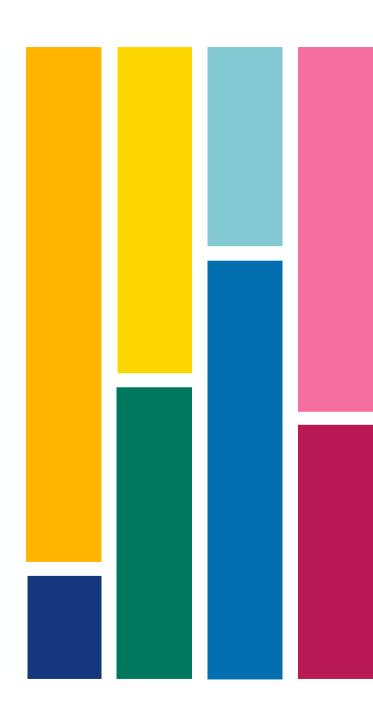


How could Highway-to-Boulevard strategies fit in EU strategies, initiatives and programmes, including the Green Deal

Metrex 2020 Autumn Conference Pietro Reviglio, Policy officer

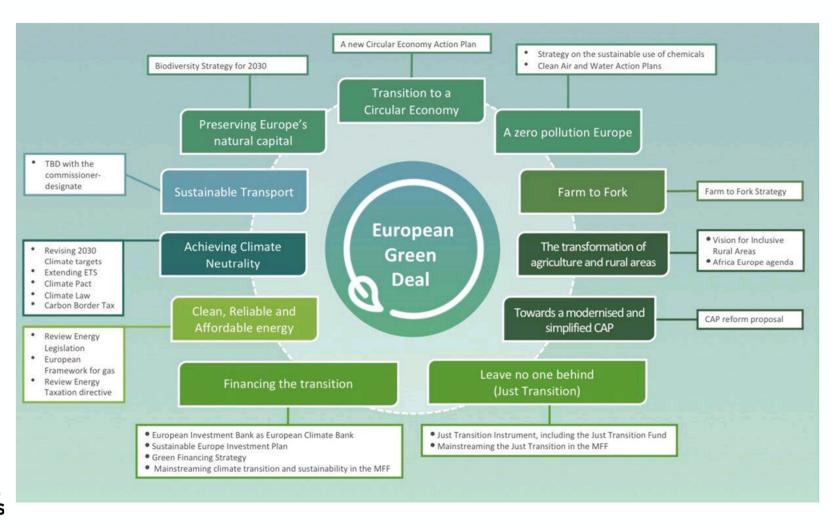


# EU influence on urban planning

Examples of EU competencies and activities with significant influence on spatial planning			Intergovernmental cooperation spatial and urban policies	
Legislation	Incentives	Agenda and discourse setting*	Spatial planning policies	Urban policies
Environment  - SEA Directive  - BIrds Directive  - Habitat Directive  - Water Framework Directive  - Floods Directive  - Environmental Noise Directive  - SEVESO III Directive  - Waste Framework Directive  - Waste Framework Directive  - Landfill Directive  - Landfill Directive  Energy  - Renewable Energy Directive  - Energy Efficiency Directive  - Regulation on Guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure  Competition  - Directive on public procurement and Directive on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors  Maritime  - Marine Spatial Planning Directive  - Marine Strategy Framework Directive	Cohesion Policy - ESI Funds (EFRE, ESF) - CLLD - ITI Rural development policy - EAFRD - LEADER Transport policy - TEN networks	- Reports on Urban Europe, Urban Audit, State of cities report - Cohesion report - European Environment - state and outlook - Country Specific Recommendat ions (CSR)	- European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) - Territorial Agenda of the EU (TAEU) 2007 - Territorial Agenda of the EU 2020 (TA2020)	- Leipzig Charter - Urban Agenda for the EU (UAEU) - Pact of Amsterdam

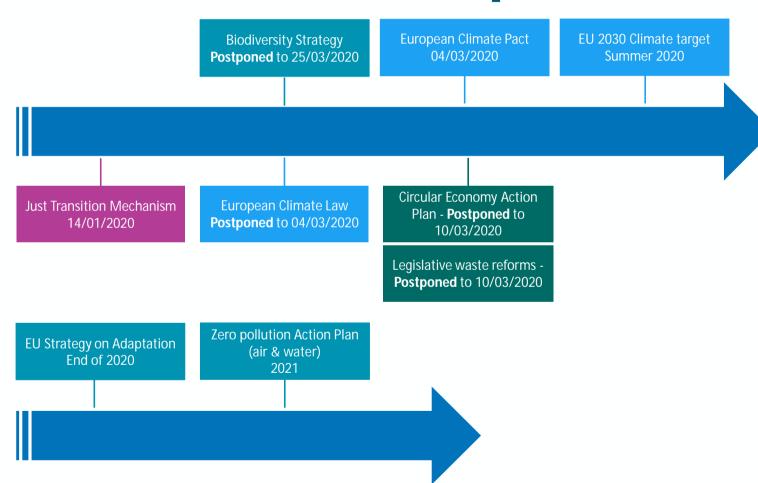


#### Highway transformation and sustainable mobility and urban design projects and the EU green deal





# New climate & environment priorities

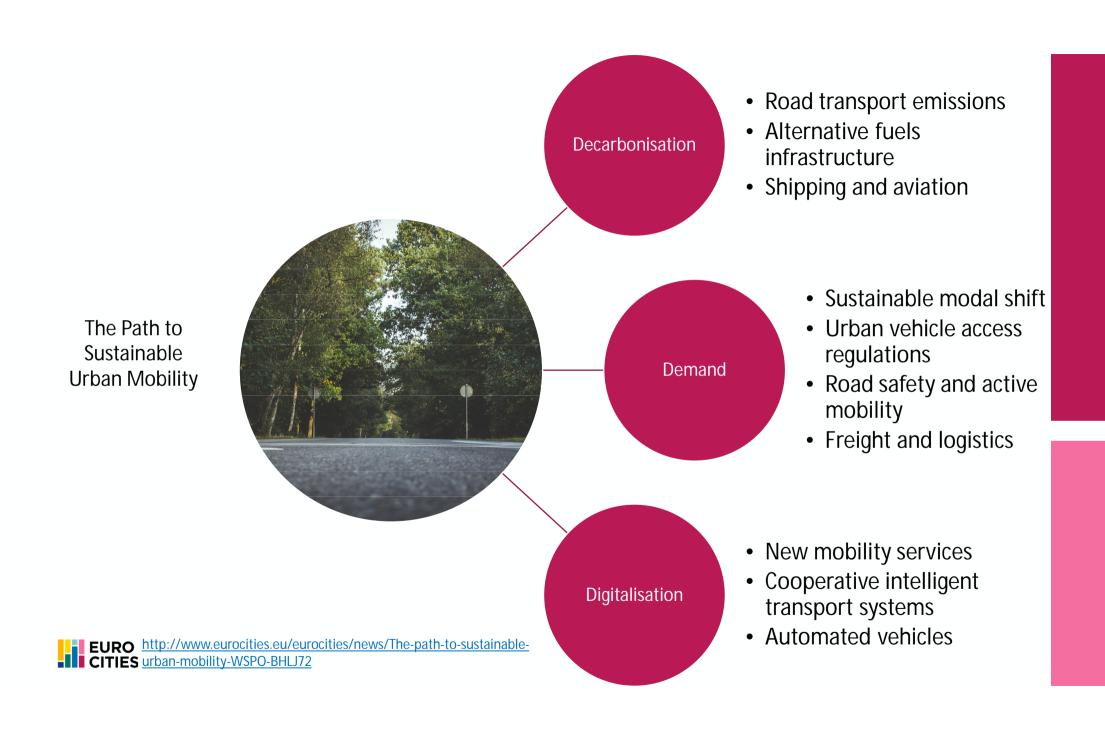




# EU Green deal: (some) related action areas

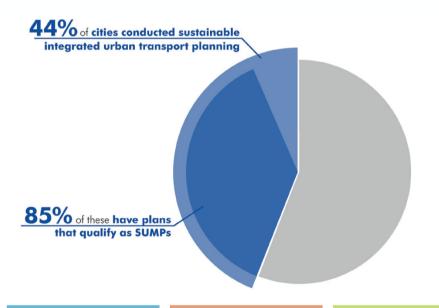
- The European Green Deal seeks a 90% reduction in these emissions by 2050
- A key objective is to boost considerably the uptake of clean vehicles and alternative fuels
- It is in <u>cities</u> that pollution is felt the most. A combination of measures is needed to address air quality, emissions, urban congestion and noise
  - improving public transport and promoting active modes of transport such as walking and cycling
- Transport accounts for a quarter of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions, and still growing
- Multimodal transport needs a strong boost; Automated and connected multimodal mobility
- The Commission will propose more stringent air pollutant emissions standards for combustion-engine vehicles
- The Commission will also propose to revise by June 2021 the legislation on CO2 emission performance standards for cars and vans, to ensure a clear pathway from 2025 onwards towards zero-emission mobility
- it will consider applying European emissions trading to road transport, as a complement to existing and future CO2 emission performance standards for vehicles.

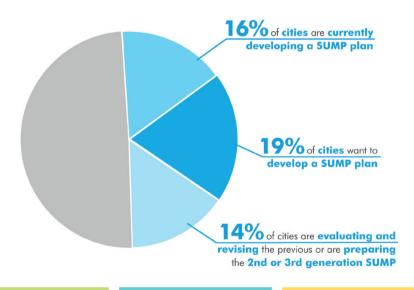




# Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans

Integrated, strategic, long-term transport plan with clear goals and monitoring, for better accessibility, and quality of life for the functional urban area







Shape
Adjust your approach for fluid communication and flexible execution

**Grow**Deepen and share knowledge



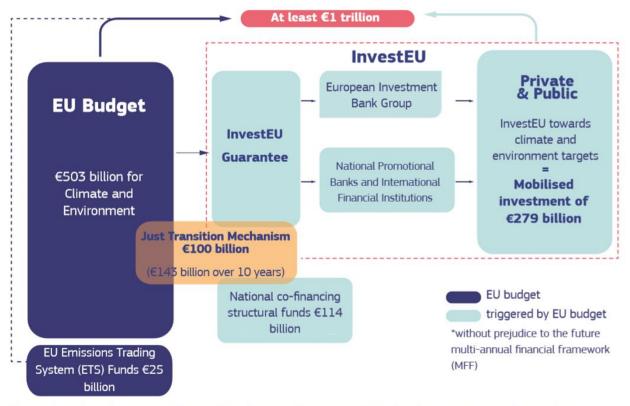
Give

Maximise impact through smart and targeted finance that is linked to outcomes



## Financing the Green Deal (pre-COVID)

#### WHERE WILL THE MONEY COME FROM?



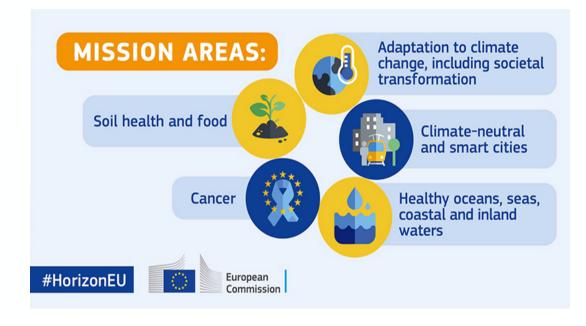


<sup>\*</sup>The numbers shown here are net of any overlaps between climate, environmental and Just Transition Mechanism objectives.

## Highway transformation and sustainable mobility and urban design projects and the Mission cities

#### 100 climate neutral cities by 2030

- Be bold and inspirational, with wide societal relevance;
- Indicate a clear direction: targeted, measurable and time-bound;
- Be ambitious but realistic research and innovation actions;
- Spark innovation across disciplines, sectors and actors;
- Drive multiple, bottom-up solutions.



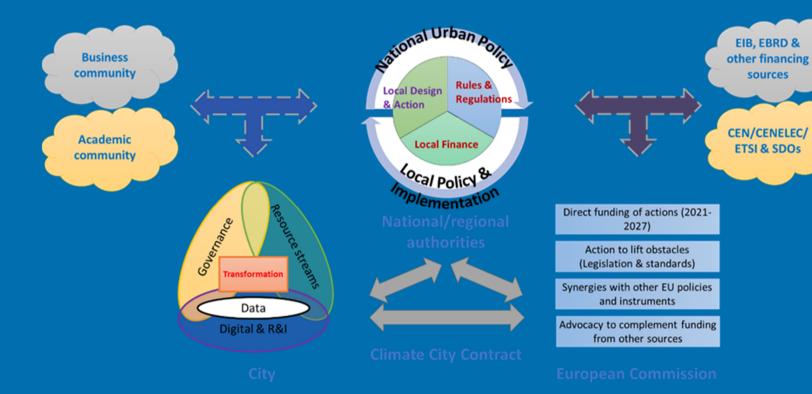


### **Objectives**

- Support, promote and showcase 100 European cities in their systemic transformation towards climate neutrality by 2030
- Offer cities financial means to achieve the mission.
- Build a multi-level, co-creative process, formalised in a Climate City Contract
- This mission will be implemented by and for the citizens with a new role for citizens as change agents through bottom-up initiatives and innovation
- Promote a just transition through the implementation of the Agenda 2030
- Capitalize on existing European climate initiatives and stakeholders
- Collaborate with the European business



### The Climate City Contract





## How can these actions be financed?

- a coordinated approach creating synergies among EU programmes
- Recovery and Resilience Facility (EUR 750 bn up to EUR 275 bn for climate actions)
- Multiannual Financial Framework (up to EUR 320 bn for climate actions)
  - European Regional Development Fund
    - Policy Objective 5 on Sustainable Urban Development
    - Horizon Europe
  - InvestEU
  - Just Transition Fund
- Lending & Blending Facility for climate cities (EIB)



## Recovery and Resilience Facility

- Supporting the green and digital transitions aimed at achieving a climate neutral Europe by 2050 both through investments and reforms
  - 'do no significant harm principle'
- Contribute to mainstreaming climate actions and environmental sustainability and to the achievement of an overall target of 37% of the EU budget expenditures supporting climate objectives. Examples include:
  - reducing greenhouse gas emissions
  - Improving the energy and resource efficiency of public infrastructures
  - Improving energy performance of the building stock through a renovation wave
  - Restoration of ecosystems, such as forests, wetlands, peatlands, protection of biodiversity and promoting nature-based solutions
  - Greening urban spaces

