Climate change responsibility needs to be shared worldwide, as carbon dioxide reduction is required in order to recalibrate the environmental imbalance. Since the building sector is one of the main energy consumers, adequate strategies, like energy retrofitting, must be implemented. Yet the considerable financial investments in building analysis and systematic implementation of low-carbon developments have vaguely defined returns. As administrative and commercial buildings incur the highest energy bills, the public sector should pave the way for consolidating this process. Nevertheless, rigorous monitoring legislation and saving schemes could dictate implementation in the private sectors concomitantly.
Copenhagen, Denmark is one of the metropolises that embraced the threats from carbon dioxide emissions and is engaged in pragmatic interventions. Deep energy analysis discovered the critical factors and outputs that boost energy consumption and faulty systems. The numbers reported each cardinal sector that influences carbon dioxide emissions, from transport and industry, to building and waste management. Embracing changes requires public awareness, discipline, and straight-forward strategies. The construction industry has gone great lengths and stepped from conventional to deep-energy retrofits to meet the sharp carbon dioxide reduction demands.

Deep energy retrofitting has immense potential since 70% of the existing buildings in the Danish capital were built before the first building regulations were passed. In this case, it is demonstrated that conventional renovations are already an old & bad habit. Furthermore, the statistics confirm it: since 1990, carbon emissions have been cut as much as 40%.

Common awareness, mutual acceptance, and renewed legislation prove to be the most effective catalyzers for change. A concrete plan of action aims to achieve neutral CO2 emissions in Copenhagen by 2025. Heat and electricity consumption in households, and commercial use, will be reduced to 20%, compared to 2010 emission rates.
This will be ensured by new financial models for the exertion of energy savings, together with upgraded legislation. Motivating stakeholders to warrant the accumulation of documentation and experience will procure vital information for future parties. Furthermore, producing clean energy from waste, wind, and biomass will bear the costs of their investments, with their output, by fueling community energy needs.

Overall, the smart city concept has its contours drawn. The particularity of Copenhagen’s case is its compulsive determination to become the first zero-net carbon city and an international center for cleantech companies. The urban planners, architects and engineers make viable experiments through decisive investments; evolve utopian levels of sustainability, which attract investors, and finally sell its tested concepts. Yet, above all, quality of life is enhanced through extended job opportunities, fresh air, and healthier habitats. Yes, the process is already underway as Copenhagen was one of the highlights in Singapore’s World Cities Event and Copenhagenization extends rapidly.