian Government
Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

www.climatechange.gov.au/shoutoutforclimatechange

#ClimateChange

WHO IS AT RISK OF CLIMATE CHANGE?

Those **living in poverty**, as well as **women, children** and the **elderly.**

Outdoor workers and people **living with chronic medical conditions.**

Children are the most vulnerable due to long exposure to environmental risks.

Those living in **megacities, small island developing states** and other **coastal, mountainous and polar regions**.

Countries with **weak health systems** will be least able to prepare and respond.

World Health Organization


Tip 1
SWITCH OFF!
TURN OFF THE LIGHTS WHEN YOU LEAVE A ROOM
Tip 2
USE YOUR WASHING MACHINE EFFICIENTLY!
ONLY FULL LOADS, COLD OR 30° WASHES
Tip 3
USE ENERGY EFFICIENT LED BULBS & SAVE MONEY
Tip 4
DON'T LEAVE WATER RUNNING
Tip 5
ONLY BOIL AS MUCH WATER AS YOU NEED: SAVE ON WATER & ELECTRICITY
Tip 6
TURN DEVICES OFF AT THE SWITCH

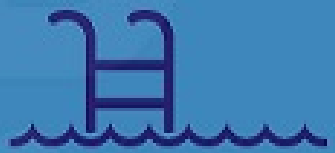

Tip 7
USE AIR CONDITIONING WISELY
(OPTIMAL 21° SETTING)
Tip 8
COOK WISELY-
KEEP A LID ON IT!
Saving energy and water is important because
it saves you money! – Cutting down on unnecessary energy
and water use will help reduce your monthly bills.
It helps Gibraltar's economy – Producing electricity and
fresh water is expensive. If we all reduced the amount of
energy and water we use there would be more money
for other projects.
It's good for our planet – Electricity in Gibraltar is currently
produced by burning fossil fuel. Using less electricity means
burning less fossil fuel, thereby saving resources and
producing less air pollution.
It's good for your health! – Cleaner air means a healthier
environment for you and your family.
So many reasons to save energy and water – none not to!
Tip 9
SET YOUR WATER HEATER AT 60° TO SAVE ENERGY & MONEY
Tip 10
BUY 'A+' RATED ITEMS WHEN REPLACING APPLIANCES
Go Green
Think • Act • Save
DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
HM Government of Gibraltar

Shorter showers: **Water** you up to?

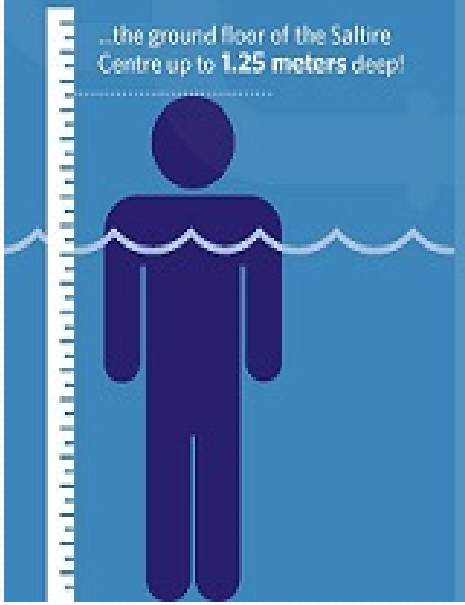
GCU Glasgow Caledonian University

Students' Association

In a typical University term, **Caledonian Court** uses enough water to **fill...**



...a 50 meter 10 lane swimming pool **2.2 times**



...the ground floor of the Saltire Centre up to **1.25 meters** deep!

Did you know that just **13 minutes** in the shower is equal to...

X 63 litres of water which is equal to..

X 115 pints of beer

X 360 cups of tea

X 85 bottles of wine

X 190 cans of juice

"Water water everywhere"?

Although **70%** of the Earth is covered with water, only about **1%** is readily available for human use

Between 50 and 100 litres of water per person **per day** are needed to ensure the most basic needs

The average person in Scotland uses 150 litres per day!

1/3 is used for personal hygiene

only **4%** for drinking

Please help us to reduce our environmental impact

Use your shower timers!
Imagine how much you could save by taking just **6 minutes less** in the shower!

Visit the Shorter Showers webpage to find out how you could win £80!

www.gcustudents.co.uk/shortershowers

REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE

What we consume and the packaging it comes in creates over a tonne of waste per household per year!

Landfills release large amounts of **methane** (CH_4) which contributes to **climate change.**

Here's how YOU can be part of the solution!

REFUSE

SAY NO TO PLASTIC BAGS!

Use cloth bags or a backpack when shopping. Aussies use up to **4 BILLION PLASTIC BAGS A YEAR**. They last from 20 - 1,000 years in the environment and are a major threat to wildlife.

14 TONNES OF GASES PER YEAR

The average Australian household produces around **14 tonnes of greenhouse gases** per year.

RECYCLE

ALWAYS RECYCLE PAPER & CARD

Recycling paper and cardboard containers reduces waste to landfill by up to **27%** and saves trees!

RECYCLE

AVOID NON-RECYCLABLES

Avoid packaging that won't go in your recycling bin, like styrofoam. Plastic packaging marked code 1, 2 or 3 can usually be recycled; several councils now also accept codes 4 - 7. **Check with your local council.**

REDUCE

MAKE THE MOVE TO CLEAN ENERGY

Switch to solar hot water – good for the environment, good for your bill. Be sure to ask your electricity provider about switching to a renewable energy plan or check out **Diamond Energy** and **PowerShop.**

REDUCE

REDUCE YOUR ENERGY USE

Cut your household emissions by up to **10%** by using energy saving lightbulbs and up to **50%** reduction by chosing energy-efficient whitegoods. **Good for the planet, good for your electricity bill.**

COMPOST

Get a compost bin or worm farm for food scraps. Means less landfill & great for your garden. **Contact your local council for more information.**

REUSE

DON'T THROW IT UPCYCLE IT!

Did you know that over 90% of plastics & metals in mobile phones and batteries can be reused in new products. Upcycle with **Mobile Muster** and **Clean Up Australia.**

CHOOSE

Opt for environmentally friendly & ethically made products. To learn how to shop smarter in Australia, visit **projectjust.com** and **ethical.org.au**

REUSE

REFILL YOUR OWN DRINK BOTTLE

Single-use plastic bottles generate an enormous amount of waste that is ending up in landfill, oceans and waterways. Refill your own stainless steel or BPA-free bottle and **save money** too!

A programme to help convert policy into action

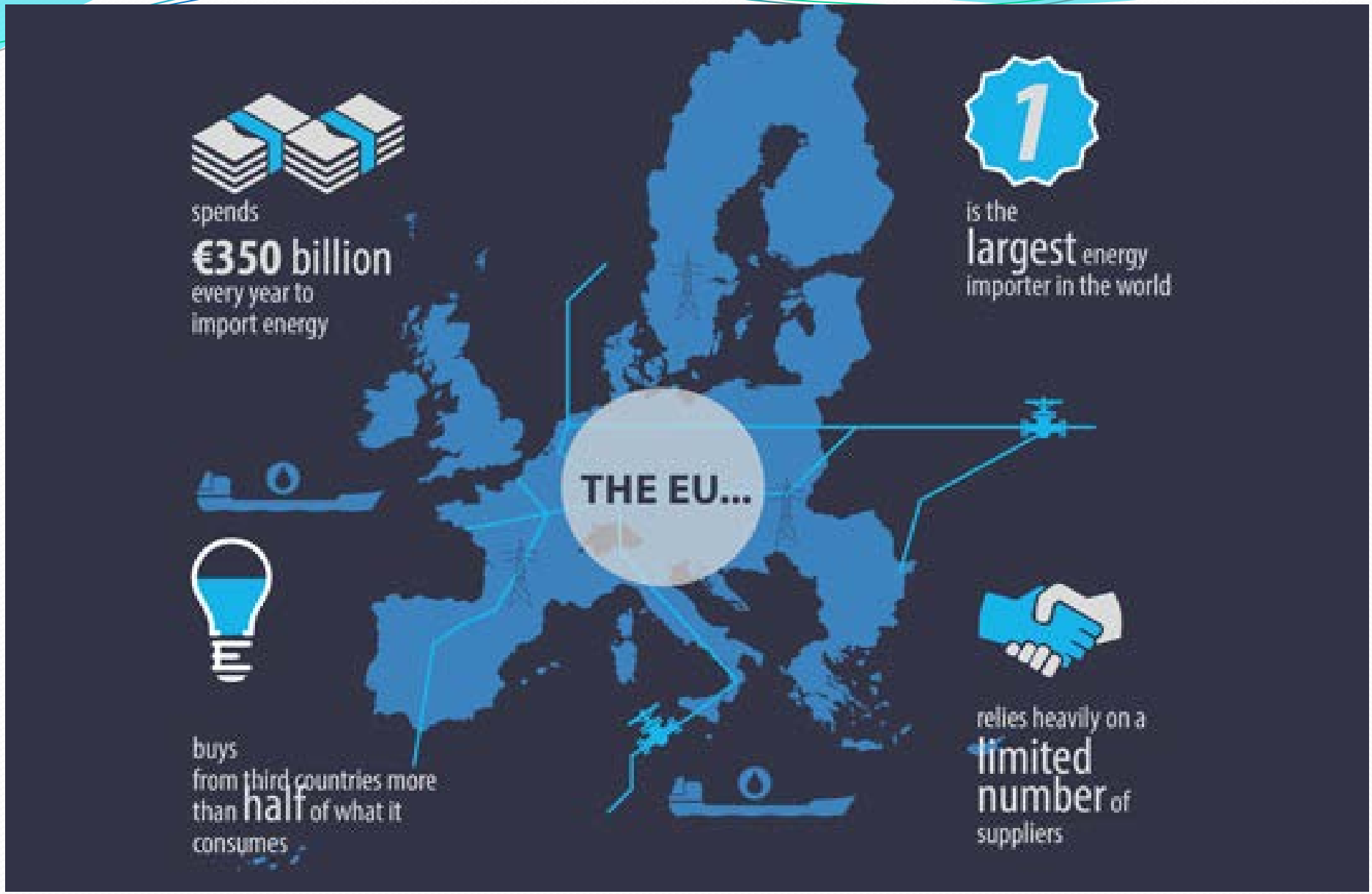
INTELLIGENT ENERGY EUROPE
FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

EU energy efficiency and renewables objectives

INTELLIGENT ENERGY EUROPE

- Creating and spreading effective methods and best practice
- Training and education
- Know-how transfer
- Market intelligence
- Inform policy development and implementation

Real changes on the ground


spends
€350 billion
every year to
import energy
1
is the
largest energy
importer in the world
THE EU...
buys
from third countries more
than half of what it
consumes
relies heavily on a
limited
number of
suppliers

European Commission

EU Energy Security Strategy

The way forward

For the coming winter

- Energy security **STRESS TESTS**
- **EMERGENCY & SOLIDARITY** mechanisms at regional & EU level
- Encourage the increase of **STORAGE, REVERSE FLOWS & LNG**

For medium/long term

Promote **ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

Build a fully integrated **INTERNAL MARKET**

Look at **INDIGENOUS RESOURCES**

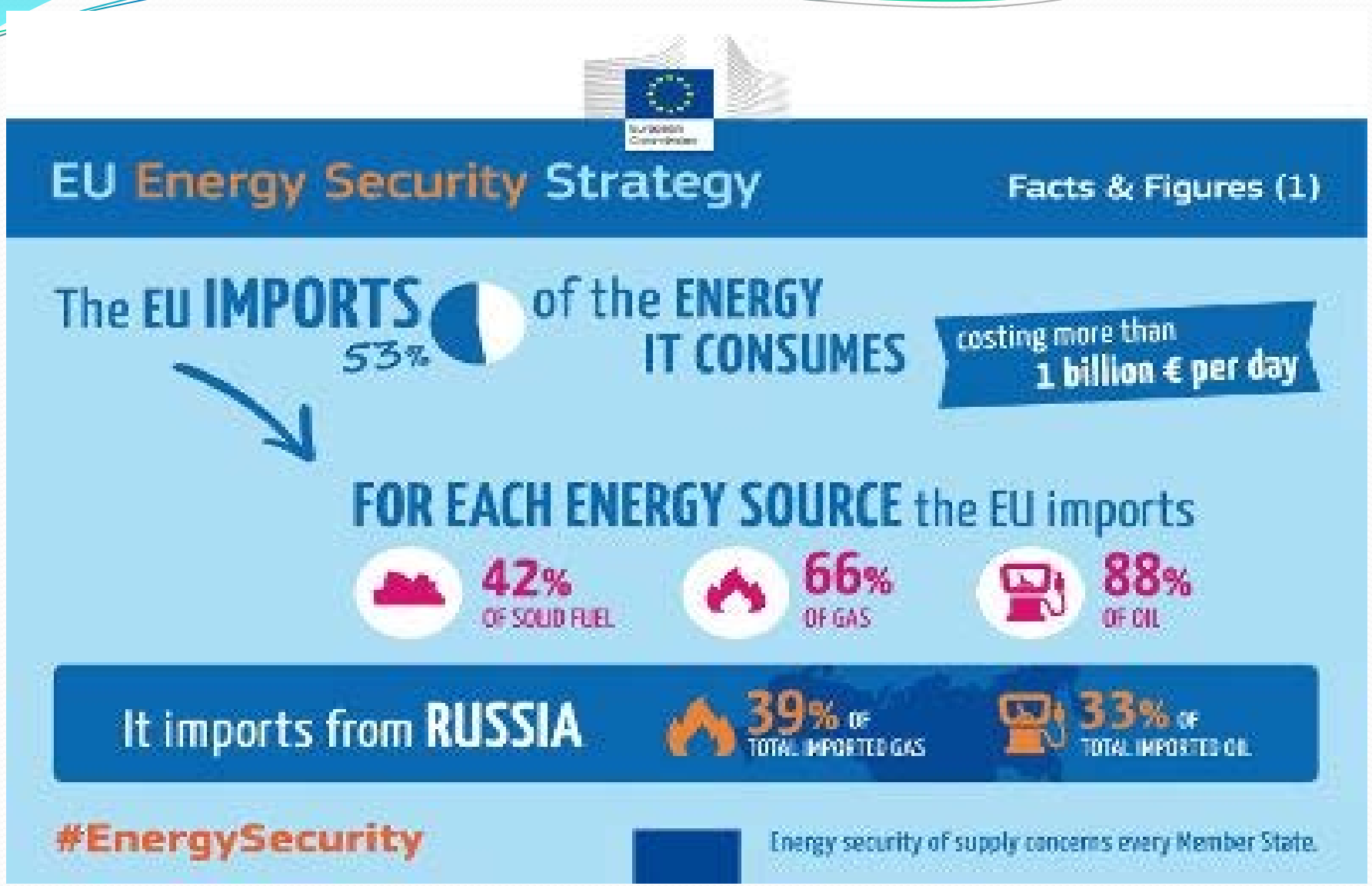
Develop energy **TECHNOLOGIES**

Promote supply source **DIVERSIFICATION**

Speak with **ONE VOICE** in external energy policy

#EnergySecurity

Energy security of supply concerns every Member State.


EU Energy Security Strategy
Facts & Figures (1)
The EU IMPORTS 53% of the ENERGY IT CONSUMES
costing more than 1 billion € per day
FOR EACH ENERGY SOURCE the EU imports
42% OF SOLID FUEL
66% OF GAS
88% OF OIL
It imports from RUSSIA
39% OF TOTAL IMPORTED GAS
33% OF TOTAL IMPORTED OIL
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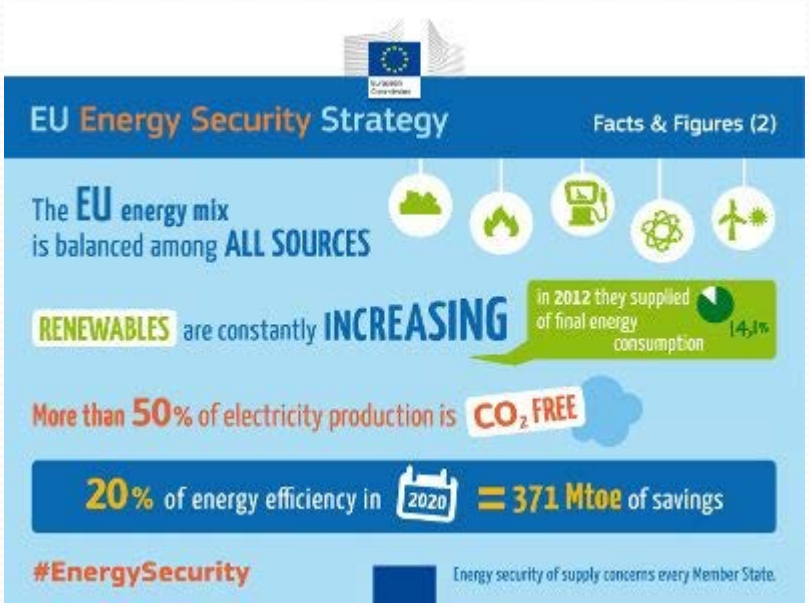
EU Energy Security Strategy
Facts & Figures (2)
The EU energy mix is balanced among ALL SOURCES
RENEWABLES are constantly INCREASING
in 2012 they supplied 14,1% of final energy consumption
More than 50% of electricity production is CO2 FREE
20% of energy efficiency in 2020 = 371 Mtoe of savings
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EU Energy Security Strategy

Facts & Figures (2)

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More than **50%** of electricity production is **CO_2 FREE**

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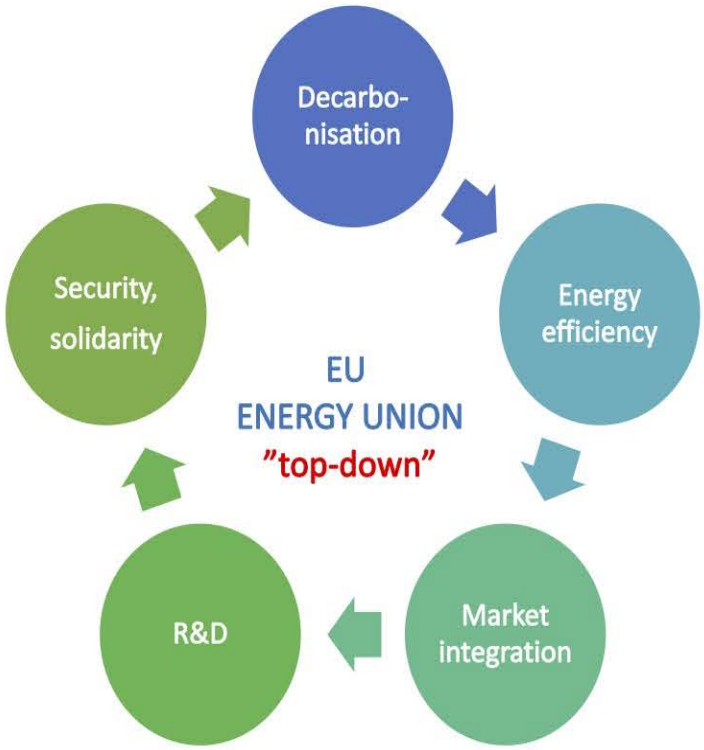
#EnergySecurity

Energy security of supply concerns every Member State.

2030 Climate and Energy Framework

Project background and aims



ENABLE.EU

- **"Bottom-up" approach**
- Empowering **citizens, and industry**
- Three areas: **transport, heating and cooling and electricity**
- Interactions between **individual and collective** energy choices
- **Social acceptability** of energy transitions (participatory foresight and assessment process)
- **Governance** practices

APROXIMACIÓN SEGURIDAD ENERGÉTICA

- **Podrías identificar las dimensiones de la seguridad?**
- **¿Qué entendemos por PRODUCCIÓN-DISTRIBUCIÓN-CONSUMO ENERGÉTICOS?**
- **¿Cómo se genera la electricidad?**
- **¿Existe dependencia respecto de los combustibles fósiles/hidrocarburos? Si es así, ¿para qué actividades? Identifica estos hidrocarburos.**
- **Establece las diferencias entre hidrocarburos convencionales y no convencionales**
- **¿Puedes identificar los principales países suministradores de energía a la Unión Europea?**
- **¿Qué entendemos por vulnerabilidad física?**
- **¿Cómo se transportan los hidrocarburos?**
- **¿Quiénes definen la política energética de la UE?**
- **¿Qué es la descarbonización? Define posibles obtáculos**
- **¿Qué entendemos por *interdependencia* energética?**
- **¿Podrías identificar los principales *desafíos y oportunidades* del panorama energético global?**
-

PLANIFICACIÓN SESIONES SOLEDAD SEGOVIANO

- LUNES 18: PRIMERA PRÁCTICA Y DEBATE
- MARTES 19: EXPLICACIONES TEÓRICAS
- MIÉRCOLES 20: EXPLICACIONES TEÓRICAS CON SEGUNDA PRÁCTICA Y DEBATE
- JUEVES 21: DOLORES RUBIO
- LUNES 25: GONZALO ESCRIBANO
- MARTES 26: CARLOS ECHEVARRÍA

- **MIÉRCOLES 27 DE MARZO**:

1. **ENTREGA POR ESCRITO DE LAS SIGUIENTES PRÁCTICAS**:

   - ***ANÁLISIS CRÍTICO:*** *1 folio/una cara, asignada el lunes 18*
   - ***INFORME TÉCNICO:*** *2 folios/una cara, asignada el miércoles 20*

2. **EXPOSICIÓN ORAL DE LA CAMPAÑA: SÓLO SE EVALUARÁ LA EXPOSICIÓN. NO SERÁ NECESARIA SU PRESENTACIÓN POR ESCRITO**