

# EXPLORE, SHAPE, DEAL

## General Assembly 2019

### Summary Report

16 - 17 MAY 2019 | BRUSSELS, BELGIUM



## GENERAL ASSEMBLY: IN BRIEF

The 2019 General Assembly was designed to provide EIP-SCC stakeholders with a more intimate opportunity to network, with an increased mix of smaller working sessions.

The event followed the now familiar “**EXPLORE, SHAPE, DEAL**” format that seeks to: inform and stimulate **innovation**; **network** and develop **action plans**; and discuss **investment** in specific **project** opportunities.

The EIP-SCC published its “[Towards a Joint Investment Programme for European Smart Cities](#)” white paper in 2018, which provides the market context for the Marketplace, and proposes 21 Action Lines to help move the market forward. This provided a foundation stone for the 2019 General Assembly.

Strategically, Horizon Europe will result in ‘Missions’ across a variety of vexing cross-cutting societal challenges in Europe, and a “**Climate-neutral and Smart Cities**” **Mission** is presently being shaped for the new programming period.

The GA2019 included:

- A stimulating **keynote** from Antoni Vives, prior EIP-SCC High Level Group member, prior Deputy Mayor of Barcelona, and currently Chief Development Officer for the \$500 billion NEOM development in Saudi Arabia. “*A City called Europe*” ...Antoni called for greater levels of collaboration at political levels and more, to set a foundation for scale improvements
- Three panels on the morning of the 16<sup>th</sup> May followed the natural flow of urban developments, and more particularly discussed the need to shift our approach and mindset in tackling urban transformation challenges
  - A **Cities Panel** discussed the evolution of demand, and the opportunities to support scale adoption through a more collaborative and common approach to design, and potentially aggregation of demand – particularly looking at the whole cities market: large and small cities; advanced and those that are not so
  - An **Industry Panel** looked at what changes Industry players need to consider to support a more fluid smart cities market, with more open affordable and scalable solutions – i.e. to create a market that is levelled to provide opportunity for large business and SMEs
  - An **Investor Panel** explored how to improve the knowledge within cities on financing and funding; increase skills and strengthen alignment between the investor and cities communities; and ‘blend’ funds between public and commercial sources to support rapid scale adoption in the market
- Parallel activities during the afternoon of 16<sup>th</sup> May and morning of 17<sup>th</sup> May, that participants pre-selected, and covered:
  - **Explore** Zone involving banners on all EIP-SCC Initiatives, together with additional content rich Poster Boards providing additional facts and insights for these initiatives. The Explore Zone was also joined by a number of related EU-funded and/or supported initiatives and projects
  - **Shape** Tables that dived into more detail for all of the EIP initiatives to communicate the work underway, assets delivered, and to develop more specific action plans to enrol the market
  - **Deal** discussions, “Matchmaking”, brought together project promoters with investors to have more specific discussions on funding actions in the market.

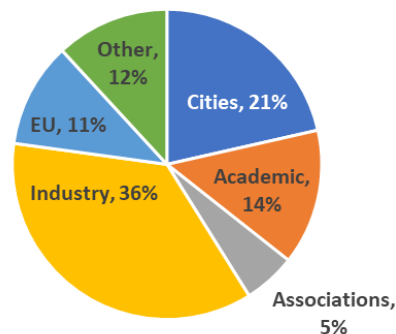
In addition, there were ample opportunities for ad hoc meetings and networking amongst participants.

A Mission “Have Your Say” board was prominent in the networking area to explain what the new mission was about, and to collect suggestions from participants against the 5 Mission criteria.

The GA in numbers:

- 268 people registered for the event; 188 attended, with a broad mix across sectors (see pie-chart)
- The majority of the EIP-SCC initiatives and SCC01 Lighthouse programmes were represented.
- 20 EIP initiatives were presented in the Explore Zone
- ...together with 6 other related EU-funded projects and associations
- 19 Shape Table sessions were held
- 14 Deal matchmaking meetings were arranged between project promoters and investors
- And finally, 46 specific suggestions were offered on the Mission “Have Your Say” board

EIP-SCC General Assembly Registrants



This document summarises each section of the two-day event. The full agenda, session details, pictures, video and presentations can be found on the EIP-SCC website: [www.eu-smartcities.eu](http://www.eu-smartcities.eu).



## THE 'CITIES MISSION'

### Context

A "Climate-neutral and Smart Cities" Mission is foreseen in the new Horizon Europe programme.

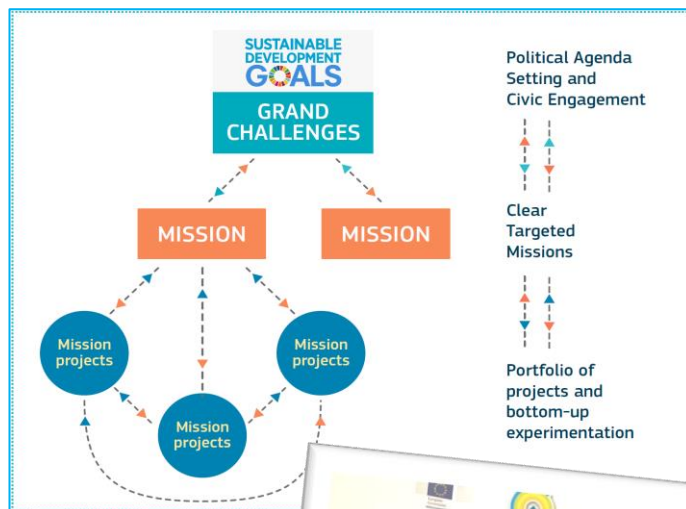
This is one of a number of pan-Commission missions, dealing with EU 'grand challenges', and includes:

- Climate-neutral and Smart Cities
- Soil Health and Food
- Cancer
- Adaptation to Climate Change, including Societal Transformation
- Healthy Oceans, Seas, Coastal and Inland Waters

These are discussed in the Prof. Mariana Mazzucato report, titled: *"Mission-Oriented Research & Innovation in the European Union: A problem-solving approach to fuel innovation-led growth"*.

Each mission will be established with an expert cross-sectoral Mission Board, for which a call is presently open. And each mission is underpinned by 5 principles (below).

Importantly, the intention is that Europe has the opportunity to shape the nature of how these form through sharing their views and opinions. This principle was embraced within the EIP-SCC General Assembly – and this is what you had to say!



### Have Your Say...

#### Principle 1: Bold, inspirational with wide societal relevance

**Q: What is bold for you?**

- No talking any more – do, and learn
- Where is the context limiting the survival of our societies? Lack of circular economy solutions?
- Mobility – including integration with other sectors
- Collaboration with other continents – towards SDG delivery
- No more boxes (silos); more space and connections
- Accept an unknown future
- Positive Energy Districts
- Human-centred future
- Flexibility: less rigid control / contract periods
- Work with the urban data
- Governance not as usual
- Waste – to – Material: recycling to industrialization

#### Principle 2: A clear direction: targeted, measurable and time-bound

**Q: What goals and targets?**

- More focus on the invisible problem of cities: poor air quality, and link to mobility and clean energy
- Get operational!
- Local clean energy
- Horizontal administrative processes
- Diversity – problems, solutions, people
- Reign in big tech giants (Google, FB): create trust
- Mandatory co-benefits monetised in financial assessments



**Principle 3: Ambitious but realistic research & innovation actions****Q: What R&I actions?**

- Standardisation
- Besides technical R&D, also focus on real implementation – organisational, legal, etc, and including citizens
- Link project activity to standards where possible and so (through reporting) build a case study database of successful adoption of standards: projects that investors will see as low hanging fruit
- Integration of mobility and energy systems
- Promote meeting sessions between cities much more, because it is not the core business of cities to replicate or learn from others
- Get financial institutions on board because triple helix lacks €€€
- Benchmark, monitor, feedback: “smart sensors system”
- Provide money to ambitious failures
- Similar situations; similar tech specs; similar financial models

**Principle 4: Cross-disciplinary, cross-sectoral and cross-actor innovation****Q: How to work cross-X?**

- All city sectors; all domains; therefore, all DGs bought in
- Any EU project should be cross-fertilised by others in its field:
  - Lessons learned (past)
  - Bundling (ongoing)
  - X-activity (may encourage blending)
- Cities in the lead (with the help of the private markets and knowledge institutes)
- Use much more the capacity of exploded network of the near “100 EU Cities”
- Help small technology companies engage with “Small Giant” cities
- Invitation: come to meet more often cities to make the gaps close
- Rethink government
- Enabling environment

**Principle 5: Multiple, bottom-up solutions****Q: What bottom up solutions?**

- Use immersive UX technologies to engage citizens in city planning
- More focus on local initiatives
- Planning with new priorities
- Sharing experience platform
- Bottom-up: promote good ideas bottom-up in addition to top down calls
- Establish revolving fund and organise contest of local bottom-up initiatives – the best ones get funding
- Make things happen closer to citizens
- Rights and Responsibilities

All the above – your opinions – provide seedcorn thinking for the new Cities Mission Board.  
Thank you!



## PLENARY GATHERING

### Scene Set: Marinda Hall

The EIP-SCC General Assembly kicked off with Marinda Hall, our Moderator, drawing the logic of the overall event:

- a keynote to stimulate thinking around the need for transformation
- followed by a sequence of panel discussions to align on priorities for the various key sectors in the market (cities, industry, investors)
- then a key point summary pulling the messages together
- all that as a foundation to move to the Explore / Shape / Deal stakeholder discussions



The EIP-SCC:

- now in its 8<sup>th</sup> year; it's about Cities – large and small
- a strong link to the new Cities Mission: a pan-Commission initiative
- The "[Towards a Joint Investment Programme for European Smart Cities](#)" white paper, provides a content foundation for the EIP; and gives a clear message on page 12 in terms of how each sector in the market must shift mindset
- The "EU 100" – a community of EU-funded 'Lighthouse' programmes involving around 100 cities across Europe in demonstrating the benefits of smart solutions.

### Key Note: Market Context: Antoni Vives

I was with the EIP-SCC from its beginning, then as Deputy Mayor of Barcelona. It has clearly come a long way since then!

This "*Towards...*" paper (p8) shows a map of the 'top 20' cities in the world – there is not a single European city! That might seem scary. However, my friends, "*the biggest city in the world is called Europe.*" (The population is over half a billion people and 78% of these live in cities). It is about time for politicians to recognise this. And for people and politicians to recognise "that the salvation of Europe goes through its cities".



This has deep implications from the points of view of political, organisation (of Europe), administrative, leadership, and social solutions.

Politicians responsible for Europe's municipalities ... or people with executive responsibility in cities ... are at the front line of solving peoples' current pressing problems, and at the same time planning for long term solutions. for this, finance is essential, and is my main message to pass to you – we need to generate scale! And this is why we need to think of "a city called Europe".

The lingo of 2030 objectives is only suitable for the people who are *far* from common people's problems. Such language undermines the legitimacy of the idea of Europe itself. This beautiful white paper is full of great content, however there is not a single person in the picture! 'People centricity' is one of those terms that is all over the place, and it matters. We must always start the thinking from people.

The EIP white paper poses the question on city financing ... "*How can 'smart' transform cities?*" The only way smart can transform cities is to transform the streets and lives of the common people. Which is about understanding the role that the city wishes to play as service deliverer.

"Too much of the conversation is about what the industry can do for us, and that is false [...] the problem is that we are industry led." Why is that? The people responsible for municipalities are too often 'bad clients'. We need communities of mayors talking about the real problems and resolving to work together to be better clients for the market. That is the only way to approach industry – to ask for solutions to real challenges – otherwise industry will continue to sell to cities the solutions it has.

To be provocative: "Tramways should be banned". They are pictured as the state-of-the-art, but they are old solutions to the mobility problem, they are inefficient, the lines are dangerous ... we must innovate; there are already more modern solutions.

Capacity building is required to transform clients that will generate critical mass demand, based on cities' needs – around cities' real challenges and problems. We must stop the idea of pilots and city labs – we need scale, not experimentation.

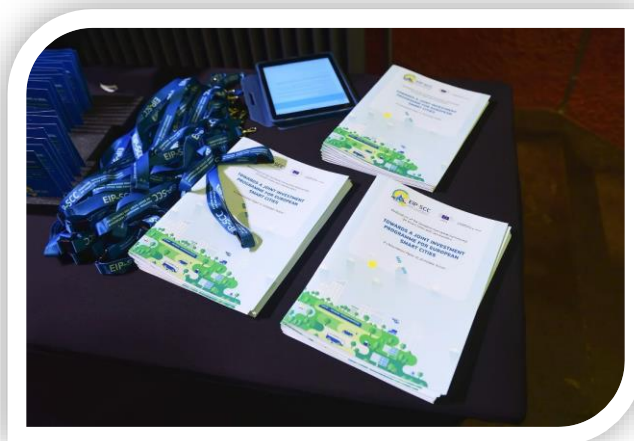
We also need to get away from over-focusing on the language of disasters (climate change. etc...) and tackle real life challenges such as housing.

"Smart" meaning is changing for the betterment of the lives of the common people. For instance, how do people living away from their loved elderly parents keep track of them (with due considerations to privacy) and be able to mobilise services around events triggered by sensors/technology.

"The soul of Europe is social".

So, the challenge is how do we use these companies, that we need for sure, to bring these types of projects that are relevant for the critical mass of Mayors that make up this "city of Europe".

This will also transform the financial approach. Think of the example of the city of Terrassa (a Catalan city with 200k population) which has a smart city programme, but if they call an industry leader, they will get little attention because of their small size. The solution lies in the joining up of demand. Half a billion people make up the "city of Europe" and we must make sure that they become the leaders of smart social transformation.



## Cities Panel

(from left to right...)

- Hans Van Steen, Director, DG ENERGY, European Commission
- Joop Oude Lohuis, Head Energy Department, Municipality of Utrecht (SCC01 Lighthouse city)
- Marc Horgnies, Support Services Director, City of Namur
- Filip Chvátal, City Councilor Urban Planning & Development, City of Brno (Fellow city)



*This panel sought to shed light on the specific needs of cities, and the challenges they face; to inform discussions in subsequent panels and provide for a coherent story throughout the plenary. The views of the different cities to the EIP-SCC, the SCC01 Lighthouse programmes, and Cities Mission provided a basis to spark strategic discussion.*

Positive Energy Districts (PED) are now included in the SCC01 'Lighthouse' call, delivering integrated innovative solutions to test and monitor enhanced performance in these cities. Indeed, including PEDs means looking beyond the built environment into mobility, integrated infrastructures and the like.

The Commission sees a priority need for action to support energy transition, and noted the importance of cities to achieve this. The Commission is at the end of its mandate and lots has been done in terms of regulatory frameworks for energy efficiency, renewables etc. It is clear that cities will have a key role to play. However the regulatory framework will not work if it is not complemented by bottom-up action at city level. This is where the EIP-SCC really comes in.

PEDs have a broad scope and link with what the EC plans in the new Horizon Europe Programme, with so-called 'missions'. We are in the process of shaping these missions, and all points to there being a mission on smart livable cities. The intention is to broaden the scope to include many environmental issues (e.g. water, waste, energy, etc.).

Joop shared views on what a Lighthouse Project is. For Utrecht the role is important in connection with the surrounding cities, which they cooperate with – typically smaller. This offers scope to build a bigger marketplace and support scaling-up; combining demand.

Cities face similar challenges, whether they are in EU or elsewhere. It is clear that EU cities are quite different from many cities in other parts of the world, however we need to understand and learn more from these similarities and differences. EU experiences are undoubtedly valuable for cities in the rest of the world. For example, China demonstrated interest in cooperation on urbanisation issues, energy and other topics. Although the EIP-SCC focuses on cooperation within EU, there is an important international dimension to be explored.

It is no coincidence that one of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) focuses on sustainable cities and communities. The global smart cities market is *very* big, and the EU has a lot to offer. So too EU Industries. If we can cooperate on a global scale, there is a lot to be gained for cities outside of the EU and for us in Europe.

There are three representatives of cities at the table: Joop from Utrecht as a Lighthouse City, Filip deputy mayor from Brno as a Fellow city, and Marc Services Director from Namur as a 'normal city' (perhaps a "Small Giant", that represents the largest part of European cities).

*What is the IRIS programme, and how does Utrecht as the coordinating city collaborate and pull the market together at scale and pace?*

- What Utrecht can do as a big city is shape collective demand, so that scale can be organised in the market. Scaling means: organisation (organising demand), governance, and financing.



*What is a Fellow City?*

- We are central in the learning process from ‘smart’ to ‘normal’: we learn from lighthouse cities and capture that knowledge for ‘normal’ cities. The latter can then learn from fellow cities.

*And for a ‘normal city’?!*

- Namur is big enough to face big cities problems, though is not big enough to finance solutions. Notwithstanding Namur is a small city, it has similar problems of big cities: bottlenecks, energy problems, a lot of challenges and lack of human resources or budget to tackle these challenges; and lack of time to experiment and to put proof-of-concepts in place. As best we can, Namur is trying to look at others and their examples, and get the projects with proven benefits to our citizens. Networking is vital to gain knowledge on best practices and good smart city examples.

Sometimes the differences are evident between smart city and district planning strategies. The important thing is to ensure these complement each other somehow, and ensure the result is suitably built into the masterplan. This proved to be a challenge faced in recent developments in Brno. Other issues faced include:

- legislation
- financing
- built environment and property
- cooperation with lighthouse cities
- management (the need for manager at the local level – a specific person to coordinate things).



Citizen engagement is a fundamental aspect of successful smart city development.

In Utrecht citizens are not aware they are living in a ‘lighthouse city’, however they do feel the city is very livable. The city has focused on developing a citizen’s data platform to understand citizens’ needs and receive feedback from them on issues related to their life in the city. It is vital to link citizens’ needs to what we do in the city. It is vital to engage citizens even though it may be difficult to do so. Utrecht has tried to engage citizens in a lot of decision-making, however we’re learning that not all decisions are ones that citizens want to or feel comfortable to engage with.

In Eastern, citizens are more likely to be engaged in the urban plans (especially when such investments involve the spaces when they live), whilst they are less confident to show their position on the city’s overall strategy. Engagement in the Czech Republic for instance is quite complicated because of historical and cultural issues; likely similar in much of Eastern Europe.

In western cities, there is political willingness to active citizens participation, so cities are more open to citizens participating in local decisions. In Namur, the authorities are putting that in place; it is written in the local political declaration (official document).

Coming back to the (biggest) smaller cities market, are smaller cities collaborating enough? The panel highlighted the importance of scale and replication, and the need to improve how we collaborate.

And for lessons learned; key messages...

- scaling up is partly about financing but the key is how to organise joint decision making
- see what others are doing, in order to access best-in-class examples
- think locally, not only about the big strategy; understand what does *not* work and why in order to repeat successes not failures
- exploit this moment in which the EC is in a listening mode to shape the concept of ‘missions’

## Industry Panel

(from left to right...)

- Roberto Zangrandi, Secretary-General, EDSO
- Khalil Rouhana, Deputy Director-General, DG Connect
- Eunice Ribeiro, Ubiwhere
- Barbara Mezzaroma, CEO & President, Impreme S.p.A



*The main focus of this panel was on large-scale deployments and scaling up of solutions; building on the cities panel and seeking to get a clear view on how different industry players can help with the needs and challenges presented by demand.*

Having clearly heard about the new Horizon Europe ‘**Mission**’, how does the Commission see that affecting Industry sectors?

Khalil noted that the Mission is still being defined, and a Board being set up ... still early days, and right now is an ideal opportunity to shape the mission. It offers scope for breakthrough technologies, cross-topic, and thus cross-Directorate. And the impact on Industry?: it requires cooperation and investment, which Industry is more cautious about. So the Mission can help build confidence, through projects, stimulus funds, working together and collaboration – all very complementary with the EIP.



EDSO is also committed to work on the Mission from the founding basis. From an energy system standpoint success implies a lot of investment in the last mile, and this requires a lot of awareness of consumers needs to ensure we use resources most intelligently.

SMEs tend to follow opportunities, so we need more clarity on what the mission will be about; however the openness from the Commission to involve us in shaping it is very welcomed. Given the fact that SMEs represent 98% of the market in terms of industry numbers, it is clearly important to involve them.

The Mission offers the opportunity to target, to set the purpose, to focus on what is important and to take citizens with us. And SMEs are nimble and can move swiftly with the market. Khalil also mentioned standards – this is important as a ‘platform’ for innovation; to make the market open and make it easier for SMEs to compete.

The discussion turned to how DG CNECT, as keeper of the digital agenda, can set policy and programme actions to stimulate **demand aggregation and scale** in the market? Examples cited include:

- The EIP initiative to stimulate deployment of Urban Data Platforms – with a goal to cover 300 million population of EU with platforms by 2025; representing significant scale. The goal, combined with ERDF Regional Funds, can further enhance adoption. Stakeholders involved include 100 Industry members (signed up to an MoU); and 100 cities
- A big push for improved Connectivity (eg 5G, WiFi4You) that provides an essential backbone, a key enabler, for smart cities
- A focus on standardisation – and spearheading standards within the EIP and outside to help shape and stimulate the market



The link to standards, funding, collaboration, and digitisation in the energy sector is very welcomed from EDSO’s utility sector perspective

**Collaboration** also came through as a key theme from the cities panel, particularly in bringing actors together right across the supply chain.

For EDSO members, facing considerable change that somewhat turns the current energy chain upside down (particularly when considering positive energy districts), smart cities is seen to present a gigantic opportunity, if we can manage the modular complexity. Smart cities need smart projects that connect amongst themselves in a *functional* way, not a *fancy* way. Smart cities are also not static; we need strong planning to enhance to the highest level the efficiency of the investments made.

Barbara agreed with the focus on planning and functionality. Industry should focus less on ‘labs’, and more on ‘farms’; places where seeds are planted – that is the role industry should have: sowing seeds of ideas, building bottom up, keeping things practical and real and focused on citizens.

The EIP seeks to support collaboration and innovation, so how has that experience felt? For Ubiwhere, the **EIP journey** has had its ups and downs. Planning is important; however we must pilot, try, innovate and experiment. The co-creation experience would not have been anything like as possible without the EIP. It has enabled working between SMEs, and with big companies in areas like transport. It enables us to learn together, and build a common vision together.

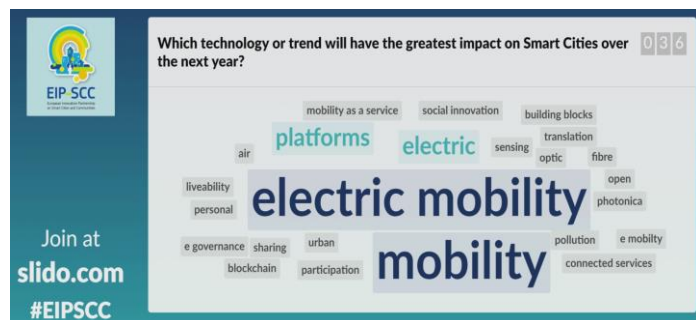


**Innovation** is indeed vital and is at the core of Barbara’s experience. Her company built the biggest geothermal ground-heating power station in Italy a decade ago, introducing a brand-new approach to high-efficiency buildings. That commitment to innovation is core to what the company continues to do. It needs a common shared vision – and commitment!

Bringing innovation needs to reality, Marinda noted that 200 million people that live in old energy inefficient apartments across Europe, presenting huge technical and financing challenges that calls for innovation across the board. Scale, funding and innovation are important to service these, however we need more than one solution, and we must respect the context that is in place locally. Local citizen needs must be balanced against the opportunities of scale; there is scope for ‘bottom up’ scaling.

Circular economy was discussed as an key means to address tremendous future issues we face, and the need to mobilise and connect multiple nimble SMEs that can swiftly help address these challenges.

**Sandboxes** were collectively viewed as a helpful means to innovate and explore more flexible regulatory conditions. The Commission is investing €100m/yr in an outreach programme with Member States, to develop Digital Innovation Hubs to bring the latest technologies as close as possible to any SME wherever situated in Europe. There are presently 150 in place with an aim for 270 hubs across EU. This enables progress on the likes of artificial intelligence (e.g. for cross border autonomous vehicles to test regulation; data and data sharing; means for user adoption).



*Audience views on what short term technology impact*

### In closing...

- Innovation must change its meaning – the mission sets the goal, technology is just the tool
- Mission is fine; we must also *avoid* the problem that the mission seeks to resolve
- Data sharing: we are far too jealous of our solutions; and must share more openly – and share and learning from *unsuccessful* experiences
- Co-creation: everyone has a role and must get involved; seek out the best from the EIP
- It’s not technology push; it’s about focusing on the citizen challenges; mobilise around needs – shift regulation, innovate...there are huge opportunities for SMEs and industry

## Investor Panel

(from left to right)

- Maja Bakran, Deputy Director-General, DG Move
- Carlo Maddalena, Senior Portfolio Manager Infrastructure, APG Pension Fund, NL
- Frédéric Brodach, Managing Partner at Serimus S.A., ICP project
- Emmanuel Passilly, Head of "Intelligent Cities and Territories" Investments, Caisse des Dépôts



*The panel sought to build a financing bridge between need (cities) and solution (industry); addressing the huge perceived gap between technical plans and investment-ready/bankable projects. This also presents a clear need to create trusting working relationships between public authorities and investors.*

'Towards A Joint Investment Programme For Europe's Smart Cities' states that the ESIF regime is too opaque and complex. However, the EC is trying to streamline to the extent possible the number of available instruments for the next programming period.



The EC offers a mixture of instruments to make sure that funding goes hand in hand with public policies and objectives. For instance, on the next budget a strong emphasis is on climate change, and about 25-30% of the overall budget will be dedicated to it.

There are certain 'inputs and groups' of instruments that should be taken into account, that try to ensure a flow of support from more research-driven projects to more bankable ones. These include:

- Horizon Europe: for earlier stage research and innovation projects (also where the Mission is relevant);
- Connecting Europe Facility (CEF): to support deployment;
- investEU: for more bankable scale projects.
- Moreover, you find strong financing in the cohesion funds as well

Caisse de Depot find that getting information about funding and financing opportunities is a challenge for a large number of stakeholders. The bank is trying to speak with every city in order to close this information gap. The current priority is building projects, and for this the bank offers two main tools:

1. City Centre framework agreements, a 5-year regeneration programme to combat territorial divisions in 222 median towns/cities spread over the Grand Est region that will benefit from an agreement to regenerate their city/town centres
2. Territoires d'innovation, a programme that brings together public and private actors, and that foresees implementation through calls for proposals. For example, with this programme: Paris built an important territorial data management programme where public and private actors share data; whilst the region of Lorraine implemented a project focused on accessibility

Caisse de Depot is keen to learn from other experiences in France and wants to start more collaborative programmes among cities, and also share learning with other EU Member States.



It seems that there is sometimes a lack of understanding behind commercial investors that could put cheap capital to work at scale. On the other hand, projects may appear too complex, granular and not bankable; accordingly, there is a general need to find a common language.

The Investor Confidence Project (ICP) provides a common language by assembling existing standards and practices into a consistent and transparent process and protocols for demand-side resource, that promotes efficient markets by increasing confidence in energy efficiency. In other words, it provides a common method for conducting, documenting and monitoring energy efficiency projects – presently focused on buildings and smart street lighting.

Such programmes are there to satisfy investors, *and* standardise and make things more transparent so that cities understand if money is being spent efficiently, and doing the job intended (i.e. delivered what it promised).

For pension funds or institutional investors, the trend has moved to measuring returns also on non-financial metrics, like the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for instance. This may be an issue as these goals are long term and need more patient investors. However blending of funds between (public / purpose) investors for longer-term or riskier investments, transitioning towards market funds is a means to stimulate and support public value goals.

At times, pilots and proof-of-concepts can just be a lost opportunity, and it may be more prudent to build the whole project (e.g. fiber networks) to access and deliver economies of scale from day 1.



## Plenary Summary – Isabelle Vandoorne, DG Move

What did you hear this morning, Isabelle?



talk People A-city-called-Europe  
community Common-Language  
Puzzle Prioritise Innovation  
challenges  
Critical Mass Blend  
Group Do-it-Once financing  
Small Medium  
city Mission

- I like “*a city called Europe*”
- People matter: we need to say ‘hello’ – talk to each other; citizen engagement and co-creation; design for society – start with the need; develop a common language
- “Puzzle” – cities are complex: financing, communities, challenges; we must prioritise
- Critical Mass – the need to group, blend, create scale to maximise advantage
- Small & Medium – don’t forget the smaller Cities and SMEs
- Enablers – get the right infrastructure
- Do it once
- Technology & Money are tools to achieve our goals
- Networking; Matchmaking; Investment
- Stimulate market Innovation – focused on where it brings solutions to city challenges
- The Mission!: “*Climate Neutral Smart Cities*” – there’s a call for members of the mission board: leaders, knowing the challenges, and solutions, for cities.



## “EXPLORE”



The “Explore Zone” offered information on the EIP-SCC initiatives across the 6 Action Clusters, together with six other related EU-funded initiatives (e.g. Civitas, SCIS, Green Digital Charter; Connecting Europe, ICLEI & GrowSmarter, EASME).

All the Action Clusters and Initiatives had Banners providing a summary of intentions. Several of the initiatives also provided more in-depth materials on Poster Boards, as outlined below. Access to this content is available on urls provided for each subject

The Explore Zone provided a good opportunity for content-based networking for participants.

## INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE & PROCESSES (II&P) ACTION CLUSTER

### Urban Data Platforms



Poster slides available on url <https://www.eiseverywhere.com/docs/7666/271113>. These outline the 3-cluster approach (demand; supply; standards); show the documents that have been delivered to date; indicate key data challenges; show the key results from the EU city surveys; highlight city contracting route options, show reference architecture and scale-up routes.

### Humble Lamppost



Poster slides available on url <https://www.eiseverywhere.com/docs/7666/271114>. These note the opportunity and the €200m/week loss through inaction; highlight survey findings; outline the 6-City-Cluster initiative; describe ‘packaging’ activities, and show the recent work on the Decision Support Tool & Investor Confidence Project to help speed and bring confidence to city decision making.

### “Small Giants”



Poster slides available on url <https://www.eiseverywhere.com/docs/7666/271115>. These: identify the need and ambition; define what a ‘Small Giant’ is and the current ~20 cities; table the 7 themes where ‘design for small’ makes sense; and identify action areas.



## Space for Cities



Poster slides available on urls <https://www.eiseverywhere.com/docs/7666/271110>, and <https://www.eiseverywhere.com/docs/7666/271116>. These highlight how space tech (satellite, imagery, communications) can support: safe & resilient, cleaner & greener, healthy & inclusive, and efficient cities; also providing a small sample of the extensive case studies captured.



## SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY (SUM) ACTION CLUSTER

### New Mobility Solutions (NMS)



Poster slides available on url <https://www.eiseverywhere.com/docs/7666/271120>. The slides explain the set-up of the NMS initiative with its 7 Working Groups. Also included a few slides on Intelligent Speed Assist (ISA) <https://www.eiseverywhere.com/docs/7666/271119> working group. And one slide on smart parking url <https://www.eiseverywhere.com/docs/7666/271118>.

## INTEGRATED POLICY, PLANNING & REGULATION (IPP&R) ACTION CLUSTER

### Smart Cities Guidance Package (SCGP)



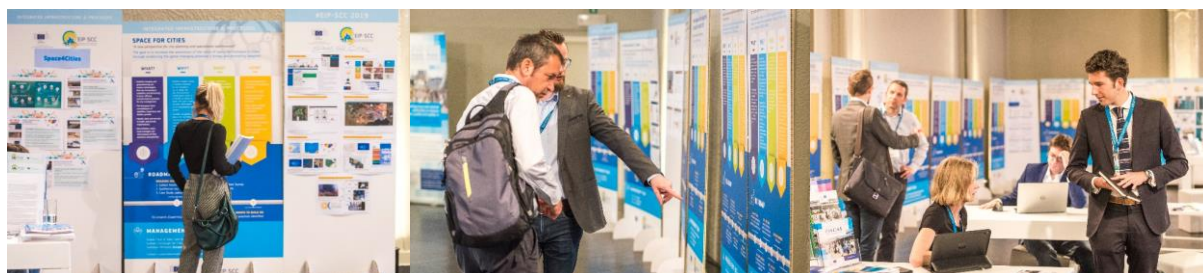
Poster slides available on url <https://www.eiseverywhere.com/docs/7666/271122>. The SCGP provides a framework and captures market practices on the core topic of smart city planning.



## 6-Nations Smart Cities Forum



Poster slides available on url <https://www.eiseverywhere.com/docs/7666/271117>. The 6-N SC Forum has delivered a blueprint and captured best practices for a Member State focusing on what national government departments can do to set the foundations for a successful smart cities market; and also identified 9 challenges for potential collaboration. The goal is to share this learning across EU Member States for the learning can be adapted locally.



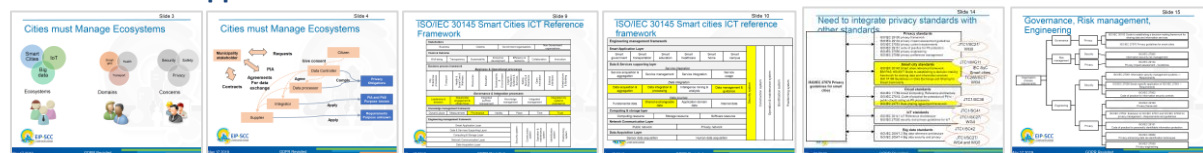
## CITIZEN-FOCUS ACTION CLUSTER

### CitizenCity (Societal Engagement Toolkit – SET)



SET seeks to deliver a toolkit for cities to share and improve the means by which they engage their communities.

### Citizen-Centric approach to data – GDPR Revisited



A deep dive into how GDPR and a more general citizen-focused approach to data can be ensured in cities; addressing context and needs; architectural considerations, and the important role of standards, most notably the current draft of the new ISO/IEC 30145

### Policy Labs / InnovateCity



Poster slides available on url <https://www.eiseverywhere.com/docs/7666/271111>. These slides set the scene of the policy lab initiative, highlighting the platform tools to support a Policy Lab network

## CROSS EIP-SCC & COLLABORATION WITH SCC01 & SCIS

### Packaging for Scale



Poster slides available on url <https://www.eiseverywhere.com/docs/7666/271121>. These provide an overview of the 'packaging' activities focused on 4 smart city measures (Data Platform; Social Housing; Smart Lamppost; eBikes;). This captures the 'what' & 'how' of measures from decision to operations, delivering a trusted source of material to support consistent scale market adoption. This initial 'beta' portfolio will be expanded with time.

### SCIS Self-Reporting Tool (SRT)



Poster slides available on url <https://www.eiseverywhere.com/docs/7666/271123>. The SRT ver 2.0 is the tool being used by SCC01 Lighthouse demonstrators and other H2020 projects to capture data and KPIs for smart city measure data.



## “SHAPE”

In all, 19 Shape Tables were held in four sequential blocks on 16<sup>th</sup> afternoon and 17<sup>th</sup> morning. These were generally pre-selected by participants as part of the event registration process. Each table including up to ~20 participants. A few tables were run twice to cater for higher participant interest.

The purpose of the Shape discussions was set specific to the context of each initiative however in broad terms it was to:

- Communicate the objectives and goals for the initiative
- Show the ‘products’ delivered by the initiative
- Receive feedback from participants on needs; develop new ideas
- Enroll participants to support development, testing, deployment of deliverables
- Agree an outline forward plan of action

Notes for each Shape table are provided below

NB. Notes for “Deep Retrofit” and “New Mobility Services” will be added in the next update

### Action Cluster: Integrated Infrastructure & Processes

#### Urban Data Platform (II&P)

*Collaboration between Lighthouse Programmes and the EIP-SCC, representing >100 Cities & Industry players, and Standards Bodies. Urban platforms are a vital foundation to support digital transformation and enables cities to maximise the value from their data. What is required to increase confidence in and benefit from the adoption of urban platforms in cities?*

**Table Moderation:** Graham Colclough (AC), Albert Engels (Demand), Lutz Hauser (Industry), Svet Mihaylov (EC AC Support)

**Initiative Goal:** ensure 300mIn Europeans are served in their cities by modern urban platforms by 2025

#### Status & Challenges

- 2 city surveys (in 2015 & 18) clearly show slow rate of adoption; hampered by lack of confidence, capability, cross-silo alignment, and funds / business case justification. Technology capabilities meanwhile march on (e.g. in-field sensing and intelligence).
- The focus has shifted to include more attention to data management and data valuation
- >6 EIP documents are published to support market adoption; however, use remains too low. The Reference Architecture has been transposed to a DIN (DE) standard, though market awareness (now some 18mos) is still rather modest. More guidance and standardisation are required on the data side. BSI has published a number of data-related standards.
- Cities need to be far better clients to engage the market.

#### Identified Needs & Opportunities:

- Cities need an “Empowered CDO” to align cross-functional needs and provide an interface to industry
- EC funded eGov Building Blocks (see Explore Zone ref) provides a set of common enabling technical components to build into platform designs. (There was some debate as to whether these are best left to the market or shaped by demand-side).
- Standardisation (both tech and data) provides a leveller to make the market fair for (local) SMEs
- Regions and smaller cities need data platforms; collaboration is required for these to be most effective
- Better means to help cities transition from ‘silo (domain) platforms’ to cross-city interoperable platforms
- Improved dashboard, visualisation, etc to help make data more approachable and easier to interpret
- City needs differ, so some form of typology for cities is necessary to help shape a specific city’s needs. The SCC01 ‘packaging’ approach takes a structured approach to city profiling.
- Vendor-driven clouds are considered an inhibitor to a city’s ability to curate and exploit its data

#### Proposed Next Steps

- Draft a CDO Job Description

2. Seek a means to **incentivise its deployment** – e.g. MS Ministry policies; EC Fund req'ts (SECAP for SCC01s)
3. EC Digital Europe proposes '**vouchers**' for structural funds with set requirements, from 2021. EC request proposed requirements in regard to urban data platforms (e.g. a city having a CDO in place)
4. Publish a "**Urban Data for City Leaders**" guide to inform and create top-level 'pull' for adoption
5. Continued programme of **surveys** to monitor progress on take-up of urban platforms
6. They are running an **Urban Data workshop** in Brussels on 11-12<sup>th</sup> June to further work on the demand side
7. Continue alignment of SCC01 packaged, and EIP docs with **Standards** Bodies towards a trusted portfolio

**Small Giants (II&P)**

*Harnessing the collective power of smaller EU Cities for mutual benefit and to accelerate the pace of positive change, through the actions of nimble progressive 'Small Giant' cities. Small cities are where most Europeans live, so resolving urban challenges in this context is vital for worldwide sustainability. 7 thematic areas are tabled for multi-city collaboration, to 'design for small', and build essential capacity (skills, resource, funds) to service smaller cities' needs.*

**Table Moderation:** Trevor Gibson (apols.), Graham Colclough

**Initiative Goal:** (short-term) a resourced community of Small Giants demonstrating collaborative power

**Status & Challenges**

- a) ~20 cities in community. 7 themes identified. Resource challenge: modest need, to support out-of-pocket as a minimum. Applications to EC network fund streams (e.g. Urbact), and H2020 as yet unsuccessful.

**Identified Needs & Opportunities:**

- i. +CityxChange (recent SCC01) is made up of only smaller cities – a potential group to enrol
- ii. The initiative name tends to engage at political level; however, community is still young and fragile
- iii. It was noted that the EC deploy funds/calls specifically for 'Islands'; so why not smaller cities?
- iv. Focusing on commonalities; seeking demand aggregation potential (ideal consumer of SCC01 packaging materials); swift response potential (of smaller cities); quick and easier proof point (due to less variables / complexity) are all opportunities
- v. NL (Hans N) has run a NL Living Lab with 7 different (small) cities focusing on 7 use cases and developing toolkits that are shared amongst the 7 cities

**Proposed Next Steps**

1. Trevor G (OP) / Dirk A (NTNU) to discuss synergies
2. Many of the SCC01 Replication cities are potential candidates (E.EU and modest size) – link with Urbis conference 5-6<sup>th</sup> June in Brno?
3. Alignment with SC Guidance Package as a potential toolset for small giants planning phase
4. Carry out a simple 6-10 pt survey of Small Giant (Dep) Mayors and publish article: "Mayors on a Mission"
5. Engage with Caisse de Depot to align with the 222 FR Median cities initiative
6. Capture/publicise case studies: Wisloka (PL) done; Portuguese Hydrogen Region; NL Living Lab...

**Humble Lamppost (II&P)**

*A real opportunity to implement a component-based 'packaged' solution at scale across 6 EU City-Clusters, enabling cities to select and tailor to their local use case needs. A smart cities market 'quick win' to demonstrate collaborative scale action – demand aggregation leading towards the 10 million smart lamppost upgrade goal.*

**Table Moderation:** Graham Colclough

**Initiative Goal:** Upgrade 10 million smart lampposts across EU cities

**Status & Challenges**

- a) HL'ppost solution is mostly packaged as a combined effort of Sharing Cities SCC01 & EIP-SCC activities
- b) 2xSCC01s, plus 4 other city-clusters are presently involved in scaling through a trans-EU initiative seeking stimulus funds from EIB; as a proof of concept of demand aggregation using common component-based approach (that can then be one of the case studies to incentivise similar approach for other measures)
- c) A Decision Support Tool has been developed to help deliver consistency, and speed city decision making



- d) The business case for cities is improving with time, as costs reduce for LED and smart lampposts, and market experience increases and more solutions emerge

#### **Identified Needs & Opportunities:**

- i. The current focus is on bringing the 6 city-clusters to a common state of readiness, and negotiating grant funds to incentivise collaboration and achieve city-cluster readiness to implement. This, as a first start towards the bigger goal

#### **Proposed Next Steps**

1. Actions agreed to complete data gathering in Andalucía cluster
2. Set date in short term for EC / EIB / City-Cluster lead/officer meeting

#### **Space for Cities**

*How can you integrate geo-information in urban management? How can you monitor the urban environment? How can you engage citizens in early warning in case of natural hazards? Are there solutions to easily improve traffic in cities? "Space4Cities" offers success stories from cities using space data and signals to improve city management and quality of life. Get informed; learn about funding schemes for cities to use space data for the benefit of European cities.*

**Table Moderation:** Toby Clark & Grazia Fiore

**Initiative Goal:** Favour the integration of satellite applications (Satellite Navigation, Imagery and Communication) into the operational practices of cities' administrations

#### **Status & Challenges**

- a) Today, an increasing number of cities is using satellite-empowered services and other Earth Observation platforms to foster informed decision making in sectors such as disaster risk assessment, preparedness and management, air quality monitoring, urban growth (and interlinked issues such as the Urban Heat Island), transport optimisation and infrastructure management. Case studies and operational solutions exist, as showcased by the National Observatory of Athens through the pilot cities involved in the SMURBS project it coordinates and by other European examples. Resilience and climate change data are also already routinely used in cities, without them knowing that these rely on satellite data or signals.
- b) A challenge for cities is to draft public procurement requirements to procure satellite-based services.
- c) Cities still lack knowledge of the possibilities offered by satellite-based services, exemplified in the available Copernicus Services and support opportunities to use them.
- d) Data are sometimes in the hands of Earth Observation specialists who are not always connected with decision-makers or fail to curate the data and create linkages with real world city needs.

#### **Identified Needs & Opportunities:**

- i. The main challenge is to identify effective ways to communicate the existence of such data, signals and services to city administrations in a non-technical jargon, targeting both policy and city officers' groups
- ii. There is a need for business cases and success stories presented in a format and language appealing to city administrations. In this communication, key aspects to be covered include city costs' savings, continuity of solutions, addressing legal obligations and adoption of easy to comprehend indicators.
- iii. One big opportunity is the large amount of open, free data and support opportunities made available by the European Commission through its Copernicus and Galileo programmes.
- iv. Another opportunity is represented by established relationships between cities and local academia, who are aware of the local issues and are trusted by city administrations and can hence help communicate to them the opportunities offered by satellite-based applications.

#### **Proposed Next Steps:**

1. Produce a collection of "success stories" of satellite-based services usage in cities showing the potential and the benefits of such services in the main areas of action of the EIP-SCC. Such materials will be synthetic and include key information on the challenge faced by the city at hand, the ways to procure the services, relevant costs and technical requirements. These success stories shall be categorised as "transferable", "to be adapted" or "not transferable".

2. Such success stories can be part of a toolkit for city administrators and decision-makers including an accessible explanation of what satellite (and other Earth Observation) applications are and a list of available data portals as well as funding and support schemes to access and use them.
3. Connect with “positive energy” districts and multiplier organisations (such as the Covenant of Mayors, among others)
4. Identify a “club of cities” to realise peer-to-peer exchanges.



## Sustainable Urban Mobility

### Urban Air Mobility

#### *EIP-SCC UAM UIC2 workshop of engaged cities*

*Following the Amsterdam workshop of November 2018, this workshop is for the engaged cities of the initiative on Urban Air Mobility to advance in the work of the Task Forces and continue the integration of Urban Air Mobility into the smart urban mobility environment.*

**Table Moderation:** Vassilis Agouridas

**Initiative Goal:** Putting urban mobility into the third dimension - the airspace (flying vehicles)

#### **Status & Challenges**

- a) 42 cities and regions involved across Europe, for more than 500 diverse stakeholders mobilised to work on bringing urban mobility to the 3<sup>rd</sup> dimension
- b) Three task forces are created, in charge of studying and progressing issues relevant for UAM, namely:
  - Regulation, Urban Mobility & Planning (standardisation included)
  - Funding & Financing
  - Public Co-Creation & Social Embracement (i.e. adoption and acceptance)
- c) Challenges are many, for instance:
  - ensure a stronger involvement of the UAM city community into EU policy making on UAM
  - seek funding support to keep the European network of stakeholders mobilised
  - ensure the embracement of citizens into this new concept of mobility

#### **Identified Needs & Opportunities:**

- a) Initial integration of Urban Air Mobility into Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP), especially considering the ongoing update process of SUMP (SUMP 2.0) that introduces UAM as a new measure
- b) Explore the financing opportunities offered by emerging Smart City Funds
- c) Seek synergies with CIVITAS
- d) Assess the opportunity to develop a white paper, illustrating the view of cities in UAM

#### **Proposed Next Steps**

1. Continuous involvement of the UIC2 community into the initiative, in various events and conferences
2. Progress the work of Task Forces, in order to have tangible results by the end of the year



#### Intelligent Mobility for Energy Transition

*Accelerate the Energy Transition through Intelligent Mobility: be part of it*  
If you are working on energy or mobility sector or you just have wide background in these areas, IMET WORKSHOP on 16th May will provide you with a unique opportunity to contribute to the White Paper to Accelerate the Energy Transition through Intelligent Mobility

**Workshop organisers:** Mary-Jay East (Nissan Europe), Eunice Ribeiro (Ubiwhere)

**Initiative Goal:** Creating local innovation ecosystems to support pilots, where there is an opportunity to scale, demonstrating how Intelligent Mobility can contribute to Energy Transition.

#### Status & Challenges

- a) Ongoing efforts and work to write a White Paper presenting the initiative vision
- b) Commitment of the Ambassadors to promote the initiative vision to trigger projects showing how Intelligent Mobility is a main enabler to the Energy Transition

#### Identified Needs & Opportunities:

- i. Further support and clarification on the initiative vision and ambition
- ii. Gather endorsement, support and feedback from different stakeholders' groups is required to put up a successful White Paper
- iii. Engage stakeholders' groups in relevant events and conferences

#### Proposed Next Steps

1. Keeping up with the White Paper writing efforts ensuring that it not only presents the initiative vision, but also concrete approaches towards EU priorities (e.g. Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans)

#### New Mobility Services

*Purpose of the New Mobility Services initiative is large-scale deployment of smart cities solutions enabled by CCAM, C-ITS and MaaS to contribute to wealthy, healthy, clean, spacious, liveable and accessible cities. NMS is a learning-by-doing community to create market and impact in cities for citizens. NMS involves >180 registered partners from governments, industry, research and civil society in 7 working groups on concrete challenges: On Demand Last Mile, Smart Parking Solutions, Intelligent Speed Assistance, Urban Freight Transport, Traffic Management of the Future, Excellent Governance for New Mobility Services and Smart Cycling and Walking.*

*Are you a smart city or region with ambitions in scaling NMS? Or are you a provider of NMS? Join the table and check out if joining NMS is interesting for you.*

*Notes will be added in next version*





## Sustainable Districts & Built Environment Action Cluster

### Deep Retrofitting SD&BE

*Access to energy for all is a right, and at the same time energy poverty is still a harsh reality for many citizens in Europe. Solutions must be found not only to provide this energy in an affordable way but also to give a larger access to energy saving solutions. How can we bring together the challenges of increasing energy efficiency of buildings through deep retrofitting, respecting circular economy principles, and responding to the social challenges of improving the quality of life for low income families and individuals. These are the issues that our Shape table will try to confront through experiences in innovation and deployment of real life solutions.*

*Notes will be added in next version*

### Positive Energy Districts: from Pilots to integrated concepts (IPP&R / SD&BE)

*100 Positive Energy Districts in Europe by 2025 – an ambitious goal requiring high quality strategies for upscaling and replication. The “Programme on Positive Energy Districts and Neighbourhoods for Sustainable Urbanisation” (PED Programme) as part of the European SET Plan and coordinated by JPI Urban Europe is a transnational, intergovernmental joint initiative with cities and urban actors in the driving seat for implementation. Increasing activity in this field can be observed: several projects across Europe – including H2020 Lighthouse Cities – provide a wide range of different approaches, definitions and ambitions. In order to achieve the ambitious European targets: (i) How can we move from pilot projects to a joint effort on a large scale? What are the barriers? (ii) How can energy projects develop into integrative elements of holistic urban strategies? We invite stakeholders with different perspectives on urban development to discuss this important topic for sustainable urbanisation.*

**Table Moderation:** Christoph Gollner

**Initiative Goal:** Implementation of at least 100 PEDs in European cities by 2025

### Status & Challenges

1. Programme Kick off was in October 2018, programme management by JPI Urban Europe. The PED Programme is a transnational, intergovernmental initiative supported by 20 countries and several European stakeholders from R&I, industry and city networks
2. Activities:
  - Setup of programme management and communication structure
  - Start of PED mapping (→ Booklet of Positive Energy districts in Europe, [https://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/app/uploads/2019/04/Booklet-of-PEDs\\_JPI-UE\\_v6\\_NO-ADD.pdf](https://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/app/uploads/2019/04/Booklet-of-PEDs_JPI-UE_v6_NO-ADD.pdf), work in progress)
  - Consultations and discussions on PED definition/framework
  - PED Programme Cities Workshop, 3 April 2019, Vienna: elaboration of needs and challenges for PED implementation (<https://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/news/short-review-ped-programme-cities-workshop-towards-a-european-positive-energy-cities-network/>)
  - Elaboration of city platform concept
  - Development of call agenda
  - Development of replication and upscaling strategies

### Identified Needs & Opportunities:

- a) Definition/framework for PED concept fitting for different approaches/pre-conditions in different cities
- b) Functions to be included in the PED concept? (e.g. mobility)



- c) Inclusion of holistic approaches and urban qualities
- d) Need for legislative measures and new ways of governance
- e) Mobilisation of cities
- f) Link between energy and climate targets
- g) Development of financing concepts and business models

#### **Proposed Next Steps**

1. Working definition for PEDs
2. Alignment with SC Guidance Package as a potential toolset for PED implementation
3. Strategy for city platform
4. Call agenda based on cities needs



### **Integrated Planning Policy & Regulation**

#### **Smart Cities Guidance Pack (IPP&R)**

*To present the results of the work to provide public authorities of cities and communities, as well as non-governmental actors, with the necessary support for planning and managing smart city projects. The Smart City Guidance Package (SCGP) supports this exchange so other urban stakeholders can benefit from learning of others. It offers inspiration and guides urban stakeholders by capturing city experience working on ambitious smart city strategies and projects. It provides insight into obstacles and explores what it takes to scale-up and replicate. Its final aim is to support building a community around development, implementation and replication of smart city plans and projects. In this way, it helps to prepare the next generation of smart city projects and to involve new cities and urban stakeholders within and outside the EIP-SCC.*

**Table Moderation:** Judith Borsboom-van Beurden (NB notes captured are an amalgamation of 2 table discussions)

**Initiative Goal:** Deploy and sustain a roadmap for developing and implementing integrated plans to support scaling up of smart cities projects

#### **What is the Smart City Guidance Package?**

- The SCGP method is based on 7 phases: vision development, decision and commit, plan, do, check, act, scaling up and replication
- The roadmap of the initiative is not about specific technologies, more about processes:
- Integrated planning is key; describing common situations, creating references, giving real-life examples, supporting capacity building and adequate forms of governance for sustainable urban development;
- The current approach is often insufficiently agile to cope with complex challenges and to respond to the pace of change in demography, societal expectations, and technology. For that reason a truly integrated, long-term, quadruple helix and cross-domain perspective is needed, aligned with applicable ISO standards;
- Eight dedicated workshops and five testbeds with SCC-01 fellow cities have been held to test the methodology with the aim of improving it.
- During the workshops and testbeds cities highlighted the need for a checklist and validated examples of good and best practices.

**Talking Points:** How could the SCGP help address problems in market uptake and acceleration of smart city solutions?

- What is the role of the local authority in initiating or helping the process of smart cities development? Many cities want to develop smart cities projects but they lack the tools and knowledge to do so
- Community of practice (platform for sharing from the EC)
  - Testimonials are crucial for developing the process of smart cities creation
  - Sharing failures is also very important although people rarely do that
- Advice should not be too technical in order for a broader audience to be reached
- Return on investment should be part of the discourse from the start to prevent wasting time on things that are feasible and but not so viable due to prohibitive costs
- Programming should be a continuous process (the SCGP should reflect that). Because of technological. Because technological development proceeds fast, it is considered to organise an editorial boards taking care of sharing best practices and examples at a centralized level, for example by linking to the Smart City Information System
- Experience in rural areas is not very extensive but we do have some experience in smaller cities, it is important because people from the rural regions are harder to convince.
- Cities that have been using the SCGP should be able to share the message/experience (learning expeditions)
- Role of Marketplace should be to build a map of experiences (Examples from SCIS and other related programmes?)
- SCGP is disseminated for free for non-commercial use to cities as a self-help guide.
- Ideally the SCGP should be linked to training purposes, for example the Smart cities safari that is currently organised in Brussels and other cities, a tour along real-life examples, or a Smart City Academy
- Many people working on smart cities do not have much time to spend on gathering of information. The aim of the SCGP is to disseminate already built-up knowledge in a compact form, so cities can orient themselves.
- The wealth of urban data, the increased connectivity of urban objects through IoT and advanced ICT, energy and mobility technologies, have opened up new avenues for the application of smart solutions and the transition to clean energy and mobility systems in cities.
- Cities' administrations are looking into this potential, experimenting in living labs and applying smart technologies in ambitious integrated projects;

**Which specific problems can the Smart City Guidance Package address, e.g. persistent obstacles or barriers?**

- Solving political knowledge gaps on emerging topics
- SCGP facilitates interaction between city councils and innovators. How best to use the SCGP? Different paths is the answer; sometimes the city wants to solve a specific problem (e.g. air quality)
- Invest in communications (a summary of the SCGP will be translated in many European languages). Talk about failures if you really want to help the process. Invest in knowledge sharing.
- How do you get people to use SCGP? People are often already set in their beliefs and might not be interested in new methodologies as they want to follow the practices they are used to. Some cities might not be open to this methodology.
- Transform SCGP into actual practices that people can use, make examples practical. To this point:
  - Citizen become the driving force of the transformation instead of being the subject of it. SCGP helps deal with administrative structures / public bodies in cities; helps support collaboration.
  - Behaviour change – Consumer perspective (people assimilate smart cities with smartphones).
  - Making people aware of the benefits of having a smart city! E.g. intelligent traffic lights to save time
  - Barriers SCGP helps: Lack of communication, ignorance, involvement
  - Hit a target audience. SCGP dissipates fear, by providing examples of positive experience.
  - SCGP is a proof of the level of maturity of the market. It sets a new standard.
  - The guide should also provide advice focused on specific sectors (e.g. IT sector). This is a very interesting possibility to step up efforts in a next phase.

**Ideas for new application or projects and closing remarks:**

- SCGP will be used next time in approaching the city council, thank you for developing it!
- ICONS will start disseminating this guide among their networks
- The MARCO (mobility and responsible consumption) project will make use of the guide
- Disseminate and implement the best practices contained in the book

- Keep referring to the guide as “the bible”!
- Cities are resistant to guidance; saying “*we do not need it, we know how to do it*” (often not related to city size): it will be useful to have this neutral document
- Use the guide in a project for a mobility lab
- Replication, up-scaling, there are lots of things done in Europe, with different approaches, some connected, some not. Having standards for sectors, like positive energy districts could be useful
- Translation is needed, particularly for small cities
- Workshop, training and dissemination in Europe is needed
- Important to create a linkage between companies and authorities
- Stakeholder analysis is an important thing that the SCGP should deepen: i.e. how to engage stakeholders like companies; how to involve the local stakeholders at the European level



### Citizen Focus Action Cluster

**Citizen City  
(C-F)**  
(SET – societal  
engagement  
toolkit)

*Proper engagement with citizens and stakeholders is needed to make smart city solutions align with user needs and habits. Extensive research and networking in Europe and globally on this topic is put into the SET platform and ready as useable resource. Learn about the fundamentals of SET and some of the approaches to current projects; Urban Air Mobility, Deep Retrofit and Small Giants. A new collection of Urban Media place-based tools will be presented. Understand how SET leverages connection to leading reports, OECD, Participedia, SCIS and EU smart city projects. If you are a city or EU program looking to tap into collective learning and apply best practices this is an opportunity to learn how to move ahead with SET. Citizen City is a ‘horizontal enabler’ intended to support ‘vertical initiatives.’*

**Table Moderation:** John Zib (Initiative lead)

**Initiative Goal:** Helping cities to make citizens a real part of the smart city success by giving access to existing tools and learning, to fit specific context and needs.

#### Status & Challenges

- Progress in last 2 years: Identifying a clear demand need to provide city officers with a resource to better access existing learning on social engagement, developing SET as a solution with EU / global network of experts and resource platforms, workshops and in-person feedback to test assumptions and define SET.
- 2019: a cluster of “Urban Media” place-based technology is being developed to package into a more actionable set of engagement tools; supported by existing skills and capacity of CitizenCity and multiple EU initiatives / trends.
- Proposing and actively following multiple go-to-market opportunities including multiple collaborations within EIP-SCC (SCC01 demand aggregation, City/Silo/Tool focus, Deep Retrofit, Participatory Budgeting, Small Giants, One country one topic, UAM). Funding was explored via H2020 (one application in 2018), Social Challenges (socialchallenges.eu) and Urbact (2 proposed in 2019).
- A challenge is to clearly communicate the work done. Primarily a packaging and communication issue that has been recognized by EIP-SCC management and city demand market. This is a skills resource lacking in the CitizenCity management team.
- A second challenge is finding the opportunity to bring SET to market. Either via traditional EC instruments (H2020, CAPS), direct application (city consultation with SET or Urban Media tools), or through demand

aggregation (micro funding). Collaboration within EIP-SCC as horizontal enabler is also a viable path to demand aggregation and supportive of the marketplace framework.

- What is the applicable viable model for soft value add of social engagement?
- What are barriers to collaboration in SCC01 / Europe and how can SET support breakthrough?
- How can well-recognised needs of citizens be mobilized into CitizenCity actions?

#### **Identified Needs & Opportunities:**

- i. Cities and market need simple and understandable package of SET. Does not need to be comprehensive.
- ii. Need to narrow efforts into follow-up actions that match capacity constraints.
- iii. Need to better support SET with improved packaging (communications design) and market ecosystem (advocacy).
- iv. Opportunity to consolidate collective needs on key pain points in the market to bring SET into play. The consensus is to focus on mobility solutions.
- v. Opportunity to use digital changes in urban environment to align smart city solutions with citizen needs and habits using cluster of Urban Media tools.

#### **Proposed Next Steps**

1. Create simple packaging that explains and demonstrates SET. And allows for simple use of SET.
2. Create a few-page report based on status profile interviews of 2 UAM local clusters and vision of UAM leadership.
3. Initiate a new community focused on mobility social engagement. This will be cross cutting collaboration including UAM and NMS. And open to other mobility and social engagement projects in EU.
4. Develop and execute an online survey to stimulate the above community and gather initial input.
5. Develop a portfolio of Urban Media place-based technology tools to demonstrate actionable engagement tools. That may include workshops, webinars, or supply-demand event.
6. Announce the addition of Eda Ozdek (White Research) joining the CitizenCity leadership team.

#### **City Policy Labs (C-F)**

*According to Grand View Research, Smart City Market size will hit € 2,28 trillion by 2025. Should this industry be led by the offer from corporate solutions or by the demand from city needs? How can cities take the lead? What policies, structures and alliances must take place?*

**Table Moderation:** Jorge Saraiva & Mary-Ann Schreurs

**Initiative Goal:** build a network of 10 cities to implement Policy Labs

#### **Identified Needs & Opportunities:**

#### **Proposed Next Steps**

#### **Status & Challenges**

The Policy Lab Network set up two Shape discussion tables to address two distinctive related topics:

1. Cities Networking because being smarter is a challenge for all so how can cities develop a demand-driven model
2. Policy Labs as a service for a city

Both tables shared the same process and dynamics:

- Participants introduced themselves and explained why they have joined the table and what takeaways they expect to get
- A short explanation about the topic and quick run around to see what attendants think about it
- The Moderator tabled 5 open questions to stimulate the debate, and steered discussions to suit participant expectations
- Main topics were prioritised and conclusions reached on the appropriate direction to take
- Business cards were shared for those interested in follow-up and subsequent development

#### **Common conclusions (across both tables):**

1. Interest was higher for a city-specific discussion, than for a network of cities discussion



3. We always start by asking: The answers to the question: why are you here? suggest that participants to the GA (in our tables) are looking for things to bring to their cities (topics, solutions, guidelines or funds) or to provide solutions to other cities, more than to co-create or co-develop together
4. It seems unanimous that cities lack funds and expertise to build anything new. A typical comment is: "maybe in your city, you have a different situation, but in mine, we lack..."
5. Over 90% of participants expressed interest in being part of the cooperative platform
6. One city (Brno) is now in conversation to onboard in the pioneers' group of Policy Lab.

#### **Conclusions about cities networking and how to build a demand-driven platform:**

1. Expected takeaways in this table were: first to see if there is anything in there for the cities, and second if the city network could be a place for replication of what cities have.
2. Networking was not an opportunity of that much interest; more considered a nice-to-have than a route to strategic advantage. (Curiously, the cities in our current network find networking our best feature).
3. From the list of essential synergies cities could develop together, procurement was ranked as the most important driver, a mission-oriented network (after being explained) came in second
4. In the end, when presented with a network platform for cities to collaborate, attendants became interested and all gave their cards seeking further information on how to become a member of the platform

#### **Conclusions from the Policy Lab table:**

1. Very high interest. All participants are actively involved in projects in cities. They have real case situations in hand, and expect to find out if a Policy Lab can be a solution for it
2. Sandboxes or Testbeds came first on the priorities that a Policy Lab should deliver. A unique set of regulations across all EU cities came in second place. And innovative cooperative funding as a mechanism to replace existing funding mechanism from EU came third. The last suggestion was co-created from attendees; we are now further elaborating on it
3. City Data Ownership, AI Ethics and Next Generation of the Internet are EU policies that should be integrated on a Smart City agenda according to the table
4. The attendees unanimously agreed that a digital Policy Lab platform is crucial for the success of the initiative
5. Participants also all suggested building a Policy Lab setup guidebook. We have agreed to develop one and co-create it with all attendees.

#### **Citizen Centric approach to data (C-F)**

*EIP-SCC is involved in the building of the ISO/IEC 27570 Privacy guidelines for smart cities. A version will be submitted for ballot on May 20th by Antonio Kung, main editor. The session will include a presentation of the current standard which includes five processes (governance, risk management, engineering, citizen engagement, data sharing agreement). Do you want to know more about your obligations and about privacy management capabilities at a smart city level? Do you want to understand the link with other Smart city standards? Do you want to contribute to the standards on specific requirements? Do you have a use case that you would like to confront with the standard? Join the table to check out if a contribution is of interest.*

**Table Moderation:** Antonio Kung

**Initiative Goal:** Ensure compliance with GDPR

#### **Status & Challenges**

The initiative started at the end of 2015. Several webinars and workshops were organised since then. The insight gained was instrumental in starting the ISO/IEC 27570 standardisation project (Privacy guidelines for smart cities). The standard addresses the following challenges

- Governance of ICT ecosystem from a smart city viewpoint
- Data sharing agreement management in an ICT ecosystem from a smart city viewpoint
- Risk management of an ICT ecosystem from a smart city viewpoint
- Ensuring privacy by design practice
- Implementing citizen engagement process on privacy management matters

**Identified Needs & Opportunities:**

- Needs: Understand the needs and obligations about privacy management capabilities at a smart city level
- Needs: Understand the position of ISO/IEC 27570 with respect to other smart city standards
- Opportunities: contribute to ISO/IEC 27570 on specific requirements
- Opportunities: confront an EIP-SCC use case with the standard.

**Proposed Next Steps**

1. Contribution to ISO/IEC 27570 Privacy guidelines for smart cities
2. Provision of use cases
3. Pilot use of ISO/IEC 27570

**Business Models, Procurement, & Financing****Financing of smart city projects in Europe: where are we? (BM&F)**

*There is a strong need for knowledge sharing, innovation and expertise on how to design projects that are ready to be financed. This discussion table will be a focal point for the gathering and sharing of information on current financing opportunities and on the lessons learned from successful business models. Furthermore, it will discuss how to properly secure investors engagement and collaboration with cities in developing a real societal insight of projects.*

**Table Moderation:** Bernadett Degrendele

**Initiative Goal:** ensure successful financing of smart city projects

**Status & Challenges**

Smart cities are emerging as a major part of the European sustainable agenda, they are designed to reduce CO2 emissions cost-efficiently through an efficient use of energy through smart grids, district heating and cooling, distribution systems, e-mobility and ICT. For a Smart City to truly exist and thrive, it needs municipalities, project promoters and financiers to create synergies and fully engage to implement new services.

The main question was what the challenges are the participants have experienced when it comes to scaling up smart cities and financing smart cities projects.

**Investors highlighted:**

- Size of the projects are too small
- Project promoter and investor meet too late; insufficient time to discuss how to support an idea
- Investors expect cities to develop a clear vision and what they want to achieve
- Investors expect the cities to work together at least on national level but ideally cross-border to run procurements jointly or at least aggregate demand better
- Investors see that for cities it is difficult to consider the economic aspects, and that investor's projects need to be profitable. For investors, social aspects are less relevant and hard to justify financially.

**For project promoters (cities):**

- Need simple way of knowing about available financial instruments (FIs)
- Find it difficult to manage different schedules for procurements in order to aggregate demand

**Interest rates offered by the financiers are often not interesting:**

- Difficult to de-risk new innovative technologies and motivate city (also manage political expectations)
- Cities are different and their competences differ across countries. Issues such as public transport are often carried out at regional or national level or by an external company. This requires coordination
- Cities lack capacity and knowledge about FIs. Also, the rules are so complex and internally they do not have resource to explore those opportunities (especially not in smaller, medium-sized cities).

**Identified Needs & Opportunities:**

Advisory programmes such as ELENA (targeting energy efficiency) and the Clean Transport Facility (targeting sustainable urban mobility) can support relevant types of smart city projects. Furthermore, instruments such as FI Compass offer support in the development of financial instruments including smart city instruments.

According to participants, the matchmaking is serving a channel to put ideas together and to think about possible solutions. A further step could be to arrange smaller matchmaking in focused geographies.

Some smart city investments are revenue generating and may generate sufficient cash flow to finance not only their operation and maintenance costs but also loan repayment – for example through savings in energy costs.

**Needs:**

- Early dialogue between project promoter, city and investors
- Systematisation of finance
- From the EU, more support to capitalise on knowledge from grant-funded projects and those in need of financing. Bring those two worlds together and create a whole cycle for replication and scale up.
- Both investors and cities need to take a different perspective in order to make things work:
  - For cities the creation of economic value, sustainable business models is important and they need to find ways to carry out economic activities
  - Investors need to integrate and have different conditions for social, although still to some extent profitable projects
- Taxes need to be rethought, particularly for those projects with public value interest. This needs to be further evaluated and more links should be made with financing.

**Proposed Next Steps**

Smart city investments can be co-financed through the creation of an EU level instrument that puts together several types of financial instruments



### Packaging for Scale (EIP General)

*The “EU 100” Lighthouse Community of cities is implementing smart solutions in many similar areas. Focusing on similarities, frameworks, methods, tools etc can help capture the ‘what’ and the ‘how’ experience for sharing with the broader market. This city-needs-led ‘packaging’ approach, which is delivering a growing portfolio of consistently structured assets, will build familiarity and confidence in the market. How can we best share and disseminate this to aggregate demand, and speed adoption in the EU market?*

**Table Moderation:** Nathan Pierce

**Initiative Goal:** to deliver a growing portfolio of trusted free-at-point-of-consumption, component-based, ‘packaged’ solutions to the market, that will speed the adoption at scale of affordable investable smart city solutions – exploiting the investment in the “EU 100” smart cities

#### Status & Challenges

- The SCC01 community has focused on 4 smart city measures (smart lampposts; eBikes; Social Housing Urban Data Platforms)
- Collaboration between EIP-SCC Action Clusters; SCC01 Community; & SCIS is effective and increasing
- A portfolio of more than 25 documents has been delivered in support of the smart cities market
- This is supplemented by a modest and growing set of tools
- Adoption in the market remains low as yet

#### Identified Needs and Opportunities:

- Proof of concepts are required to build confidence
- Political and leadership support is needed
- Both above are vital to attract investors, and influence industry in a positive manner

#### Proposed Next Steps

1. Continue collaborative production
2. Test with candidate cities
3. Refine process and content; and agree means to sustain





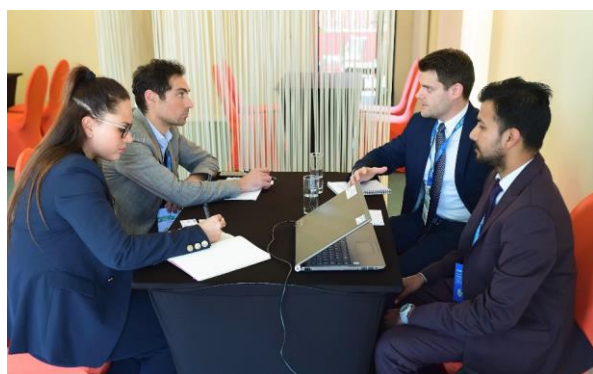
## “DEAL”

The “Matchmaking” process

- 44 people registered to the Matchmaking platform
- Information on 20 projects was collected and analysed;
- 2 investors / financiers participated in the GA2019 matchmaking discussions;
- 14 meetings were held between investors and promoters

Participants expressed their appreciation for the process followed, and arrangements made for the matchmaking discussions, with the view that the discussions would help lead to project implementations.

In addition, a joint workshop was held between the Business Model & Financing Action Cluster involving the participating investors.



## DATES FOR THE DIARY

Below are a number of upcoming events of interest, where the EIP-SCC will participate:

- **5-6 June** Brno (Czech Republic) [Urbis Smart City Fair](#)
- **12-14 June** London (United Kingdom) [Smart Transportation & Mobility](#)
- **13-14 June** Venice (Italy) [Annual Conference of Major Cities of Europe / Digital Cities in a Changing World](#)
- **19 June** Malines (Belgium) [Internet of Things Convention](#)
- **19-20 June** Amsterdam (Holland) [IoT Tech Expo Europe](#)
- **19-20 June** Amsterdam (Holland) [Blockchain Expo](#)
- **19-23 August** Leicester (UK) [3rd IEEE International Conference on Smart City Innovations](#)
- **17-19 September** Stuttgart (Germany) [Smart City Solutions](#)
- **24-26 September** Stavanger (Norway) [Nordic Edge](#)
- **25-27 September** Ghent (Belgium) [Smart Cities & ICT](#)
- **19-21st November** [Smart City EXPO & World Congress](#) (SCEWC), Barcelona

## COMMUNICATIONS

All photographs from the event can be accessed through the following link:

[https://photos.google.com/share/AF1QipN0D25ROKxRqAOR9TnbTGFeVsEakMlf\\_NGWomWZRcEvSwzNf8Zx9\\_tIJfc3SuJKWg?key=VKNVc0xkbDRoemFVWIFNdIVOUmlyRmhXNWhySkhB](https://photos.google.com/share/AF1QipN0D25ROKxRqAOR9TnbTGFeVsEakMlf_NGWomWZRcEvSwzNf8Zx9_tIJfc3SuJKWg?key=VKNVc0xkbDRoemFVWIFNdIVOUmlyRmhXNWhySkhB)

On both platforms, we observed a heightened level of activity and engagement around May 2019, which coincides with the EIP-SCC General Assembly.

### Twitter

We used an event hashtag (#EIPSCC19) to build excitement before and during the EIP-SCC GA 2019.




### @EUSmartCities Twitter Statistics


GA Comparison	2016	2017	2018	2019
Impressions	55200	67200	57300	49900
Retweets	22	400	238	103
Likes	197	320	318	166
Link clicks	38	98	163	213





The hashtag #EIPSCC19 was used widely on the days of the General Assembly. It was mention in 200 posts with 69 constant users and managed to gain over a half a million impressions.

Top tweets from EIP-SCC GA 2019

 200  
POSTS


 69  
USERS

 226  
ENGAGEMENT

 124,832  
REACH

 551,013  
IMPRESSIONS

Tweet Activity

	EIP-SCC Marketplace #EIPSCC @EUSmartCities	Impressions	9,220
	Our speakers for the 2019 EIP-SCC General Assembly set the scene for the #inspiration, #knowledge & #networking opportunities we have in the pipeline for you!	Total engagements	96
	Browse the line-up & register today for FREE to this must attend event!	Detail expands	30
	<a href="https://lnkd.in/gHamCRC">https://lnkd.in/gHamCRC</a>	Likes	20
	<a href="https://lnkd.in/gHamCRC">pic.twitter.com/OIGCRBGjEq</a>	Retweets	18
		Link clicks	12
		Media engagements	8
		Profile clicks	8

