

# Climate City Contract 2030

Between Uppsala Municipality 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:**

- Uppsala Municipality.
- 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.<sup>1</sup>

## 3. Municipal commitments

### 3.1. Municipal climate goals

The UN's 17 global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda set the course for Uppsala's efforts to achieve smart and sustainable growth for all. The goals in the 2030 Agenda are integrated into the Municipal Council's focus goals, which govern municipal activities and strive to create a common direction and change in all municipal activities.

Uppsala's climate goal is a Climate Neutral Uppsala 2030 for a Climate Positive Uppsala by 2050 at the latest. The goal was adopted by the Municipal Council in 2015 and means that Uppsala shall be a climate-neutral welfare municipality and a regional, national and international node for climate transition. The climate transition

<sup>1</sup> 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.



shall take place in harmony with the 2030 Agenda's overall principle that no one should be left behind <sup>2</sup>.

Climate Neutral Uppsala 2030 means that:

- Greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs)<sup>3</sup> shall decrease at the rate required to be in line with the Paris Agreement commitment to the goal of limiting the Earth's warming to a maximum of 1.5°C. The decrease in Uppsala shall be 10–14% a year.
- Total GHG emissions in the Municipality's geographical area may be a maximum of 28% of 2020 emissions, <sup>4</sup> or 285 kilotonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e, by 2030.
- Net zero emissions shall be achieved by 2030 at the latest. This means that GHG removal (negative emissions) shall at least equal residual emissions after the annual decrease of 10–14% within the municipality. Negative emissions are not a substitute for decreases in emissions, rather they are a tool for achieving climate neutrality and climate positivity.

A Climate Positive Uppsala means that:

- GHG emissions in the Municipality's geographical area continue to decrease in line with the carbon budget also after achieving climate neutrality.
- Negative emissions in the Municipality's geographical area are maintained so that they exceed residual GHG emissions.
- The climate impact from consumption by Uppsala's residents is also included in the goals, actions and follow-up <sup>5</sup>.
- In the Environmental and Climate Programme there is a carbon budget for Uppsala Municipality's geographical area, which means that:
- The emissions allowance comprises the total GHG emissions in 2021–2100. That means 6,798 kilotonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e based on an average emission reduction rate of 12% a year relative to the previous year <sup>6</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Environmental and Climate Programme. Adopted by Uppsala Municipal Council on 24 February 2014. Revised by the Municipal Council on 30 May 2022.

<sup>3</sup> The emissions referred to are Uppsala's climate impact caused by electricity and use of heat, transport, agriculture, industrial processes and long-distance travel by the residents of Uppsala. Emissions from construction are not currently included, but this is an issue of priority under development.

<sup>4</sup> Based on a normalized value of 1,068 kilotonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e a year by 2020 and an average rate of reduction of 12% a year from 2021–2030. Emissions in 2030 will have decreased by 80% compared with 1990.

<sup>5</sup> The parts of the climate impact from consumption by Uppsala's residents that are currently followed up are based on national data. The aim is for the follow-up to be based on local data.

<sup>6</sup> The emissions allowance refers to actual emissions and cannot be compensated for by negative emissions. The carbon budget is based on a value corrected for a normal year in 2020 and includes all GHG emissions in the geographical



- This allowance may not be exceeded. If emissions are too high one year, the reduction in emissions must be compensated by being greater the following year.

## 3.2. Strategy

In the version of the Goals and Budget 2023 with a Plan for 2024–2025 <sup>7</sup> submitted for comments, there is a clear ambition for Uppsala to be a world leader in the environmental and climate transition. The pace of the climate transition shall increase so that the reduction in GHG emissions in Uppsala between 2021 and 2030 is 10–14% a year. The Municipality shall strive to reduce the impact of all of Uppsala’s residents and companies through spatial planning and joint actions with society’s players and by encouraging engagement among residents. It is also proposed in the Goals and Budget that Uppsala Municipality invest in energy supply and development that promote a climate-positive society, with a special focus on expanding solar energy and sustainable transport.

### **The climate work in the Municipality’s activities can be summarized in the following principles <sup>8</sup>:**

- Necessary climate goals for Uppsala as a society in line with science.
- Expansion of collaborative platforms with players in all sectors of society.
- Each activity within the municipal group has responsibility for the climate transition within its area of operation.
- Mobilization of the municipality’s residents and business sector for joint ownership of the transition.
- Focus on systems changes and the role of the Municipality in systems changes.

### **Uppsala’s strategic climate efforts**

Uppsala currently has a climate impact that is several times greater than is sustainable from a global perspective, and more needs to be done to achieve the goals of Climate Neutral Uppsala 2030 and becoming climate positive by 2050 at the latest. As a tool in increasing the pace of the transition, Uppsala Municipality shall, for example, activate a carbon budget for its own operations and for the municipality as a geographical area, with the aim of continuously following up and taking action that reduces the municipality’s impact.

Uppsala Municipality cannot implement the transition alone. Joint actions to secure climate-driven operational development need to be carried out via broad

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municipality emissions follow-up. ‘Uppsala municipality’ also includes all methane and nitrous oxide emissions that are included in climate monitoring, unlike carbon budgets prepared according to the methodology used by the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research and Uppsala University.

<sup>7</sup> The document is being adopted by the Municipal Council on 13–14 December 2022.

<sup>8</sup> They are a condensation of the underlying approaches and working methods in the Sustainable Development Policy, Environmental and Climate Programme and Energy Programme.



collaborations with players in society. At the same time, Uppsala Municipality has a special role to create the conditions to enable all residents, operations and companies to switch to the new, attractive life in line with the changed climate.

Uppsala has a high rate of development, rapid population growth and an expanding labour market. The high rate of development in the municipality places tough requirements on responsible, clearly prioritized development that leads to socially, ecologically and economically sustainable solutions while offering opportunities for improvement. The growth of the Rosendal and Ulleråker districts are two examples of how Uppsala is striving to tackle the challenge of major expansion while the climate impact has to decrease. Within the framework of Fossil Free Sweden's climate leader programme, Uppsala Municipality has set the goal that the districts shall become climate positive, partly by enabling an attractive fossil-free life for residents, clear requirements regarding land allocation, and carbon dioxide sequestering. The starting point is that the experiences from the districts can then be applied in future city development projects in Uppsala and serve as an example of sustainable construction.

Local efforts towards a climate-neutral welfare municipality by 2030 entail major investments in renewable energy and in setting climate requirements for procurements and purchases, the continued expansion of solar energy, eco-cycle solutions, the phasing-out of fossil plastic, ecologically sustainable agriculture and ensuring sustainable, climate-adapted construction. Traffic emissions are a special priority, and Uppsala Municipality is continuing to extend charging stations, and pedestrian and cycle paths. Less through-traffic in urban environments results in better air quality, increased accessibility and lower climate emissions.

One major challenge in achieving the emissions goals is reducing the negative climate impact of consumption and long-distance travel. Innovative new ways of increasing reuse in society need to be developed. In 2022, Uppsala was chosen to be a pilot city in the European Commission's Circular Cities & Regions Initiative (CCRI). The initiative aims to support the selected pilot areas in implementing circular system solutions.

### **3.3. Organization and management**

Uppsala Municipality today shows clear climate leadership. In order to accelerate the climate transition to the required extent, the Municipality needs to develop conditions for systems changes within its own organization and society. Powerful actions and improved capacity for transition are required in order to reach the Municipality's goal of reducing emissions by 10–14% a year. Long-term, overall climate goals need to be broken down and integrated more clearly into ordinary, overall processes in order to provide governance in the Municipality's operations effectively and purposefully.



A carbon budget shall therefore be implemented through a systematic working method, a broad collaboration and an organization that supports its implementation.

The Municipal Board is responsible for coordinating and developing strategic climate efforts, and for following up the climate efforts in Uppsala. The main governance takes place through the Municipal Council's Goals and budget, Sustainable Development Policy, and Environmental and Climate Programme, etc. The Municipal Board also leads the Municipality's comprehensive planning in which environmental and climate goals occupy a prominent place in the future development of the municipality. These steering documents provide the frameworks for the action plans and actions that will lead to the goals being achieved. All committees and administrations are responsible for incorporating climate issues in decisions and processes, and reducing the operations' climate emissions.

Uppsala sees the importance of leading the climate efforts as part of a collaboration and in creating the conditions to mobilize companies, organizations and residents in the climate transition. In order to accelerate Uppsala's climate transition to the required extent, the business sector's initiatives are of the greatest importance. The Uppsala Climate Protocol is a central platform for working with the business sector on the transition. Driving the climate transition in business by setting requirements in procurement is also a strategic tool for mobilization, and the Municipality has therefore developed a systematic working method for this.

With two universities, a world-leading business incubator, production industry and knowledge-intensive industries, a well-educated population and large housing and infrastructure investments, the conditions for a broad collaboration are very good. Several successful collaborations and platforms for collaborations are ongoing and developing, such as the Uppsala Climate Protocol, Uppsala Innovation Centre (UIC), STUNS – The foundation for collaboration between the universities in Uppsala, business and society, and collaborations with several civil society organizations. Uppsala also participates in a number of national and international collaboration platforms such as Viable Cities, Fossil Free Sweden, Klimatkommunerna, Ignite Public, EuroCities and the Covenant of Mayors.

The need for more radical changes to meet the climate challenges demands major systems changes and new ways of leading and working. The ability to change, identify new solutions and use technical solutions is absolutely crucial to achieving the goal of a climate-neutral welfare municipality. The Municipality's innovation efforts are being driven to find, implement and scale up solutions to societal challenges in areas such as climate, energy and the environment, where the municipal core mission is combined with an aggressive industry and job policy. In order to create a smart and sustainable Uppsala, the innovative power in the entire organization has to increase and employees' ideas need to be developed and tested. This requires resources for development and implementation. The municipal group's operational





planning and follow-up shall be developed as a tool for monitoring the operations' improvement work and development initiatives, and for enabling political prioritizations. Innovationslabbet ('the innovation lab'), the Municipality's digital and physical meeting-place for external and internal people who want to co-create solutions based on actual needs, provides support in the form of coaching, training and facilitation support.

As Uppsala grows, a decreased climate impact from construction is a pivotal issue for the development of Uppsala. Climate-positive districts shall be developed in Rosendal and Ulleråker, for example. At the same time, the spatial planning process is being developed to reduce the climate impact in all new construction projects, for example through requirements on studying climate impact during the detailed development planning process, and new working methods for lower GHG emissions in construction projects.

#### **The Municipality intends to:**

- Activate a carbon budget as a tool for securing sufficient measures in order to reduce GHG emissions by 10–14% a year up to 2030, and achieve the goal of a Climate Neutral Uppsala 2030 for a Climate Positive Uppsala by 2050 at the latest. The carbon budget shall be applied to reduce the municipal operations' own climate impact and continuously follow up the rate of reductions in emissions in the municipality as a geographical area.
- Further develop indicators and monitoring systems for measuring and increasing goal achievement against the goal of Climate Neutral Uppsala 2030 for a Climate Positive Uppsala by 2050 at the latest, including indicators for indirect emissions.
- Strengthen the municipal group's ability and conditions for leading work on systems changes together with the innovation support system and the business sector.
- Study the conditions for reduced GHG emissions from construction materials, and further develop the spatial planning process to reduce the climate impact from construction.
- Expand and systemize monitoring of sustainability requirements in procurement, and extend work to promote a sustainable flow of resources and increase reuse and recycling within the Municipality's operations through procurement.
- Conduct an environmental spend analysis as a basis for simplifying procurement prioritizations and decision-making data.

### **3.4. Collaboration with business, academia and citizens**

Uppsala's residents, organizations and companies are critical to achieving the city's climate goals. The Municipality will therefore continue to develop networks and



meeting-places where the involvement of citizens, the business sector, academia and civil society can be mobilized and utilized.

The Municipality's ongoing efforts to increase its citizens' involvement in climate issues are aimed at joint ownership, guiding climate-smart choices, and creating a better understanding of political priorities for reducing climate impact. For example, new methods of conducting citizen dialogues are being conducted with a focus on the need for climate transition and the goal of a sustainable society. This work, which is funded by Vinnova, is being carried out in connection with a review of the Municipality's Comprehensive Plan and the question "What is a good life?".

Uppsala's climate efforts can also be more clearly linked to the Municipality's broader work to promote industry with the aim of reducing companies' climate impact and strengthening their ability to be competitive in a future sustainable society. Thanks to collaborations with, for example, STUNS, UIC and Ignite Public, and the city's two higher education institutions – Uppsala University and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) – there is good institutional infrastructure for innovation.

Since 2010, Uppsala Municipality has been operating within the collaboration platform Uppsala Climate Protocol, which includes representatives from business, academia, the public sector and civil society. Membership of the climate protocol means that the participating organization takes climate leadership with the ambition of reducing its climate emissions in line with the Paris Agreement. Among other things, there is systematic climate work and the adoption of various climate challenges. In the latest period (2018–2021), the members' joint emissions decreased by 26%. The common objective for the current programme period is to reduce emissions by 14% a year from 2020 to 2030. This objective is based on the theory in the carbon budget whereby the percentage is adjusted annually depending on the previous year's results. As at a national level, members' combined emissions increased in 2021 compared with 2020, which means that larger reductions in emissions are required in future years. To reverse the trend and broaden participation, the Uppsala Climate Protocol is now undergoing operational and organizational development to enable faster and greater climate benefits. Uppsala Municipality is also strengthening its involvement in the climate protocol's activities, especially in terms of collaboration surrounding procurement and construction.

**The Municipality intends to:**

- Develop its efforts to mobilize the municipality's residents and civil society for joint ownership of the climate transition, partly by strengthening the Municipality's conditions for dialogue and participation in the early phases of spatial planning as part of building a sustainable society.
- Develop work on the citizen budget in the city and rural areas to strengthen residents' involvement in the development of their local area.



- Develop efforts to support and engage more companies in the municipality in order to promote climate-driven business development. This involves, for example, including the growth potential from the climate transition in work with business development, and encouraging circular business ideas and models.
- Use public procurement and land allocation as strategic tools for driving market development, for example by setting requirements for the gradual escalation of climate ambitions and models for collaboration. The Municipality also intends to produce and collaborate on joint proposed requirements regarding, for example, circularity and the climate impact of construction projects internally in the municipal group, and with industry players and members of the Uppsala Climate Protocol.
- Continue the development of industry dialogues on the theme of sustainability and innovation. Construction and IT have been pilot industries in 2021 and 2022.

**Within the climate protocol, the Municipality intends to:**

- Help accelerate the climate work by going from an exchange of experiences to joint action.
- Help to consolidate climate-driven business and operational development as the clear focus in Uppsala moving forward.

### **3.5. Climate Investment Plan**

A sustainable economy is one where the costs do not exceed income and they are not passed on to future generations. The climate transition will require considerable resources, both in the form of new investments and in the form of new working methods that lead investments and operational development towards far lower emissions and carbon sequestration. In order to achieve the Municipality's climate goals, work on investments and financing needs to be strengthened. This process includes systematically identifying investment needs from a climate point of view and ensuring that the investments made contribute to achieving the climate goals, as well as developing sustainable forms of investment and identifying key players for investments. The Municipality also needs to ensure appropriate and resource-efficient management of available funding, and facilitate private investments in the climate transition.

Climate investments generate socio-economic benefits that create gains or save costs for many different players. There is a lack of forms for dialogue on jointly investing funds or allocating costs in such projects with reference to where the gains and cost savings arise. As a result, potential synergies cannot be systematically harnessed.

Uppsala is developing a framework for sustainability-linked bonds to finance future investments in a more sustainable way, and with a clear structure for reporting the climate performance of the investments. Linking the achievement of the Municipality's



climate goals to economic incentives is also expected to strengthen ownership of the climate transition throughout the municipal group.

**The Municipality intends to:**

- Consider the conditions for long-term climate initiatives in the Municipality's Goals and Budget, and investment plans.
- Develop work on describing the socio-economic effects of climate investments.
- Develop reporting linked to the framework for sustainability-linked bonds.

### **3.6. Digital support for implementation**

Digital transformation enables Uppsala Municipality to manage challenges and the expectations of the wider world by offering effective and innovative welfare. This is expressed through the political vision to make Uppsala one of Europe's most digital places by 2050.

Uppsala Municipality works with a number of digital tools for planning, modelling, calculation and visualization to support the implementation of the climate transition<sup>9</sup>. The digital tools are used to visualize statuses and scenarios, when following up, for technical plans in collaboration with the business sector and as a support to develop communication with residents. Uppsala has an ambition to continue testing digital tools to support the climate transition, not least in the area of urban planning. An internal collaboration has also been initiated to investigate the possibility of establishing a digital twin of the city. A climate calculator has been used in the Municipality's work on a Comprehensive Plan as a tool for assessing different development scenarios. This has helped increase awareness of the complexity involved in the transition, highlighted the need for carbon storage, and illustrated the challenges linked to compensation for achieving climate neutrality. Uppsala also participates in the development of digital calculation and follow-up of districts' climate impact in collaboration with IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute and other players.

**The Municipality intends to:**

- Continue to test and develop the municipal group's toolbox with various digital tools such as support in control, planning, communication and follow-up of the climate transition.
- Develop and strengthen the work of implementing a coherent digital spatial planning process where relevant and accurate climate control is integrated into the entire chain, from planning through to operation and administration.

<sup>9</sup> For example, Uppsala has used the Low Emissions Analysis Platform (LEAP) modelling program as a tool in assessing Uppsala Municipality's future energy use and GHG emissions in various scenarios up to 2050.



### 3.7. Innovation hub for climate-neutral municipalities

As climate transition is raised even higher up Uppsala Municipality's agenda and incorporated even more into our working methods, Uppsala is able to share its experiences in different ways with other parties. This will be done through existing channels and cooperation networks regionally, nationally and internationally.

Uppsala Municipality acts as an innovation hub for climate-neutral municipalities in collaboration with STUNS. STUNS focuses on sustainable growth in the Uppsala region by coordinating and developing the innovation support system and innovation systems in the Uppsala region, and by conducting innovative and interdisciplinary development. Uppsala Municipality will continue to develop cooperation with other municipalities in the county (e.g. Enköping<sup>10</sup>) through STUNS, and also actively pursue cooperation and knowledge sharing nationally and internationally<sup>11</sup>.

#### The Municipality intends to:

- Collaborate with, e.g. STUNS, Uppsala University, SLU and the private sector to develop leading test beds for systems innovation as well as collaborative organizations and methods to support them in specific geographical areas and strategic urban planning projects, such as the Rosendal, Ulleråker and Sydöstra districts.
- Collaborate with other founders of STUNS – Uppsala University, SLU, Region Uppsala, the County Administrative Board and the Chamber of Commerce – to continuously spread and develop meeting-places and processes for cooperation in the areas of the environment, climate and sustainability.
- Contribute to innovation and learning in the circular economy through Uppsala's participation as a pilot city in the EU's Circular Cities & Regions Initiative.
- Strengthen Uppsala's position as an international player and drive development in and together with the wider world, partly through strategically capitalizing on opportunities to take part in various types of collaboration projects financed by the EU's funds and programmes.

### 3.8. Climate adaptation

Uppsala Municipality has worked successfully and systematically to adapt society to the changed climate today and in the future, but this work will be further refined. Climate adaptation needs to be integrated with the work to reduce human climate impact, and climate adaptation is part of the Municipality's Environmental and Climate Programme. Several committees have designated and overall responsibility for the Municipality's climate adaptation.

<sup>10</sup> Enköping is part of the Viable Cities initiative Climate Neutral Cities 2030.

<sup>11</sup> Uppsala Municipality has, for example, collaboration agreements relating to this with STUNS, Ignite Public, Uppsala University and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences.



Uppsala has integrated climate adaptation into the Municipality's operations and enterprises, according to the principle that efforts must be made in the operations that are affected and have responsibility for the measures required. Efforts are focused on choosing preventive measures where the source of the problems is addressed as far as possible, choosing measures that reduce or avoid increased climate impact, and choosing measures that provide benefits from several perspectives, for example in the form of more greenery and a more attractive urban environment.

The goal of Uppsala's climate adaptation is that Uppsala shall be a robust society that is adapted to the climate changes that are taking place today and cannot be prevented in the future. Uppsala Municipality has produced a Green Structure Plan to ensure the preservation of important green thoroughfares in the city, which shall be incorporated into the Comprehensive Plan, and has also conducted renewed flood mapping.

**The Municipality intends to:**

- Continue working actively and systematically on climate adaptation of society through the follow-up of measures in spatial planning, licensing and planning for torrential rain aimed at reducing the risk of flooding and mitigating the effects.
- Look into and evaluate the possibility of drawing up interim goals for a climate-adapted Uppsala.
- Intensify work on a model for ecological compensation in urban development and develop efforts to ensure good access to greenery in the city.

### **3.9. Climate-smart mobility**

A new Mobility and Transport Programme and Mobility and Transport Action Plan were adopted at the end of 2021/beginning of 2022. The programme is based on the goal of fossil-free transport by 2030 and 100% sustainable travel by 2050, and includes a number of measures to work towards increased sustainable travel and fossil-free transport.

Efforts to switch to sustainable transport must be a high priority if the goal of all journeys being made by sustainable modes by 2050 is to be achieved. This switch is an important part of efforts to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and improve air quality in the city of Uppsala.

Uppsala is a well-known bicycle city and has been named Sweden's best bicycle municipality for several years in a row, which is a result of efforts to increase accessibility, improve safety and create incentives for residents to choose cycling as an aspect of sustainable travel. Uppsala shall become a world-class bicycle municipality, and efforts to improve cyclists' experience and increase the percentage of people who cycle will continue. Cycling will also account for an increasing



percentage of journeys to ensure a continued high percentage of cycling with the expansion of capacity-strong public transport. The work on sustainable mobility prioritizes

walking, cycling and public transport, as well as the increased joint use or sharing of vehicles and transport services.

In one of Sweden's largest rural municipalities, sustainable travel in rural areas is also pivotal and the expansion of infrastructure for electric vehicle (EV) charging and other sustainable fuels is vital. One example of ongoing work is a pilot project financed by Vinnova examining the possibility of preparing a flexible, sustainable concept for starting work hubs in rural areas.

Uppsala, together with Linköping, Umeå and the Swedish Transport Administration, is running a project with the aim of producing a roadmap for mobility hubs for combined and shared mobility. The work is funded by Vinnova via the call for a design phase for system demonstrations.

**The Municipality intends to:**

- Develop the urban planning process with the aim of creating space and good conditions for sustainable means of transport in the physical environment, also during the construction phase.
- Accelerate the expansion of the infrastructure for EV charging and other sustainable fuels.
- Review instruments to increase parking in and the use of mobility facilities.
- Make the municipality more cycle-friendly and maintain its position as one of the leading municipalities in Sweden in terms of accessibility and safety for cyclists.
- Work with sustainable means of transport for work and business both within the Uppsala municipal group and in collaboration with other employers, where employees are encouraged to choose active or public means of transport where possible.
- Continue to develop work on mobility buildings/mobility hubs in urban development.
- Increase the opportunity for sustainable and public transport in rural areas by adopting a door-to-door perspective.

### **3.10. Reporting and follow-up**

Uppsala's Environmental and Climate Programme is integrated into the Municipality's overarching system for managing and following up the operation. The Municipal Board makes an in-depth follow-up and report of the climate and environmental work in the municipality for the purpose of continuously following up and prioritizing



particularly important issues. The status of the decided activities and key ratios are followed up, along with the appendices that the Municipality's special Environmental Goal Council submits to the Municipal Board. Indicators for focus goals in the climate area<sup>12</sup> are included in Goals and Budget, the Municipal Board's operational plan and followed up in the Municipal Council's financial statements.

Through its membership of the Uppsala Climate Protocol, the Municipality undertakes to measure direct and indirect climate emissions annually according to the methodology of the GHG Protocol. Climate emissions together with energy data are reported in the Climate Protocol's joint follow-up tool. Membership also involves Uppsala Municipality mapping and measuring significant indirect emissions, which means at least two-thirds of the Scope 3 emissions over which the organization has control are included. This work has commenced in 2022 with the aim of having mapped and having a structure for continuously monitoring emissions over time by 2023.

Since October 2021, Uppsala's climate and environmental statistics have been available on the website through the environmental barometer. Uppsala Municipality also follows up and reports back on the work within the Covenant of Mayors 2030, Race to Zero and WWF One Planet City Challenge through the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) and Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)'s global reporting platform for cities.

**The Municipality intends to:**

- Further improve the Municipality's follow-up in the climate area as a means of steering for new measures, for example through greater follow-up of climate requirements in procurement.
- Further develop the Municipality's ability to measure and follow significant indirect/consumption-based emissions over time (Scope 3).
- Develop indicators and monitoring systems for measuring and increasing goal achievement of the Municipality's overarching environmental and climate goals.

## 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

<sup>12</sup> GHG emissions included in Uppsala's climate monitoring partly comprise emissions linked to energy use in the built environment – electricity, district heating, independent heating, district cooling and process steam – as well as emissions from local traffic and work machinery. Non energy-related emissions are also included, such as those from industrial processes, agriculture and waste management etc. Emissions from residents' holiday and business flights are also added, while emissions from products and food consumed by residents are not included. The data is obtained from a variety of sources, including Statistics Sweden and the national database for emissions to air.





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 agencies<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> Vinnova



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 Partnership<sup>14</sup>, 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 Commission's New European Bauhaus<sup>15</sup> initiative, the European Urban Initiative (EUI)<sup>16</sup> and URBACT<sup>17</sup>.

The agencies will also contribute to develop support functions for the cities selected to participate in the Cities Mission. One example is the CapaCITIES<sup>18</sup> 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 during 2023 within the framework of Viable Cities Transition Lab in collaboration with other municipalities, with the aim of further developing the content of the Climate City Contract 2030 during its upcoming revision.

<sup>14</sup> The Swedish Energy Agency, Formas and Vinnova

<sup>15</sup> New European Bauhaus highlights the significance of aesthetic, social and cultural values in the green transition.

<sup>16</sup> 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](http://urban-initiative.eu)).

<sup>17</sup> URBACT is a European collaboration programme for exchange and learning in sustainable urban development, Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth,

<sup>18</sup> the Swedish Energy Agency and Viable Cities are taking part.



## 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.

## 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 participation in 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

In 2022, Uppsala Municipality adopted a revised Environmental and Climate Programme. Upon adopting the new programme, the Municipality's overarching climate goals have been revised to be in line with the mission in the Municipality's Goals and Budget to accelerate the climate transition, so that the decrease in GHG emissions in Uppsala from 2021 is 10–14% a year up to 2030. This means that the goal of a fossil-free welfare municipality by 2030 and a Climate Positive Uppsala by 2050 has been more closely defined as a Climate Neutral Uppsala 2030 for a Climate Positive Uppsala by 2050 at the latest. Furthermore, the new overarching goal of a Climate-Adapted Uppsala has been introduced. The Environmental and Climate Programme has also been given an action plan for 2022–2025 with measures to help accelerate the climate transition. A Mobility and Transport Programme and accompanying Mobility and Transport Action Plan were also adopted in 2022, as has a new Waste Plan – A Programme for a Circular Uppsala Without Waste.

In the Municipality's Goals and Budget 2023 with a Plan for 2024–2025 (which was formally adopted in December), nine former orientation goals have been changed to four focus goals, one of which is that Uppsala shall lead the climate transition. New to next year's Goals and Budget, a carbon budget will be activated to ensure sufficient measures so that GHG emissions decrease at the rate required to meet



the Paris Agreement's commitments. From 2021, the decrease in Uppsala shall be 10–14% a year until 2030. The carbon budget shall be applied to reduce the municipal operations' own climate impact and continuously follow up the rate of reductions in emissions in the municipality as a geographical area. Furthermore, there will be a clearer focus on the Municipality striving to reduce the impact of all Uppsala residents and companies through spatial planning and joint actions with society's players, and by encouraging engagement among residents. A special mission to increase the expansion of infrastructure for EV charging and other sustainable fuels has been added, as has a mission that means a greater focus on residents' participation in the development of Uppsala.

In 2022, important shifts were made in a number of areas, as reflected in the review of the Climate City Contract. Uppsala has been chosen as a pilot city for the circular economy in the EU's Circular Cities & Regions Initiative, and it is mustering forces within the framework of the initiative to increase reuse and circular business models in areas such as construction. In the urban planning process, tools for evaluating the climate impact of urban planning projects have been developed and work is in progress to reduce the climate impact of construction projects. Supported by Fossil Free Sweden's climate leader programme, work is in progress on climate-positive urban development in Ulleråker and Rosendal, with the further support of the roadmap for construction drawn up within the Uppsala Climate Roadmap – climate neutral by 2030 and climate positive by 2050. In the Climate Neutral Uppsala project, innovative methods for engaging the municipality's residents in the long-term climate transition, for example, have been tested. The operation within the Uppsala Climate Protocol has been developed to further contribute to an accelerated climate transition and Uppsala Municipality has increased its engagement in and use of forums for collaboration for the climate transition.

## **7.2. Most urgent experiences to share for the municipality**

Since the review in 2021, the Climate City Contract brings together the Municipality's key governance within the field of the climate and prioritized activities for future years, which helps to clarify the Municipality's ambitions and direction. The review of the Environmental and Climate Programme during the year has also shown that harmonized governance in the field of the climate facilitates the work. During the process of reviewing the Climate City Contract, shifts over the past year were also clarified, which adds power to the work on climate transition. At the same time, there is a great need for long-term initiatives, which can make it difficult to evaluate the Municipality's commitments in the Climate City Contract annually.

The review of the Climate City Contract in 2021 aimed to ensure that the Climate City Contract has more of an impact in the organization. However, there is still uncertainty about how the Climate City Contract relates to other governance within the Municipality and how the Climate City Contract should be utilized. In order to make





more of an impact, a longer process is needed – relating both to buy-in within the white-collar union and political buy-in. The process therefore needs to be developed to achieve clearer interaction between the various parties of the Climate City Contract.

The political goal of accelerating the climate transition clarified responsibilities throughout the Municipality's operations for striving for lower emissions. This means that climate issues are now more clearly linked to the ordinary operation. 2022 is the second year that there has been the mission of accelerating the climate transition in the Municipality's Goals and Budget, and engagement and impact within the organization have increased every year. Achieving the emissions goals, however, requires the joint work to be further focused and systematized.

### **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](https://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 support 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 Uppsala Municipality, 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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Swedish Transport  
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Protection Agency



## Appendix 1 – document links

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

### Links to relevant documents

[Proposed Goals and Budget 2023 with a Plan for 2024–2025 \(in Swedish\)](#)

[Uppsala’s Policy for Sustainable Development](#)

[Environmental and Climate Programme](#)

[Action Plan for the Environmental and Climate Programme 2022–2025 \(in Swedish\)](#)

[Comprehensive Plan Uppsala \(adopted 2016\) \(under review, in Swedish\)](#)

[Energy Programme 2050](#)

[Waste Plan– A Programme for a Circular Uppsala without Waste \(in Swedish\)](#)

[Action Plan for the Waste Plan \(in Swedish\)](#)

[Action Plan for a Digital Transformation \(in Swedish\)](#)

[Mobility and Transport Programme \(in Swedish\)](#)

[Mobility and Transport Action Plan \(in Swedish\)](#)

[The Uppsala Climate Protocol](#)

[STUNS – The foundation for collaboration between the universities in Uppsala, business and society](#)

[How we work with sustainability \(in Swedish\)](#)

[How we work with the environment and climate \(in Swedish\)](#)

[Environmental Barometer \(in Swedish\)](#)