



European Union Urban development policy and international cooperation

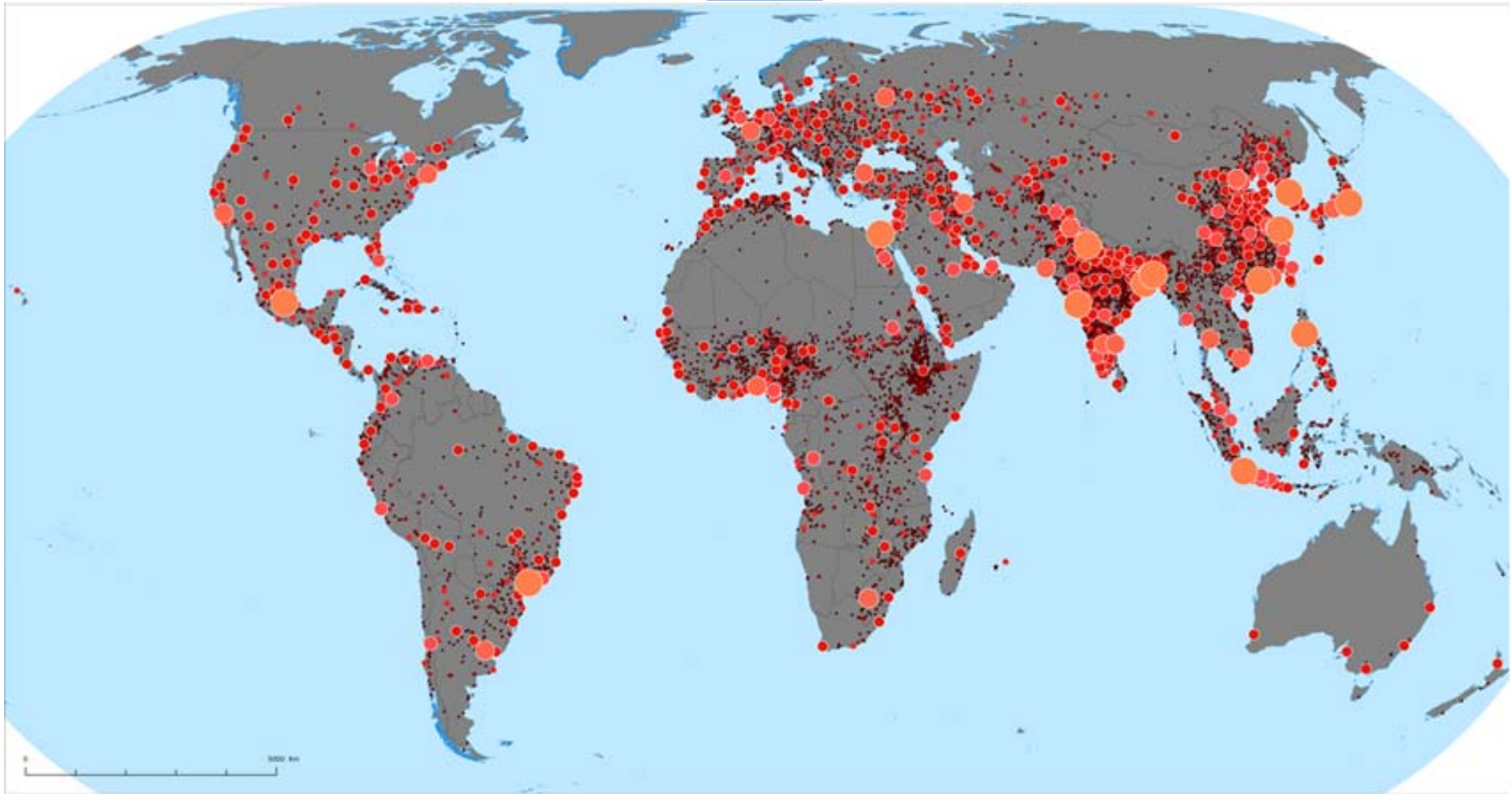
Dr Ronald HALL

Chief Advisor

Directorate General for Regional and Urban Policy

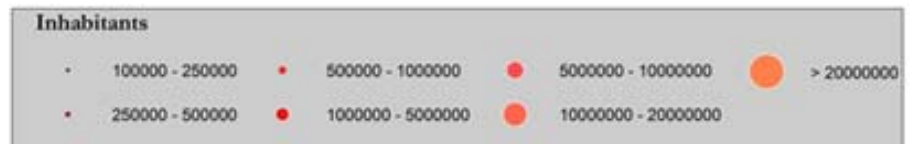
European Commission

Tokyo, August 2016



Urban Centres in the world by population size, 2015

Source : JRC (GHS - POP Global Settlement Model)



Urbanisation: Risks and Opportunities

Risks:

- ✓ *Urban population expected to double from 2.6 billion (2010) to 5.2 billion in 2050*
- ✓ *Environmental and social problems, safety, etc.*

Opportunities:

- ✓ *Cities = engines of growth, social and cultural development*
- ✓ *Our future = future of our cities*

"Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" (SDG 11)

Two-fold EU urban approach

1) EU Urban Agenda

2) International outreach

Part I: EU urban agenda

Sustainable urban development: a new EU priority for 2014-2020

FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

I. An integrated approach, with long-term planning and more decentralization: urban areas develop and implement integrated, sustainable urban development strategies cutting through traditional sectoral, territorial and governance boundaries

II. A focus on key priorities:

- Low-carbon strategies for urban areas
- Improving the urban environment, including the regeneration of brownfield sites and the reduction of air pollution
- Promoting sustainable urban mobility
- Promoting social inclusion through the physical and economic regeneration of deprived urban areas
- Urban innovation actions (experimental projects)

Sustainable urban development: a new EU priority for 2014-2020

III. Empowerment of city authorities

Urban areas will select the projects (drawing up and applying selection criteria) taking responsibility in the implementation of the OP. The MA must designate them as IB by way of written arrangements on the delegated tasks.

IV. Dedicated resources

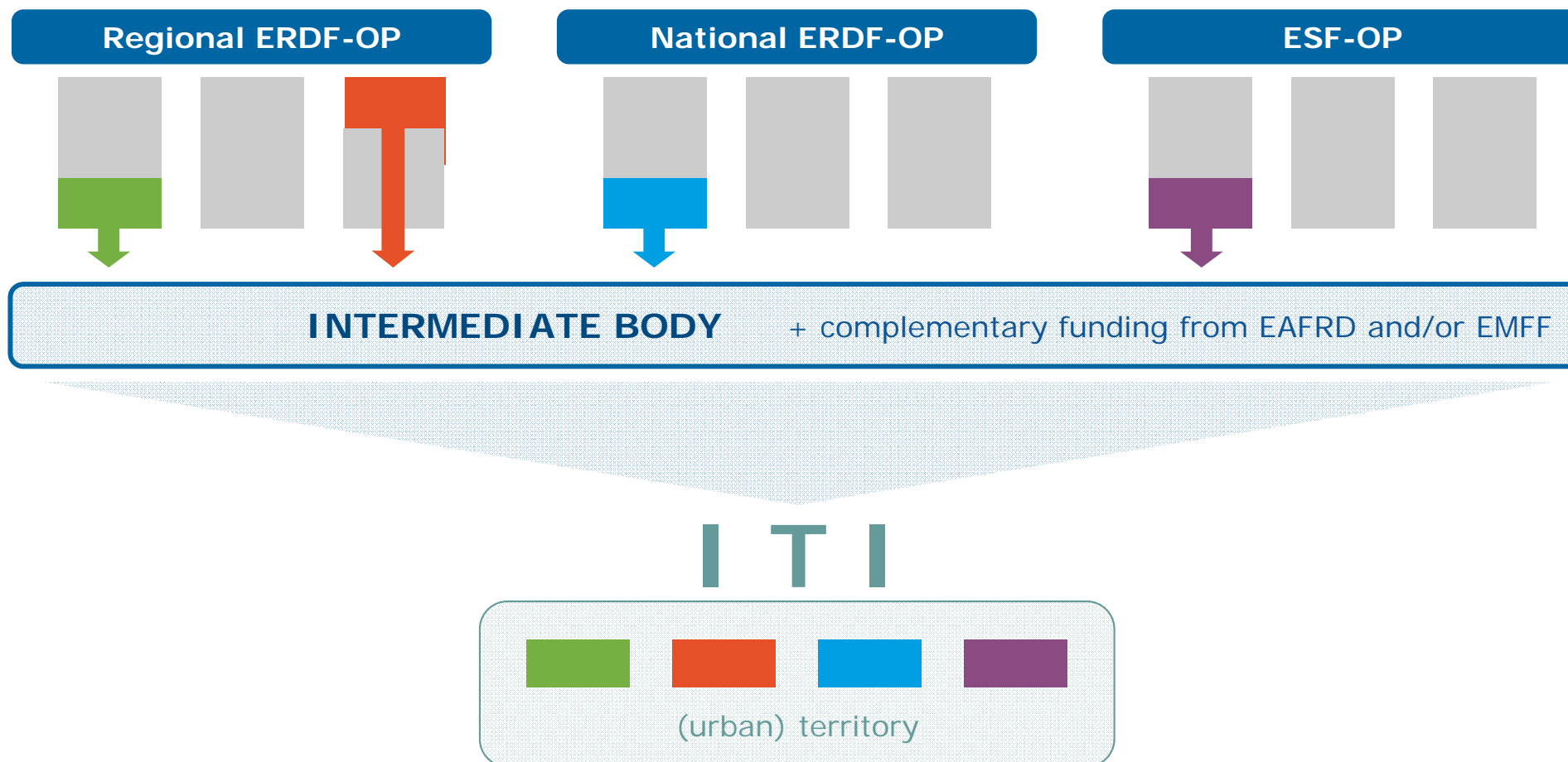
At least 5% of the national ERDF allocation must be allocated to SUD, implemented using any of the following 3 methods:

- A specific priority axis of an OP dedicated to SUD
- A whole operational programme dedicated to SUD
- Integrated territorial investment (ITI) tool: "pick-and-mix" from different priority axis and programmes to create an integrated strategy for SUD



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The 'Integrated Territorial Investment' programmes



Sustainable urban development: a new EU priority for 2014-2020

Early results are encouraging:

- Half of EU MS spend much more than 5% (up to 20% in the case of Bulgaria)
- Between 500-700 cities in the EU expected to have SUD strategies: about half using the ITI method
- A huge new fund of urban development policy experience in widely diverse situations!! Much evaluation work to be done in the coming years

Other instruments for Urban Development

Innovative actions for sustainable urban development (from 2015)

- €0.37 bln. for 7 years to promote innovative and experimental projects. For urban area with at least 50.000 inhabitants involved.
- Calls for interest on annual basis. First call covers themes of jobs and skills; energy transition ; inclusion of migrants and refugees ; urban poverty. 378 proposals received

Urban development network

- Networking between between European Commission and the cities implementing integrated urban development and innovative actions.
- Managed by the European Commission

URBACT continues (URBACT III)

- Programme within European Territorial Cooperation programme: all cities can apply.



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URBACT PROGRAMME: EU CITIES COOPERATING ON URBAN POLICY

16
capitalisation
projects

61
networks

29
countries

URBACT II
(2007-2014)

550
cities

7000
active local
stakeholders

32
capacity
building
seminars



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EUniverCities



Part II: International outreach

Background: the EU as an opportunity for international cooperation for mutual socio-economic development

- A Union of 28 countries – 508 million consumers
- The EU's economy is the largest of the world: in % shares of world GDP (2013):
 - EU28: 23.7%
 - USA: 22.2%
 - China: 12.1%
 - Japan: 6.5%
- EU has 7% of the world's population, and 20% of total international trade.
- The EU accounts for 14.8% of global imports in 2014 (second after USA with 15.9)



The international dimension of regional and urban policy

- Policy dialogues exist between the EU and non-EU countries
- Concern among developed economies to create a more sustainable model of development in economic, social and environmental terms
- Regional and urban policy is included in the policy dialogue process with the EU (political mandate from EU Summits with EU strategic partners and world regions)
- Since 2006, 13 formal agreements on regional and urban policy cooperation with: China, Russia, Brazil, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Japan, Chile, Peru, Argentina, Mexico, SICA, Colombia
- Strong European Parliament support (and resources)



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**Letter of intent on an urban policy dialogue between the
Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy of the European Commission
and the City Bureau of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure,
Transport and Tourism of Japan**

The European Union and Japan face unprecedented economic and social challenges such as an ageing and declining population, budgetary constraints, intense international competition, global warming and the related need to address question of energy mix and energy supply.

In addressing the challenges, the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy of the European Commission and the City Bureau of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan hereby decide to establish a dialogue on the territorial implications, especially with regard to urban development and urban policy. The dialogue will promote greater knowledge and mutual understanding through exchanges of information and a sharing of experiences on urban policy. It will establish the communication channels necessary for a strong policy dialogue in this field.

The dialogue will address exchange of information and good practices, *inter alia*, on:

- Regional development and renovation: against a background of an ageing and declining population and intense international competition, both sides will discuss themes such as urban structures that are able to adapt to change in the socio-economic situation over the medium- to long-term period.
- Environmentally sensitive urban development and the challenge of global warming: concepts and practices for the development of low-carbon cities, such as alternative energy sources, transport modal shift and incentives to reduce CO2 emissions.

Both sides consider that activities on the above topics should not be carried out independently but in an integrated way to achieve a coordinated and more effective discussion on sustainable urban policy.

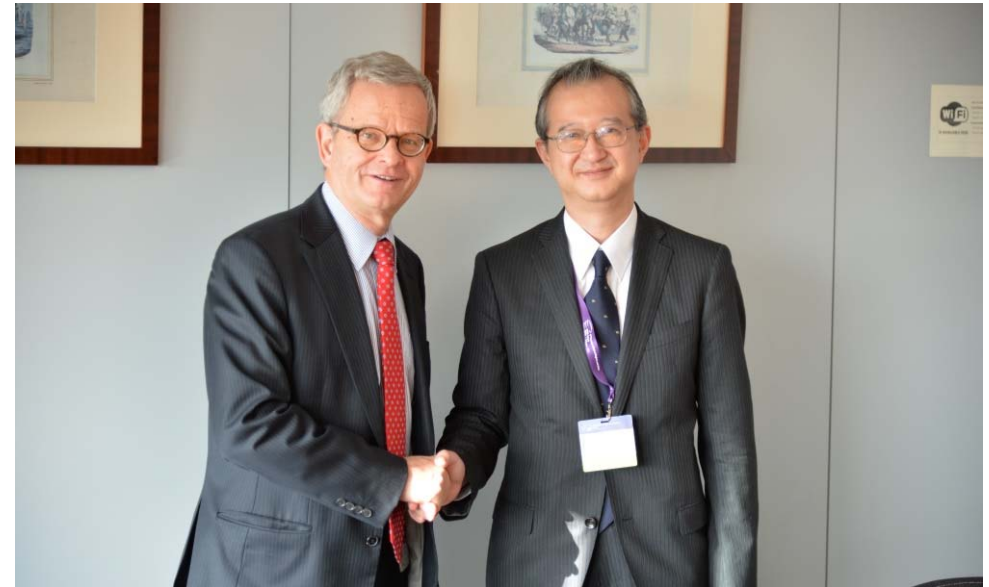
The dialogue will be open and flexible so that it can be adapted to new priorities; the topics and structure of the dialogue will be reviewed every 4 years. Both sides will ensure that suitable organisational arrangements are put in place for the pursuit of the dialogue including the nomination of senior officials as co-chairpersons of the dialogue and will establish contact points both in the Directorate General for Regional and Urban Policy and the City Bureau. The working language will be English; it is acknowledged that Japanese side will need sufficient time to prepare communications in English.

Actions organised under the dialogue will be arranged jointly and on the basis of mutual consent. Both sides will organize a meeting every year. The venue of the meeting will alternate between Japan and the European Union, unless otherwise jointly decided. Other partners, including those from academia, businesses and cities from each side can be invited to participate in the dialogue as appropriate. Both sides will bear the cost of the participation of their own delegation in the meetings and the costs of organizing meetings held in their respective venues.

This Letter of Intent does not entail any legally binding effects in respect of either side.

Walter Deffaa
Director-General for Regional and Urban
Policy of the European Commission

Kisaburo ISHII
Director-General City Bureau
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport
and Tourism of Japan



High level engagement in urban policy dialogues



Former EU Commissioner Johannes Hahn holding a speech at the EU-China Urbanisation Forum. Beijing, November 2013

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The World Cities project (2014-2018)

- Funded by European Parliament Preparatory Action "World Cities: EU-third countries cooperation on urban development".
- Close coordination with EEAS (including EU Delegations) and DEVCO to increase synergies and avoid duplication
- First round (2014-2016): EU-China, EU-India, EU-Japan and EU-Canada urban cooperation platforms.
- Second round (2016-2018): EU-South Korea, EU-South Africa, EU-SE Asia, EU-Australia urban cooperation platforms.

World Cities (2014-2018) - Objectives

- The specific cooperation agenda with non-EU countries includes the identification of pilot cities and the development of concrete actions, for implementation in the short-term, in areas including urban innovation (smart city), compact city and green technologies (energy efficiency, low carbon development).
- Intervention areas are decided by the pairing partners in coordination with DG REGIO and partner country authorities
- Actions are designed to increase so-called 'triple-helix cooperation' between governments, research and business.
- World Cities also strengthens market opportunities and job creation while pursuing the sustainable economic development of the cities involved, thus fostering win-win cooperation.

World Cities – Results (2014-2016)

- Global Results: 33 cities/regions, 475 participants (from both EU and non-EU cities), 21 events, 12 field visits, on-line platform
- The EU-Japan city pairings:
 - Kitakyushu and Riga, Latvia
 - Kumamoto and Leipzig, Germany
 - Toyama and Burgas, Bulgaria
 - Shimokawa and Växjö, Sweden
- Leipzig-Kumamoto to sign agreement for a Dialogue on Public Transport; Växjö and Shimokawa to organize a meeting open to the public on lessons learned



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World Cities: EU-Japan urban policy cooperation





World Cities

EU – Third Countries Cooperation on
Urban and Regional Development



World Cities

EU – Third Countries Cooperation on
Urban and Regional Development



A Project of the European Union
Managed by the European Commission (DG REGIO)



CITIES

For more detailed information,

Please visit the project's website: www.world-cities.eu

and DG REGIO's Website:

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/international/

URBELAC (2011-2017)

- Network of European, Latin American and Caribbean Cities for integrated and sustainable urban development
- DG REGIO / Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- Platform to promote exchanges between cities facing similar challenges by sharing knowledge, experience, good practices and lessons learned and to conceptualise integrated development processes
- Three rounds, 31 cities
- Working groups, field visits, support platform, action plans, business promotion

Way forward: cooperation opportunities

EU contribution to intercontinental cooperation under the EU Partnership Instrument: International Urban Cooperation Programme (2016-2019)

- EU-China and SE Asia
- EU-Japan
- EU-India
- EU-North America
- EU-Latin America



International Urban Cooperation Programme

- City-to-city cooperation on sustainable urban development
- City-to-city cooperation on climate change action through a focus on sustainable energy, building upon the EU Covenant of Mayors
- Region-to-region cooperation on innovation (only Latin America)



Thank you for your attention

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