

EIP Smart Cities and Communities

A Member States View on Process and Implementation

Information meeting for Member State representatives on the EIP Smart cities and Communities 27 September 2013, Brussels

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Overview of Presentation

- Stakeholder representation
- Process
- Importance
- Impact
- Implementation
- Conclusions



Stakeholder Representation

- Limited stakeholder involvement
- Representation via HLG, Sherpa Group and EIP Stakeholder Platform
- Representation in HLG and Sherpa Group focusing on big industry and cities
- Input via Stakeholder Platform was purely bottom-up
 - ... those who shout the loudest will be heard ??
- HLG members invited in their personal capacity
 - ... but of course coming from certain selected stakeholder groups
- Only one HLG member each were invited from RTO and MS networks
- Reminder:
 - European Council has repeatedly asked for transparent inclusion of MS in the EIP process



Process of the EIP SCC

- short timelines do not allow for serious work
- multiple simultaneous work pressures are obvious and involve many actors in parallel timely processes, reducing the quality of meetings:
 - SET Plan Integrated Roadmap
 - EIP SCC SIP
 - H2020 WP
- high ambition aligns with high motivation
- pragmatic approach



EIP SCC: High Level Group

- 22 Members were invited "ad personam", representing stakeholder groups, not countries or sectoral lobbies
- Stakeholders represented:
 - 12 HLG members from industry
 - 8 HLG members from cities or city-related networks
 - 1 HLG member from Member States networks
 - (JPI Urban Europe, Smart Cities MSI)
 - 1 HLG member from research networks (EERA)



Importance

- Smart Cities technologies are very much about energy efficiency, the use of renewables, and urbanisation
- Developing solutions for these issues is key for the social and economic success of Europe
- Taking into account the complex nature of the issues, all stakeholders have to work together in finding and implementing solutions
- The EIP SCC is a key effort in addressing the grand challenges of energy and climate
 - it also makes an important contribution to addressing the grand challenge of urbanisation



Impact

- At the outset of the EIP SCC, cities and industry were identified as the key players
- The barriers which were identified for the establishment of SC show, however, that a number of other actors need to work in unison to enable the transformation of cities



Implementation

- addressing the EC (legislation, structural funds, H2020, demonstration funding)
- addressing the MS (legislation, transnational calls, national funding, national support to cities, participation in roll-out)
- addressing cities & city networks (local strategies, project bundles, demonstrators, preparation for roll-out)
- addressing industry (suggestions for technologies and PPPs)
- addressing citizens (user needs)



Implementation & Joint Actions

- of RDI funders (national, EC)
 - JPI Urban Europe , Smart Cities MSI, ERA-NET Plus actions
- of cities
 - city networks (Covenant of Mayors, eurocities, etc.)
 - partnerships between frontrunner cities, and "emerging cities"
- of cities and national governments / EC
 - dedicated funding support (SC MSI, URBACT, H2020)
 - jointly identifying and overcoming barriers (regulation, procurement, etc.)
- of cities and industries
 - PPPs, experimental (e.g. regulation-free) zones
 - new business models
- of RTOs
 - EERA (European Energy Research Alliance)
- of citizens



Conclusions

- Grand challenges, like the ones coming together in the urban context are complex in their nature and therefore need specific answers:
 - which are joint efforts and actions of across a wide variety of stakeholders
 - which lead to a new quality of pooling and implementing financial resources
 - which emerge from shared leadership of the actors involved
- The issue of Smart Cities is too important to let disagreements about the process of the EIP ruin the joint implementation of the solutions across Europe
- The new governance structure for implementing the SIP will have to find answers to these questions.



Thank you for your attention!

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