

Climate City Contract 2030

Between the City of Stockholm and the government agencies the Swedish Energy Agency, Vinnova, Formas, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, the Swedish Transport Administration, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and Viable Cities.

VERSION 2022



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1. Purpose of the Climate City Contract 2030

The purpose of this Climate City Contract is to accelerate the pace of the climate transition in cities within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, while contributing to the recovery of the Swedish economy in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic. The Climate City Contract expresses the partners' intention to raise the level of ambition in sustainable urban development and climate transition. The Climate City Contract also provides Sweden and Swedish cities with a good foundation to be international role models for climate transition in cities. This will be achieved through mutual, long-term commitment to efforts on the part of the undersigned government agencies, the Viable Cities innovation programme, and the city/municipal authority as set out below.

2. Parties

Parties in the Climate City Contract 2030 are:

- The City of Stockholm.
- The government agencies: The Swedish Energy Agency, Vinnova, Formas, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, the Swedish Transport Administration and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.
- The Viable Cities strategic innovation programme.¹

3. Municipal commitments

3.1. Municipal climate goals

Cities have an important role to play in the transition process, and Stockholm aims to be a world leader in reducing its emissions and serving as a role model to others. Stockholm has ambitious climate objectives. The goal is to make Stockholm climate positive by 2030, and to be completely free of fossil fuel by 2040. The City's own organization shall be fossil fuel-free by 2030. The City and its inhabitants cause large emissions of carbon dioxide in other parts of the world through their consumption. The City shall have the goal of halving consumption-related emissions by 2030 (the Mayor of Stockholm's budget proposal for 2023–2025).

Vision 2040 is the City's long-term vision document. According to this vision, Stockholm is a leader in the global transition to a sustainable society (Vision 2040).

¹ Viable Cities is a strategic innovation programme funded jointly by the Swedish Energy Agency, Vinnova and Formas. The programme runs 2017–2030 and has approximately 130 members. The host organization is KTH Royal Institute of Technology.



The City's Environment Programme 2020–2023 focuses on the biggest environmental challenges for the period. The programme is structured based on seven priority goals for Stockholm's environment in the long term, i.e. until 2030 or longer. Under the goals, milestones for 2023 are shown as subpoints.

3.2. Strategy

The Climate City Contract is based on the City's Vision 2040 and goals in decided programmes, primarily the Environmental Programme 2020–2023 and relevant action plans, primarily the Climate Action Plan 2020–2023.

Greenhouse gas emissions in Stockholm were 1.6 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents per inhabitant in 2021, which is a decrease of 70% since 1990. The Climate Action Plan 2020–2023 describes how to achieve the goals of a fossil-free and climate-positive Stockholm by 2040 and a fossil-free organization by 2030. The plan includes a climate budget, concrete proposals for measures for 2023 to reduce emissions, a description of the route to 2040, how the City can have net zero emissions in 2040, work to reduce emissions from its own organization, work on consumption-based emissions, and an implementation plan (Climate Action Plan 2020–2023). During 2022, the City of Stockholm was selected to join the EU Mission: 100 Climate-neutral and Smart Cities by 2030 (known as the Cities Mission). In the application to the EU, the existing Climate Action Plan is supplemented with conditions for Stockholm to be climate neutral by 2030. To achieve that goal, emissions need to decrease to a maximum of 700,000 tonnes CO₂e by 2030, which requires efforts to:

- dramatically reduce emissions from road traffic through less traffic, electrification, and a higher proportion of renewable
- reduce emissions from work machinery and shipping through electrification and a higher proportion of renewables
- reduce the amount of fossil plastics in society
- phase out all fossil oil used for heating and electricity production
- compensate the remaining 700,000 tonnes of CO₂e with negative emissions through BECCS

The City has long experience of development projects and innovative solutions, and also strives to be a role model to others. In order to achieve the City's climate goals, it is essential that successful solutions can be scaled up, funded and implemented in the long term. It is very important that external funding is available for this. Current examples relate for instance to control using sensors, AI and IoT for energy efficiency in buildings, and more efficient traffic management.

Local carbon sinks (negative emissions) are required to achieve climate positivity. For example, the City is running two successful pilot projects where new business



models are needed for upscaling. Biochar is produced from Stockholm's green waste, and is used as a soil improver. Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS) linked to district heating plants has huge potential, an area where Stockholm Exergi is planning for a full-scale plant to be installed by 2025. During 2021, the EU granted funding for this as part of the EU Innovation Fund, but further funding is required before an investment decision can be made.

In order to achieve the goal *A climate-adapted Stockholm*, the City must have high capacity for dealing with effects such as high water levels and flows, torrential rain, heat waves and prolonged drought. To achieve the goal *A resource-smart Stockholm*, resources must be used efficiently and in accordance with the EU waste hierarchy. Stockholm will adapt to resources being finite by developing and adopting new technologies, new business models and new lifestyles (Environment Programme 2020–2023).

During autumn 2022 and within the framework of the EU's *100 Climate-neutral and Smart Cities by 2030* mission, foundation material for a European Climate City Contract is being prepared, comprising an addendum to the Climate Action Plan, a Climate Investment Plan and a Contract of Commitments. The City of Stockholm regards these two Climate City Contracts as strategic documents for achieving the same overall aim – but with partially different focus area. The Swedish contract starts from the municipality and the interplay with the national levels, while the European mission has more of a local focus, with a link to the European level. The mission process uses interventions that can be scaled up, climate work in cooperation with the business community and citizens in five geographic areas, and system demonstrations.

3.3. Organization and management

The City's Environment Programme 2020–2023 is integrated into the City's overarching system for management and monitoring of all operations and finance, ILS. This integration constitutes the City's environmental management system. The Climate Action Plan 2020–2023 will be implemented by the designated committees and company boards. Committees and companies that have emission tasks in the climate budget in the Action Plan must work these into their business plans and describe which activities/measures are to be implemented so that follow-up can take place on measures and tasks (Climate Action Plan 2020–2023).

Stockholm has a new Quality Programme which emphasizes the importance of high-quality services in all City operations. Achieving this requires systematic quality management encompassing continuous improvement, innovation and digitalization.

Important functions in the innovation process are Innovation Platform Sustainable Stockholm, the research and innovation (R&I) network, collaboration with the



academic sphere within the strategic partnerships, and the development of a project portfolio as part of Climate Neutral Stockholm 2030.

3.4. Collaboration with business, academia and citizens

Collaboration with businesses takes place in several connotations, such as Digital Futures, the Electrification Pact and the Climate Pact. On the academic side, the City of Stockholm has established strategic partnerships with KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm University and Karolinska Institute.

Collaboration with Stockholmers takes place in various forms, such as the digital citizen panel and in the design of the City's public spaces.

The City Executive Board's Council for Agenda 2030 shall support, monitor and provide advice on the City's work related to the 17 global Sustainable Development Goals that are part of the 2030 Agenda.

3.5. Climate Investment Plan

The Climate Action Plan 2020–2023 lists proposals for measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which in many cases require investment. The plan also describes the gap that remains to be addressed after 2023 ("Climate City deficit"). Under the heading The Route to 2040, a large number of areas are listed where investment and ventures are required. The plan also describes the work ahead to reduce the consumption-based emissions caused by the City's activities. In the area of climate adaptation, there are additional measures for torrential rain and initiatives to counteract the effects of heat waves.

The City of Stockholm's climate work is financed through the respective executive committee or company budget, through special climate investment funds that can be applied for by professional administrations and district administrations, and through the agreements the City has signed within the framework of state negotiations where the City co-finances regional transport infrastructure. The City is also an active player in seeking external co-financing from both national programmes and from the various EU funds and programmes.

A first Climate Investment Plan is being drafted in 2022 within the framework of the EU's *100 Climate-neutral and Smart Cities by 2030* mission (the Cities Mission). Its point of departure is the further measures identified as being necessary for achieving climate neutrality by 2030, and it then lists different players' investment needs for putting the measures into practice. Of the total climate investments required to achieve the goals, only a small proportion fall to the municipality; the majority are to be made by companies and citizens. This calls for well-developed forms of cooperation and dialogue so that measures can be planned and implemented in a coordinated way.



3.6. Digital support for implementation

Vision 2040 describes Stockholm as one of the cities in the world that has best taken advantage of the possibilities of digitalization.

Several initiatives are under way, such as:

- Implementing digitalization as an integral part of the City's new Quality Programme.
- MIT Stockholm Senseable Lab is run through a close collaboration between MIT, KTH Royal Institute of Technology and the City of Stockholm. Innovative measurement methods and sensor solutions are developed here.
- Skolfastigheter i Stockholm AB (SISAB, the City's school property company) has reduced its energy costs by 35% over a seven-year period thanks to digitalization.
- An open data policy that can be shared and used for different services.
- Digital support in the urban development process, such as a strategic GIS map and a digital twin.
- IoT is used for controlling, measuring and monitoring traffic on certain streets.

3.7. Innovation hub for climate-neutral municipalities

Several goals in the Environment Programme are impossible for the City to achieve on its own. Collaboration with other players is therefore absolutely pivotal to the implementation of the programme. This applies to both state and municipal players in the region, as well as business, academia and civil society, and not least to the inhabitants of Stockholm. (Environment Programme 2020–2023).

The City of Stockholm should actively participate in a strengthened regional collaboration that includes business and academia (Climate Action Plan 2020–2023). The City of Stockholm participates in a regional climate collaboration with Region Stockholm, the County Administrative Board, the Swedish Transport Administration and StorSTHLM. The collaboration is carried out in cooperation with the Environment and Urban Planning Council, and alongside the *Klimatarena Stockholm* initiative. The City of Stockholm also participates in the innovation network that exists for the county's municipalities. The focus of this is on leadership, cultural change and sustainable structures for change management.

Stockholm is also active in several international networks, including C40, the Climate-Neutral Cities Alliance and ICLEI. These networks are a good source of experiences and lessons that the City is happy to disseminate within the network with the 23 other Viable Cities. The same applies to the lessons learned as part of Net Zero Cities and the mission process at European level.



3.8. Climate adaptation

The goal is that Stockholm has developed into a city that is well prepared to cope with the consequences of climate change. Stockholm must have a high capacity to handle both direct and indirect effects of, for example, high water levels and flows, torrential rain, heat waves and prolonged drought. In the long term, the city must have good planning to be able to handle rising sea levels (Environment Programme 2020–2023). To concretize this goal, the City has decided on a new Action Plan for Climate Adaptation for the period 2022–2025, which focuses on torrential rain and heat waves, and contains concrete activities and a clearly defined division of responsibility.

3.9. Climate-smart mobility

Transport is the largest source of climate emissions in Stockholm, and emissions from transport are increasing. Stockholm will take the lead and show the way for a faster transition and lower emissions from the transport sector. The City's target will be to reduce emissions from the transport sector by 80% by 2030 compared to 2010, and to reduce road traffic noise by 30% compared to 2017. This will be achieved through electrification, an increased mix of biofuel, and less vehicle traffic. The conditions for accomplishing the goal are dependent on local, regional and national policy. Within its authority and in cooperation with state, regional and private players, the City will work to ensure the goal is achieved. Less vehicle traffic also leads to better mobility, as well as opportunities for a safer, more vibrant city. It shall be easy to reach homes, services, workplaces and leisure activities by public transport, cycling and walking. The vision of the '15-minute city', whereby the city's inhabitants should be able to reach all important services within walking distance or a short bike ride, shall be considered in urban planning and urban development. The City is working closely with the Region to boost cycling and develop public transport. In addition there is the goal of an emission-free inner city by 2030 (the Mayor's proposed budget 2023).

To set an example and drive development, the City has adopted an ambitious objective for developing charging infrastructure under its own authority. Committees and company boards shall work for a dramatic expansion of charging points in both the inner city and its wider environs. The freight strategy will also be adapted to enable a large increase in electrification.

The City shall contribute to the phasing-out of Bromma Airport, partly to reduce emissions from air transport, and to transform the area into Bromma Park City, based on the concept of the 15-minute city.

The higher level of ambition regarding altered mobility and increased electrification will call for greater coordination within the City, both internally in the City's organization and in partnership with business. National regulations, grants and the development



of business models for charging infrastructure are important foundations for achieving the ambitious objectives.

3.10. Reporting and follow-up

The City of Stockholm produces an annual report on the Environment Programme 2020–2023 based on the reports of committees and companies in the city's integrated management system (ILS). The City of Stockholm annually reports information on emissions and other relevant data to the CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project), which is also a recognized reporting platform to the Global Covenant of Mayors.

In Norra Djurgårdsstaden – which will be fossil-free by 2030 – the results are systematically followed up in an annual sustainability report and in a special follow-up portal.

4. Viable Cities' commitments

The innovation programme Viable Cities is implemented in a broad collaboration in order to contribute to the transition to climate-neutral cities by 2030 as part of Sweden's commitment to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda and the aims of the Paris Agreement. This includes being international role models for climate transition in cities.

Viable Cities works with a wide range of stakeholders across disciplinary boundaries, industries and societal sectors. The programme connects centres of research excellence with large, small and medium-sized enterprises in a range of industries, as well as with public sector and civil society organizations.

Within the framework of Viable Cities' strategic innovation role, the programme shall strive to achieve the following:

4.1. Better regulation

Viable Cities intends to create competence support with policy labs to provide the municipality with a better overview of current and proposed Swedish and European legislation, regulation and standards of relevance to the cities' climate transition. This includes process support for changing regulations and standards to facilitate the climate transition in practice. In the initial phase, this will be linked to work to develop system demonstrators (see Section 6).

4.2. Innovation

In order to make it easier for the municipality to implement innovations that can accelerate the pace of climate transition, Viable Cities will provide a competence



network and process support, including by engaging other strategic innovation programmes in the ongoing development of Climate City Contract 2030, particularly in the areas of mobility, energy, built environment, the circular economy, health and digitalization. Based on the collaboration agreement on climate-smart mobility signed with the strategic innovation programme Drive Sweden, this area of collaboration will be further developed with both cities and government agencies, not least the Swedish Transport Administration.

4.3. Coordinated funding

Viable Cities will work in the following ways to support the municipality's funding needs for the climate transition and to promote collaboration and synergies between government agencies and other stakeholders that fund climate transition and sustainable urban development.

- Viable Cities shall continue to work with Climate City Contract 2030 with the 23 cities and five government agencies involved in the programme.
- Through the Council for Sustainable Cities, Viable Cities has launched a collaboration to create synergies between urban climate transition grants from government agencies and Climate City Contract 2030. The agencies are currently working to coordinate the various initiatives under way in the field of sustainable urban development, see Section 5.3 Coordinated funding.
- Viable Cities collaborates with Kommuninvest and the European Investment Bank (EIB) among others in order to develop forms for strengthening the long-term funding of municipal climate investment plans.

Viable Cities continues to develop forms for climate investment plans for cities, the aim being to support all cities in their efforts towards climate neutrality by 2030.

4.4. Cooperation with the EU Cities Mission

Viable Cities cooperates closely with the support structures built up around the EU's Cities Mission – including the NetZeroCities platform (an EU mission platform), CapaCITIES (a network of national nodes), and the Driving Urban Transitions (DUT) Partnership programme.

5. Commitments by the government agencies

The government agencies commit to collaborating within the strategic innovation programme Viable Cities. The agencies thereby contribute to the purpose of the



mission-led work to transition to climate-neutral cities by 2030 with a good life for all within planetary boundaries.

Climate City Contract 2030 means that new working methods need to be developed, both between different actors and organizations, and between different levels of governance.

During 2023, the agencies will continue to develop work in the interagency innovation team. Continued dialogue with cities and regions is important in order to capture needs and contribute to systems transition. This work entails active participation in the Transition Lab Forum facilitated by Viable Cities, in which joint workshops, reflective discussions and teaching seminars are important aspects. New working methods may also entail that government agencies initiate experiments and pilot projects.

The agencies undertake to continue joint efforts to support the municipalities' climate transition in the following areas in 2023:

5.1. A learning approach in policy development

The government agencies work together to create the conditions for proactive dialogue and learning regarding policy development, and existing and proposed regulations on sustainable urban development and climate transition.

During 2023, the agencies will explore and test forms, such as policy labs, for identifying obstacles and challenges in policy and regulations for sustainable urban development and climate transition.

The agencies will continue to contribute to activities that promote the development of climate investment plans, digitalization and data sharing, system demonstrators and collaboration processes that relate to multi-level governance.

During Sweden's EU Presidency in the first half of 2023, the government agencies will be involved in several of the 150 or so EU meetings to be held in Sweden. The meetings are forums for learning and policy development, and cities and regions are important participants. Planned discussions include the EU's urban agenda on sustainable urban development and a conference on Green Cities.

5.2. Funding for research, innovation and development

The government agencies fund initiatives for research, innovation, development and systems innovation that support accelerated climate transition.

The agencies' funding focuses on different types of research, innovation, application and demonstration, and to some extent investment support. Funding is provided



through open calls and other forms, such as client networks, needs-owner networks and innovation procurement.

As part of the transition process, the agencies² and Viable Cities have launched an initiative on urban system demonstrators. During autumn 2022, an initial 'design phase' was carried out as part of the initiative. A follow-up call will be made in 2023. The purpose of the effort is to create a form of initiative that takes a clearer systems perspective to the transition process.

5.3. Coordinated funding

To create better foresight and centralized information, the government agencies continuously develop coordination of the various efforts under way in the field of sustainable urban development and climate transition. Development takes place within the framework of several of the agencies' existing tasks and assignments, such as the Council for Sustainable Cities, strategic innovation programmes, the national research programmes for climate and sustainable community building, as well as the European Regional Development Fund.

During 2022, the agencies have begun initial tests with some of the cities, in order to develop, in dialogue, a method for portfolio analysis of the agencies' collective funding for cities. The innovation work is planned to continue in 2023. The long-term goal is for the work to contribute to work on cities' climate investment plans.

Hallbarstad.se is the Council for Sustainable Cities central website. Development work on the website will continue in 2023, partly to publicize upcoming funding opportunities, and partly to make it clearer and more user-friendly.

5.4. Participation in European initiatives for sustainable cities

The government agencies are involved in and work with several different European initiatives to support the development of sustainable cities and communities.

Work to support Swedish participation in the Horizon Europe 2021–2027 research programme includes contributing to the design of calls and activities, and informing and advising actors planning to take part in applications for different European efforts. The government agencies also collaborate in the execution of the EU's Regional Development Fund 2021–2027 with efforts for sustainable urban development.

The agencies will continue to collaborate in the Driving Urban Transitions to a Sustainable Future Partnership³, where there will be calls and other activities in the field of sustainable urban development in the years to come, as well as the European

² Vinnova

³ The Swedish Energy Agency, Formas and Vinnova



Commission's New European Bauhaus⁴ initiative, the European Urban Initiative (EUI)⁵ and URBACT⁶.

The agencies will also contribute to develop support functions for the cities selected to participate in the Cities Mission. One example is the CapaCITIES⁷ programme. Through CapaCITIES, national change processes are initiated and strengthened to establish national networks and governance structures.

6. Strategic development projects 2023

The following strategic development projects will be conducted within the framework of Viable Cities Transition Lab during 2023 in collaboration with municipalities, with the aim of further developing the content of the Climate City Contract 2030 during its upcoming revision.

6.1. System demonstrations

In collaboration with the involved government agencies, Viable Cities is developing a new form of initiative to drive systems innovation for transformation in line with the Cities Mission. A system demonstrator will be conducted to demonstrate the transition of entire social systems in a real-life environment. An important part of this kind of approach is a portfolio of efforts where new solutions, models, initiatives and experiments are linked to a greater whole. Many actors from different sectors are being mobilized in order to learn how to scale up. The system demonstrators start from central areas in the Climate City Contract 2030 and are intended to contribute to revisions of the contract based on insights arising from the work.

During 2022, Vinnova and Viable Cities have jointly begun a design phase to explore how system demonstrators can be a powerful tool in the transition to climate-neutral cities. In collaboration with a number of cities, six consortiums began the design phase in autumn 2022. A call is planned during 2023 for the establishment phase, with the ambition of enabling a number of system demonstrators in Sweden. In tandem, four system demonstrators are being planned Bogotá (Colombia), Bristol (UK), Curitiba (Brazil) and Makindye Ssabgabo (Uganda) within the Climate Smart Cities Challenge alongside UN-Habitat. The aim is to strengthen the exchange of experiences between system demonstrators both nationally and internationally in 2023.

⁴ New European Bauhaus highlights the significance of aesthetic, social and cultural values in the green transition.

⁵ The European Urban Initiative is a hub for sustainable urban development on an EU level. The EUI will offer funding for cities to improve and increase their capacity in designing strategies, policies and projects for sustainable urban development (urban-initiative.eu).

⁶ URBACT is a European collaboration programme for exchange and learning in sustainable urban development. The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, the Swedish Energy Agency and Viable Cities are taking part.



6.2. Competitiveness and funding

One of the foundations of mission-oriented innovation is that the state and public organizations at different levels of society play an active role in co-creating and redesigning markets in collaboration with business and other players in society, such as academia and civil society. Concerted mobilization for the transition to climate neutrality can lay the foundation for companies in Sweden to develop new business strategies that enhance competitiveness by driving a transition to a sustainable, climate-neutral society. This is crucial to Sweden's ambition of being the world's first fossil-free welfare nation, and to our climate policy framework. During 2023, Viable Cities will further strengthen its collaboration with business in order to muster forces for transition. This will take place on several levels, particularly through collaboration in initiatives such as Fossil Free Sweden and **The Green Transition Leap**. In addition, there will be development to strengthen the local mobilization of companies in the Climate City Contract 2030.

A central aspect of the Climate City Contract 2030 is to create a Climate Investment Plan with a broad perspective on what investments need to be made to achieve climate transition in a city by 2030 (with broad referring to a wide range of stakeholders such as citizens, civil society, companies, academia and public organizations). The municipality is believed to have control over about 15% of the required investments on average. One crucial task is to bring together the right actors from business (including the financial sector), public bodies and civil society to bring about the necessary investment and redirect financial flows to transition to climate neutrality, while also securing auxiliary benefits from the climate transition such as jobs, improved health, inclusivity and attractive living environments. Procurement is also a pivotal issue here. Viable Cities' work will continue in 2023 in order to secure the mobilization of investments and develop methods for climate investment plans.

6.3. Citizen engagement

Various societal challenges currently exist, adding further crises to the climate crisis. For example the pandemic, the war in Ukraine, crises relating to energy, food, raw materials and critical minerals, biodiversity and demographics. This also presents a demographic challenge where a growing percentage of the population feels excluded.

This increases the need for efforts aiming at inclusivity, and at putting citizens front and centre for the transition to climate neutrality and a sustainable society, for instance through new forms for citizen involvement (e.g. citizens' councils) and the development of attractive living environments (e.g. New European Bauhaus). During 2023, Viable Cities will further develop collaboration with cities, government agencies and other actors in order to create conditions for citizen engagement in the climate



transition. This will be done primarily by developing new forms for citizen involvement in local climate city contracts and collaboration with European efforts in the area.

6.4. International Cities Mission 2030

In October 2021, the EU launched five missions as a new and innovative approach to working together to improve the lives of people in Europe and beyond. The five missions are intended to tackle major societal challenges such as health, climate and the environment and to formulate ambitious goals and deliver solutions by 2030. One of these missions is 100 Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities by 2030 – by and for the citizens (known as the Cities Mission), an important element of the delivery of the European Green Deal and a climate-neutral continent by 2050. This will considerably strengthen Swedish efforts to achieve climate-neutral cities by 2030 and to utilize the Climate City Contract 2030 as a tool to do so.

During 2023, work will be done to further strengthen links between Swedish and joint European efforts to achieve climate-neutral cities by 2030. This will take place within a range of initiatives involving cities, government agencies and the Viable Cities programme; for example, NetZeroCities (a platform for the implementation of the Cities Mission which will be developing e.g. an EU Climate City Contract and climate investment plans), the Driving Urban Transition Partnership, CapaCITIES, New European Bauhaus and others. Launched by the European Commission in January 2021, the New European Bauhaus initiative connects the European Green Deal to our built environment. In the implementation plan for the Cities Mission, the European Commission highlights that the EU Climate City Contract will also enable participating cities to integrate and promote the values and the principles of the New European Bauhaus initiative in their plans for climate neutrality. The Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning (through the Council for Sustainable Cities) has been tasked by the government with coordinating Swedish work on New European Bauhaus.

Work on achieving climate-neutral cities by 2030 will continue to be developed globally. This will primarily be based on several already ongoing projects, e.g. linked to Sweden's EU Presidency in the first half of 2023, and the continuation of the Climate Smart Cities Challenge in the four cities outside of the EU in association with UN-Habitat.

7. Joint monitoring, evaluation and updating

Viable Cities and the municipality agree to conduct an annual review of the municipality's results within the framework of Climate City Contract 2030. Viable Cities shall prepare documentation for annual follow-up at municipal and national levels.



7.1. Most important updates for the municipality

- There is a strong mandate within the municipality to work for climate neutrality. The Mayor's proposed budget for 2023 contains stricter climate goals, and includes an emission-free inner city by 2030, as well as an environmental zone type 3 in parts of the city centre and efforts to reduce road traffic. There is also a goal to halve emissions from consumption.
- An important instrument in working towards the climate goals is the climate budget comprising emission tasks, which have been allocated to the relevant committees and company boards. The tasks are expressed as reductions in tonnes of CO₂ for the period 2020–2023, and are based on measures in the City's Climate Action Plan. The City Executive Office deems that the task will be fully completed by 2023. Emissions from district heating production have decreased dramatically thanks to the phasing-out of coal and fossil oil. Remaining emissions are caused by the combustion of plastic from household waste. A waste sorting plant was opened in Brista during 2021, which has palpably reduced emissions. The City is also working for faster electrification in the transport sector.
- Stockholm is one of the 100 selected EU cities with an ambition to achieve climate neutrality before 2030. Work on the European Climate City Contract is under way, with a view to submitting it in the first half of 2023. Stockholm has also made an application to the first Pilot Cities call linked to the mission. The project integrates climate and health with a focus on business and citizens in five geographical areas, and will result in a finalized model for scaling up tested solutions.
- A process is under way to develop business collaboration within the Climate Pact and Electrification Pact, the aim being to bolster the collaboration, generate joint development projects, and increase the pace of transition efforts.
- Stockholm has a Vinnova project with Nacka and Järfälla called *Snabbsam*, which aims to design a system demonstrator for rapid electrification of the transport sector.
- A group of directors has been put together linked to climate cooperation and external funding.

7.2. Most urgent experiences to share for the municipality

The City of Stockholm has been actively working on the climate issue since the 1990s. The key areas where the city has experience to share with other municipalities are:

- Integration of climate measures in ordinary governance and management in the budget and follow-up process and in the urban development process.
- Demonstration and implementation of innovative solutions in cooperation with business and academia.



- The use of EU-funded projects relating to, for example, energy-efficient buildings, environmental vehicles and port operations.
- Use of IoT to make available and benefit from collected data.
- International climate work with the aim of collaborating with other cities, monitoring the world and spreading knowledge, profiling the city and influencing political decisions at supranational level.

7.3. Most important updates regarding Viable Cities

During 2022, far-reaching efforts have been made to lay a good foundation for all 23 signatory cities to deepen their work on the Cities Mission, as 14 cities were added in October 2021. The platform for faster learning has been evolved through the Viable Cities Transition Lab Forum, City Labs, Climate Breakfasts and a range of other formats for meetings between cities, government agencies and other actors. The collaboration with the signatory government agencies has been enhanced so as to further hone the Climate City Contract 2030 process. Viable Cities has also provided documentation for the government's task relating to local and regional climate transition, which is one of the foundations for the government's upcoming climate policy action plan.

During the year, efforts to develop practical, research-based tools and methods for climate investment plans have intensified. An initial prototype of a calculation tool has been available to all 23 signatory cities since October. Development of the system demonstrator concept also continued during the year, and in the autumn a design phase for a brand new effort was launched in a partnership between Vinnova and Viable Cities, which involves several cities.

During 2022, Viable Cities has had responsibility for a government assignment, Thriving North (support for innovation work for sustainable urban and community development in Norrbotten and Västerbotten). An initial prototype of a regional climate contract has been developed with a working group of representatives from the regions and county administrative boards in Västerbotten and Norrbotten. Moreover, a platform for regional societal transition has been initiated in northern Sweden. The platform is called Thriving North, and is now being carried forward by several players in Sweden's four northern regions.

The EU's work on the Cities Mission has been intensified during the year. September 2021 saw the launch of the Cities Mission, one of five EU missions. Cities across Europe were invited to register their interest in becoming forerunners in the transition to climate neutrality. As many as 377 cities applied. In June 2022, 112 cities were chosen to be pioneers in the climate transition, 100 in the EU and 12 in associated nations. These 112 include seven of the Swedish cities that are among the 23 signatories of the Climate City Contract 2030.



Over the past year, the European platform NetZeroCities has begun efforts to support implementation of the Cities Mission within the EU, primarily to facilitate the transition in the 112 cities. Viable Cities is also involved in this work. NetZeroCities is currently designing a Climate City Contract for cities throughout the EU as a tool for accelerated climate transition. Climate investments are an important aspect of this.

Two new complementary initiatives were begun during 2022 to support the Cities Mission in the EU. The first is the Driving Urban Transitions Partnership, in which Viable Cities is taking part together with Swedish organizations Vinnova, the Swedish Energy Agency and Formas. The partnership is a collaboration between national bodies from a large number of nations. The focus is on funding international efforts in three sectors that can help accelerate the climate transition: Positive Energy Districts, Circular Urban Economies and 15-minute City. The other is the CapaCITIES initiative. This EU collaboration aims to facilitate the establishment of national structures to enable climate transition in cities similar to Viable Cities in Sweden and CitiES2030 in Spain.

The Climate Smart Cities Challenge, a global innovation competition, has entered a new phase during the year, and teams of companies and organizations are now working in the four cities outside the EU in association with UN-Habitat.

7.4. Most important updates regarding government agencies

Work in the interagency innovation team

During 2022, the government agencies in the Climate City Contract have continued to develop work in their interagency innovation team. For instance, the team has compiled a summary of the government agencies' various forms of funding and financing instruments, and helped in ensuring that calls related to climate transition and sustainable cities are continually published on the hallbarstad.se website.

The innovation team has participated in Viable Cities Transition Labs, as well as workshops and meetings, in order to learn more about cities' climate investment plans and the agencies' role in the process. Alongside some of the cities, the innovation team has tested developing support and forms for analysing the government agencies' joint funding (including various research and innovation (R&I) programmes, city environment contracts) over the past five years. The aim in the longer term is that this work should contribute to commitments regarding coordinated funding and the cities' work on planning climate investments.

The government agencies' ongoing work includes many measures and initiatives that are of significance to the cities' work on climate transition. Compiling and providing information about these are important tasks for the government agencies. Below is a selection that relate to the cities in some way.



Funding for research, innovation and development

During the year, the government agencies have announced several calls aiming to facilitate the transition in cities.

Vinnova has worked with Viable Cities to publish a call for a design phase for urban system demonstrators, for instance. A follow-up call will be published in spring 2023. Other examples from Vinnova include Sustainable accessibility across Sweden, on mobility in sparsely populated areas, in association with Drive Sweden and Viable Cities, Civil society's solutions for climate transition, and Innovations to reduce electricity consumption in cooperation with the Swedish Energy Agency.

The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth has had calls from the European Regional Development Fund: Produce a local strategy for sustainable urban development and Drive a platform for collaboration and experience exchange. The city as a hub for green and digital transition is an initiative within **The Green Transition Leap** which is also financed by the Regional Development Fund. The initiative aims to develop practical new working methods for working with system innovation for local green transition.

Formas has published the call Climate-neutral and inclusive municipalities to increase the capacity and ability of municipalities to accelerate transition work towards climate neutrality which is characterized by social inclusion and equal living conditions. Within the national research programme for sustainable community building, Formas has published a call for Research schools for sustainable community building. The aim of the research schools is to bolster skills and knowledge development, and they are all distinctly interdisciplinary, practically oriented and challenge driven. Several municipalities are included in the research schools. Formas also funds many R&I projects every year in the fields of environment, community building and areal industries in many national and international calls.

In the Swedish Transport Administration's calls for City Environment Contracts, municipalities and regions can apply for funding that leads to a higher proportion of passenger transit by public transport or cycling and sustainable freight solutions.

The Swedish Energy Agency has published calls in the following programmes that are relevant to sustainable cities and communities: Humans, Energy Systems and Society (MESAM), Energy efficiency in cultural heritage buildings, Design for Everyday Energy Efficiency, Transport-Efficient Society and E2B2 (energy-efficient building and living), Graduate School in Energy Systems, and Bio+ (biobased society).

For many years, the Energy Agency has funded client groups and networks to create a platform for close collaboration between business operators and the state, with the aim of reducing energy use in buildings. The Energy Agency also finances the municipal and energy/climate advice service intended for households and private players.



Impact Innovation is the name of the next-generation strategic innovation programme. A call for preparatory projects was opened during the year. One of the three focus areas is Attractive, functioning communities, with cities being a particularly important target group.

On an international level, Formas, the Swedish Energy Agency and Vinnova jointly publish calls for funds enabling bodies active in Sweden to take part in international R&I projects tackling urban challenges in the European Driving Urban Transition (DUT) Partnership. The first call includes 27 nations. On a general level, the partnership addresses issues relating to energy, mobility and use of resources in an urban context.

Government agency work and special government assignments

The Swedish Energy Agency has worked alongside the Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis, Transport Analysis and the Uppsala County Administrative Board to draft supporting documentation for the government's next Climate Action Plan. The assignment regarding local and regional climate transition involved a great many dialogues with municipalities, regions, government agencies, research bodies, business and other relevant players, which form the basis for the barrier analysis, and the proposed means of control or suggested actions that were presented. Many assignments are under way at the Energy Agency related to the electrification strategy, energy efficiency and secure energy supply, as well as the establishment of a national centre for carbon capture and storage (CCS).

The Climate City Contract agencies are also five of the 14 members on the government's Council for Sustainable Cities. In March 2022, the council was given an extended and modified remit, with more of a focus on working towards the 2030 Agenda's Sustainable Development Goal 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities. Several of the agencies have been involved in the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning's coordination assignment as part of New European Bauhaus (NEB). One example is the call Ideas for future habitats in Kiruna, Gällivare, Boden, Luleå, Skellefteå and Umeå – idea sketches ready in the project *Visioner: i norr – Hållbar Stad* (hallbarstad.se).

The Swedish Transport Agency's knowledge forum – Arena for Transport-Efficient Urban Environment – is part of a government assignment (2019–2022) to carry out communication and knowledge-enhancing measures for the transport sector's transition to fossil freedom. An R&I programme for geofencing, financed by the Swedish Transport Administration and run by Closer at Lindholmen, brings together the necessary players in society, business and academia to jointly develop solutions to promote the use of geofencing in controlling the transport system.

Some of the projects related to the development of systems innovation are Evolved working methods and processes for greater synergies between regional, national and international innovation efforts, Systems innovation in cities (Vinnova), Strengthening



the regional work on sustainable development (various government agencies), Contributing to upcoming discussions on the EU's urban agenda (Formas), and Vinnova's initiative to support cities' ability to lead and organize innovation, for instance through the companion researcher network which for nearly ten years has been following the development of the Innovation Platforms for Sustainable Cities initiative, and the *Accelerera* project, which is developing and offering funding for innovation management in municipalities to ISO standard.

New signatory agency

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency decided to sign the Climate City Contract 2030 in December 2022, and will therefore participate in the process moving forward.

8. The contract

The parties agree that their joint commitments as formulated above shall apply for 2023. The first version of Climate City Contract 2030 was signed in 2020. The Climate City Contract shall be updated and renewed prior to each new year.

Climate City Contract 2030

Between the City of Stockholm, the government agencies the Swedish Energy Agency, Vinnova, Formas, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, the Swedish Transport Administration, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and Viable Cities.

Stockholm, 8 December 2022. The parties agree that their joint commitments as formulated above shall apply for 2023. The first version of Climate City Contract 2030 was signed in 2020. The Climate City Contract shall be updated and renewed prior to each new year.

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Appendix 1 – document links

Below are links to the most relevant documents in relation to Climate City Contract 2030 for Stockholm

Links to relevant documents

[Climate City Contract 2030 \(squarespace.com\)](#)

[How the city works with climate and the environment – City of Stockholm \(start.stockholm, in Swedish\)](#)

[Climate – Stockholm’s environmental barometer \(in Swedish\)](#)

[Sustainable Living – City of Stockholm \(hallbart.stockholm/en/\)](#)

