

The New Leipzig Charter and urban innovation

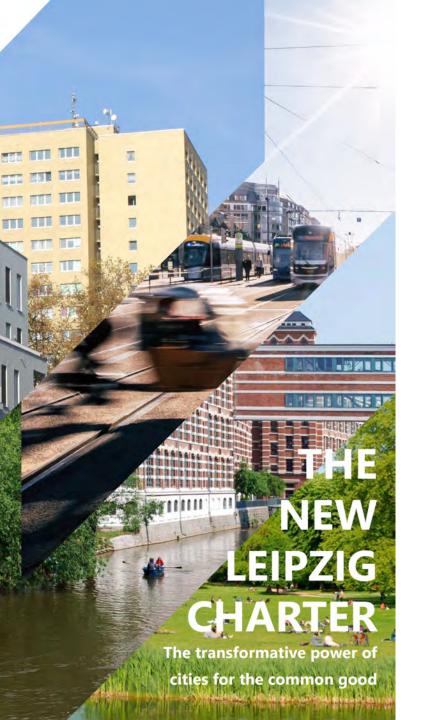
What role for national governments?

3 December 2020

6th Webinar - SMARTER 2020 Conference







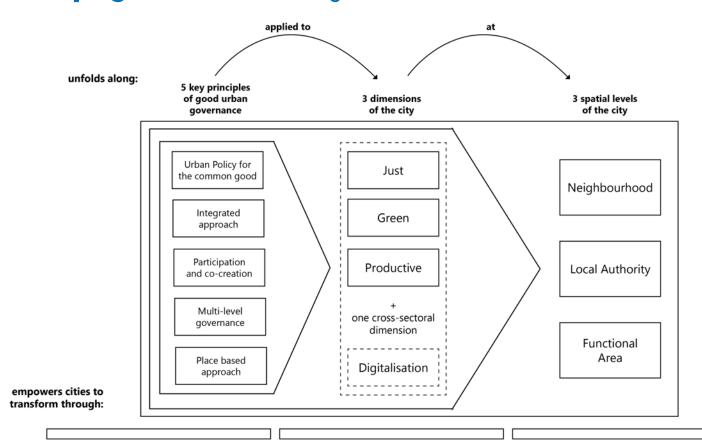
The New Leipzig Charter

The transformative power of cities for the common good

- Is **embedded** in EU and global sustainability agendas: SDGs, NUA, European Green Deal, etc.);
- Provides a non-binding framework for integrated sustainable urban development of the EU city;
- Focuses on principles for good urban governance, highlighting the importance of policies for the common good;
- Invites urban actors to make maximum use of the transformative power of cities;
- Fosters multi-level policy alignment in support of cities, building on the Urban Agenda for the EU;
- Empasises intergovernmental cooperation and cooperation between Member States and the European Commission.



The New Leipzig Charter – Urban governance innovation



For strong urban governance to assure the common good cities need:

- · Legal framework conditions
- Investment capacities
- · Adequately skilled employees
- Steerability and shaping of infrastructure, public services/welfare

For strong urban governance to assure the common good cities need:

- Active and strategic land policy and land use planning
- Active shaping of digital transformation

Adequate Policies and funding for cities:

- Powerful national urban policy framework and funding
- Coherent EU regulation and funding instruments



The New Leipzig Charter - Multilevel governance



- The NLC is a milestone of MS' intergovernmental cooperation in urban matters;
- The NLC aims to ensure the continuation of the UAEU, calling for strenghtened multilevel governance in action and cocreation;
- Links to the new Cohesion Policy, including Smart Specialisation (S3) Strategies, emphasising participation, co-creation and place-based approaches.





The New Leipzig Charter - Digitalisation



New Leipzig Charter

- Digitilisation is a transformative, cross-sectoral trend which underpins sustainable transformations: just, green, productive dimensions of the city
- An instrument to integrate smart city strategies



Smart Specialisation

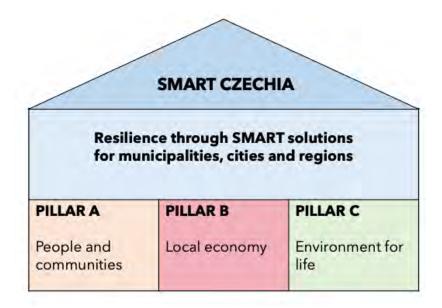
- S3 strategies embrace a broad view of innovation: economic, environmental, social, and political
- Digitalisation is one way of driving innovation



The role of national governments – Learning from Czechia

SMART CZECHIA: the Innovation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2030 (February 2019)

- Promoting the CZ as a country of the future;
- Promotion of 'smart cities' is a direct competence of the **national level** (Min. of Regional Development);
- SMART cities as a cross-cutting concept to be applied at the city, metro, and regional levels;
- SRSP Project: Systematic Approach to Financing Smart Solutions in the Czech Republic





The role of national governments – Learning from Estonia

E-ESTONIA



https://e-estonia.com/what-it-takes-to-build-a-seamless-state/

- Key mechanism driving Estonia's
 Digital Strategy 2020 to
 become an 'innovation hub';
- 20 years of investment in digital technology;
- Digital governance / digital society model as an example worldwide;
- Multi-stakeholder process towards an **inclusive transformation**: all citizens to have digital access (e-residency).



The role of national governments – Learning from Spain

THE SPANISH URBAN AGENDA

- Operational roadmap enshrining national strategic objectives;
- Setting an informal framework to localise national objectives + EU and global agendas towards smart, sustainable and inclusive urban development;
- Bottom-up approach informed by all urban areas in Spain;
- Non-regulatory framework to be adapted by each province/ city / municipality / town;
- Emphasises co-creation and knowledge exchange via city-to-city dialogue.



Challenges and opportunities for national governments

Challenge:

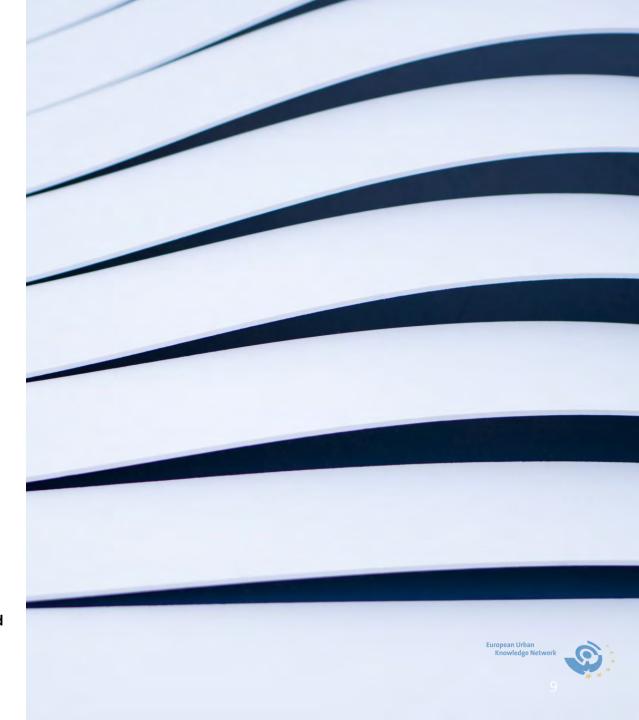
Fragmentation in urban governance / competences in the EU

Opportunities:

The **European Urban Initiative** (art.10 ERDF Regulation)

- · New instrument building on synergies;
- Support to innovative actions (strand a);
- Support to the continuation of the UAEU (via multi-level governance, intergovernmental cooperation, and EC-MS cooperation).

The EUI may provide a more coherent, integrated framework for cities to develop and implement sustainable development strategies, including S3 strategies.





To conclude

Key role of **national governments** in supporting cities to transform

S3 strategies as a means to implement innovation as outlined by the NLC

- in urban governance (based on multilevel governance, co-creation / participation, integrated, place-based approaches);
- via digitalisation applied to different fields / sectors.



Thank you!

Contact: martin.grisel@eukn.eu

Website: https://www.eukn.eu

