



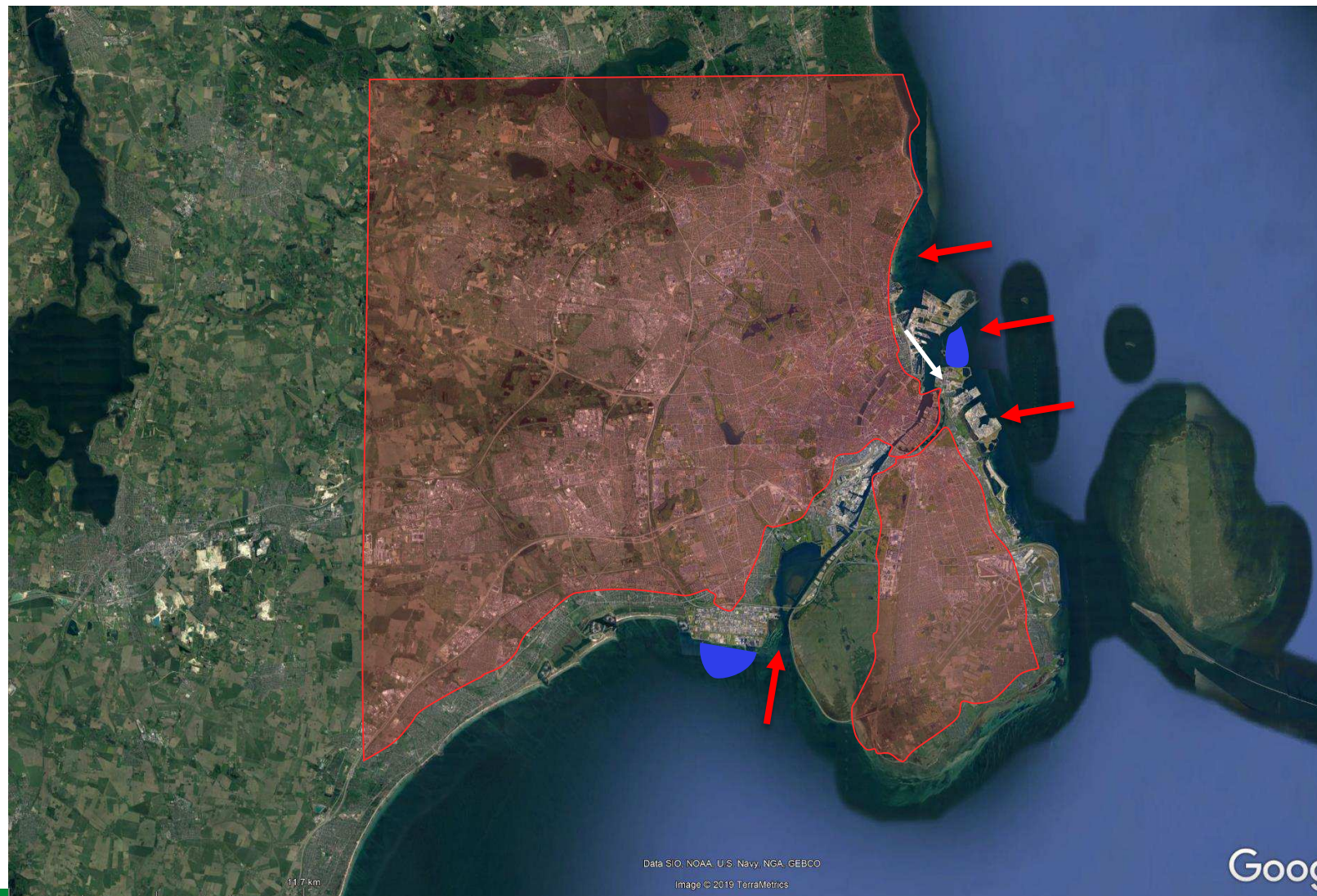
# Lynetteholms betydning for klimasikring og stormflodssikring

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**Transportudvalget**  
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# Økonomiske nøgletal

- Danmark er i top 5 i Europa mht sårbarhed
- Uden klimatilpasning er de ÅRLIGE udgifter til oversvømmelser 65 – 650 mia DKK i 2100
- Med bygning af 1600 – 3500 km diger kan vi komme ”ned” på 8 – 20 mia DKK i 2100
- Ved optimal investering vil digerne vil have en effektivitet på 3-7 kr pr investeret kr
- *København er ubetinget det mest sårbare område i Danmark*

# Lukning af nordlige åbning er en fortsættelse af strategien efter 1864



# Klimatilpasning handler (ofte) om synergi

- Det er defensivt kun at beskytte, men det kan være nødvendigt
- Ved rettidig planlægning kan vi høste synergier



# 1872DK: Landbrugsjord

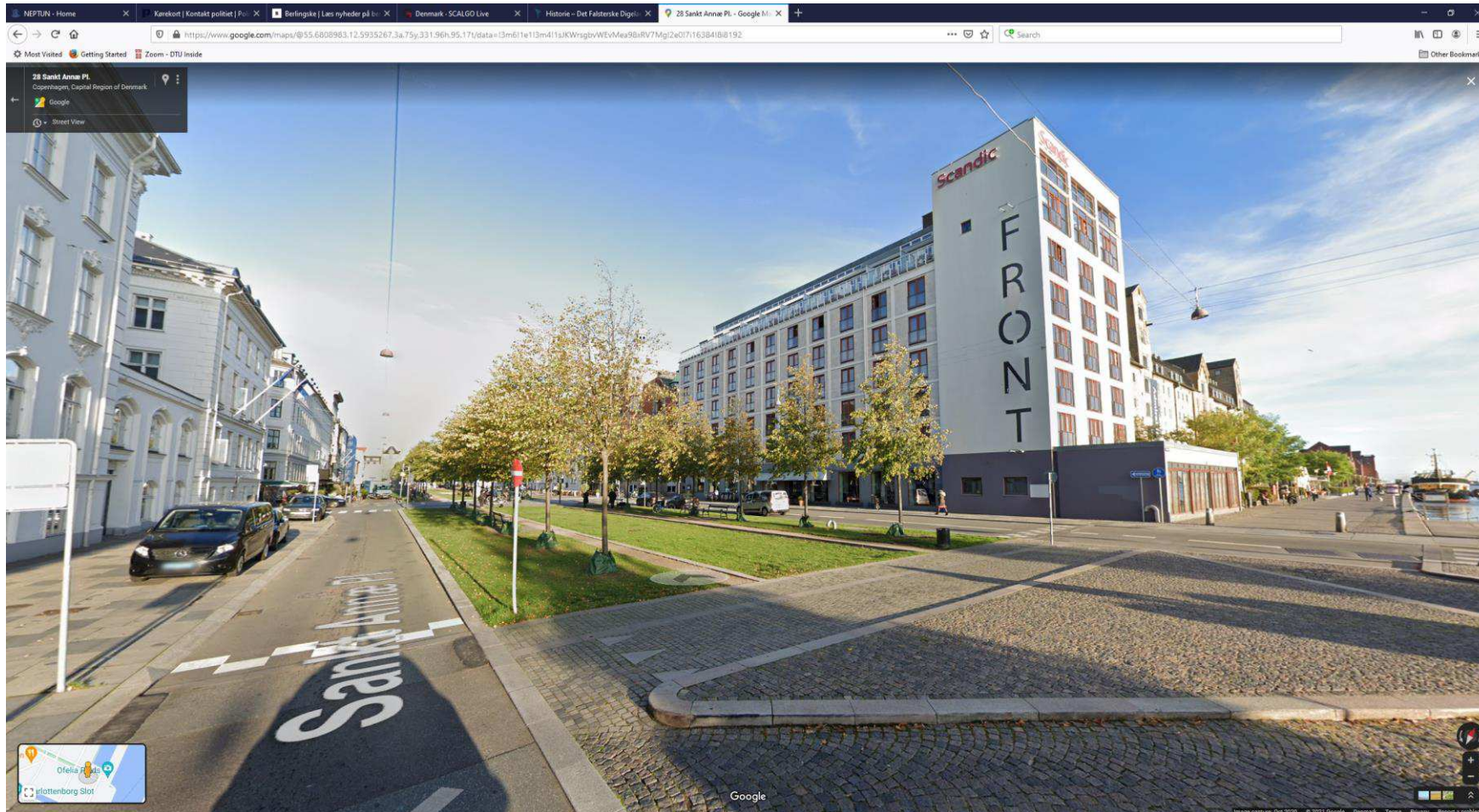


# 1953NL: Transport + turisme





# 2011DK Skybrud – æstetik og rekreative værdier



# 2017DK: Århus Kulturhovedstad






# Synergier (+/-) ved Lynetteholmen

- Løser problem med overskudsjord
- Giver mulighed for at København selv kan betale via ny landindvinding
- NLS løsning med transport som dige-finansiering ser ikke realistisk ud
- Skal ligge tæt på eksisterende områder for at maksimere synergier
- Vandinfrastruktur bliver dyrt at flytte

# Evt alternativet skal findes hurtigt

Why is Indonesia moving its capital city? Everything you need to know

Jakarta will be replaced by a yet-to-be-built city in Kalimantan, on the island of Borneo



▲ Jakarta notorious traffic jams will be a thing of the past when Indonesia moves its capital, the government hopes. Photograph: Alamy Stock Photo

**What is happening in Indonesia?**

Indonesia's president, Joko Widodo has announced the national capital will move from Jakarta, on the island of Java, to the province of East Kalimantan, on Borneo.

Widodo told a press conference in Jakarta on Monday: "The government has conducted in-depth studies in the past three years and as a result of those studies the new capital will be built in part of North Penajam Paser regency and part of Kutai Kertanegara regency in East Kalimantan."

This is a plan that has been suggested by various Indonesian presidents over decades, but it looks like the move will finally, actually happen. Widodo said the government will prepare a bill to be considered by the House of Representatives. If approved, construction could start next year.

New Administrative Capital

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **New Administrative Capital (NAC)** (Arabic: العاصمة الإدارية الجديدة, romanized *Al-Āsima al-Idāriyya al-Jadīda*) is a large-scale project of a new capital city in Egypt that has been under construction since 2015.<sup>[a]</sup> It was announced by the then Egyptian housing minister Mostafa Moadoubly at the Egypt Economic Development Conference on 13 March 2015.<sup>[a]</sup> The capital city is considered one of the programs and projects for economic development, which is part of a larger initiative called Egypt Vision 2030.<sup>[a]</sup>

The new capital of Egypt is yet to be given a name. A competition was launched on the new capital's website to choose a new name and logo for the city, noting that a jury of specialists were formed to evaluate the proposals submitted to list and determine the best among all the proposals.<sup>[a]</sup><sup>[b]</sup> Though, no official results have yet been announced by the Egyptian Government.

The new city is to be located 45 kilometres (28 miles) east of Cairo and just outside the Second Greater Cairo Ring Road, in a currently largely undeveloped area halfway to the seaport city of Suez. According to the plans, the city will become the new administrative and financial capital of Egypt, housing the main government departments and ministries, as well as foreign embassies. On 700 square kilometres (270 sq mi) total area, it would have a population of 6.5 million people, though it is estimated that the figure could rise to seven million.<sup>[a]</sup><sup>[b]</sup>

Officially, a major reason for the undertaking of the project was to relieve congestion in Cairo, which is already one of the world's most crowded cities, with the population of Greater Cairo expected to double in the next few decades.<sup>[1]</sup><sup>[11]</sup> Cairo, for comparison, has a population of nearly 20 million.

<b>Country</b>	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Egypt
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	Cairo Governorate
<b>Area (as planned)</b>	
• <b>City centre</b>	5.6 km <sup>2</sup> (2.2 sq mi)
• <b>Urban</b>	714 km <sup>2</sup> (276 sq mi)
<b>Time zone</b>	UTC+2 (EST)
<b>Major airports</b>	Capital International Airport
<b>Abbreviation</b>	NAC
<b>Website</b>	acud.eg.gov

DTU





# Skader er tricky at opgøre

