



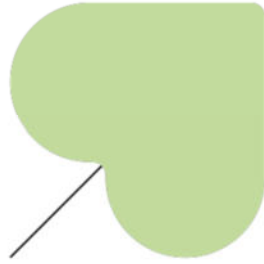
Ayuntamiento de
Valladolid



citiES
2030

Valladolid Climate City Contract





Valladolid



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Introduction

At a crucial moment in the global response to climate-related emergencies, the EU is committed to leading climate action and has set the targets and legislation to achieve this. Thus, the EU must reduce its emissions by at least 55% by 2030 and achieve climate neutrality by mid-century. In this context, cities have a key role to play, both to accelerate the decarbonisation process and to ensure a fair and equitable transformation that contributes to the well-being of society as a whole.

Cities, despite occupying only about 3% of the earth's surface, generate more than 70% of greenhouse gas emissions and consume more than 65% of global energy. And it is important that they act as centres of experimentation and innovation in the transition to climate neutrality.

The EU Mission "100 Climate Neutral and Smart Cities by 2030" aims to support the transformation of cities to accelerate the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and to be both a catalyst and driver for the implementation of the European Green Deal, and a demonstrator that it is possible to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

In Spain, on 8 September 2021, the Government of Spain and the City Councils of Barcelona, Madrid, Seville and Valencia signed the Declaration "Climate Neutral Cities in 2030" (annexed to this Agreement), as a boost to the commitments and initiatives of the signatory cities and as government support for the transformation of these cities to achieve climate neutrality and improve their resilience. Following the path opened, the City Councils of Soria, Valladolid, Vitoria-Gasteiz and Zaragoza adhered to the Declaration on 13 December.

In addition, on 15 September 2021, the Plenary of the Senate approved a motion urging the Government to push for climate neutrality of cities in the framework of the European Cities Mission. The motion recognises the fundamental role of cities in the response to the climate emergency and highlights the opportunity to accelerate the necessary and cross-cutting changes to make cities climate neutral by 2030. It also values that the different territorial administrations promote and facilitate the climate neutrality of Spanish cities through their incorporation into the Mission of Cities and through the development of transformation projects.



In this regard, on 25 November 2021, the Cities Mission launched a call for expression of interest addressed to European cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants interested in participating. Of the 377 that applied, 100 were selected from the EU-27, including the Spanish cities of Barcelona, Madrid, Seville, Valencia, Valladolid, Vitoria-Gasteiz and Zaragoza.

The Mission Implementation Plan foresees that each of the 100 selected cities will develop a City Climate Neutral Contract adapted to its own reality, through a process of co-creation and in close collaboration with the whole of civil society and citizens, detailing the strategy for the deployment and monitoring of innovative and digital solutions to achieve climate neutrality; and enabling other cities to follow their example by 2050. This document thus constitutes a clear political commitment, not only to the European Commission and national, regional and local authorities, but also to the public, and includes a comprehensive climate action plan in the different sectors, such as energy, buildings, waste management and transport, together with corresponding investment plans.

In this way, this document responds to the requirements of the European Cities Mission. It has been developed by the city, with the participation of other public and private actors, and sets out plans to achieve climate neutrality.

In particular, it recognises that the Mission cannot succeed without being firmly anchored in the local community and garnering broad support. It therefore involves civil society, youth groups, cultural institutions and creative sectors, foundations, local media, small and medium-sized enterprises, private industry, trade unions, academia and research, and the public sector, among others, in their respective roles as decision-makers, users, consumers, producers and owners.

Furthermore, it integrates the city's own qualities and heritage, which guarantee the local dimension of the transition to climate neutrality, but also its inclusive character, in line with the values of the New European Bauhaus (art/culture, sustainability, society). It fosters a sense of ownership and ownership by the city's inhabitants and professional actors, showing that their unique contribution is relevant and that the fulfilment of this Contract will result in a better quality of life and a better environment for all.

On the other hand, it is configured in the framework of an iterative process, as a document that will be subject to monitoring and updating, both through the signing of addenda and other documents of adhesion, thus bringing together other actors necessary for the city to achieve the established goal of climate neutrality. In particular,



the commitments contained therein may be expanded or updated to effectively contribute to the achievement of climate neutrality in the city.

The document is divided into several parts: one concerning the cities' commitment to achieve climate neutrality in the city; another concerning the institutional support and coordination of the different public administrations; another part concerning its monitoring and updating; and a final part comprising the annexes corresponding to the Climate Action Plan, the City Climate Investment Plan and the City Stakeholders and Commitments, which follow the models elaborated by NetZeroCities¹.

¹ The NetZeroCities project is part of the Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme and provides the necessary technical, regulatory and financial assistance to the cities of the European Mission of Cities (<https://netzerocities.eu/the-nzc-project/>).



Commitment of the city of Valladolid to climate neutrality

Introduction

The Mission 100 climate-neutral and smart cities by 2030 in a context of triple crisis

Local authorities must take the lead in urban climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, promoting sustainable policies and investing in innovative ideas aimed at reducing the carbon footprint. Cities have a key role to play in the fight against climate change, but this requires a change in the urban model, which must necessarily go hand in hand with a transformation in the way people live. "**Cities are the engine of the changes Europe needs to make the transition to climate neutrality,**" says Frans Timmermans, Vice-President of the European Commission and one of the main leaders of the Green Deal.

Against this backdrop, **Valladolid is committed to being a benchmark city on a European scale** in its innovative and inclusive bid to achieve climate neutrality by 2030, by making a banner of the broadest possible understanding of the Green Deal, under which we must attend to the concept of "Green", but without forgetting the concept of the Social Pact/Contract.

The current context makes it necessary to overcome **the climate, energy and economic crisis** without losing sight of the need for solidarity, which means leaving no one behind in this green transition.

Valladolid Mission: Our commitment and motivation for the Climate Mission

The European Union has focused on innovation as a key lever to make cities smart, resilient and sustainable urban spaces. Valladolid has been working for years in the framework of the different European innovation programmes through numerous projects, many of which fall under the concept of "lighthouse" or "demonstrator" projects.

Valladolid has always had a strong sense of European integration, and is particularly motivated to achieve its goal of climate neutrality by 2030. The following key factors



represent with great significance the commitment and motivation for this Climate Mission:

1. **It is in the city's DNA to build and collaborate with others.** The city of Valladolid participates in numerous networks and initiatives aimed at combating climate change on a transnational scale: Covenant of Mayors, Green City Accord, Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance, EUROCITIES, etc. are just a representative example of this. This active membership stems from the commitment to create confluences with different actors, both public and private in an exercise of co-governance, and inspired by the opportunity to reflect on common challenges, set objectives, develop shared strategies and influence the creation of regulations. In this sense, the Climate Mission will consolidate these dynamics, spaces and methodologies for joint work and knowledge transfer, learning from each other.
2. Valladolid is committed to being a **reference of inspiration, knowledge and multi-level innovation, as** it has launched numerous innovative collaborative projects that can be used as tangible and practical examples of how to achieve the goal of climate neutrality by acting as innovative beacons for other European cities to follow. Our experience in large demonstration projects such as REMOURBAN and Urban GreenUP are a first letter of introduction. The city has also signed specific collaboration agreements in the field of the Mission with Portuguese, Greek and Spanish cities, as well as a broader commitment with the region of Castilla y León.
3. **Public-private collaboration** is more essential than ever, as it is not possible to achieve climate neutrality without the agreement of all. Although over the years Valladolid has established numerous agreements with different types of public and private actors, the Climate Mission will allow this type of collaboration to be taken to its maximum exponent.

Through the "Social Dialogue Council of the city of Valladolid", in the agreement of 10 October 2022, the objectives of the Valladolid Climate Mission have already been assumed as their own by all the signatory parties (trade unions, employers and City Council) and the collaboration and cooperation relations with the main stakeholders for the Valladolid Climate Mission have already been activated.



4. Valladolid's Climate Mission should strengthen the public sector as an **example of leadership** for the rest of the agents when facing challenges of this magnitude. This leadership position is assumed by Valladolid City Council, however, with the utmost humility, insofar as we consider that the Climate Mission must be a factor for the transformation into the **21st Century Administration** that society demands and deserves: internal training, the generation of new profiles, which do not currently exist, public procurement, the generation of new work and coordination dynamics are just some of the elements of internal progress that the City Council intends to achieve thanks to the Climate Mission.

As a paradigmatic example of these points 3 and 4, it is necessary to expressly mention our Local Mission Platform, as the space that brings together all the city's agents that will work towards the city's climate neutrality.

Conclusion

Valladolid's Climate Mission is a great opportunity for the city due to its impact on people's well-being, sustainability, ecological transition, adaptation to climate change, attracting investment, boosting carbon-neutral economic initiatives, creating jobs and boosting research and innovation from its entire innovative ecosystem, positioning the city as a driver for attracting funding and investment and promoting public-private collaboration processes.

This Climate Mission is a major milestone for Valladolid, reinforcing, with a qualitative leap, its positioning in Europe and in international networks, which will achieve a transformation of the city with an impact on the quality of life as never seen before.



Climate neutrality target for 2030

Goal: complete neutrality by 2030

This objective was established by the highest political body of the City Council, the Plenary, which, in its session of 30 November 2021, agreed by a broad political consensus on the Roadmap for the implementation of the "Mission 100 on Smart and Climate Neutral Cities", expressly highlighting the **ambition and commitment to achieve the city's goal of climate neutrality by 2030.**

Specifically, the plenary agreed:

- + Approve the Roadmap for the implementation of the European Mission 100 Smart and Climate Neutral Cities, demonstrating the ambition, commitment and political commitment of the city of Valladolid to achieve the city's goal of climate neutrality by 2030.
- + Carry out the appropriate actions for the adhesion of the city of Valladolid to the National Platform of Climate Neutral Cities (citiES 2030).
- + To convey to the Regional Government, the Spanish Government and the European Commission the commitment made by Valladolid through the approval of the motion and to promote and articulate multilevel governance processes for institutional support.
- + To make an institutional call to all civil society actors, to the world of academia and research, to the economic sectors of the city and its surroundings and to the rest of the public institutions to join the roadmap of the city of Valladolid by redirecting their efforts and their R&D&I processes so that together they work towards its success.

All of this with two fundamental objectives: to achieve climate neutrality by 2030 and to act as a centre of experimentation and innovation for other cities. He also said that Valladolid will contribute to meeting the international objectives of the COP21 Paris Agreement, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, the European Union's Urban Agenda and the European Green Deal.



Valladolid's climate neutrality, an ambitious goal that starts from a long way off

In addition to this climate neutrality commitment for 2030 agreed by the Municipal Plenary, a series of other **climate neutrality commitments** have been subscribed to, which are summarised as follows:

Covenant of Mayors

Valladolid signed the Covenant of Mayors in 2011, committing to a 20% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2020 through the use of renewable energy and progress in energy efficiency, a target exceeded after achieving a 24% reduction in GHGs. The commitments are amplified through the new Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) for alignment with the Climate Mission.

Commitment Net Carbon Emission Buildings

Valladolid joined the Net Zero Carbon Buildings initiative in December 2019, promoted by the World Green Building Council (WorldGBC). The initiative seeks to inspire and promote advanced climate leadership, focused on achieving net zero operational carbon emissions at the level of individual buildings and on a mass scale in companies and public administrations. Valladolid thus became the first Spanish city to sign up to this commitment, following 26 other cities around the world such as Copenhagen, Los Angeles, Melbourne, New York, Paris and London.

European Green Cities Accord

With the aim of making cities greener, cleaner and healthier, the European Commission launched in 2020, this initiative aimed at consolidating collaboration between cities and the European Commission, and to redouble efforts to address urban environmental challenges. Valladolid City Council, through a Plenary Motion, approved in April 2021 its adherence to this commitment, with which it redoubled its commitment to an urban future that allows citizens to breathe clean air, enjoy clean water, have access to parks and green spaces and reduce their exposure to environmental noise by 2030. This vision also envisions the circular economy becoming a reality, waste becoming a resource and recycling becoming the norm.

Other commitments:



1. Since 2005, Valladolid has been an active member of the **Spanish Network of Cities for Climate**, the FEMP Section formed by Local Governments that are integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation into their policies and which arose from the need detected among City Councils to coordinate their efforts in the fight against climate change.
2. In 2017, Valladolid City Council agreed to subscribe, in a Motion supported by all the municipal political groups, to the so-called Seville Declaration, i.e. the **commitment of cities to the Circular Economy**. Since 2017, the City Council has been developing an active policy in the field of circular economy. In 2021, under the leadership of Valladolid City Council, this declaration was updated and renamed the Valladolid Declaration, being a new reaffirmation of the local commitment to the circular economy and materialised, specifically, in 16 commitments.
3. **Valladolid is part of the "Marketplace of the European Innovation Partnership on Smart Cities and Communities"** (EIP-SCC) through its lighthouse projects R2CITIES, REMOURBAN and URBAN GreenUP.
4. The city of Valladolid has also committed itself to being part of transnational initiatives that allow it to share knowledge and experiences to promote initiatives and solutions specifically in the field of sustainable mobility, highlighting **CiViNET**, as a project to create five networks in seven Member States to promote the integrated approach of **CIVITAS** on sustainable mobility. In the same line, Valladolid is also part of the UITP - **International Association of Public Transport** and participates in large European consortia of Horizon Europe for sustainable mobility (**AEROSOLFD, URBANE and SPINE projects**, the latter of the HORIZON-MISS-2021-CIT-02 call (Research and Innovation actions to support the implementation of the Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities Mission). In the field of energy renovation of buildings it is important to highlight the project **LEGOFIT** - (Horizon CL5-2022-D4-01-02) "Adaptable technological solutions based on early design actions for the construction and renovation of Energy Positive Homes".
5. On 15 December 2022, Valladolid made a commitment to achieve climate resilience by 2030 by joining the "**European Mission Charter - Mission Adaptation**



to Climate Change" (signatory of the Mission Charter - Mission Adaptation to Climate Change).

6. Valladolid is part of the **EUROCITIES** network, with Valladolid holding the vice-presidency of the Economic Development Forum, as well as actively participating in the forums on sustainable mobility, environment, knowledge society and culture. It has also joined various European initiatives such as "**Big Buyers for Climate and Environment**", the European start-up accelerator for climate neutrality "**Clean Cities ClimAccelerator**", or the "**Circular Cities Declaration**", among others.
7. Through its membership of the European consortium "**PROSPECTplus**", Valladolid mentors other European cities and regions to assist them in the implementation of their own Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans, facilitating the search for investment through innovative financing models.

Valladolid's climate neutrality by 2030 - Closing the gap

The path towards climate neutrality in 2030 involves defining an ambitious action plan that incorporates the actions defined in the current strategic planning, strengthening the actions already planned, but above all highlighting those new actions that will make it possible to achieve a reduction of 939 kTCO₂equiv by 2030.

The Valladolid Climate City Contract establishes that the investment needed to reach climate neutrality is 1,534 million euros, achieving an 85% emission reduction scenario and offsetting the remaining 15% of residual emissions.

The Climate City Contract highlights innovative and ambitious actions to act on the most relevant levers to achieve scenarios that allow, for example, a reduction in the need for motorised transport of 30%, an annual building renovation rate of 2% and a 40% of new buildings to be built to the highest energy efficiency standards, as well as a 65% share for low-emission heat generation.



The benefits of the Valladolid Climate Mission

The climate investment plan shows encouraging figures for return on investment of 43%. It identifies €1,617 million of operational cost savings, and €594 million identified as co-benefits.

For a city like Valladolid, this Climate City Contract represents a clear opportunity for urban transformation with direct benefits mainly linked to energy savings, but with wide-ranging social and economic benefits.

The co-benefits of mitigating carbon emissions emphasise positive outcomes in other areas such as air quality and health, economic prosperity, resource efficiency or asset appreciation. In addition to its relevance for increasing equality and social justice, the Valladolid Climate Mission presents a great **opportunity to modernise, facilitate innovation and improve the competitiveness of our economy**, while generating quality jobs.

With an average household income of €33,294, an ecosystem of 19,170 registered companies distributed in the service sectors (52%), commerce, transport and hospitality (34.1%), construction (9.6%) and industry (4.3%), and with a high percentage of self-employed workers (10.8% of the 149.418 workers registered with the Social Security), the city of Valladolid must face **a more sustainable productive model that is socially beneficial, creating decent employment opportunities, increasing resource efficiency and building sustainable societies** with low carbon emissions.

Employment in the emerging renewable energy industry and the spill-over effects on the whole economy can become important contributors to achieving the social agenda. Not only in terms of estimating possible employment opportunities, but also in better understanding the skill requirements of this emerging industry and the expected demand for training.

It must also ensure that **women** can take advantage of the opportunities presented by this transformation, as well as **securing, retaining and attracting talent** for a competitive labour market in its transition to a green economy.



Specifically, in the energy sector, the social and economic co-benefits of the transition include **secure and accessible energy for all; mitigating conflicts over scarce resources**, such as water; **promoting local business economies and employment; increasing people's health and well-being; relieving budgetary burdens on administrations; and empowering citizens.**

In relation to all this, in order to promote these changes, it is necessary to accompany the economic sectors in their necessary transformation, **supporting R&D&I and the adaptation of companies to new advances in disruptive innovation** such as robotics or artificial intelligence. In this way, both elements, technological progress and environmental protection, feed back on each other, producing mutual benefits.

Valladolid **has an ageing population, with a negative vegetative balance**, in which the population over 65 years of age represents 26.7% of the total, with an average age of 47.3 years. Hence, all the benefits linked to the reduction of health risks in an ageing population that is more exposed to the problems of air pollution require this clear commitment to climate neutrality in the city.



Strategic priorities and interventions

Various strategies - both sectoral and global - of Valladolid City Council represent a firm commitment to the development of the concept of sustainability in the municipality and, therefore, with a direct link to the Climate Mission, although there are six main ones that mark the **strategic priorities of our Climate Mission**:

- + The General Urban Development Plan approved in 2020, in which environmental sustainability and the fight against climate change have played a central role.
- + Valladolid Climate Change Strategy.
- + Valladolid Urban Agenda 2030 (AUVA 2030).
- + Integrated, sustainable and safe urban mobility plan for Valladolid.
- + Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP).
- + Circular Economy Action Plan.

The role of innovation as a transformative and systemic lever is given concrete form in the Innovation and Smart City Plan: SmartVa!

Through these strategic priorities the Valladolid Climate Mission **deploys 5 key systemic changes**.

1 - Sustainable refurbishment and comprehensive energy efficiency measures

Lead the implementation of climate neutral districts, encouraging at least one district in the city to become energy positive. Deployment of the sustainable district heating in the city in collaboration with the regional government to reach 65% decarbonisation of heating. Encouragement at all levels of the renovation of the private building stock to achieve an annual renovation rate of 2%, also acting on new construction to reach 40% of new buildings with nearly zero energy consumption.

In addition, the necessary interventions will be carried out to achieve the "Zero Carbon" designation in all existing municipal buildings, as well as in future buildings under municipal supervision. Local Energy Communities will also be established, together with a package of measures aimed at promoting energy efficiency in private buildings. The initiative "Valladolid Climate Neutral University of Valladolid" in collaboration with the University of Valladolid, as well as the Positive District - already in drafting - will be the first demonstration examples to act as catalysts in this respect.



2 - Sustainable and safe urban and metropolitan mobility

Promote public transport, the decarbonisation of municipal fleets and the incentivisation of sustainable business fleets through public-private partnership mechanisms, which have proven successful in recent years. The Action Plan develops actions to achieve a 30% reduction in the need for motorised transport and a 20% modal shift (to public and non-motorised transport). Measures aimed at a modal shift towards more sustainable modes of transport, including infrastructure, with an emphasis on the digitalisation of services, shared transport and optimisation of logistics. Electrification of both heavy goods vehicles and business and private fleets. The Valladolid intermodal logistics platform is also a model initiative that will enable the transfer to rail of tonnes of transport that are currently carried out by road.

3 - Circular economy for sustainable consumption and production

Integrate this concept into urban water, waste, mobility and energy policies. In addition, actions to support the productive sector and citizens will be carried out, from economic and technical incentives to the creation of a designated space for the co-creation and acceleration of projects. The circular economy will also have an impact on transforming the way food is produced and consumed, encouraging local trade, with strong support for local producers. The Innovation and Sustainability Hub has been set up as a pilot project in this regard.

4 - Renaturalising the city

Planting more urban trees, increasing the forest area, creating urban carbon sinks, implementing urban renaturalisation measures through nature-based solutions for CO2 fixation and offsetting the local carbon footprint, achieving a 15% offset of residual emissions.

Valladolid was one of the first European cities to pursue the goal of greener urban spaces. In this context, the next step will be to adopt new initiatives and projects through nature-based solutions and other types of green and blue infrastructure, building on previous experience and ambitious projects already underway, such as "Urban GreenUP", "INDNatur" and "Urban Water Buffer". Another example to highlight is the project "'Valladolid: Urban Biodiversity Pathways' which has sixteen concrete actions to improve urban biodiversity, create carbon sinks and address the environmental restoration of degraded areas.



5 - Governance for Climate Neutrality

Through a process of internal and external transformation (initiated by an internal adaptation for the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan), new forms of management and distributed leadership have been established, while open innovation and creativity procedures for urban policy development will be enabled. The Innovation and Sustainability Hub will be particularly relevant for the co-creation, acceleration and knowledge transfer of innovative projects, with an impact on climate neutrality under public-private collaboration. Valladolid in December 2022 has published an innovative municipal ordinance to enable the city to be a regulated urban test scenario ("regulatory sandbox") as a demonstration city for innovative and climate-neutral projects. Other regulatory, fiscal, organisational and economic policies and instruments will be further developed and implemented: among others, socially efficient and climate-neutral public procurement, the implementation of the SmartVa! Innovation and Smart City Plan, and economic incentives for the decarbonisation of the city.



Principles and process

1 – Just transition, “no-one left behind”

A fundamental pillar of the understanding of this Climate City Contract is the firm conviction that this Climate Mission is made for and with the people who live in our city. Our entire city model is based on the faithful conviction of placing people at the centre, as the beginning and end of all sustainable development processes that the city undergoes. People are the ones who live and interact in Valladolid and, therefore, the ones who create the city. Consequently, and in a context of such a pressing crisis, it is on people and their needs and expectations that the city model must move forward. And this is framed under the firm conviction that we cannot leave anyone behind in this green transition which, in the context of the climate, energy and social crisis we are experiencing, makes it even more essential to create resilient and climate-neutral cities, and we want Valladolid to be a faithful representation of the Green Deal, especially with regard to the protection of the most vulnerable groups. **The Climate Investment Plan reflects this principle by allocating 12% of the total investment needed to climate justice.**

2 - Beyond a short-sighted and partisan agreement

It is clear to us, and indeed we have intensified our efforts in this direction in recent years, that this green transformation must be the result of public policies that:

- + They are, above all, irrevocable public policies in terms of their contribution to the city model that we have built and agreed upon together. They are not the public policies of a specific political party or ideology, but rather the public policies that the city has chosen as its own in order to advance its sustainable development.
- + They are also public policies that are not afraid to take risks, to break with long-established status quos and, in short, to innovate. With them we want to anticipate future European strategies and global trends and thus achieve a competitive advantage when it comes to attracting resources and investment to the city.
- + And be public policies with a multilevel character, since not only the local government influences the city. Consequently, multilevel governance is an asset to be strengthened in order to articulate regional, state and European public policies that have a greater impact and prominence for the city.



3 - Co-creation with the ecosystem

The ambition and complexity of this green movement requires the involvement of all possible agents in the process. Multi-stakeholder involvement is key in this urban transformation, which also allows the actions and plans to be of greater benefit to the citizens as a whole.

The Valladolid Climate Mission has already been presented to the main entities, institutions and associations that represent the ecosystem participation model (public sector, private sector, academia, civil society). Thus, business associations, neighbourhood associations, professional associations, groups, foundations, workers' associations, trade unions, industrial clusters, technology centres and consumer groups have adhered to this Climate City Contract, all of them expressing their commitment to climate neutrality in Valladolid.

The local platform in Valladolid is therefore up and running and has already secured its mechanisms for participation, co-creation and dissemination of the Mission.

4 - Cooperation at regional, state and cross-border level

This Climate City Contract has to reinforce our membership and active role in city networks and collaborative projects, both at national, European and even international level.

Our membership of the national platform for climate-neutral cities citiES 2030, together with the European platform NetZeroCities, will be the main pivots of this cooperation at all levels. In particular, cooperation and collaboration with the regional level will be strengthened, also deepening climate neutrality with Portugal, through the CENCYL VERDE network, where a large cross-border meeting with Portuguese cities is already planned to take place in Valladolid in April 2023. The next Ibero-American Congress of Intermunicipal Cooperation to be held in Valladolid in the first half of 2023 will empower climate neutrality, a high-impact event organised by the Ibero-American Organisation of Intermunicipal Cooperation (OICI) of which Valladolid holds the vice-presidency.

5 - Strengthening our regulatory capacities and our financial and institutional framework

As a city, we are working on strengthening our regulatory capacities and the financial and institutional framework and continue to develop a culture of collaboration, through



the development of collaborative spaces. In the coming years we want to further develop the potential of public-private-people-planet collaborations. Currently the Next Generation EU recovery funds are helping Valladolid to accelerate a digital, green and inclusive recovery in our city, focused on implementing real changes in the city, on our way to 2030 based on tractor projects. The new Ordinance for the regulation of the use of municipal goods and services of the Valladolid City Council as a test scenario for entrepreneurial innovation projects will be a good example of this strengthening.

6- A learning journey

It is clear that all cities embarked on this process of climate neutrality are in a situation of great uncertainty about what and how to do in order to reach such a milestone. Consequently, we want our Climate City Contract to be seen as a learning element that we will have to iterate on over the coming years to adapt, modify or refine as the city transforms towards climate neutrality. In this regard, close collaboration with the European Commission through NetZeroCities will be of vital importance in this learning journey concept.



Government of Spain's support for climate neutrality in Mission cities

Through the Declaration signed by the Third Vice-President of the Government and Minister for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, which is annexed to this document, the Government of Spain expresses its commitment to the transformation process of the city selected by the European Commission on 28 April 2022 to participate in the European Cities Mission.

Support from the Junta de Castilla y León for the climate neutrality of the city of Valladolid

The Junta de Castilla y León as a key player in the climate neutrality of the city of Valladolid

In the context of cooperation and collaboration with the various actors of the innovation and economic development ecosystem of the city of Valladolid, the City Council of Valladolid is looking for driving and dynamic agents that contribute in a relevant way to the objective of climate neutrality in the city.

In this regard, the Government of the Autonomous Community of Castilla y León (Junta de Castilla y León JCyL), as a key actor in the multilevel governance necessary for the achievement of the goal of a climate neutral, inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable city by 2030, is committed to the Sustainable Development Goals through various initiatives, strategies and plans as demonstrated, among others:

- + Guidelines for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- + Regional Climate Change Strategy 2009-2012-2020.
- + Regional Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialisation (RIS3).
- + Castilla y León Urban Regeneration Strategy (ERUrCyL).
- + Castilla y León Energy Efficiency Strategy - 2030.
- + Castilla y León Circular Economy Strategy.
- + Air Quality Control Strategy.



Valladolid City Council, at this initial stage, has identified the following key actors in the governance of the Administration of Castilla y León:

Key actor JCyL Government	Object
<p>Regional Ministry for the Environment, Housing and Territorial Planning</p>	<p>Powers, within the framework of the powers conferred on the Community, to promote and conduct policy in the field of: Natural heritage management; Aid to the forestry sector; Infrastructures for rural forestry development; Restoration, genetics and forest health; Prevention and extinction of forest fires; Hunting and fishing; Network of protected natural areas and their public use; Biodiversity conservation; Environmental prevention and control; Restoration and improvement of environmental quality; Environmental education, information and awareness; Climate change and energy transition; Water supply and purification infrastructures; Channelling and defences of riverbanks in urban areas; Waste management and infrastructures for its treatment; Housing and land; Urban regeneration actions; Architecture and architecture in urban areas; Water supply and purification infrastructures; Channelling and defences of river banks in urban areas; Waste management and treatment infrastructures; Housing and land; Urban regeneration actions; Architecture and building rehabilitation; Territorial planning and demographic challenge; Urban development; Territorial information and cartography; Citizen protection and public safety.</p>



<p>SOMACYL - Public Company of Infrastructures and Environment of Castilla y León</p>	<p>A public company whose purpose is to carry out all types of work, operations, works, studies, reports, projects, project management, consultancy, technical assistance and services related to: the natural environment, environmental quality, hydraulic and environmental infrastructures, information and communication technologies, transport and logistics infrastructures, health infrastructures, renewable energies and energy efficiency, urban development in residential, logistic and endowment land and subsidised housing, among others.</p>
<p>NATURAL HERITAGE FOUNDATION OF CASTILLA Y LEÓN</p>	<p>The Foundation's objective, within its territorial scope of action, is the restoration, enhancement, stimulation, promotion, maintenance and comprehensive management of the assets that make up the Natural Heritage of Castilla y León, as well as promoting their knowledge and dissemination, promoting all activities that serve to further the Foundation's aims, while also supporting the cultural, social and economic development of the Community of Castilla y León.</p>
<p>Department of Mobility and Digital Transformation</p>	<p>Powers, within the framework of the competences attributed to the Autonomous Community, to promote and direct policy in the areas of: Roads, Mobility, Passenger and freight transport, Transport infrastructures, Logistics and distribution, Digital transformation and Telecommunications.</p>
<p>Department of Economy and Finance</p>	<p>Powers, among others, relating to general economic policy, programming and guidance of economic activity. Economic promotion policies. Financial and credit policies, in particular that relating to the promotion of the participation of the financial system in the development of the Community's productive sector.</p>
<p>ICE - Institute for Competitiveness in Business</p>	<p>A public body under private law of the Junta de Castilla y León, its aims are to promote the competitiveness of the productive system of Castilla y León, to favour and give financial support to the business strategy of</p>



	<p>innovation, and to promote business internationalisation. Likewise, one of its basic objectives is to promote and encourage the participation of the public and private agents of Castilla y León in R&D&I initiatives and programmes.</p>
<p>EREN - Ente Regional para la Energía de Castilla y León (Castilla y León Regional Energy Agency)</p>	<p>A public body under private law of the Junta de Castilla y León, created to plan and develop regional energy policy in the field of renewable energies and energy efficiency.</p>

This is not an exclusive list, and with the agreement to continue identifying other relevant actors, Valladolid City Council is committed to collaborate with all of them to the extent that they converge and have an impact on the climate neutrality of Valladolid, with the following **initial commitments**:

- + Promote the Urban Regeneration Strategy of Castilla y León in the area of Valladolid.
- + Promote and facilitate the deployment of sustainable district heating networks in the city and the connection of buildings to it, as well as the development of other renewable generation infrastructures.
- + Promote all actions aimed at strengthening the Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialisation (RIS3) of Castilla y León 2021-2027 in and around Valladolid, particularly in two of its three investment priorities: "Castilla y León, a territory with quality of life" and "Castilla y León, carbon neutral and fully circular".
- + Boost, promote and strengthen the regional economy through the Regional Circular Economy Strategy and in line with the Valladolid CE Action Plan.
- + Commitment to achieve synergies with the region's participation in the European Climate Change Adaptation Mission.
- + Promote and work to achieve the main objectives of the Energy Efficiency Strategy of Castilla y León 2030 (EEE-CYL-2030), making a significant



contribution to the objectives of decarbonisation, reduction of final energy consumption, and improvement of energy efficiency in terms of final energy by sector.

- + Promote the Regional Strategy for Alternative Energy Vehicles in Castilla y León 2020-2023, with special emphasis on its strategic axes of infrastructure and market in Valladolid and supporting industrialisation, in particular in those lines of promoting innovation in SMEs, Transfer of knowledge to SMEs and R&D projects.
- + Align the future municipal Biodiversity Strategy with regional plans and strategies in this area, promoting actions and plans for the conservation of biodiversity and the conservation and improvement of the natural environment in the city.
- + Work together for the modernisation, innovation and improvement of the competitiveness of the regional economy, seeking a more sustainable production model that is socially beneficial, creates decent employment opportunities, increases resource efficiency and builds a more sustainable region.
- + Promote the creation of general and sectoral working groups with the participation of the key actors of the Junta de Castilla y León and the municipal areas of Valladolid City Council.
- + Strengthen, enhance and further expand partnerships with all of them in areas of convergence towards climate neutrality.

Likewise, THE CITY COUNCIL OF VALLADOLID, in the commitment acquired with the EU by participating in the European Mission of Climate Neutral Cities to serve as an inspiring city, commits itself to:



General Commitments of Valladolid City Council in the Castilla y León Region

Promote, encourage, mentor and serve as a centre of inspiration to the rest of the local entities in the territory of Castilla y León based on the experience of its participation in the European Mission 100 Smart and Climate Neutral Cities to help the decarbonisation of the community of Castilla y León by 2050.

For all of the above reasons, Valladolid City Council will reflect and seek support from all key entities for the development of these commitments, through documents of support and adherence to the Climate City Contract.



Valladolid

Supporting statement of National Government for the climate neutrality of Spanish Mission Cities

I hereby place on record the Spanish Government's commitment to support the climate city contracts presented by the cities, which were selected by the European Commission on 28 April 2022 to participate in the European Cities Mission: Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla, Valencia, Zaragoza, Valladolid and Vitoria-Gasteiz.

This support contributes to the ecological and energy transformation of cities and to a greater climate and social resilience, which is materialised in the Spanish State's framework of competences, among others, in the following aspects:

1. **The impulse of a regulatory framework aligned with the systemic innovation and public-private collaboration** required by the European Mission of Cities. In this context, it highlights:
 - + The Spanish Urban Agenda, approved in February 2019, which highlights the need to achieve sustainability in urban development policies. It is constituted as a working method and a process for all the actors involved in cities that aspire to an equitable, fair and sustainable development from the different fields of action. This strategy is developed around 30 specific objectives and 291 action lines, which includes all villages and cities regardless of size and population, and it addresses economic, social and environmental sustainability.
 - + Law 7/2021, of 20 May, on climate change and energy transition. This institutional framework guarantees, through its various measures, the coordination of sectoral policies, ensures coherence between them and synergies to achieve the objective of climate neutrality, and increases our capacity to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.



The work commitment on the regulatory developments of the Law is clear. Due to the implications for the European Mission Cities, the following stand out: (i) in the energy field, work is being done to establish a framework to deploy energy efficiency in industries and buildings, and renewable energies as vectors towards decarbonisation, (ii) in terms of emission-free mobility, the mandate for cities to adopt sustainable urban mobility plans with mitigation measures, such as low-emission zones, is included, iii) in the area of green procurement, we are working to establish measures to integrate the fight against climate change in public procurement procedures, such as the inclusion of emission reduction and carbon footprint criteria specifically aimed at the fight against climate change as specific technical requirements in procurement specifications.

2. **The launch of the Multi-stakeholder Collaboration Platform for the Climate Neutrality of Spanish Cities (citiES 2030)**, a tool created *ad hoc* and already in operation to facilitate the implementation of the Cities Mission.

With the implementation of this platform, the Government of Spain not only fulfils one of the initial activities of the Mission, but also becomes a reference for the other countries and cities in the programme.

This platform is a multi-stakeholder innovation and collaboration infrastructure to support and accelerate the transformation of Spanish cities towards climate neutrality.

The platform's main beneficiaries are city councils of Spanish cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants or provincial capitals that want to achieve full or partial climate neutrality by 2030, as well as cities with more than 20,000 inhabitants that want to initiate this process.

The platform offers cities a range of services, including:

- + Training, learning and skills enhancement



- + The support for the development of local systemic innovation platforms for the design of transformative project portfolios;
- + The assistance in drafting and monitoring climate city contracts and the design of roadmaps in a multi-stakeholder environment;
- + The connection with related processes in other European cities; the incubation of multi-city projects; the citizen participation and activation;
- + The assistance to cities to structure transformation financing schemes, involving financial actors;
- + The strategic communication.

The Platform's governance is multi-stakeholder and multi-level, with the aim of facilitating, ordering and guaranteeing directionality and stability in these collaborations. In this way, it relies on the participation of the actors of the quintuple helix:

- + The public sector (administrations and public agencies).
- + The private sector (companies, financial sector, urban infrastructure sector and professional associations).
- + The academia (universities and research centres).
- + The civil society (NGOs and neighbourhood associations).
- + The media.



3. **The support to mobilisation of green investments.** A good example is the deployment of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan through the mobilisation of an unprecedented volume of investment that prioritises not only mitigating the effects of the crisis, but also the transformation of our country towards a sustainable and inclusive economy.

The Recovery Plan recognises the fundamental role of cities in economic and social transformation, due to their capacity to generate short-term activity with a pull effect on industry and key sectors, and their importance in terms of the climate emergency. Thus, it includes initiatives aimed at essential aspects for the climate neutrality of cities, such as:

- + The improvement of sustainable mobility, with the promotion of electric and fuel cell vehicles and the extension of recharging infrastructures, through the different MOVES programmes.
- + The promotion of the renovation of urban residential environments, housing, buildings and neighbourhoods, with the priority objective of decreasing energy consumption and promoting decarbonisation in the household stock.
- + The development of energy communities that promote social innovation and citizen participation in renewables, energy efficiency and electric mobility, thereby contributing to fair and inclusive decarbonisation in urban areas.
- + The promotion of self-consumption for the energy use of urban roofs and decks, storage behind the meter and renewable HVAC in homes.
- + The development of transformative strategies and initiatives for urban renaturalisation, helping to increase green infrastructure and biodiversity in Spanish cities and favouring Nature-Based Solutions to respond to their socio-environmental challenges.
- + The support for the implementation of waste regulation, in collaboration with the autonomous communities and cities, with investments in



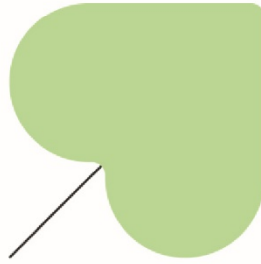
digitalisation for environmental management, through the Recovery Plan.

- + The deployment of calls for grants to municipalities and local entities for the implementation of low-emission zones in cities and the sustainable and digital transformation of urban transport.

4. The monitoring of the progress of the seven cities through the information processed in the citiES 2030 Platform, with the aim of integrating the urban transformation roadmap into the country's decarbonisation process.

As part of the iterative process of the European Cities Mission, the Spanish Government will participate in the monitoring and updating of the commitments made in the climate neutrality agreements of the cities of Barcelona, Madrid, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Vitoria-Gasteiz and Zaragoza, supporting the recognition and dissemination of the progress achieved.

Signed by Teresa Ribera Rodríguez, Third Vice-President of the Government of Spain and Minister for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge



ANNEX 1:
Climate Neutrality
Action Plan



Introduction

The Valladolid Climate Action Plan is developed as a unifying document, which provides a **common, holistic and integrated vision** of the measures needed to adapt to climate change, so that the Valladolid City Council's Climate Action is positioned and in line with the different European and state policies to facilitate the promotion of public actions that seek sustainable development.

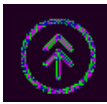
Valladolid is a city of proximity and neighbourhoods, fully rooted in its environment and territorially integrated, with nearly three hundred thousand inhabitants. In this sense, it is a European city, committed to building a greener, healthier, more inclusive and resilient Europe.

From a policy context perspective, it is worth highlighting the city government's explicit commitment to innovation as a key lever to make cities smart, resilient and sustainable. Valladolid has developed the necessary capacities to be one of the pilot cities leading the way towards climate neutrality. Moreover, being part of this Mission **will allow the city to further develop the innovative ecosystem in sectors as cross-cutting as mobility, energy, construction and waste, making use of a new governance model characterised by intense collaboration between actors.**

Thanks to the European Smart and Climate Neutral Cities Mission 2030, the city of Valladolid reinforces its commitment to remain at the forefront of European action to mitigate the climate emergency and promote mission-oriented innovation that improves people's lives, as well as ensuring the sustainability over time of the political commitment.

The Valladolid Climate Action Plan, the result of strategic planning already oriented towards the green transition.

Valladolid City Council has been working for many years on the **definition and deployment of multiple strategies** (both sectoral and global) that represent a firm commitment to the development of the concept of sustainability in the municipality and, therefore, with a direct link to the Climate Mission:

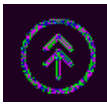


Together with these "green strategies", the immense strategic planning of the City Council reflects sustainability as a cross-cutting principle, whether from the social impulse (Municipal Plan for the Elderly, Citizen Coexistence, Childhood and Adolescence, Youth, Equality...) or sectorial planning (sustainable tourism, local commerce, support for entrepreneurship, digital transformation, among others).

IN FORCE UNTIL 2021	IN FORCE UNTIL 2023	IN FORCE UNTIL 2024
<p>Employment insertion plan for people at risk of exclusion due to gender-based causes and victims of gender-based violence.</p> <p>Integral plan to support local commerce</p>	<p>II Municipal plan for accessibility</p> <p>II Municipal plan for development cooperation</p> <p>1st Municipal plan for intercultural citizen coexistence</p> <p>5th Municipal plan on drugs and other addictions</p>	<p>I Reconciliation and co-responsibility plan</p> <p>3rd Municipal plan for children and adolescents</p> <p>Update of the equal opportunities plan for municipal staff</p> <p>IV Youth Municipal Plan</p>
IN FORCE UNTIL 2022	<p>Tourism Strategic Plan</p> <p>Operational plan for the digitalisation of Valladolid city council</p> <p>Strategic plan for digital transformation and innovation applied in the city of Valladolid</p> <p>Strategy to support entrepreneurship in the city of Valladolid</p>	IN FORCE UNTIL 2025
<p>Health promotion and prevention strategy</p> <p>I Municipal plan for older people in Valladolid</p> <p>II Municipal plan for reading</p>		<p>Health plan</p> <p>Plan for Equality and against Gender Violence</p>
		IN FORCE UNTIL 2030
		<p>R+d+i centre and circular economy observatory</p> <p>Action plan against noise</p>

In addition to the sustainability character of strategic planning, five strategies and/or plans - implemented by 2022 - are highlighted that already outline the Roadmap for Climate Neutrality by 2030:

1. **Urban Agenda 2030**
2. **Climate Change Strategy**
3. **Integrated, sustainable and safe urban mobility plan for Valladolid. PIMUSSVA**
4. **Climate and Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SECAP)**



5. Circular Economy Action Plan

The role of innovation as a transformative and systemic lever is specified in the **Innovation and Smart City Plan: SmartVa!** where public innovation and smart city policies are integrated, putting the focus on the development of the local economy, and identifying innovation as a key factor of urban transformation and sustainable urban growth.

NOTE: all the strategic planning of Valladolid City Council is available at:

<https://www.valladolid.es/transparencia/es/transparencia-activa-organizacion/planes-programas-anuales-plurianuales>

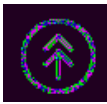
1. **Urban Agenda 2030: global umbrella for the sustainable city model**

The Urban Agenda 2030 of Valladolid (AUVA 2030) has been defined as a participatory and strategic document that proposes the development of a series of priorities together with strategic and specific objectives, interrelated with each other and with the different lines of action.

AUVA 2030 promotes improvements in the areas of planning, financing, knowledge, governance and transparency, as well as participation and its regulation. To this end, it proposes working on a model of multi-sectoral coordination between the public administration and the rest of the agents involved in urban policies and projects, thus becoming an opportunity to address **economic and social development in a comprehensive manner**.

In short, the Urban Agenda is conceived as an indispensable element to make **Valladolid the inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable city that its citizens need**.

AUVA 2030 is largely based on the urban planning instrument par excellence: the **General Urban Development Plan** approved in 2020, in which environmental sustainability and the fight against climate change play a central role. As this is a long-term strategic process, work has been underway since 2015 on the objective criteria and regulatory objectives that can respond to the complete regeneration of the city on the pillar of sustainability, in order to achieve the fundamental objectives of reducing emissions and combating and adapting to climate change.

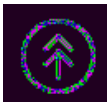


From the Mission's perspective, it is key to have a recently approved urban planning tool, as the fight against climate change takes on a priority role. Thus, for example, the PGOU carries out an analysis of the current environmental situation of the municipality and the existing environmental problems, studying the impact of climate change and assessing the carbon footprint associated with the revision of this urban planning. It also includes several proposals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in areas as diverse as mobility, housing and the renaturalisation of the city.

Through a collaborative process, in which the different areas of the City Council, various agents of the city and the citizens themselves have participated, the set of plans, lines and proposed actions that define the **10 major Strategic Priorities**, including the cross-cutting and comprehensive approach of the AUVA 2030, have been created.

In addition, within these strategic priorities, a broad set of objectives, keys, approaches, lines of action and implementation instruments are included that allow the roadmap for the sustainable urban development of Valladolid 2030 to be drawn up:

1. **Sustainable urban planning.** Prevent and reduce climate change impacts and increase resilience through urban planning.
2. **Health and well-being.** Promote a healthy city, which responds to the security, social and personal wellbeing needs of its citizens, in a context of demographic change.
3. **Sustainable and resilient Valladolid.** To place Valladolid at the forefront of the transition towards sustainability and emission neutrality.
4. **Responsible management of resources.** Promote the circular economy, positioning Valladolid as a benchmark in the sustainable management of resources and zero waste.
5. **Sustainable mobility and transport.** Redesigning the urban mobility system towards sustainable, low-emission mobility.



6. **Diverse and inclusive Valladolid.** To consolidate Valladolid as a diverse and socially cohesive city.
7. **Economic development and employment.** To consolidate Valladolid as a dynamic city, capable of generating employment and well-being for its citizens.
8. **Housing and basic facilities.** To promote the exercise of the right to decent, affordable and accessible housing for all.
9. **Innovative Valladolid.** To promote the innovative dimension of Valladolid as a recognisable ecosystem of creativity and social, cultural, economic and environmental dynamism.
10. **Multi-level and cross-cutting governance to achieve the AUYA 2030 goals.** Establish governance as an interlinked and fully cross-cutting pillar with the other pillars of the Agenda.

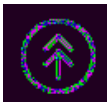
In short, Valladolid's Urban Agenda 2030 represents the city's main strategic plan in its quest for transformation in terms of the necessary green transition, digital and social cohesion, always from a cross-cutting and inclusive perspective.

The Climate Action Plan draws with particular emphasis on the strategic lines of action and transformative projects defined in the Urban Agenda.



2. Climate Change Strategy: leverage to achieve climate neutrality.

On 18 March 2022, in response to the commitment acquired within the scope of the INTERREG - POCTEP Green Cities CENCYL project, the Climate Change



Strategy was approved, an essential step towards the objective of achieving climate neutrality in the city of Valladolid.

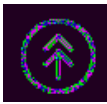
The Climate Change Strategy is an **essential contribution to the adherence to the Mission 100 Smart and Climate Neutral Cities for 2030**, and reinforces the already existing adaptation and mitigation lines of the current municipal plans. In this way, it embodies **collective action** to address the unavoidable impacts of climate change for the health and well-being of people in all its aspects under the principles of: measurement, transparency, prevention, mitigation, participation, governance and social justice.

The **objective** of the strategy is the **reduction of 100% of greenhouse gas effects by 2030**, as well as increasing the city's resilience to climate change, through digitisation, **data management and integration of information and innovation**, which are used as the basis and levers to achieve climate neutrality and to address, in a more efficient way, the risks associated with the impacts of climate change, **with citizens as a key element in this process**.

The Strategy includes 150 lines of action for adaptation and mitigation. The lines of action include citizen **participation**, the **co-creation of innovative projects under a public-private collaboration model** and promoting public awareness of the impacts of climate change and the measures necessary for adaptation.

These 150 lines of action are based on a multi-level governance approach and the identification of four key levels of action.

- At the first level, 18 action lines are based on solid knowledge and guidance provided by the EU missions on climate neutral cities and communities of adaptation.
- The second level, 36 action lines, are based on national commitments and objectives based on the vision of the EU missions, including the measures listed in the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan 2021- 2030 (PNIEC) and the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change 2021-2030 (PNACC).
- At the third level, 61 lines of action emerge from existing plans and current commitments through the mapping of existing commitments and objectives in 17 local plans.



- The fourth group, 35 lines of action, is based on direct engagement with stakeholders and different municipal areas in a participatory process and directly addresses the challenges of climate change.

3. **Valladolid Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP).**

Valladolid City Council joined the Covenant of Mayors in April 2011. The commitments signed include the development of a **Sustainable Energy Action Plan** (SEAP_VA). Valladolid's SEAP originated in June 2012 and was accepted by the European Commission in April 2013.

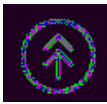
Firstly, the **Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory** was carried out with data from 2010 as a starting point. Since 2018, this inventory has been updated and reviewed on an annual basis.

In parallel to the PAES_VA, since 2012, Valladolid City Council calculates the carbon footprint of municipal assets (buildings, facilities, equipment) and thanks to this commitment, in 2015, Valladolid City Council was the first Spanish municipality to obtain the three labels from the Spanish Ministry for Ecological Transition: **Calculate, Reduce and Offset labels**. Again, in 2020, all three labels were obtained.

It should be noted that this process has been developed with citizen participation. Specifically, the SEAP_VA was drawn up within the framework of the **4th Action Plan of the Valladolid Local Agenda 21** (LA21), through the forum of the LA21 Commission, a consultative body made up of representatives of local stakeholders.

Currently, the **Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan 2030** (PACES_VA) includes both climate mitigation and adaptation aspects to support and achieve the goal of climate neutrality by 2030.

The measures of the SECAP are grouped according to the different sectors on which action is to be taken. For each sector, both the vision and the long-term objectives to be achieved by implementing a list of actions are included. The SECAP itself incorporates verification and communication mechanisms to monitor the evolution of the process.



4. **Integrated, sustainable and safe urban mobility plan for Valladolid.**

The **Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan** is a strategic planning tool and an awareness-raising and sensitisation instrument for citizens, public administrations and other mobility stakeholders.

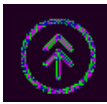
The Integral Plan for Urban, Sustainable and Safe Mobility in the City of Valladolid (PIMUSSVA) is based on a holistic approach, with the principle of safety as one of the key elements. It describes a series of measures to achieve more sustainable and safer ways of travelling, modes of transport that make economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection compatible, thus guaranteeing a better quality of life for the citizens of Valladolid.

After an intense participatory process, the Valladolid City Council Plenary approved its Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan in 2021, which reaffirms the City Council's commitment to act in those areas with the greatest potential to reduce emissions. It is an instrument of great importance to promote a new model of sustainable and safe metropolitan urban mobility that leads to a greener city. To this end, it is committed to activating the following transformational levers:

1. Promote non-motorised modes of transport.
2. Promote public transport.
3. Improving urban burden sharing.
4. Achieve improvements in road and parking solutions.
5. Commitment to green vehicles.
6. Improve road safety.
7. Put in place instruments to support sustainable mobility policy.

5. **Valladolid Circular Economy Plan.**

The **Circular Economy Action Plan** (PAEC) of the city of Valladolid brings together in a single document the approach and action measures of the City Council related to the circular economy for the three-year period 2021-2023. The aim is to promote the circular economy as a paradigm of a new model with economic, environmental and social benefits, leading, by example, the development of urban policies, generating the conditions for development in the



productive fabric and in the responsible consumption of citizens, and facilitating synergies between actors.

In the roadmap towards the objective of Valladolid as a climate neutral city in 2030, the Circular Economy Plan is presented as one of the transformative projects, aligning Valladolid's action with the European framework (the EU Circular Economy Action Plan - European Green Deal), which considers the circular economy a prerequisite for climate neutrality, and with the National Plan for Recovery, Transformation and Resilience, which presents the circular economy as a transformative lever, key in the process of recovery and modernisation of the economy, while accelerating progress towards climate neutrality.

To this end, the Plan is articulated around **3 Strategic Objectives, 12 Programmes and 47 projects.**

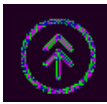
- 1. Incorporate the circularity dimension into local urban policies.**
 - a. Programme 1.1 - Urban water cycle.
 - b. Programme 1.2 - Reduction of waste and promotion of recycling.
 - c. Programme 1.3 - Promotion of the materials cycle.
 - d. Programme 1.4 - Circular Public Procurement.
 - e. Programme 1.5 - Positioning Valladolid in circular economy policies.

- 2. Encourage the circular transition of the local productive fabric.**
 - a. Programme 2.1 - Entrepreneurship and circular business incubator.
 - b. Programme 2.2 - Training and Capacity Building.
 - c. Programme 2.3 - Technical and financial support.
 - d. Programme 2.4 - Information, knowledge and networking.

- 3. Promoting the role of citizens as agents of change**
 - a. Programme 3.1 - Informed Consumers.
 - b. Programme 3.2 - Responsible consumption.
 - c. Programme 3.3 - Consumer and user associations.

CLIMATE ACTION PLAN. KEY SYSTEMIC CHANGES

Having identified in the previous section the main strategies and plans that have an impact on climate neutrality, this Climate Action Plan - aware that with the



strategic planning done until 2022 it is not possible to achieve climate neutrality
- sets ambitious strategic priorities by deploying key systemic changes:

1. Sustainable renovations and comprehensive energy efficiency measures

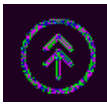
Lead the implementation of climate neutral districts, encouraging at least one district in the city to become energy positive. Deployment of the city's sustainable district heating network in collaboration with the regional government to reach 65% decarbonisation of heating. Encouragement at all levels of the renovation of the private building stock to achieve an annual renovation rate of 2%, also acting on new construction to achieve 40% of new buildings with nearly zero energy consumption.

In addition, the necessary interventions will be carried out to achieve the "Zero Carbon" designation in all existing municipal buildings, as well as in future buildings under municipal supervision. Local Energy Communities will also be established, together with a package of measures aimed at promoting energy efficiency in private buildings. The initiative "Valladolid Climate Neutral University of Valladolid" in collaboration with the University of Valladolid, as well as the Positive District - already in drafting - will be the first demonstration examples to act as catalysts in this respect.

2. Sustainable and Safe Urban and Metropolitan Mobility

Promote public transport, the decarbonisation of municipal fleets and the incentivisation of sustainable business fleets through public-private partnership mechanisms, which have proven successful in recent years. The Action Plan develops actions to achieve a 30% reduction in the need for motorised transport and a 20% modal shift (to public and non-motorised transport). Measures aimed at a modal shift towards more sustainable modes of transport, including infrastructure, with an emphasis on the digitalisation of services, shared transport and optimisation of logistics. Electrification of both heavy goods vehicles and business and private fleets. The Valladolid intermodal logistics platform is also a model initiative that will enable the transfer to rail of tonnes of transport that are currently carried out by road.

3. Circular Economy for Sustainable Consumption and Production



Putting an end to the overexploitation of resources involves a process of redesigning the production and consumption model. In this way, the concept of circular economy has been integrated into the new urban water, waste, mobility and energy policies. Furthermore, thanks to the planning of actions focused on the productive sector and citizens, ranging from economic and technical incentives to the creation of a designated space for the co-creation and acceleration of projects, the aim is to increase the role of the local productive fabric and citizens in the whole process. Likewise, the circular economy must also have an impact on the objective of transforming the way food is produced and consumed, promoting local trade with clear support for local producers.

4. Renaturalising the city - waste emissions

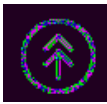
Planting more urban trees, increasing the forest area, creating urban carbon sinks, implementing urban renaturalisation measures through nature-based solutions for CO₂ fixation and offsetting the local carbon footprint, achieving a 15% offset of residual emissions.

Valladolid was one of the first European cities to pursue the goal of greener urban spaces. In this context, the next step will be to adopt new initiatives and projects through nature-based solutions and other types of green and blue infrastructure, building on previous experience and ambitious projects already underway, such as "Urban GreenUP", "INDNatur" and "Urban Water Buffer". Another example to highlight is the project "'Valladolid: Urban Biodiversity Pathways' which has sixteen concrete actions to improve urban biodiversity, create carbon sinks and address the environmental restoration of degraded areas.

5. Governance for climate neutrality

Through a process of internal and external transformation (initiated by an internal adaptation for the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan), new forms of management and distributed leadership have been established, while open procedures for innovation and creativity will be enabled for urban policy development.

The co-creation, acceleration and knowledge transfer of innovative projects with an impact on climate neutrality under public-private partnership models will be the subject of work in the Innovation and Sustainability Hub.

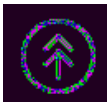


The development of the Valladolid Climate Action Plan, in addition to defining different transformative actions, establishes three cross-cutting pillars:

1. **Adaptive and demonstrative capacity.** In order to move towards carbon neutrality, it is necessary to know the state of the current situation, to know possible future scenarios and, based on this, to strengthen the capacity to adapt to environmental events in order to ensure the best possible response to the challenges faced. Representative examples of this pillar are :
 - a. **Ordinance Valladolid demonstrating city**
 - b. **Incentives for decarbonisation**

2. **INNOVATION, Integration and Digitalisation.** The city has a series of elements that allow it to rely on digitisation, data management and innovation as a fundamental pillar, both to achieve climate neutrality and to manage the risks associated with the impacts of climate change. Digitisation and innovation will allow fostering the local economy, the use of technologies and the involvement of citizens in the digital era in an inclusive way while reducing the digital divide. Innovation is also essential to develop new products, services and models that are more sustainable:
 - a. **Agency for Innovation and Economic Development**
 - b. **Climate-neutral local public procurement**

3. **Citizenship as a key element.** Climate action must involve the largest possible number of actors in society, with citizens being the main driver of change. To this end, the Action Plan for Climate Neutrality 2030 envisages the creation of specific measures against climate change co-created through a process of careful participation and ecosystem stakeholders. In this way, Valladolid demonstrates a reciprocal commitment, from the city's representatives and institutions to the citizens and vice versa. The productive fabric and civil society drive policies towards a transformative change of the production and consumption model and, ultimately, the way of working, moving and living in the city and its surroundings. The representative example for co-creation with citizens is:
 - a. **Local Mission Platform**



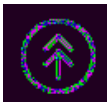
Work process

THE CLIMATE CITY CONTRACT AND ITS FUTURE ITERATIONS

This Valladolid Climate City Contract has its first iteration in **March 2023**.

Given that the Climate City Contract is a process of implementation of the Mission that will last until 2030, priority should be given to short-, medium- and long-term actions, with the Climate City Contract being a first planning tool. In any case, this planning will have to be in line with the milestones and priorities set by the European Mission itself, which will be established with special relevance:

- Implementation of the **action plans associated with the transformational strategies** (Climate Change Strategy, Valladolid Urban Agenda 2030, etc.), which are highly ambitious in their objectives aimed at climate neutrality. They are also living strategies that already have active governance and participation instruments.
- Implementation of the tools **available to the Climate City Contract**, in order to be able to continue to evolve and grow new initiatives. Special emphasis on the **Mission's Local Platform**, to work under a multi-city project scheme to overcome common barriers, increase impact and ensure the scalability of actions.
- **Internal reorganisation** as a City Council, in order to implement new spaces, methodologies and work dynamics capable of offering comprehensive and agile responses to the challenge of climate neutrality. This internal reorganisation has its origin in the Mayor's Decree no. 2020/9115, dated 22 December, regarding the functional adaptation of Valladolid City Council for the implementation of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan. It is of particular relevance that this internal reorganisation will come to a head after the local elections in May 2023.
- **Centre of inspiration towards others:** deployment of the collaboration agreements reached with the regional environment to help Castilla y León to meet its strategic priority of a fully circular and climate neutral region



by 2030. In the same vein continue the work initiated with the cities of Ionanina, the Portuguese cities for their support to the Climate Neutral Portugal Mission and the enhancement of the use of the City Council's international networks for the dissemination and inspiration of Europe's climate neutrality.

- **Multi-level governance with the National and European Platforms - citiES2030 and NetZeroCities** - acting as true enablers and catalysts for climate neutrality in Valladolid: a common framework for monitoring, reporting and verification; support for the deployment of the climate investment plan, innovative governance models and citizen engagement. Furthermore, thanks to the platforms, multi-city scale demonstrators can be accessed to test the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of energy efficient and flexible urban areas in a real environment.
- **Large-scale R&D demonstrators.** Continue to strengthen innovation demonstrators through Horizon Europe, taking advantage of opportunities to create synergies with other EU projects. Building on the large-scale Valladolid demonstrator projects of the previous H2020 innovation programme (REMOURBAN, URBAN GREENUP, PROSPECT PLUS) develop transformative actions linked to HEUROPE projects already under implementation (SPINE, URBANE, AEROSOLFD or LEGOFIT) and seek new consortia for climate neutrality. Also, continue to strengthen territorial cooperation focused on Climate Action, either with INTERREG Europe, INTERREG POCTEP and/or INTERREG SUDOE programmes.
- **Alignment and update of the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (PACES_VA):** Given that the methodology followed for the emissions inventory and economic calculations in this Action Plan based on the Business Case is not fully comparable to the methodology of the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans, it is necessary to update the current SECAP of Valladolid to reflect the ambition of climate neutrality on the one hand and to align it with the methodology followed in this Action Plan on the other hand.

In addition to the content to be worked on in future iterations identified by the national platform, **Valladolid City Council** has defined the following sections which, in **future iterations**, should **be** further defined and specified:



- Redefinition and adjustments resulting from the co-creation and participation with the Local Mission Platform, and where appropriate, updating of the Governance Plan.
- Indicators linked to the European Mission 100 climate neutral cities by 2030.
- Indirect Scope 3 emissions: Adjustments derived from the Self-Assessment Checklist of influence of actions on Scope 3 emissions.
- New transformative actions
- Redefining and adjusting the Climate Investment Plan, with a particular focus on improving climate policies for capital raising and deployment. All this on the basis of the first results of the established economic indicators.
- Data collection from other sectors not covered in the model and associated transformative actions.
- Updating capital planning to achieve climate neutrality
- Update of cross-cutting, non-sectoral costs associated with the implementation of actions.

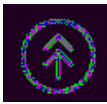
At the end of ANNEX I, in the section on perspectives and next steps, the main milestones in the iteration process of the Contract are indicated in more detail. A biannual review criterion will be followed, but Valladolid City Council will carry out an internal review one year after the entry into force of the Climate City Contract (estimated date of first review: March 2024).

INDIRECT EMISSIONS OF SCOPE 3

It is important to note that this first iteration of the Valladolid Climate City Contract does not work with Scope 3 emissions scenarios, although specific actions are proposed for these indirect emissions, as well as medium and long-term planning.

Scope 3 indirect emissions are of particular relevance as they relate to "other indirect emissions" related to the procurement of necessary materials or services by manufacturers and transporters (e.g. aggregates, water, fuels, etc.), and/or products and services that are expected to need to be purchased or contracted for the works or operation of a particular activity, plan or project.

The assessment of scope 3 is very relevant to minimise among others the potential risk that measures adopted in the Climate Action Plan could negatively



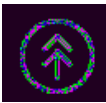
affect scope 3. Thus, the Climate Action Plan makes special reference to the decarbonisation of heating through sustainable district heating networks, mainly biomass heat networks. Emissions due to the use of biomass as fuel are very particular scope 1 emissions, as they count as zero emissions. They will be considered as no net CO₂ emissions because they participate in the short carbon cycle, returning the CO₂ captured by photosynthesis to the atmosphere to produce that biomass. However, in order to produce and transport biomass-based fuels, emissions are generated which, if they are to be taken into account, would be Scope 3 emissions.

Therefore, in addition to the emphasis of this Climate Action Plan on circularity, sustainable agri-food production and the use of building materials, the following actions are proposed.

- **Self-assessment of the influence of actions on Scope 3 emissions:** Preparation and execution of a checklist where the impacts on Scope 3 emissions of the measures that are intended to be carried out with this action plan for Climate Neutrality 2030 will be assessed. The output from these self-assessments will feed back and redefine the Action Plan in its implementation and in each of its iterations.
- **Scope 3 emissions Action Plan:** It is planned to be implemented in 2025, taking into account the evaluation and monitoring of actions according to the previous section, but with special emphasis on the implementation of actions to limit Scope 3 emissions. The target year for achieving climate neutrality in Scope 3 will be set, establishing a first iteration that sets the scenario in the year 2042.

CALENDAR

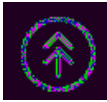
The global schedule of actions and interventions developed throughout the Action Plan, grouped by target sector, is shown below. Both actions, already programmed and actions planned to achieve the target scenario in 2030, have been indicated.



**TIMETABLE OF ACTIONS
INTERVENTIONS BY SECTOR**

	2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030	
	M1-M6	M7-M12	M1-M6	M7-M12	M1-M6	M7-M12	M1-M6	M7-M12	M1-M6	M7-M12	M1-M6	M7-M12	M1-M6	M7-M12	M1-M6	M7-M12
TRANSPORT SECTOR																
Promoting modal shift in urban transport	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Low Emission Zone (LEZ)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Development of shared transport solutions	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Decarbonisation of public transport	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Intermodal Logistics Platform (PLIVA)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Urban distribution of goods	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Training and incentives for sustainable mobility	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
BUILDINGS AND HEATING SECTOR																
Development of district heating systems	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Building renovation	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Energy renovation of municipal buildings	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
High energy efficiency in new buildings	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Promoting the use of high-efficiency heat pumps	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Sustainable tourism solutions	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Renovation of lighting and household appliances in dwellings	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
ELECTRICITY SECTOR																
Energy communities and positive districts	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Renovation of street lighting systems	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
OTHER SECTOR: WASTE																
Circular economy strategy	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Optimisation of waste collection management	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Optimisation of the urban water cycle	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
OTHER SECTOR: NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS																
Urban Biodiversity Pathways	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Urban forests and renaturation	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
OTHER ACTIONS																
Scope 3 Emissions Analysis Programme (Scope 3)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Review of the Climate City Contract	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Legend: ■ Planned actions ■ Foreseen actions for scenarios 2030



PART A – Current state of climate action

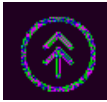
This module contains the city's starting point towards climate neutrality and informs subsequent modules and outlined pathways to accelerate climate action.

MODULE A-1

Baseline inventory of greenhouse gas emissions

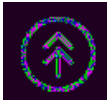
**To establish the emissions gap, following the criteria set out in the Mission framework, Scope 1 and 2 emissions are considered, and Scope 3 emissions only those associated with waste disposal/management. A preliminary analysis of the influence on Scope 3 of the actions included in this action plan has been carried out and a 2025-2030 plan is established for the evaluation and monitoring of the actions carried out and their impact on Scope 3 emissions. As a complement, in future iterations a list of checkpoints will be prepared for each action, where the impact of each of them on Scope 3 emissions will be evaluated.*

A-1.1: Final energy use by sector of origin (source: PACES Inventory)				
Base year	2019			
Unit	MWh/year			
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total
Buildings	1.217.015,99 +115,493.50 (biomass)	370.596,07 + 16.864,04 (municipal lighting)		1.587.612,06 +115.493,50
(Type of fuel/energy used)	Natural Gas Liquefied gas Fuel oil + (biomass)	Electricity		
Transport	2.102.836,38 + 85.110 (biofuel)	531,23		2.103.367,62 +85.110



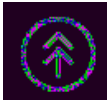
(Type of fuel/energy used)	Petrol Diesel Liquefied gas + (biofuel)	Electricity		
Waste	Not available			
(Type of fuel/energy used)				
Industrial processes and product use	1.821.968,55 + 48,130 (biomass)	536.547,66		2.358.516,21
(Type of fuel/energy used)	Natural gas Liquefied gas	Electricity		
Agriculture, forestry and land use	Not available			
(Type of fuel/energy used)				

A-1.2: Emission factors applied (source: PACES Inventory)						
For the calculation in t or MWh of primary energy- Relate this table to table A-1.1 and A-1.4_a, in addition to chart A-1.5_a.						
<i>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) principles, Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy methodology_ Methodology for calculating material economics: Emission=activity data*Emission Factor</i>						
Primary energy/ source of energy	Carbon dioxide (CO) ₂	Methane (CH) ₄	Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	Hydrofluorocarbons and Perfluorocarbons	Sulphur hexafluoride (SF) ₆	Nitrogen trifluoride (NF) ₃
Electricity	0.278 tCO ₂ /Mwh	...	...	...	...	....
Natural Gas	0.202 tCO ₂ /Mwh					



Liquefied Gas	0.227 tCO ₂ /Mwh					
Heating Oil	0.268 tCO ₂ /Mwh					
Diesel	0.268 tCO ₂ /Mwh					
Petrol	0.25 tCO ₂ /Mwh					
Biofuel	0.256 tCO ₂ /Mwh					
Biomass	0,007 tCO ₂ /Mwh					

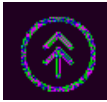
A-1.2_bis: Emission factors applied (source: input inputs to the economic model)						
For the calculation in t or MWh of primary energy- Relate this table to table A-1.3 and A-1.4_b, in addition to chart A-1.5_b.						
<i>Principles Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy methodology_ Methodology for calculating material economics: Emission=activity data*Emission Factor</i>						
Primary energy/ source of energy	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	Methane (CH ₄)	Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	Hydrofluorocarbons and Perfluorocarbons	Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃)
Private Transport (source: PIMUSSVA)	157 g/km	...	...	...	...	....
Transport Buses (source: AUVASA)	1,740g/km					
Commercial transport (<3.5 t)	216.12 g/km					
Commercial transport (>3.5 t)	374 g/km					



Heating Production (District Heating)	7 g/kWh					
Production Heating (Local Heating)	201 g/kWh					
Electricity (National mix emission factor 2019)	222 g/kWh					

A-1.3: Activities by sector of origin (source: input data of the economic model)			
	Base year	2019	
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
Transport			
Private vehicle demand (M km/year)	1.086		
Demand for buses (M km/year)	13		
Commercial transport demand (<3.5 t) (M km/year)	51		
Commercial transport demand (>3.5 t) (M km/year)	53		
Buildings and heating			
Heating and DHW demand (GWh/year)	1.351		
Energy			
Electricity demand (GWh/year)		1.256	
Waste			
Total collected within the city (tonnes)			112.896
Other			
Industrial activity	1,504 GWh/year (thermal consumption*)		

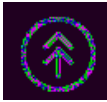
- The figure reflects the consumption of fossil fuels associated with the thermal demand of the city's industrial productive fabric. The economic model used does not include this consumption, so it is not included in tables A-1-4 and A-1-5.



A-1.4_a: GHG emissions by sector of origin (Source: PACES Inventory)					
Base year	2019				
Unit	t CO2 equivalent/year				
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total	Total
Transport	576.885,42	147,68		577.033,10	40%
Buildings and heating	255.350,29	103.025,71		358.376,00	24%
Electric power		Included in all other sectors			
Waste			Not available in stock		
Industrial processes and product use (excl. ETS)	369.487,50	149.160,25		518.647,75	36%
Total	1.201.723,21	252.333,64		1.454.056,85	100%

A-1.4_b: GHG emissions by sector of origin (data source: Economic Case)					
Base year	2019				
Unit	t CO2 equivalent/year				
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total	Total
Transport	231.989			231.989	19%
Buildings and heating	259.247			259.247	22%
Electric power		279.538		279.538	23%
Waste			21.849	21.849	2%
Other	399.397			399.397	34%
Total	890.633	279.538	21.849	1.192.020	100%

A-1.4_c: GHG emissions by sector of origin (data source: Economic Case)					
Base year	BAU 2030				
Unit	t CO2 equivalent/year				
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total	Total

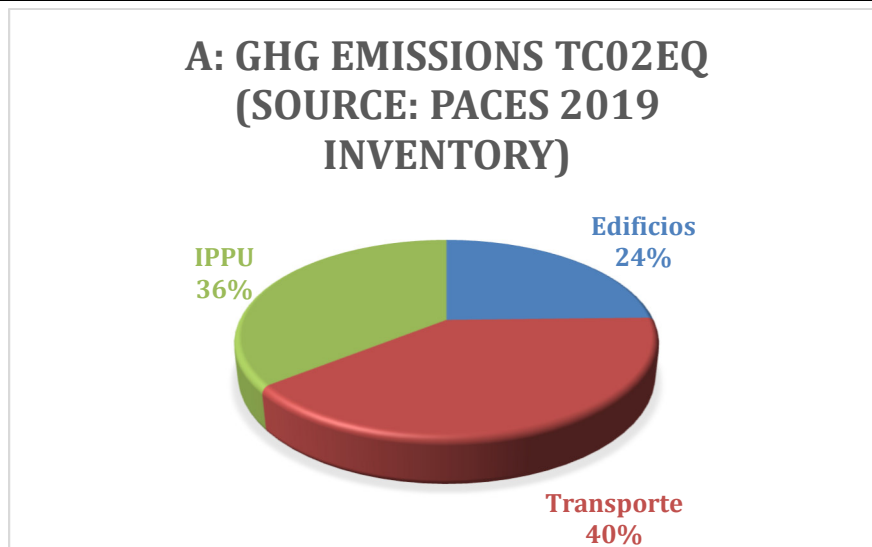


Transport	187.703			187.703	17%
Buildings and heating	240.579			240.579	22%
Electric power		271.093		271.093	25%
Waste			6.599	6.599	1%
Other	399.397			399.397	36%
Total	827.679	271.093	6.599	1.105.371	100%

A-1.5: Graphs and tables

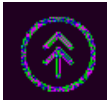
a: GHG emissions tC02eq (Source: PACES Inventory 2019)

SECTOR	GHG EMISSIONS (tC02eq)
Buildings	358.376
Transport	577.033,10
IPPU	518.647,75
Total	1.454.056,85

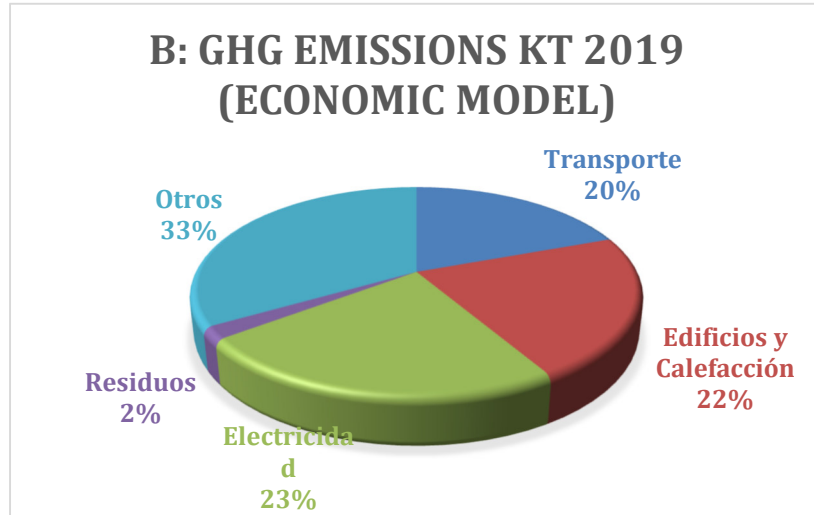


**b: GHG emissions tC02eq
(Source: Economic Model bottom-up calculation 2019)**

SECTOR	GHG EMISSIONS (tC02eq)
Transport	232.000
Buildings and Heating	264.000
Electricity	278.000

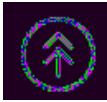


Waste	23.000
Other	398.000
Total	1.195.000

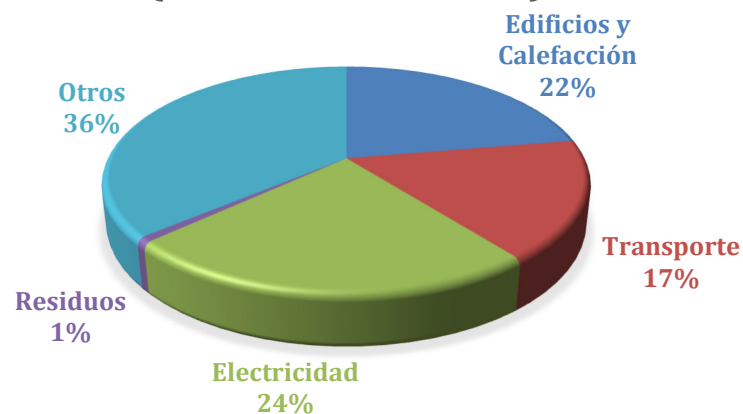


**c: GHG emissions tC02eq BAU 2030
(source: Economic Case model)**

SECTOR	GHG EMISSIONS (tC02eq)
Transport	188.000
Buildings and Heating	246.000
Electricity	262.000
Waste	8.000
Other	398.000
Total	1.102.000



C: GHG EMISSIONS KT BAU 2030 (ECONOMIC MODEL)



A-1.6: Description and assessment of the Baseline GHG Inventory

Valladolid has been a signatory to the Covenant of Mayors since 2011. The Covenant of Mayors is a European initiative that promotes the commitment of cities to reduce their carbon emissions and improve their resilience to the effects of climate change. Covenant of Mayors signatories are required to develop and submit a Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP).

The SECAP is a key element of the Covenant of Mayors commitment, as it describes a city's strategies and actions to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and improve its energy efficiency. As a first step in developing this SECAP, Valladolid developed an emissions inventory that provides a baseline for understanding the sources and magnitude of the city's GHG emissions. Valladolid's inventory includes emissions data from key sectors (buildings, transport, and industrial processes). The SECAP relies on the emissions inventory to set targets and develop emission reduction strategies in these key sectors over time.

In addition, as part of the EIT Climate-KIC Deep Demonstration programme carried out in Madrid in 2020, an economic model was developed to identify the most cost-effective decarbonisation strategies for the city. This model developed by Material Economics has served as the basis for the development of a common tool for the 7 cities of the Spanish Platform for Climate Neutrality, citiES2030. Adapted in order to be used to complete different tables of the Climate City Contract, this model uses a life-cycle approach to assess the economic viability of different decarbonisation strategies. This means that not only upfront costs are taken into account, but also the recurring costs and benefits of each option over its entire lifetime. In addition, the model takes into account the various costs associated with decarbonisation, such as the cost of renewable energy deployment, the cost of energy efficiency measures and the cost of changes in transport systems, among others.

The Economic Model for the decarbonisation of cities is a useful tool for cities to develop strategies to reduce their emissions. By combining the emissions inventory conducted under the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) with the costs and benefits provided by the Economic Model associated with different decarbonisation actions and strategies, cities can develop a comprehensive understanding of their emissions profile and identify the most cost-effective and efficient ways to reduce their carbon footprint.



Both the economic model and the SECAP emissions inventory aim to provide cities with the information they need to develop effective strategies and actions to reduce GHG emissions and improve energy efficiency. While they use different approaches to calculating emissions, both tools are useful for cities to make the transition to a sustainable, low-carbon future.

Thus, although both instruments share certain similarities, the Economic Model and the emissions inventory developed under the SECAP estimate GHG emissions differently. These different approaches in the calculation of emissions result in a different quantification of the city's emissions between the two calculation methodologies. Although the final results are similar, the different approaches of the 2 methodologies result in two different emission inventories.

The Economic Model uses a "systems" approach to account for GHG emissions in cities. It looks at the entire urban system, including buildings and heating, transport, electricity and waste, and identifies emission sources and pathways. The model takes into account not only Scope 1 emissions (such as from combustion in boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc.), but also Scope 2 emissions (i.e. emissions from the generation of electricity purchased and consumed) and some Scope 3 emissions (from waste management, where this takes place outside the boundaries of the municipality).

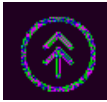
In contrast, the SECAP emissions inventory focuses on quantifying direct emissions from specific sectors, such as buildings, transport and waste. It follows established protocols and methodologies, such as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (WRI/WBCSD), to ensure consistency and comparability across cities.

Another difference between the two approaches is the level of detail. The Economic Model is more detailed and granular, providing a complete picture of the urban system and how emissions are generated and flow through it. The PACES emissions inventory focuses more on specific sectors and follows a standardised format, making it easier to compare emissions between cities.

The Economic Model uses a BAU 2030 Business as Usual 2030 scenario as a reference to estimate the potential emission reductions that can be achieved through different decarbonisation strategies and actions. This scenario represents a projection of what the city's emissions trajectory would look like if no additional decarbonisation measures beyond those already planned or underway were implemented. The BAU 2030 scenario provides a baseline against which to compare the cost-effectiveness of different decarbonisation strategies and actions. By comparing the costs and benefits of different decarbonisation pathways with the BAU 2030 scenario, the model can estimate the potential ROI (Return on Investment) of each strategy and action.

The results of the BAU 2030 scenario for the city of Valladolid indicate that the electricity, buildings and heating and transport sectors account for 65% of emissions in this scenario. In the other sector, emissions from the industrial sector are included, with a special relevance in the city of Valladolid, representing 36% of global emissions. By considering the potential ROI of different decarbonisation strategies and actions, the Economic Model can help cities identify the most cost-effective ways to achieve their emission reduction targets by ensuring that limited resources are allocated to strategies and actions that provide maximum value for the city and its residents.

In order to develop a comprehensive understanding of the city's emissions profile and to identify the most cost-effective and efficient ways to reduce GHG emissions, the Climate City Contract makes extensive use of the emissions data provided by the Economic Model, so that the investments, costs and benefits presented in the model are consistent with the emissions resulting from the model. Furthermore, and given that the SECAP emissions inventory represents the starting point for the economic model emissions calculation, it has been considered appropriate to include the first 3 tables of Annex I (Climate Action Plan) to present the SECAP emissions inventory data. These are: A-1.1, A-1.2 and A-1.3. In addition, table A-1.4 is used to present the emissions resulting from the two calculation methodologies used, the SECAP emissions inventory calculation methodology and the methodology used by the Economic Model. The remaining quantitative tables of the model from table A-2.3 present the data provided by the Economic Model.

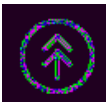


MODULE A-2

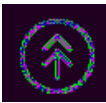
Evaluation of current policies and strategies



A-2.1: List of relevant policies, strategies and regulations					
Type	Level	Name and/or title	Description	Relevance	Necessary actions
Policy	Local	Plenary agreement of 30 November 2022 for the approval of the roadmap for the implementation of the Valladolid Climate Neutral Mission.	Agreement ratifying Valladolid City Council's commitment to aspire to be part of the European Climate Mission and thus become climate neutral by 2030.	It is the political prelude to this Climate Contract and thus provides political legitimacy to it.	
Strategy / Action Plan	Local	Valladolid Urban Agenda 2030	Plan born out of the participatory process and the contributions of all the Municipal Areas that have been involved in the creation of the UA. It contains five types of actions: regulatory, planning, financing, communication and governance. This is a first package of actions that will be reviewed annually in the governance framework, involving more actors, and analysing the evolution of the approved indicators.	<p>It can be concluded that the 10 major strategic priorities of the Valladolid Urban Agenda are aligned with the 4 major challenges that define the Climate Mission at European level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a systemic approach to integrating finance for testing, deploying and scaling up innovative climate-neutral solutions - Improve the lack of necessary skills and knowledge related to climate neutrality among public staff. - Address city governance models that are too fragmented and lack citizen involvement in order to generate new ones for the Climate Mission. - Address the lack or insufficiency of monitoring, evaluation and communication frameworks and tools linked to climate neutrality by cities and address the lack of support from other levels of government (European, national or regional). 	<i>Improved municipal financing capacity and improved delivery of innovative public services</i>
Strategy / Action Plan	Local	Valladolid Climate Change Strategy	In Valladolid, in response to the commitment acquired in the context of the CENCYL Green Cities project, the Climate Change Strategy was approved on 18 March 2022, an	Valladolid's Climate Change Strategy is an essential contribution to the adherence to the 100 Smart and Climate Neutral Cities Mission, and also includes the main lines of adaptation and mitigation already existing in other municipal plans. In this way,	<i>Development of a green economic and employment model</i>



			essential step towards the objective of achieving climate neutrality in Valladolid.	it embodies a collective action to address the inevitable impacts of climate change for the health and welfare of people in all its aspects under the principles of: measurement, transparency, prevention, mitigation, participation, governance and social justice.	<i>based on knowledge and innovation.</i>
Strategy / Action Plan	Local	Integrated, Sustainable and Safe Urban Mobility Plan for Valladolid	<p>The Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan is a strategic planning tool and an awareness-raising and sensitisation instrument for citizens, public administrations and other mobility stakeholders.</p> <p>It outlines a series of measures to achieve more sustainable and safer modes of travel, modes of transport that make economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection compatible, thus ensuring a better quality of life for the citizens of Valladolid.</p>	<p>The technical studies carried out under the low emission zone scenario proposed in the PIMUSSVA Plan show results in the reduction of Greenhouse Gases and pollutant gases of between -30% and -40% compared to the initial situation.</p> <p>Given the fact that we are currently working on a more ambitious LEZ proposal, we could be talking about an impact on emission reductions in the LEZ of close to double what was initially foreseen.</p>	<i>Development of a green economic and employment model based on knowledge and innovation.</i>
Strategy / Action Plan	Local	Valladolid Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SECAP)	<p>Valladolid City Council joined the Covenant of Mayors in April 2011. Among the commitments signed was to develop a Sustainable Energy and Sustainable Climate Action Plan (SEAP). Valladolid's SEAP was born in June 2012 and accepted by the European Commission in April 2013. In June 2016, the Covenant of Mayors chose to join forces with the Covenant of Mayors Coalition, resulting in the "Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy". The Covenant Signatories share a common vision for 2050: to accelerate the decarbonisation of their territories, strengthen their capacity to adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change and ensure that their citizens enjoy access to secure, sustainable and affordable energy.</p> <p>To translate their political commitment into practical measures and projects, Covenant signatories commit to present, within two years of the date of their local council decision, a Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) outlining the key actions they intend to undertake.</p>	<p>Valladolid's Climate and Sustainable Energy Action Plan [PACES_VA] is aligned with the objectives of the 100 Smart and Climate Neutral Cities 2030 Mission, as in the Covenant of Mayors the signatory cities committed to support the achievement of the EU target of a 40% reduction of greenhouse gases by 2030 and the adoption of a joint approach to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>The local plan [PACES_VA] focuses on making the city climate neutral and generating an innovative ecosystem through a holistic, demand-driven approach based on the identified needs of the city.</p> <p>We highlight the alignment of the following projects with the European Mission, closely related to energy saving, energy diversification and the use of biomass as an alternative fuel:</p>	<i>Development of a green economic and employment model based on knowledge and innovation.</i>



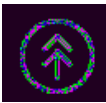
			Valladolid City Council has adhered to this pact and has drawn up its Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photovoltaic generation installations for energy communities in municipal buildings • Solar thermal installations. • Public Bicycle System • Actions aimed at achieving water savings • Bike lane extension and interconnections • Installations with Biomass consumption • Replacement of conventional lighting systems with very low energy consumption systems. • Promotion of private and municipal electric vehicles • Expansion of the network of public recharging stations • Wind energy • Street Lighting Audit • Other energy saving and efficiency measures 	
Strategy / Action Plan	Local	Valladolid Circular Economy Plan	<p>The Circular Economy Action Plan (PAEC) of the city of Valladolid aims to bring together in a single document the approach and action measures of the City Council related to the circular economy for the three-year period 2021-2023. Its aim is to promote the circular economy as a paradigm of a new model with economic, environmental and social benefits, leading by example the development of urban policies, generating the conditions for its development in the productive fabric and in the responsible consumption of citizens, and facilitating synergies between actors.</p>	<p>Through the implementation of the Plan's actions, a target has been set to achieve a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions of 25% of total inventoried emissions by 2021.</p> <p>Taking into account that the implementation of this first plan only covers the period up to 2023, the percentage of emission reductions by 2030 will be close to 50%, in line with the most widespread forecasts of the scientific community, which assign to the circular economy a potential reduction of around 50% of total emissions.</p> <p>The plan incorporates actions that directly impact on emissions reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention and minimisation of waste generation - Waste recovery - both municipal solid waste and wastewater treatment waste - for use as energy or secondary materials - Applying proximity criteria for resource and energy supply 	<p><i>Encouraging citizen participation</i></p> <p><i>Developing a green economic and employment model based on knowledge and innovation</i></p>



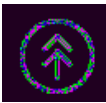
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digitisation in water and waste management, promotion of the materials cycle - Promoting the materials cycle - Supporting entrepreneurs and SMEs in the transition to the circular economy - Promoting responsible and informed consumption <p>It also includes the introduction of a general indicator relating to the annual greenhouse gas reduction. This indicator will show the estimated annual greenhouse gas reduction in tonnes of CO2 equivalent.</p>	
Strategy / Action Plan	Local	Environmental Education Plan 2017-2022	<p>The activities offered by the Environmental Education Plan aim to bring together the environmental problems generated by our model of life - mainly urban - and the human problems derived from these environmental impacts.</p> <p>These are socio-environmental problems because the complexity of their relationships implies an environmental, economic and social approach.</p>	<p>The Climate Mission promotes the active role that citizens must play in its design and deployment. And, under this philosophy, it is especially relevant to involve the youngest groups in this process, promoting values of respect and care for the environment, since only through significant changes in our lifestyles can we aspire to climate neutrality.</p>	<i>Encouraging citizen participation</i>
Action plan	Local	Action Plan for Pollution Alert Situations 2017	<p>Valladolid City Council has an Atmospheric Pollution Control Network with different air quality measuring stations and two more stations belonging to private entities, but controlled by the City Council.</p> <p>Through this plan, this protocol has been developed and structured in the following parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Zoning of the city of Valladolid in relation to the traffic restriction measures to be implemented. -Definition of three pollution situations depending on the emission values, according to the limit values and information and alert thresholds defined in RD 102/2011. 	<p>One of the main co-benefits of our Climate Mission is to improve the city's air quality. For its measurement and response actions, this Plan will be used as a reference.</p>	<i>More efficient public management model resulting in improved delivery of innovative public services.</i>



			-Definition of a series of shock measures to deal with these pollution situations.		
Strategy / Action Plan	Local	Tree Master Plan 2021-2024	<p>Urban design must be developed from a joint vision between trees and the city, considering trees as a structural element and, therefore, a conditioning factor.</p> <p>The tree must be understood as a living organism that evolves over time, that constitutes a living system that structures and coheses the city, whose survival is subject to the conditioning factors of the urban system and the decisions that affect its future. To enjoy their benefits in cities, trees must be healthy, safe and functional.</p> <p>Any tree needs to have adequate air and underground space for its species, and to have soil, water and lighting that are not limiting. And the quality of the plant material and its implantation must be ensured.</p> <p>In other words, it is about providing the right conditions for the right tree in the right place.</p> <p>In addition, its existence must be guaranteed by integrity against inappropriate practices (poorly executed pruning, topping, poor maintenance, etc.) or damage to the environment (damage due to construction work, accidents, etc.).</p> <p>While trees can mitigate many of the negative impacts of urban development, the benefits they produce can be lost through inappropriate management.</p> <p>It is therefore necessary to establish guidelines (policies, strategies, programmes and projects) for the planning, design and comprehensive and sustainable management of the tree population of the city of Valladolid through this Master Plan.</p>	<p>Having a tree-lined city represents important environmental, social and economic values and benefits. Without ignoring the individual value of each tree, the significant contribution to the city comes from the tree fabric. A better understanding of the benefits and costs associated with urban trees, as well as the management practices, regulations, programmes, strategies or policies that influence their benefits and costs, is essential to improve the urban tree stock and its associated values. If we focus on the benefits for the Climate Mission, we could highlight the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thermal and light regulation. - Improvement of air quality. - Urban forest as a carbon sink. - Improvement of water quality and soil protection. - Noise reduction. - Landscape quality. - Ecological quality. - Urban forest and mental health 	<p><i>Extending the concept of citizen science and climate co-creation.</i></p> <p><i>Consideration of the climate justice criteria in the Valladolid Climate Mission</i></p>



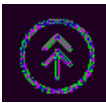
Action plan	Local	Emergency plan for drought situations for the urban supply of Valladolid 2017-2022	<p>This Plan focuses on establishing the protocols, indicators and actions to be carried out in the event of a shortage or drought in the municipal supply of Valladolid and its surrounding area, as well as listing the possible actions that, together with the local, regional and national administrations, can be considered in order to foresee and provide solutions to emergency situations.</p> <p>This objective must be achieved within the framework established by the special plan for action in situations of alert and possible drought drawn up by the Confederación Hidrográfica del Duero as the competent basin organisation.</p>	<p>The main reason for providing the urban supply with this emergency plan for drought situations is, in addition to complying with legislation, to improve the resilience of this service provided to citizens, reflecting and arranging the necessary measures before water shortages occur.</p> <p>In this sense, it is also a tool to advance the Climate Adaptation Mission.</p>	<i>More efficient public management model resulting in improved delivery of innovative public services.</i>
Strategy / Action Plan	Local	Global Biodiversity Strategy 2022-2030	<p>This overall strategy will consist of several plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan for the Conservation and Promotion of Biodiversity: Specific document to ensure biodiversity as an integrated factor in municipal management. - Strategic plan for green infrastructure: From an urban, environmental, social and cultural point of view, actions will be planned for the correct integration, management, conservation and promotion of green infrastructure in Valladolid. - Urban renaturation plan: This plan will aim to eliminate the barriers between urbanised areas and green and blue areas, integrating all these areas in an orderly, compensated and complementary manner. The initial tool for this Plan is the current Tree Master Plan. - Zero Carbon Balance Plan: This plan will advance the current Climate Change Adaptation Strategy by tackling new challenges in the search for emission reductions and offsets, coordinating public-private initiatives, including saving activities and the use of alternative fuels. 	Solutions for the offsetting of residual emissions	<i>Carbon sinks</i>



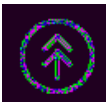
Strategy	Local	Waste Prevention and Management Strategy	Design a strategic framework to facilitate the integration of actions aimed at preventing the generation of waste and optimising its management. Food waste issues will be aligned with the scope of action of the Alimentaria Valladolid strategy	Optimisation of waste management and waste treatment process	<i>Circular economy actions</i>
Strategy / Action Plan	Local	Air Quality Improvement Plan 2021-2025	<p>This Plan consolidates, in a structural way, the air quality policies that the City Council has been promoting since 2015.</p> <p>The Plan includes measures relating to mobility, improved air quality information, training and participation, municipal, residential and commercial, and industrial activity.</p>	One of the main co-benefits of our Climate Mission is to improve the city's air quality. For its measurement and response actions, this Plan will be used as a reference.	<i>More efficient public management model resulting in improved delivery of innovative public services.</i>
Strategy / Action Plan	Local	Innovation and Smart City Plan SmartVA!	<p>The SmartVA! Plan is conceived as a sectorial planning tool to be used in the different initiatives that Valladolid City Council is developing in matters and public policies related to innovation and smart cities.</p> <p>The SmartVA Plan aims to promote the development of the digital economy and the incorporation of enabling technologies in all productive sectors, thus creating a new sustainable and smart economic model driven by digital transformation in the city.</p>	<p>There are several measures defined in the plan that have an impact on the objective of climate neutrality. Among them we can highlight the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic project for electric and connected vehicles. - Connected Cities" project. Led by Valladolid, the cities of Valencia, Gijón, Vitoria, Fuenlabrada and Logroño are implementing this mobility project, with a platform for the implementation, development and innovation of urban mobility in cities, serving in turn as a tool for city councils and placing the safety and simplification of the tool for citizens at the centre of the project. Thanks to this initiative, the partner cities break down administrative and geographical boundaries because they belong to six different Autonomous Communities - Comunidad Valenciana, Asturias, País Vasco, Madrid, La Rioja and Castilla y León - to offer real solutions to those who live in these places. In fact, people will be part of "one big city" because with this solution, residents who move to any city in the network "will feel at home". 	<i>More efficient public management model resulting in improved delivery of innovative public services.</i>



				- Valladolid Smart Tourist Destination.	
Strategy / Action Plan	Local	Valladolid Food Strategy	Throughout 2017 and 2018, the city of Valladolid and its surrounding area developed a process of reflection on the local agri-food system. The current local and international political context has opened a window of opportunity that has allowed Valladolid and its metropolitan area (the CUVA or Urban Community of Valladolid) to launch a participatory process for the drafting of its own food strategy.	Organic agriculture has proved to be an effective tool as an alternative to conventional agriculture, as a response to eliminate the impacts generated by the latter, in terms of the use of agrochemicals and pesticides that are harmful to the health of the environment and people, the overexploitation and depletion of soils, the use of GMOs, based on the maintenance of the structure and productive capacity of the soil, the use of crop rotations, the respect of biotic cycles, the closing of material cycles, thus reducing the generation of waste and emissions, thus being a tool for the fight against climate change.	
Strategy / Action Plan	Local	Local Agenda 21 - V Action Plan of Local Agenda 21	Subsumed in the new Valladolid Urban Agenda 2030 (AUVA 2030)	The Climate Mission promotes the active role that citizens must play in its design and deployment. And, under this philosophy, it is especially relevant to involve the youngest groups in this process, promoting values of respect and care for the environment, since only through significant changes in our lifestyles can we aspire to climate neutrality. Local Action Plans 21 have been an exceptional tool for co-creation, participation and definition of urban planning. AUVA 2030 takes up the lessons learned and the co-creation and participation groups of the Local Agenda 21 Action Plans.	<i>It proposes a more efficient public management model that translates into improved municipal financing capacity and improved delivery of innovative public services.</i>
Strategy / Action Plan	National	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2021-2030	The National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC) 2021-2030 is the basic planning instrument to promote coordinated action against the effects of climate change in Spain. Its main objective is to avoid or reduce present and future damages derived from climate change and to build a more resilient economy and society. The PNACC 2021-2030 has been the result of a collective process of analysis, reflection and public participation.	Integration - Strengthening governance for local transformation. The Valladolid Climate Change Strategy is broken down into four levels of governance. On the one hand, it is based on the priorities of the European Missions on Climate Neutral Cities and Adapting Communities (what we have called the institutional governance level Type A: Europe), complemented at the next level by plans and measures at national level that are foreseen as necessary at local level in the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change 2021-2023 (PNACC) and the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) (Type B: National). The fourth level is identified in the Local Plans.	<i>More efficient public management model resulting in improved delivery of innovative public services.</i>



Strategy / Action Plan	National	National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) 2021-2030	<p>The PNIEC aims for a 23% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions compared to 1990. This reduction target implies eliminating one out of every three tonnes of greenhouse gases currently emitted. This effort is consistent with an increase in ambition at European level by 2030, as well as with the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>The text sent coincides with the one currently included in the public consultation phase of the Strategic Environmental Study (SEA) of the plan and which was already sent to Brussels last January, as an updated draft. With this new communication to the European Commission, Spain complies with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action.</p>	<p>Integration - Strengthening governance for local transformation. The Valladolid Climate Change Strategy is broken down into four levels of governance. On the one hand, it is based on the priorities of the European Missions on Climate Neutral Cities and Adapting Communities (what we have called the institutional governance level Type A: Europe), complemented at the next level by plans and measures at national level that are foreseen as necessary at local level in the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change 2021-2023 (PNACC) and the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) (Type B: National). The fourth level is identified in the Local Plans.</p>	<p><i>Developing a green economic and employment model based on knowledge and innovation</i></p>
Public Policy / Law	National	Climate Change and Energy Transition Act	Law 7/2021, of 20 May, on climate change and energy transition	<p>A key element to activate the levers of economic recovery, it sets targets to achieve full decarbonisation of the economy by 2050.</p> <p>Commitment to decarbonisation Spain's commitment to decarbonisation is reflected in the emission reduction targets in diffuse sectors (mobility, thermal uses in buildings, waste and agriculture) which, with a reduction of 39%, is 13 points above the 26% target set by the European Union.</p> <p>On the other hand, while the European Union establishes a penetration of renewables of between 38% and 40% of final energy consumption by 2030, the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan establishes 42% for Spain. In terms of energy efficiency, Europe considers an increase of between 36 and 37% to be necessary by 2030, while the Spanish target is 39.5%.</p>	



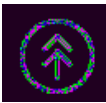
Politics / Law	National	Waste and Contaminated Soil Act - Circular Economy	Law 7/2022 of 8 April on waste and contaminated soils for a circular economy.	<p>The main levers of change come from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limitations on the use of plastics - Fiscal measures to incentivise the circular economy - Regulation of contaminated land - Waste management - Other actions 	
Strategy / Action Plan	National	Spain Can Plan. Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan.	<p>Spain is green, digital, without gender gaps and cohesive. The Recovery Plan is based on four pillars: ecological transition, digital transformation, gender equality and social and territorial cohesion. These axes will be specified in several objectives such as: digitalisation of more than one million SMEs, training of more than 2.6 million people in digital skills, extension of broadband to 100% of the population, effective deployment of 5G, promotion of 165 sustainable tourist destinations, rehabilitation of more than one million homes, reaching a fleet of 250,000 electric vehicles, deployment of more than 100,000 recharging points and completion of the Atlantic and Mediterranean rail corridors.</p> <p>The Plan contains 212 investments and reforms that Spain has already implemented, to a large extent, since 2020. Spain will receive more than €19 billion in 2021, of which €9 billion are advance payments and €10 billion for milestones and targets already met.</p>	<p>Valladolid City Council is fully immersed in the investments associated with the National Plan, with projects worth more than 65 million euros being executed by December 2022.</p> <p>https://www.valladolid.es/es/actualidad/valladolid-7b/ayuntamiento-valladolid-gestiona-65-millones-proyectos-fina</p> <p>The main actions in Valladolid are implemented in the following investment components:</p> <p>COMPONENT 1: SHOCK PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE, SAFE AND CONNECTED MOBILITY IN URBAN AND METROPOLITAN ENVIRONMENTS</p> <p>COMPONENT 2: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPANISH URBAN AGENDA: URBAN REGENERATION AND REHABILITATION PLAN</p> <p>COMPONENT 4: CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF MARINE AND TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS AND THEIR BIODIVERSITY</p> <p>COMPONENT 6: SUSTAINABLE, SAFE AND CONNECTED MOBILITY</p> <p>COMPONENT 7: RENEWABLE ENERGY DEPLOYMENT AND INTEGRATION</p> <p>COMPONENT 11: MODERNISATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS</p> <p>COMPONENT 14: MODERNISATION AND COMPETITIVENESS PLAN FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR</p> <p>COMPONENT 22: SHOCK PLAN FOR THE CARE ECONOMY AND STRENGTHENING OF INCLUSION POLICIES</p> <p>DOWNLOAD DOCUMENT</p>	



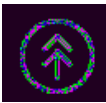
Policy	Regional	Declaration of the cities of Valladolid and Soria to work together to combat climate change	Institutional commitment between the City Councils of Valladolid and Soria to work on collaborative projects within the framework of the Climate Mission, established in the Expression of Interest for Valladolid's candidacy for the Mission 100 climate neutral cities by 2030.	It activates one of the main levers of the Climate Mission, sharing efforts, knowledge and experiences between cities in different regions.	<i>Collaborative actions</i>
Policy	European	Declaration of the cities of Valladolid and Ionnanina (Greece) to work together to tackle climate change	Institutional commitment between Valladolid City Council and the city of Ionnanina to work on collaborative projects in the framework of the Climate Mission. The commitment was established in the Expression of Interest for Valladolid's candidacy for the 100 Climate Neutral Cities Mission 2030.	It activates one of the main levers of the Climate Mission, sharing efforts, knowledge and experiences between cities in different regions.	<i>Collaborative actions</i>
Policy/ Internal regulation	Local	Mayoral Decree no. 2020/9115, dated 22 December, concerning the "Functional adaptation of Valladolid City Council for the implementation of the Recovery Plan, Transformation and Resilience".	<p>The NextGenEU funds make it possible to anticipate and adopt measures to articulate an optimal functional model for the management and coordination of the different projects, in which the environmental sustainability component is fully guaranteed. In this context, two new operational-functional bodies are created: the Commission for Recovery, Transformation and Resilience (RTR) Projects and the Technical Committee for the Coordination of RTR Projects.</p> <p>The Committee is chaired by the Mayor and includes the Councillor for Innovation and Economic Development, the Councillor for Environment and Sustainable Development, the Councillor for Planning and Resources, the Councillor for Mobility and Public Space and the Secretary General.</p> <p>The RTR Technical Committee is chaired by the Councillor for Planning and Resources (transversal political responsible); the Secretary General, the General Comptroller, the four directors of the above mentioned areas, and the coordinator of Economic Promotion and European Programmes of the Innovation Agency.</p>	<p>A drive to improve capacities based on the current organisational structure and on the management experience accumulated by the municipal areas in their own areas, without prejudice to greater integration, cooperation and control of the activities carried out in the execution of the RTR Plan and without prejudice to the assessment of the additional resources that the situation may require. The municipal administration has adopted measures and a general framework to guide the basic actions assumed by the different areas and other municipal units, thus ensuring the best preparation and coordination of the same for the fulfilment of the initiatives and requirements established in the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan.</p> <p>In December 2020, the operational-functional design for the management of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan is approved.</p>	<i>Improved municipal financing capacity and improved innovative public service delivery</i>



Policy	Local	Ordinance for the regulation of the use of municipal goods and services of Valladolid City Council as a testing ground for business innovation projects.	<p>Experience gained in projects where the demonstration effect of cities, or the provision of urban space, is a determining factor, highlights the need to provide a regulatory framework for collaboration between business and local government.</p> <p>This is the aim of the Municipal Ordinance that launches, under the name of "Valladolid Lab - Demonstration City", in which the whole city and its public services are offered as a large open space for experimentation with technology, knowledge exchange and open culture.</p> <p>The creation of regulatory sandboxes is made possible in order to provide a space for joint ideation and experimentation for the design of innovative solutions that overcome the barriers, mainly of a regulatory nature, that hinder their application.</p>	It regulates the use of municipal goods and services as a demonstration scenario for business innovation projects of any kind, which result in improving the efficiency, quality, functionality and sustainability of public goods and services and the quality of life of citizens, in order to promote the development of the local economy and the incorporation of enabling technologies in all productive sectors and to create a new sustainable and intelligent economic model in the city of Valladolid, driven by digital transformation.	
Policy	State	Accession to the National Platform for Climate Neutral Cities citiES 2030	CitiES 2030 is the initiative led by the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge of the Government of Spain that brings together the Spanish cities selected as European Mission Cities.	The objective is to share methodologies, knowledge and experiences with the other Spanish cities that are members of CitiES 2030 in order to build a Climate Contract at the disposal of the European Mission.	
Policy	Local	Expression of interest to identify projects contributing to the Valladolid Climate Mission 2030	<p>The objective is to identify solvent projects, with a certain degree of maturity, and with a high impact on the city's climate and innovation objectives that could be supported by Valladolid City Council through a specific programme, which could not only channel resources towards these initiatives, but also contribute to strengthening public-private collaboration and work together on a new city governance for the achievement of these objectives.</p> <p>In December 2021, Valladolid City Council launches this expression of interest is aimed at companies, whatever their size or legal form, business associations, clusters, technology centres, universities and non-profit entities, including public entities.</p>	<p>It allows for the identification of projects in the different areas of relevance to the Climate Mission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promoting a model of sustainable and safe urban and metropolitan mobility - Committing to sustainability in the construction sector and in the use of urban space. - Building an autonomous and sustainable energy model. - Advancing sustainable consumption and production by promoting the circular economy. 	



			https://www.valladolid.es/en/ciudad/innovacion-desarrollo/utilidad/noticias/ayuntamiento-valladolid-busca-proyectos-contribuyan-objetiv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage a digital and sustainable local economy and industry. - Strengthen the role of citizens as agents of change. 	
Policy	European/State	Agreements on climate change signed by Valladolid City Council	<p>The most relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Covenant of Mayors - Commitment Net Carbon Emission Buildings - European Green Cities Accord - Valladolid Declaration. The Cities Commitment to the Circular Economy - Calculation of the Carbon Footprint of the municipal organisation - Calculo, Reduzco y Compenso Label - Big Buyers for Climate and Environment - European Innovation Partnership on Smart Cities and Communities 	<p>The climate neutrality of Valladolid 2030 is the result of the succession of previous emission reduction commitments achieved as a direct consequence of the signing of these agreements.</p>	<p><i>It proposes a more efficient public management model that translates into improved municipal financing capacity and improved delivery of innovative public services.</i></p>
Policy	State/Regional	Regional strategies and plans with Climate Action targets - Cooperation and collaboration agreements with regional system actors.	<p>The Government of the Autonomous Community of the Junta de Castilla y León, as a key actor in the multilevel governance necessary for the achievement of the goal of a climate neutral, inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable city by 2030, is committed to the Sustainable Development Goals through various initiatives, strategies and plans as demonstrated, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Regional Climate Change Strategy 2009-2012-2020. • Castilla y León Urban Regeneration Strategy (ERUrCyL). • Regional Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialisation (RIS3), and in particular highlighting two of its three investment priorities: "Castilla y León, a territory with quality of life" and "Castilla y León, carbon neutral and fully circular". 	<p>It is a multi-level intervention and governance model to scale up funding for projects with an impact on climate neutrality. Valladolid City Council has promoted the adherence to the Climate City Contract of the main actors of the regional system, who have established specific commitments to collaborate with concrete actions. In particular, they have adhered to the Climate City Contract:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Ministry of the Environment, Regional Planning and Housing. - Department of Economy and Finance - Public Company of Infrastructures and Environment of Castilla y León. - Fundación Patrimonio Natural de Castilla y León. - Institute for Business Competitiveness. 	<p><i>It proposes a more efficient public management model that translates into improved municipal financing capacity and improved delivery of innovative public services.</i></p>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castilla y León Energy Efficiency Strategy - 2030. • Castilla y León Circular Economy Strategy. • Air Quality Control Strategy 	<p>In turn, Valladolid City Council has made a commitment to the regional government to: Promote, encourage, mentor and serve as a centre of inspiration to the rest of the local entities in the territory of Castilla y León based on the experience of its participation in the European Mission 100 Smart and Climate Neutral Cities to help the decarbonisation of the community of Castilla y León in 2050.</p> <p>See Annex III ACTORS IN THE CITY OF VALLADOLID AND COMMITMENTS MADE, for more information.</p>	
Policy	International/European/State	Networks of cities to which Valladolid City Council belongs	<p>The most relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EIT Climate-KIC - Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance - EUROCITIES - CIVINET - CIVITAS - International network UITP - International Association of Public Transport - Ibero-American Organisation for Inter-municipal Cooperation - FEDERANE - CENCYL Green Cities - Spanish Network of Cities for Climate - Science and Innovation Cities Network - Spanish Network of Smart Cities 	<p>One of the main pillars of the Climate Mission is cooperation at the national and cross-border level. Consequently, membership in networks of climate-neutral cities is a very important factor.</p>	<p><i>It proposes a more efficient public management model that translates into improved municipal financing capacity and improved delivery of innovative public services.</i></p>



A-2.2: Description and evaluation of policies

From the list of policies, strategies and regulations in the table above it is important to highlight:

- Comprehensive local strategic planning aligned with key regional, national and European regulations
- Climate Action Commitments and Agreements in which Valladolid City Council sets ambitious climate action targets.
- Strengthening international, European and national networks to maximise synergies, co-creation and participation with other cities in a common goal: the European Green Deal.
- Climate justice as a cross-cutting policy in all local strategic pillars identified in the table above. Climate justice refers to the idea that all people have the right to a safe and healthy environment, regardless of their geographic location, ethnicity, gender, age or socio-economic status. It is also defined as an ethical and political issue, as far as global warming is concerned, since its effects include concepts of justice (environmental justice and social justice), equality, human and collective rights, and historical responsibility. This concept is intended to protect the most vulnerable communities, which are often the most affected by the impacts of climate change, as they have fewer resources to adapt and recover from these impacts. In addition, it also recognises the historical responsibility of industrialised countries in the emission of greenhouse gases that have contributed to climate change, and advocates for an equitable approach to reducing emissions and adopting renewable energy technologies and policies to ensure a more sustainable future for all.

Against this background, the EU calls for an integrated and equitable approach to combating climate change, taking into account human rights, gender equality, social inclusion and solidarity between countries and communities.

And it is precisely this approach that Valladolid City Council has adopted to shape the Climate Action Plan, in which all the transformative actions included in it are carried out for and with the people who live in our city, with a special focus on the most vulnerable groups from a socio-economic perspective, but also from an environmental perspective: groups suffering from energy poverty, groups living in urban and environmentally degraded areas, groups experiencing the digital divide, etc.

And, in the same way, the conception of the Climate Action Plan under the principles of climate justice also responds to the concept of co-responsibility. Consequently, it is considered essential that historically polluting sectors, such as those linked to industry in the city, actively engage in this transformation.

This is reflected in the fact that the Climate Investment Plan will allocate 12% of the total investment needed to climate justice. The portfolio of transformative actions presented below has been developed under the logic that the Valladolid Climate City Contract is based on the concept of climate justice advocated by the European Union as an essential element of the required green transformation.

A-2.3: Emissions gap (ktonnes)

	Baseline emissions BAU 2030	Residual emissions¹		Emission reduction target		Emissions gap (to achieve net zero emissions)	
	<i>(absolute value)</i>	<i>(absolute value)</i>	<i>(% of BAU 2030)</i>	<i>(absolute value)</i>	<i>(% of BAU 2030)</i>	<i>(absolute value)</i>	<i>(% of BAU 2030)</i>
Transport	188	56	30%	132	70%	0	0%



Buildings and Heating	241	8	3%	233	97%	0	0%
Electricity	271	41	15%	230	85%	0	0%
Waste	7	2	26%	5	74%	0	0%
Other²	399	60	15%	339	85%	0	0%
Total	1.105	166	15%	939	85%	0	0%

1 Residual emissions are emissions that cannot be reduced through climate action and are offset. Residual emissions can amount to a maximum of 20%, as indicated in the Mission Info Kit.

2 the target for emission reductions in the "Others" sector is assumed to be the same as in the other 4 sectors.

MODULE A-3

Systemic barriers to climate neutrality by 2030



A-3.1: System and stakeholder mapping				
Description of the system	Actors involved	Web	Influence	Interests
Public Sector	Valladolid City Council	City scale	Budget strategies, policies and management	Development of policies and actions that develop the urban model according to the interests of citizens. Achievement of the Climate Mission objectives. Conservation of natural and cultural heritage and improvement of intervention and governance instruments. Improving resilience to climate change
Public Sector	AUVA2030 Urban Agenda Council	City scale	Citizen representation	Improve intervention and governance instruments. Improve resilience to climate change
Public Sector	Social Council of the City	City scale	Citizen representation	Conservation of natural and cultural heritage and improving intervention and governance instruments. Improving resilience to climate change
Public Sector	Local Youth Council	City scale	Citizen representation	The search for equal opportunities from a gender, age and disability perspective. In addition to guaranteeing access to housing for vulnerable groups.
Public Sector	Public Business Entity Agua de Valladolid S.A.	Natural resources	Resource conservation	Optimise and reduce water consumption and promote the materials cycle.
Public Sector	EREN (ENERGY AND MINING IN CASTILLA Y LEÓN)	Energy	Consumption and efficiency	Improving the sustainability of buildings and enhancing resilience to climate change
Public Sector	Castilla y León Natural Heritage Foundation	Natural resources	Resource conservation	Improve resilience to climate change, conserve natural and cultural heritage, and ensure functional complexity and diversity of uses.
Public Sector	Municipal Foundation of Culture	Energy	Consumption and efficiency	Improve the sustainability of heritage. Promote cultural and creative industries to participate in the involvement, participation and co-creation of citizens. Promote sustainable and quality tourism and define a new urban model. Seek local productivity and economic diversification of the cultural and tourism sector.
Public Sector	Municipal Sports Foundation	Energy	Consumption and efficiency	Improve the sustainability of buildings and improve resilience to climate change. Promote the development of the Smart City of Valladolid.
Public Sector	Waste Management Associations of the Province of Valladolid	Waste	Waste management	Reducing waste, promoting recycling, the life cycle of materials, as well as ensuring equal opportunities from a gender, age and ability perspective.



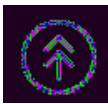
Public Sector	Mancomunidad de Interés General Valladolid y Alfoz	City scale	Economic development	Defining a new urban model and fostering the urban economy
Public Sector	Sociedad Mixta para la Promoción del Turismo de Valladolid S.L.	Energy	Consumption and efficiency	Promote sustainable and quality tourism and define a new urban model. Seek local productivity and economic diversification. Develop a better electronic administration and reduce the digital divide. To promote the development of Valladolid as a Smart and Sustainable Tourism Destination.
Public Sector	Sociedad Municipal de Suelo y Vivienda S.A.	Energy	Consumption and efficiency	Improve and guarantee accessibility to the housing stock. In addition to seeking equal opportunities from a gender, age and ability perspective.
Public Sector	SOMACYL (Sociedad Pública de Infraestructuras y Medio Ambiente de Castilla y León).	Energy	Consumption and efficiency	Improve the sustainability of buildings and enhance resilience to climate change through investment in sustainable infrastructure.
Public Sector	UTE Waste treatment plant	Waste	Waste management	Reducing waste, promoting recycling, the life cycle of materials, as well as ensuring equal opportunities from a gender, age and ability perspective. In addition to promoting e-government and reducing the digital divide.
Public Sector	Duero Hydrographic Confederation	Natural resources	Resource conservation	Conservation of natural and cultural heritage and improving intervention and governance instruments. Improving resilience to climate change
Public Sector	Agricultural and Agri-food Technology Centre. ITAGRA	Natural resources	Resource conservation	Improve resilience to climate change, conserve natural and cultural heritage, and ensure functional complexity and diversity of uses.
Public Sector	Chamber of Commerce	Urban economy	Economic development	Developing local productivity, employment and economic dynamisation. As well as the definition of a new urban model
Public Sector	Urban Buses of Valladolid S.A.	Mobility	Transport service	Promote sustainable transport, the city of proximity, and reduce GHG emissions. Promote the development of the Smart City of Valladolid.
Public Sector	Valladolid Municipal Energy Agency (AEMVA)	Energy	Consumption and efficiency	Improving the sustainability of buildings and enhancing resilience to climate change
Public Sector	ADIF	Mobility	Economic development	Developing local productivity, employment and economic dynamisation. As well as the definition of a new urban model



Civil society	Trade unions	Citizens	Citizen participation	Encourage citizen participation, transparency and multilevel governance. In addition, to seek local productivity and economic diversification.
Civil society	Women's associations and groups	Citizens	Citizen participation	The search for equal opportunities from a gender, age and disability perspective. In addition to guaranteeing access to housing for vulnerable groups.
Civil society	Neighbourhood associations in the area	Citizens	Citizen participation	Improve resilience to climate change, conserve natural and cultural heritage, and ensure functional complexity and diversity of uses.
Civil society	Animal protection associations in Valladolid	Citizens	Citizen participation	Definition of a new urban model and the search for equal opportunities from a gender, age and capacity perspective.
Civil society	Association for the Conservation and Study of Nature of Valladolid (ACENVA)	Citizens	Citizen participation	Improve resilience to climate change, conserve natural and cultural heritage, and ensure functional complexity and diversity of uses.
Civil society	Valladolid Naturalist Association	Citizens	Citizen participation	Conservation of natural and cultural heritage and improving intervention and governance instruments. Improving resilience to climate change
Professionals	CEOE Valladolid	Urban Economy	Economic development	Encourage the recycling of materials, their widowhood cycle and the reduction of waste. Promote sustainable transport and reduce GHG emissions.
Professionals	CVE (Valladolid Confederation of Employers)	Urban Economy	Economic development	Developing local productivity, employment and economic dynamisation. As well as the definition of a new urban model
Professionals	Professional Associations (Economists, Architects, Engineers)	Services	Economic development	Developing local productivity, employment and economic dynamisation. As well as the definition of a new urban model
Professionals	CEPYME (Spanish Confederation of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises)	Services	Economic development	Developing local productivity, employment and economic dynamisation. As well as the definition of a new urban model
Professionals	AVEBIOM	Energy	Economic development	Developing local productivity, employment and economic dynamisation. As well as the definition of a new urban model
Professionals	Association of organic producers, processors and retailers VALLAECOLID	Food sector	Economic development	Defining a new urban model and fostering the urban economy



Professionals	Castilla y León Food Industry Association (Vitartis)	Food sector	Economic development	Sustainability of the food industry in Castilla y León, promoting innovation in all areas.
Professionals	AEICE (Efficient Construction Cluster)	Building	Economic development	Developing local productivity, employment and economic dynamisation. As well as the definition of a new urban model
Professionals	AEDIVE (Association of electric mobility companies)	Mobility	Economic development	Promote sustainable transport, the city of proximity, and reduce GHG emissions. Promote the development of the Smart City of Valladolid.
Academy	University of Valladolid	Training	Development innovation	Defining a new urban model and promoting the urban economy. Favouring the development of the Smart City. Promote equal opportunities from the perspective of gender, age and ability.
Academy	CIDAUT FOUNDATION	R&D&I	Development innovation	Defining a new urban model and promoting the urban economy. Favouring the development of the Smart City. Promote equal opportunities from the perspective of gender, age and ability.
Academy	CARTIF FOUNDATION	R&D&I	Development innovation	Defining a new urban model and promoting the urban economy. Favouring the development of the Smart City. Promote equal opportunities from the perspective of gender, age and ability.
NOTE: Annex II identifies more comprehensively the entities that make up the local ecosystem in pursuit of climate neutrality.				



A-3.2: Description of systemic barriers

One of the main barriers lies in the availability and capacity of the resources available to the City Council. It is necessary to adapt the roles and profiles of the work teams, with a more transversal vision. It is also necessary to implement innovative schemes that contribute to overcoming the difficulties inherent to the difficulty of the administrative process.

The following systemic barriers and the approach to overcome them are highlighted:

- Insufficient administrative and/or operational capacity and lack of internal human resources. It is necessary to define new functions and profiles with a broader cross-cutting vision.
- Need for a "refocusing of public work that leads us to think in terms of climate neutrality: how many CO2 emissions are avoided with this project, this tender, this procedure, this regulation, etc.?"
- Regulatory red tape: overly complicated procedures with bureaucracy. A balance is needed between security/transparency and efficiency.
- Fragmentation of responsibilities: Complex solutions require innovative schemes, not fragmented policies, levels of government, siloed department....
- Difficulties in building public-private partnerships: a well-established legal framework. A different perspective on expectations is needed.
- Very high investment costs: new technological solutions linked to climate actions involve very significant costs.
- Lack of funding/financing schemes: new thinking beyond subsidies with the introduction of innovative funding mechanisms.

A-3.3: Description or visualisation of the city's participatory model for climate neutrality

Valladolid City Council aims to involve the entire innovation and economic development ecosystem of the city within a broad strategy of inclusion and participation of all key entities to achieve the goal of climate neutrality in the city.

In the current context of cooperation and collaboration with the main driving and dynamising agents, Valladolid City Council recognises and supports this involvement, interest and participation through the creation of the Local Mission Platform, as the space that brings together all the city's agents who will work in favour of the city's climate neutrality.

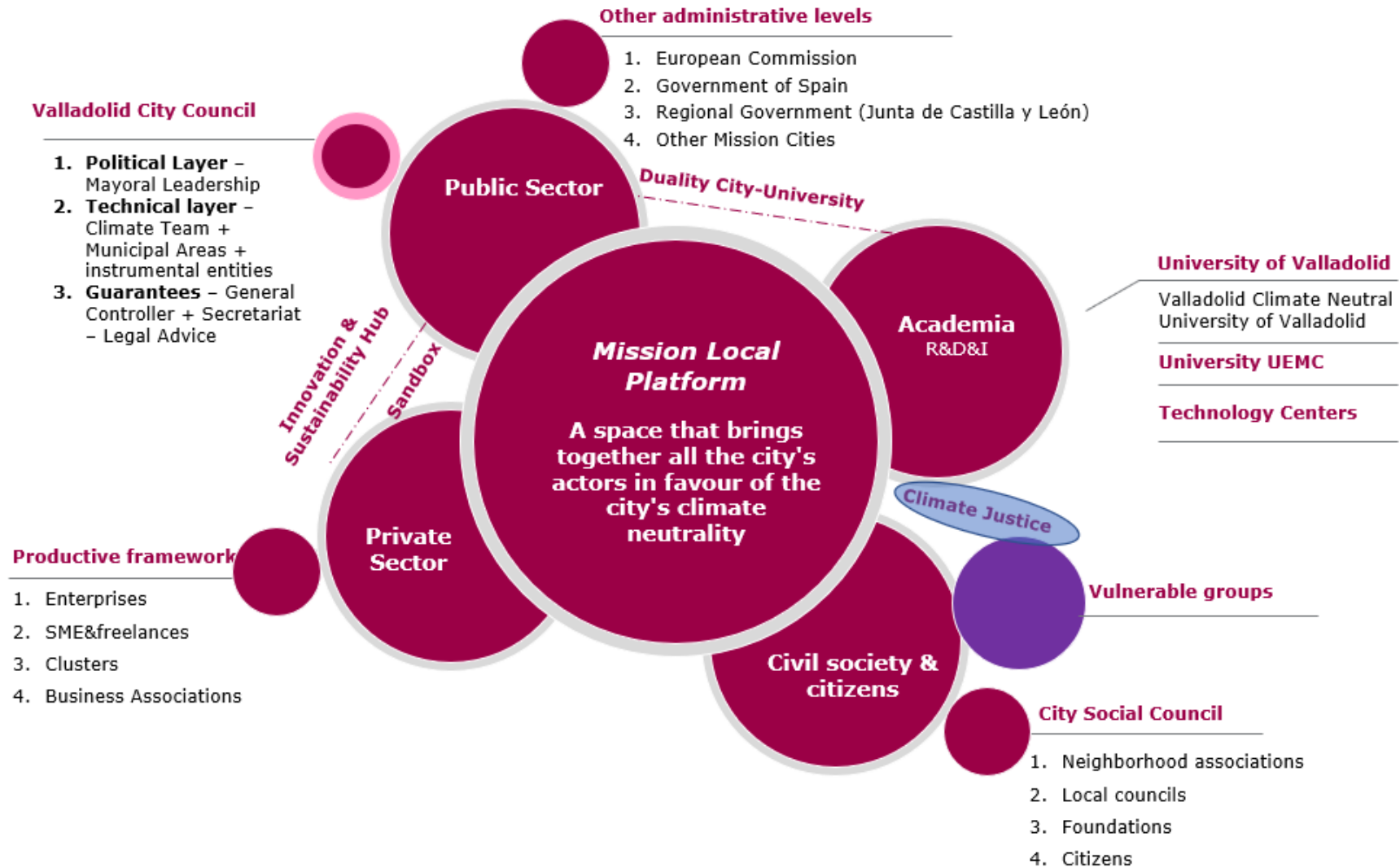
This Local Mission Platform seeks to facilitate and enhance:

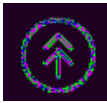
- *The leaderships distributed in the 4 helixes of the ecosystem with the capacity and willingness to adhere to the Valladolid Climate City Contract*
- *A new multi-level governance model in which clear climate commitments are defined by the different administrative levels;*
- *Multi-agent involvement: individuals, families, schools, universities, associations, businesses, small and medium-sized enterprises, large corporations, etc. with a climate justice perspective.*

All of this with generating a space and process of collective intelligence and action capable of transforming the city and accelerating the ecological transition from the decisions, areas of influence, sectors, activities and knowledge of each of the agents included in this Local Mission Platform. In the work process of this Local Mission Platform, it is necessary to highlight the exemplary role assumed by Valladolid City Council itself, which, under a dual approach that addresses both the political and technical layers, will assume responsibility for the dynamisation of the Local Platform.

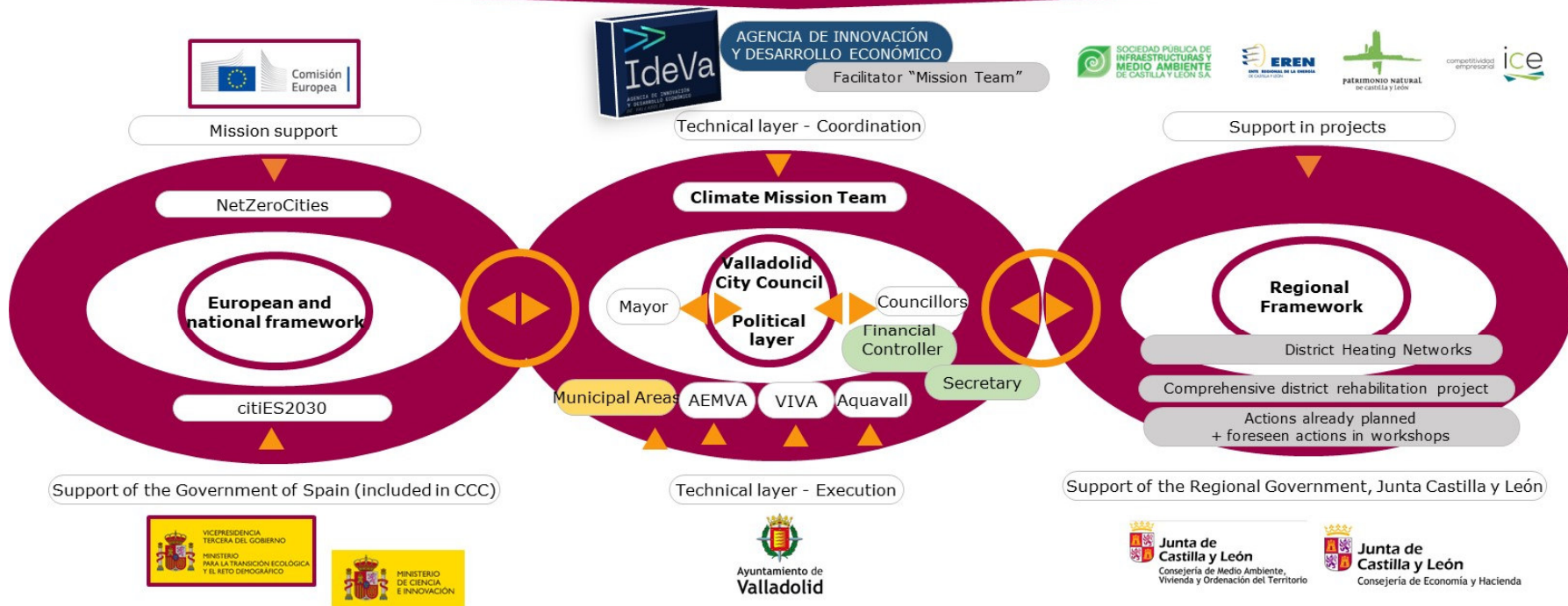
The signing of this contract has already led to the adhesion of numerous agents with a great impact on the city and the territory, such as for example (the list of adhered corporations is developed in more detail in appendix III):

- *Public Company of Infrastructures and Environment of Castilla y León.*
- *The Natural Heritage Foundation of Castilla y León.*
- *The Institute for Business Competitiveness.*
- *Ente Regional para la Energía de Castilla y León.*
- *The Spanish Association of Biomass Energy Recovery (AVEBIOM).*
- *The Consumers' Union of Castilla y León.*
- *The CEOE Valladolid....*





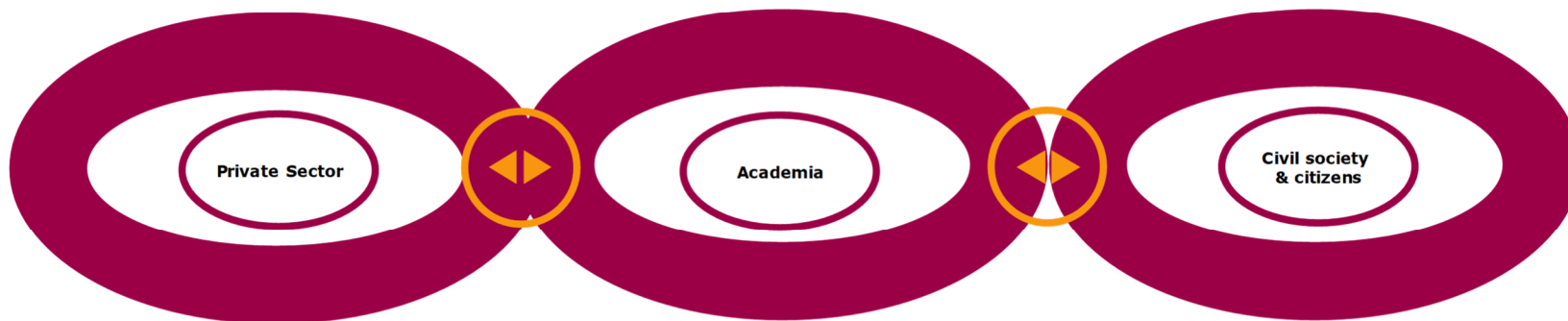
Public Administration Propellers



Mission Local Platform



Mission Local Platform



A grid of logos for various organizations and institutions, including:

- CEOE Valladolid
- Cámara Valladolid
- fecosva
- ASOCIACIÓN FORESTAL DE VALLADOLID
- Hostelería de Valladolid
- avadeco
- VITARTIS
- axs
- Universidad de Valladolid
- UEMC
- Federación de Asociaciones Vecinales Antonio Machado
- Consejo de la Juventud de Valladolid
- CyLAB
- CBECyL
- FaCyL
- aeice
- FunGe UVa
- ineafundación
- ALASTRIA
- GBCe
- CEPYME
- cylsolar
- EXECYL
- AEDIVE
- E
- cidaut
- CARTIF
- biotecul
- MICHELIN Fundación
- aveBiom
- aeiberseguridad
- FUNDACIÓN Intrás Climate Justice
- Cáritas

Other "propellers"



PART B - PATHWAYS TO CLIMATE NEUTRALITY BY 2030

This module represents the core of the Climate Neutral Action Plan 2030, consisting of the essential elements: scenarios, strategic objectives, impacts, action portfolios and indicators for monitoring, evaluation and learning.

MODULE B-1

Climate Neutral Scenarios and Impact Pathways

B-1.1: Impact pathways					
Issuing sector and sub-sector	Systemic levers	Early changes (1-2 years)	Late outcomes (3-4 years)	Direct impacts (emission reductions ktonnes)	Indirect impacts (co-benefits, M€)
Transport	<i>Reduction in the need for motorised transport</i>	<i>Low Emission Zone</i>	<i>Recovery of pedestrian space</i>	48	138
	<i>Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport</i>	<i>Route optimisation New services</i>	<i>Saving time Reduced pollution</i>	16	242
	<i>Shared transport</i>	<i>Carsharing platforms</i>	<i>Saving time Reduced pollution</i>	16	64
	<i>Car electrification</i>	<i>Increased infrastructure</i>	<i>Reduced pollution Improved health</i>	14	9
	<i>Bus electrification</i>	<i>Increasing the electric fleet</i>	<i>Reduced pollution Improved health</i>	17	6
	<i>Optimisation of freight transport logistics</i>	<i>Route optimisation</i>	<i>Intermodal logistics platform</i>	14	21
	<i>Electrification of trucks</i>	<i>Increased infrastructure</i>	<i>Reduced pollution Improved health</i>	6	3
			Total transport	132 ktonnes	483 M€	-Less air pollution -Less traffic -Less noise -Increased security -Pedestrian space restoration -Reduced infrastructure maintenance -Optimisation of public transport frequency -Time saving -Improved health



Buildings and heating	<i>Building renovations</i>	<i>Demonstration projects</i>	<i>Increase in rehabilitated housing stock</i>	12	10
	<i>New near-zero energy buildings</i>	<i>Incentives in building with high efficiency standards</i>	<i>Increasing efficient housing stock</i>	2	2
	<i>Efficient lighting and appliances</i>	<i>Promoting public interest</i>	<i>Renewal rate growth</i>	27	2
	<i>Low-emission heat generation (decarbonisation of heating)</i>	<i>Increase in current district heating</i>	<i>Development of district heating networks Reduction in the rate of individual combustion boilers</i>	192	96
			Total buildings and heating	233 ktonnes	110 M€ - Increased employment * Improved air quality * Increase in the value of housing (not monetised in the economic model)
Electricity	<i>Low-emission electricity generation</i>	<i>Development of energy communities</i>	<i>Increase in renewable electricity generation</i>	230	
			Total electricity	230 ktonnes	- - Increased employment * Improved air quality
Waste	<i>Waste recycling</i>	<i>Circular economy in the local productive fabric Improved waste management and selective waste collection</i>	<i>Increased recycling and energy recovery rate</i>		
			Total waste	5 ktonnes	- -Increased Employment -Improved air quality -Ecosystem health -Improved water quality



B-1.2: Description of the impact pathways

Taking the sectors and sub-sectors from the Material Economics economic model, the interventions and actions that have a direct impact on the reduction of CO2 emissions have been identified for each of them.

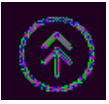
Within mobility and freight transport, the actions indicated reflect an impact on the different objectives set for 2030 in sub-sectors such as the reduction of the need for motorised transport or the modal shift in city travel, increasing the use of public transport and non-motorised systems. The electrification of public transport also has a corresponding impact on the sector's overall climate neutrality objective. It is important to mention at this point that demonstration projects such as Ciudades Conectadas aim to increase the use of public transport among the population, and is also a collaborative project with other Spanish cities.

One of the main ways of impacting the electrification of freight distribution in the city is the implementation of the intermodal logistics platform, which will enable rail freight transport to be promoted as the backbone of multimodal logistics chains. This platform will allow Valladolid, within its position in the Atlantic Corridor of the European TEN-T network, to establish itself as a strategic intermodal node in the country. The Atlantic Corridor is the multimodal connection that connects Portugal, Spain, France, Germany and Ireland and provides services for people and goods, and is therefore key to logistics development and the connection between urban nodes.

The decarbonisation of heating in the city is one of the main impact pathways to be developed within the framework of the Mission in the city of Valladolid. Previous experience in the development of district heating networks will be the basis to promote these solutions on a massive scale in the city, including neighbourhood participation, and with demonstration projects that manage to bring positive energy districts forward. A close collaboration with the University of Valladolid and the Regional Government will allow an acceleration of these solutions in different neighbourhoods. Neighbourhood participation and citizen engagement is also a key aspect for the activation of energy communities that serve as a pathway to impact.

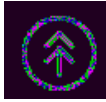
One of the sectors of particular importance in the city of Valladolid is the industrial sector, due to the concentration of several energy-intensive factories within the city centre. The decarbonisation of the sector is also essential to achieve the objectives of the Mission. To achieve this, the sector must adhere to the Mission's commitments, integrating the private and business sector into the Mission's Local Platform. The City Council is promoting actions, such as the decarbonisation aid plan, which serve to boost collaboration with the Mission's objectives among the productive business fabric. Increase in the number of trees planted.

Nature-based actions and solutions will create carbon sinks in the city to offset the city's residual emissions.



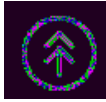
MODULE B-2

Portfolio of transformative actions

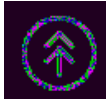


B-2.1: Description of the climate action portfolio

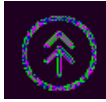
Issuing sector and sub-sector	List of actions	General description
<p>Transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the low emission zone • Consolidation of the public bicycle loan system • Secure bicycle parking system to improve cycling mobility • Increasing the share of public transport in the modal split compared to car travel, with a multimodal conception of the mobility system. • Enhancing non-motorised modes • Plan Valladolid's green ring by establishing pedestrian routes and bicycle lanes. • Incorporating green hydrogen projects in the city of Valladolid • Control centre for the integrated management of sustainable mobility in public transport • Electrification of public transport through the incorporation of new electric buses to AUVASA's fleet. • Promotion of car-sharing platforms • Training and incentives for sustainable mobility • Incentives for electric mobility • Intermodal logistics platform • Urban distribution of goods 	<p>The main lines of action aim to increase the use of public transport with a multimodal conception of the mobility service, consolidating the commitment to the electric vehicle, promoting the use of non-motorised modes of transport and recovering the role of the pedestrian.</p> <p>With the aim of favouring the city of proximity, actions are proposed to achieve an equitable distribution of public space and improve coexistence between all modes of transport, recovering the role of the pedestrian as opposed to the car.</p> <p>The reduction of traffic flow and modification of current internal mobility patterns will contribute to the reduction of CO2 emissions in the sector with actions and projects such as the implementation of the low emission zone, incentives for the use of public transport (SPINE project), the AEROSOLFD project, or the Connected Cities project.</p> <p>Citizen participation and encouragement is a key factor, for which actions are developed through participatory processes to include citizens in decision-making. As an example of this, actions are developed such as: PE4Trans project, road education campaigns, "Mobility As a Service" solutions, incentives for electric mobility, Valladolid Urban Agenda 2030 and promotion of car sharing. The use of citizen incentive tools such as those developed in the Remourban project also contribute to the objectives of the mission.</p> <p>Actions such as the intermodal logistics platform or the optimisation of the urban distribution of goods with projects such as Transforming Transport or URBANE, will also make it possible to reduce emissions in the sector.</p> <p>The City Council is committed to the development of training and collaboration actions as shown by its participation in the CENYL network or projects such as Prospect Plus.</p>
<p>Buildings and heating (Urbanism)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Package of (technical and economic) measures for the promotion of energy-efficient renovation of private buildings. • Rehabilitation Office as an assistance service for citizens and companies. • Special Plan for the rehabilitation of vulnerable areas. 	<p>The energy renovation and rehabilitation of the building stock is one of the priorities to achieve the decarbonisation of the sector. To this end, different actions are proposed to boost the application of energy efficiency and renovation solutions, and to promote decision-making by the different agents involved: construction sector, citizens, public sector, etc. Projects such as LEGOFIT, or pilot projects</p>



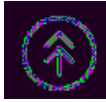
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of measures for new buildings under high energy efficiency standards. • Incentives for the renovation of electrical equipment in dwellings • New district heating in the city. • Promotion of high-efficiency heat pump equipment installations • Sustainable tourism promotion plans 	<p>such as Multi-stakeholder Innovative & Systemic Solutions for Urban Regeneration: Spain, are a good representation of the type of actions that will be developed in the city.</p> <p>Boosting the role of the Local Municipal Energy Agency as a service to help citizens and businesses will enable the deployment of energy efficiency projects both in new buildings and in the refurbishment of private or municipally owned buildings.</p> <p>The other major area where the City Council is focusing its actions is the decarbonisation of residential heating systems through the implementation and development of district heating networks, which allow the elimination of fossil fuels through the use of centralised systems with biofuels. The extension of existing heat networks, together with the development of district heating that allow the replacement of individual boilers in households, are the major actions planned in the city with the support of the regional government.</p>
<p>Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of local energy communities • Developing self-consumption with renewables and distributed generation • Specific biomass utilisation programmes • Promotion of bilateral renewable electricity procurement • Boosting renewable energy procurement • Reducing the carbon footprint from fossil fuel combustion • Reduction of external dependence in primary energy consumption. • Preventing the impacts of climate change on electricity generation • Continued deployment of the municipal solar plan, installing solar thermal support systems in public buildings requiring a continuous supply of domestic hot water. • Promoting energy efficiency and energy recovery at large waste treatment plants • Installation of solar panels in sewage and drinking water treatment plants <p>Transformative projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy communities in the Girón, San Pedro Regalado, Centro, La Victoria and Parquesol neighbourhoods. • Valladolid solar - Creation of a cadastre or map of potential 	<p>This series of actions highlights the promotion of electricity generation with renewable energy sources, the promotion of self-consumption and energy communities towards a decarbonisation that ensures that people and the municipality make the most of the opportunities of this transition and that “no-one left behind”. It is committed to a circular economy vision for the energy use of solid waste and wastewater, including the installation of solar panels and prioritising locally sourced biomass. In terms of the challenges to be overcome in relation to adaptation, the importance of considering changes in energy demand in the face of events associated with climate change is highlighted.</p>



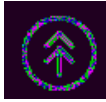
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate-neutral UVA • RehaVIVA 2.0 <p>Other actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants for decarbonisation projects in Valladolid. • Implementation of remote management of the public lighting service, an active monitoring and remote control solution to improve management. • Installation of solar street lights, powered by solar panels (renewable energy) integrated into the lamp posts, with a rechargeable battery and LED lamps. 	
<p>Other - Waste (Circular Economy)</p>	<p>Lines of action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and consolidate a change in local administration towards a circular economy that permeates urban policies across the board. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Changing the model of use, treat and dump for a circular model through saving, reusing and optimising the use of water resources and improving their management, ultimately promoting responsible water use and proper management of waste from the treatment process. ○ Improve planning, regulatory framework and infrastructures to prevent waste generation and to optimise waste management by reducing its impact. ○ Promote the life-cycle approach from design to the final stage, aiming to minimise the use of materials and resources and to keep them in the economy for as long as possible. ○ Intensify the use of circular economy criteria in public procurement as a cross-cutting policy that reinforces the circular approach in municipal policies and, given the investment and public procurement potential of the city council, acts as a driver 	<p>We start from the consideration of the potential of cities - large consumers of resources and energy and large producers of waste - for the application of the principles of the circular economy and, therefore, on the role that local governments can play by incorporating the principles of the circular economy into the policies they develop and using the circular economy as a driving force to boost the local economy and sustainable consumption, also applying a systemic approach and close to the citizens.</p> <p>Valladolid City Council has been carrying out various actions to promote the circular economy since 2017, following its adherence to the Seville Declaration of Spanish municipalities for the circular economy.</p> <p>The city has been a case study in the OECD's <i>Circular Economy in Cities and Regions</i> Programme, which analysed the potential of the circular economy in the city and laid the foundations for future action in this area, identifying the triple municipal role as promoter, facilitator and enabler.</p> <p>In this way, our mission in Valladolid is to promote the circular economy as a paradigm of a new model with economic, environmental and social benefits and to facilitate the conditions for its development. Our vision is to make Valladolid a benchmark city in circular economy, considering it as key to our goal of being a climate neutral city by 2030.</p>



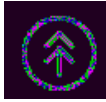
	<p>and dynamiser on the market to achieve this new, more sustainable production and consumption model.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ To make Valladolid a benchmark city in circular economy, especially among medium-sized cities, and to make use of different instruments to increase and make visible its position as a city committed to circular economy. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Promote the change towards the circular economy economic model by fostering entrepreneurship and the dynamisation of companies, promoting innovative actions and generating favourable environments that facilitate the transition.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Encourage the emergence of new circular economy ideas and projects and stimulate circular economy entrepreneurship both for the creation of new companies and business models and for the introduction of circular economy principles in existing companies.○ To provide the local productive fabric with the necessary skills and capacities to favour the transition towards the circular economy from a systemic perspective that encompasses the entire process and to facilitate the development of talent to meet the demand of companies in the circular economy.○ To provide entrepreneurs and companies with a set of resources that facilitate the development and consolidation of new companies and the revitalisation of existing companies with new projects, approaches, products or services.○ To increase knowledge about the circular economy and its needs in order to advance in the generation of the appropriate conditions for its development, the transfer of knowledge, as well as to facilitate the visibility of initiatives and projects and the meeting of the different interested agents and the emergence of alliances and synergies.	
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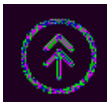
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Raise awareness among citizens of their active role as agents in the transformation towards a circular model through informed and responsible consumption that encourages changes in individual and collective habits.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Provide information to consumers on their rights on issues such as repair, the fight against planned obsolescence, knowledge of labelling, as well as on shops and establishments with lines of business aligned with the circular economy.○ Raise awareness and sensitise citizens to their role as agents of change in their day-to-day actions, both individually and collectively, as well as in decision-making on the acquisition of goods and services.○ Enhance the role of consumer and user associations as key representative entities by strengthening their capacities and promoting specific circular economy initiatives. <p>Transformative projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Circular Economy Action Plan PAEC of Valladolid.• Optimisation of municipal waste management (collection, treatment, recovery)• Upgrading of the Valladolid Urban Waste Treatment Centre (CTR)• CIRCULAR LABS - Interreg-Poctep project to integrate the Circular Economy into new business models, fostering adaptation to the changing production model.• Information and awareness campaigns on waste management.• Circular transition in the local productive fabric, promoting entrepreneurship and the dynamisation of companies in this field.• Special employment centre for the improvement of the circular economy. <p>Other actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Grants for the promotion of circular economy projects in Valladolid.	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the circular economy through public procurement. • Joining the HUB ECCUS - Circular Economy and Sustainable Urban Cities - made up of several cities and companies as a platform for public-private collaboration. • Promote more efficient management of water networks and infrastructure. • Develop a waste prevention and management strategy. • Introduction of local clean points and progressive implementation of the collection of other waste fractions. • Creation of an R&D&I Centre on waste. • Waste and Circular Economy Observatory. • Promote sustainability and proximity criteria in circular public procurement. • Ideation Spaces: <i>Circularthon</i>, <i>Circular Weekend</i>, Circular Challenge. • Accompaniment through the figure of the mentor in CE. • To present TFG/TFM/Business Initiative awards in circular economy. • Support a Circular Community and promote Circular Economy Ambassadors. 	
<p>Others - Nature Based Solutions</p>	<p>Lines of action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of all species of fauna and flora, the control of invasive species and the promotion of tools for the dissemination and diffusion of biodiversity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ From an urban, environmental, social and cultural point of view, actions will be planned for the correct integration, management, conservation, connectivity and promotion of green infrastructure in Valladolid. ○ Address new challenges in the pursuit of emission reductions and offsets, coordinating public-private initiatives, including 	<p>In recent years, Valladolid City Council has been making a continuous effort to develop strategic plans linked to the environmental management of the city. It is worth mentioning documents such as the Strategic Framework of the Valladolid Urban Agenda (AUVA 2030), approved by the Municipal Plenary in May 2021 and its Action Plan, approved in July 2022, the Tree Master Plan of December 2021 and the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy approved in March 2022.</p> <p>The strategic objective is to prevent and reduce the effects of climate change and improve the resilience of the city, as sought by the AUVA 2030 in its priority 3, for a sustainable and resilient Valladolid.</p> <p>As part of the actions, the aim is to ensure the conservation and promotion of biodiversity (flora and fauna) as an integrated factor in municipal management.</p> <p>Residual emissions will be offset through increased urban renaturation actions and green infrastructure, as urban carbon sinks, as well as through carbon credits.</p> <p>The city of Valladolid itself already starts from the special consideration of trees as a structural element of urban design and, therefore, a conditioning factor in the vision of the city. Green</p>



	<p style="text-align: center;">fuel-saving activities and the use of alternative fuels and biodiversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of urban carbon sinks in peri-urban areas of the municipality. • Carry out citizen communication and awareness-raising actions that reach all sectors and spheres of society. <p>Transformative projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integral Biodiversity Strategy of Valladolid. • Reforestation Cerro de San Cristóbal. • El Tomillo Biological Reserve. • Ecological corridor VA-20. • Civil protection in the face of climate change. • Shady paths and island forests. 	<p>infrastructure offers attractive solutions to environmental, social and economic problems, and as such must be fully integrated into the different areas of urban policies.</p> <p>The implementation of renaturation actions will improve the environmental connectivity of the municipality through ecological corridors, shaded paths, or the creation of island forests in the city. The renaturation of buildings also has its place through the promotion of green roofs, green roofs and urban structures.</p>
<p>Others - Cross-cutting Actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope 3 Emissions Monitoring and Assessment Plan • Review of the Climate City Contract 	<p>Evaluation of the Scope 3 emissions generated by the different sectors of the city in order to establish actions to reduce them.</p> <p>Regular reviews of the Climate City Contract and updating of the action plan.</p>



Individual performance schemes, tables B-2-2

A table is shown for each planned intervention, organised according to the different sectors and sub-sectors for which emission reduction targets have been set. A script of the actions detailed in each table is shown at the beginning of each sector.

TRANSPORT SECTOR

Target sub-sectors according to ME model

- *Reduction of motorised transport*
- *Reduction of private vehicle use*
- *Occupancy rate increase by vehicle type*
- *Increase in the number of electric vehicles*
- *Increase in the number of electric public transport vehicles*
- *Optimisation of freight transport*
- *Electrification of freight transport.*

List of interventions included in this section

- *Low Emission Zone*
- *Promoting modal shift in urban transport*
- *Development of car sharing solutions*
- *Decarbonisation of public transport*
- *Training and incentives on sustainable mobility*
- *Intermodal logistics platform*
- *Urban distribution of goods*



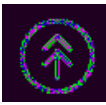
B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
<i>Low Emission Zone</i>		
Action plan	Name of the action	Low Emission Zone (LEZ)
	Type of action	Reduction of traffic flow and modification of current internal mobility patterns to reduce their CO2 emissions - Regulation
	Description of the action	<p><u>Low Emission Zone:</u> The Climate Change Law determines the obligation of cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants to have low emission zones which, not only limit the entry of polluting vehicles, but must also facilitate healthy forms of travel for citizens, such as cycling or walking, or via public transport. Valladolid is immersed in this process which, following the approval of the Air Quality Improvement Plan, requires the processing and approval of a specific ordinance.</p> <p><u>Next4Mob Project:</u> Aims to design new tools to measure the effects of mobility. Valladolid will provide the experimental approach where the intention is to implement a Low Emission Zone. The implementation of Next4Mob will be carried out by a multidisciplinary consortium that brings together three leading research institutes: the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC: lead applicant), the Centro de Investigación en Transporte (TRANSyT) of the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, the Sum + Lab research group on Transport at the University of Cantabria and the Empresa de Transporte Público de Valladolid (AUVASA). The main output of Next4Mob will be the quantitative tool developed, which provides policy makers and professional transport planners with an instrument to assess the environmental and social impact of transport policy actions, including the management of low probability, high impact events (e.g. pandemics). The total fundable budget of the project amounts to 322,070.90 euros.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Transport
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technology & infrastructure• Governance & policy
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low Emission Zone implemented in Valladolid



Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Valladolid City Council
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• City scale• Target group: General public
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Valladolid City Council• Neighbourhood associations• CEOE Valladolid• Specialised companies
	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	Reduction of motorised transport
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	48 kton CO2 eq
	Total costs and costs per unit CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total cost: 2.053.194€.



B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
<i>Switching to public and non-motorised transport</i>		
Action plan	Name of the action	Modal shift in city mobility
	Type of action	Promoting public transport, cycling mobility and non-motorised transport
	Description of the action	<p>Development and implementation of actions within the strategic framework of the Valladolid Urban Agenda 2030 to promote efficient and sustainable mobility and enable modal shift in the city towards non-motorised transport (pedestrianisation of cities, travel by public transport, cycling). All these actions will help to achieve the specific objective of favouring the city of proximity.</p> <p>Sustainable mobility and transport is one of the strategic priorities indicated in the Urban Agenda 2030, and its approach is based on the following main points: reducing the use of private vehicles by improving the integrated offer of sustainable mobility services, adapting urban and interurban transport infrastructures to new mobility modes, promoting universal urban accessibility, improving co-responsibility and the role of citizens in the management of safe, sustainable and efficient mobility, and integrating urban and territorial planning by establishing policies aimed at reducing the need for mobility.</p> <p><u>Public bicycle loan system</u>: New public bicycle system with a coverage of 82% of the population with a station at 250 m, being the reference for access to the stations in less than 5 minutes on foot. Intermodality, performance and service to citizens will be improved. The system will have 97 stations, 1900 docking stations and 950 bicycles in service (239 electric). The service will be managed through an APP, which will be interoperable with other systems that may arise. Total cost: 7,571,554 €.</p> <p><u>Secure bicycle parking</u>: Secure bicycle parking service with automatic and video-monitored covered parking modules with different capacities and two types: with pedestrian access door (more capacity) or those with a capacity of 10/20 bicycles. It will have secure access control via a free application with 24-hour assistance service. Total cost 889,641</p> <p><u>SPINE Project</u>: Development of innovative digital tools and simulation models that will allow the analysis of different solutions in the field of public mobility, considering mobility as a service. These tools will take into account inclusive transport or the development of applications for citizens to access different mobility services in real time. The objectives of the project are to increase the use of public transport by 30% and cycling by 10%, contributing to the reduction of emissions in the city. City Council budget: €240,000</p>



		<p><u>Vertical mobility</u>: Promotion of pedestrian routes through improved accessibility and vertical mobility actions. The promotion of pedestrian mobility within the neighbourhood, accessible to all by means of lifting and transport facilities that overcome the unevenness of its orography, also encourages the use of public transport - especially for major sporting or cultural events - and discourages the use of private vehicles, thereby contributing to the reduction of polluting emissions and the commitment to sustainable urban mobility systems. Demonstrator projects: Actions in the San Isidro and Parquesol neighbourhoods. Total cost: 12.432.782 €, Grant: 6.805.418</p> <p><u>Sustainable mobility to work</u>: Actions carried out in urban centres to adapt mobility in a scenario of new requirements derived from the post-COVID-19 period (MOVES) Total cost: 18,634 €.</p> <p><u>PE4Trans</u>: Participatory project for the improvement of public transport policies by including citizens in the process of designing and implementing sustainable transport strategies and plans with a view to changing people's mobility habits and routines by incorporating the results of behavioural science. P4Trans partners adopt the approach "for the people, by the people and with the people" as a guiding principle for possible policy improvements, which go in two directions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influencing behavioural change in citizens by using knowledge and best practices of environmental solutions based on advances in economics, sociology and psychology to stimulate people towards more sustainable routines and habits, - Launch in participating territories of transferable mechanisms for public participation in policy formulation processes. <p>As a result, specific solutions will be developed in a participatory way in each of the partner territories, improving the use of sustainable mobility solutions and contributing to a substantial reduction of the carbon footprint, benefiting from the results both policy makers and inhabitants. Total cost: 1.430.658 € (208.312 € municipal budget)</p> <p><u>Connected Cities</u>: Development and implementation of an open source, multi-city digital platform for the collection, processing and exploitation of mobility data in an integrated and interoperable way. It will provide different urban mobility and mobility management services in a coordinated way, including the joint management of money transfers with users. This platform will be unique and common for the cities of Valladolid, Valencia, Vitoria-Gasteiz, Logroño, Gijón and Fuenlabrada. Total cost: 27.704.479€.</p> <p><u>Control centre for the integrated management of sustainable mobility in public transport</u>: Adaptation and modernisation of the control centre for the urban bus operation assistance and user information service. The control centre is the operational brain of the Valladolid city bus network and the place where the service quality parameters are monitored (punctuality, regularity, commercial speed, inclusion of reinforcement cars, incident resolution, etc.). In order to improve, optimise and provide a top-level service, a real-time connection is required, both with the mobility centre of the city of Valladolid, the police and emergency services and with the vehicles, weather parameters and passenger monitoring. Total cost: 1.635.821€.</p>
	<p>Subsector</p>	<p>Transport</p>



Reference to the impact pathway	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology & infrastructure • Governance & policy • Social Innovation • Learning & capabilities
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting cycling mobility • Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport • Reduced air pollution Reduced noise • Vertical mobility • Increased security • Clean, competitive, safe, secure, smart and resilient transport and mobility
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valladolid City Council • AUVASA
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • Target group: General public
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valladolid City Council • AUVASA
	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	Motor vehicle reduction/Modalshift



	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	16 kTon CO2 eq
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	1,890 million € / kTonCO2

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
<i>Promotion of car sharing</i>		
Action plan	Name of the action	Increased ridesharing rate
	Type of action	Support for new mobility services, which promote the shared use of electric vehicles. Car-sharing or multi-service car services reinforce and complement the public transport system and multiply the user's options, introducing a change of model in the use of private vehicles.
	Description of the action	Development of car-sharing services. Demonstrator projects: E-Kiwi Cooperative
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Mobility and transport
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Social innovation * Governance & policy * Technology & infrastructure
	short and medium-term changes	Increase in private vehicle occupancy rate Emission reductions
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	Valladolid City Council Ekiwi cooperative
	Scale of action and target entities	City scale Target group: General public



	Actors involved	Valladolid City Council
	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	16 KtonCO ₂ /year
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂eq	N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
<i>Decarbonisation of public transport</i>		
Action plan	Name of the action	Electrification and decarbonisation of public transport
	Type of action	Electrification and decarbonisation of public vehicles
	Description of the action	<u>Electric buses</u> : Incorporation of new 100% electric articulated vehicles and the adaptation of the infrastructure of AUVASA's headquarters to carry out the corresponding charges on the vehicles. Demonstrator project: A framework agreement has been established with the company for the purchase of 30 units in the 2022-2024 period. This 18-metre model has a maximum capacity of 155 people and 11 units have already been installed. Total cost: €9,454,052.



		<p><u>Hydrogen-powered vehicles</u>: Incorporate hydrogen-powered vehicles into the municipal fleet. Its ambition is to incorporate 30 such vehicles by 2030, as well as to develop a publicly accessible green hydrogen generation plant in the city. Estimated investment: 36 million euros.</p> <p><u>Vehicle fleet emission reduction projects</u>: less polluting rolling stock, reducing emissions to the atmosphere; with more economical maintenance and better distributed space. Demonstrator project: AEROSOLFD: Development of innovative solutions to achieve a rapid reduction of the carbon footprint of existing fleets through the use of 3 modifications for exhaust, brakes and closed environments". In particular, an innovative gasoline particulate filter in brakes, a passive brake dust particle filter (BDPF), and a special stationary air purifier designed and improved in closed environments (bus stops, tunnels, metro stations) will be developed.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Scope of issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobility and transport
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology & infrastructure
	Result (according to module B-1.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 100% electric and hydrogen-powered articulated vehicles • Adequacy of AUVASA's depots • Establishment of a publicly accessible green hydrogen generation plant • Reduction of existing fleet emissions
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valladolid City Council • Valladolid City Buses
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • Target group: General public
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valladolid City Council • Urban Buses of Valladolid (AUVASA) • Valladolid Municipal Energy Agency (AEMVA)



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARTIF Foundation • Institute of Technology
	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	Reduction of fossil fuel consumption
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	17 kTon CO2
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	230 million

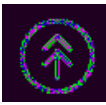
B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
<i>Training, promotion and encouragement of sustainable mobility</i>		
Action plan	Name of the action	Training and incentive actions on sustainable mobility
	Type of action	Promoting the use of clean vehicles and training in sustainable mobility
	Description of the action	This action line aims to encourage and promote the use of clean vehicles and the development of capacities in European cities and regions to implement action plans to combat climate change. This contributes to developing a local economy



		<p>based on knowledge and innovation (smart growth) and promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy (sustainable growth). Actions are established to enable collaboration between cities, to take advantage of synergies, and to improve capacities in terms of energy, sustainability and mobility plans.</p> <p>Demonstration projects:</p> <p><u>REMOURBAN</u>: Innovative financing solutions, alternatives to common subsidies, which are compatible with other national and regional aid for the promotion of electric vehicles. One of the two main lines of action is linked to electromobility, which includes the Plan for the promotion of large-scale electric mobility; actions to extend and improve the city's recharging network and infrastructure.</p> <p><u>PROSPECTplus</u>: aims to build the capacity of European cities and regions to implement climate change and sustainable energy action plans by facilitating the search for funding. The training programme is divided into five learning modules (public buildings, private buildings, public lighting and transport, together with a fifth cross-cutting module). Valladolid City Council participates in this project to train other cities in the field of transport.</p> <p><u>Green Transition CENCY and ADAPTL</u>: Cross-border cooperation project between Spain and Portugal focused on promoting sustainable growth through cross-border cooperation for risk prevention and improved management of natural resources. The aim is to draft a climate change adaptation strategy for the municipality of Valladolid. Another objective of this action is the development of strategic guidelines for the development of green infrastructure in CENCYL cities; including social-environmental-climate awareness through awareness-raising actions in cities.</p> <p><u>Pilot project of Local Action Plans of the Spanish Urban Agenda: Valladolid 2030</u>:</p> <p>Development of an action plan with actions and projects that best respond to urban challenges: climate change prevention and mitigation, low carbon urban model, accessible and affordable housing, modal shifts in transport and sustainable mobility, use of clean technologies and energy efficiency, circular economy, and of course, social inclusion. Total cost: 302.500 € Grant 250.000 €.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Transport
	Systemic lever	Technology / infrastructure Social innovation Finance & funding Governance & policy



		Learning & capabilities
	short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of a comprehensive dataset for digital model development • Promoting sustainable mobility • Improved air quality • Reduced traffic • Improved health
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	Valladolid City Council
	Scale of action and target entities	City scale (The training programme is divided into five learning modules (public buildings, private buildings, public lighting, transport, plus a sectoral module) with Valladolid being a mentor city for transport solutions.
	Actors involved	Valladolid City Council Institute for European Energy and Climate Policy FEDERANE EUROCITIES Energy Cities
	Comments on implementation	NA
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Fossil fuel reduction in mobility
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	14 kTon Co2



	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2eq	1.4 billion
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B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
<i>Intermodal Logistics Platform</i>		
Action plan	Name of the action	Valladolid Intermodal Logistics Platform (PLIVA)
	Type of action	<p>Development of Valladolid, within its position in the Atlantic Corridor of the European TEN-T network, as a strategic intermodal node within the network of intermodal and logistics terminals in the country, recognised by the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda (MITMA) in its document Mercancías 30, which aims to promote rail freight transport as the backbone of multimodal logistics chains, as a mechanism to achieve the objectives of decarbonisation and sustainability of transport. Likewise, the MITMA's Safe, Sustainable and Connected Mobility Strategy 2030, in its axis 6 "Intermodal and Intelligent Logistics Chains" foresees four lines of action related to: Increasing rail freight transport 2. Intermodality policy 3. Urban distribution of goods 4. Digitalisation of the logistics chain.</p> <p>The Atlantic Corridor is the multimodal connection that connects Portugal, Spain, France, Germany and Ireland and provides services for people and goods, making it key to logistical development and the connection between urban nodes. It is made up of the different modes of transport: road, rail, port, air, river and multimodal, and therefore, in addition to rail and road routes, it includes the most important ports, airports, intermodal stations and cities.</p>
	Description of the action	<p>Use of the different current financing mechanisms, both European and national, to set up a first class intermodal logistics platform (PLIVA) in the city of Valladolid, taking advantage of the synergy of the New Railway Complex located in the eastern part of the city, the new freight terminal and the start-up by ADIF of the Valladolid East Freight Bypass.</p> <p>This is a highly complex process and requires special coordination in its overall planning from the railway, road, town planning and budgetary perspectives, as well as cooperation and collaboration between all the agents and logistics operators involved.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Mobility and transport. Logistics (industrial, distribution and intermodal).
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Social innovation * Governance & policy * Technology & infrastructure
	Short and medium-term changes	<p>Completion of the new freight terminal (Construction project for the freight yard of the Railway Complex and its connection with the Valladolid Railway Network).</p> <p>Promote logistics intermodality actions in infrastructures integrated in the Atlantic Corridor: commissioning of the Valladolid East Goods Bypass.</p> <p>Economic feasibility study, design and management formula for the Valladolid Intermodal Logistics Platform (PLIVA).</p> <p>Multifunctional complex, articulated in specialised and complementary areas of activity, integrating the agri-food park, intermodal logistics platform and goods terminal projects.</p> <p>Drafting of land management instruments, urban planning and management, environmental assessment and construction projects.</p>



		Promotion of Valladolid as an Urban Goods Distribution Centre. Preferential itinerary for Railway Motorway services. Extension of sidings to 750 metres for the operation of trains of interoperable length (740 m).
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	Valladolid City Council ADIF
	Scale of action and target entities	City scale (with influence in its Alfoz) Target group: Companies and logistics operators. General public.
	Actors involved	Valladolid City Council ADIF Junta de Castilla y León (Atlantic Corridor TEN-T network)
	Comments on implementation	This is a highly complex process that requires special coordination in its overall planning from the railway, road, town planning and budgetary perspectives, as well as cooperation and collaboration between all the agents and logistics operators involved. The new Connecting Europe Facility Programme, Cef Transport 2021 -2027, will finance greener and more sustainable transport and energy networks, as well as the digital transition, and promote interconnection and multimodality of networks.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	The combined application of different last mile logistics models and solutions could reduce emissions by 40% and improve urban congestion and logistics cost efficiency by 30% and 20% respectively.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	By 2030, rail could capture 1.8 million tonnes currently transported by road. In Castilla y León, 3.7 million tons could be transferred or captured.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2eq	According to the environmental impact study for the Eastern Freight Bypass, CO2 emissions are expected to be reduced by around 12,700 tonnes per year. For 450-metre trains, the cost savings of using rail versus road can be between 20% and 30%, rising to a further 30% for 750-metre trains. According to EU studies, goods trains emit on average 22 times less CO2 per tonne kilometre than freight trucks.



B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
<i>Optimisation of freight transport logistics</i>		
Action plan	Name of the action	Urban distribution of goods
	Type of action	Optimising urban mobility in freight transport
	Description of the action	<p><u>Logistics distribution studies</u>: Use of Big Data for the identification and accounting of all journeys and their publication on an accessible platform as part of the SmartVA innovation plan.</p> <p><u>Transforming Transport Project</u>: Urban delivery planning tool. Cost: €92,250</p> <p><u>URBANE Project</u>: Aims to achieve novel last mile delivery solutions combining automated green vehicles and space sharing models. It aims to work on new distribution methods and business models to optimise road transport. URBANE proposes innovative solutions to improve "green" urban logistics through multi-actor collaboration and last mile deliveries inspired by the "Physical INTERNET".</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Mobility and transport
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Social innovation * Governance & policy * Technology & infrastructure
	short and medium-term changes	<p>Diagnose and characterise loading and unloading in the city, with a public consultation and participation process.</p> <p>Characterisation of medium and long distance road freight flows to and from Valladolid and flows within the metropolitan area of Valladolid.</p> <p>Decision-making process based on objective criteria and supported by data analysis to uncover traffic patterns and behaviour.</p> <p>Simulation models of different scenarios to verify the impact of new regulations on loading and unloading activities.</p> <p>Route planning tools for delivery fleets</p> <p>Innovative last mile delivery solutions combining automated green vehicles and space sharing models.</p>
Implementation	Bodies/persons responsible for implementation	<p>Valladolid City Council</p> <p>ADIF</p> <p>CARTIF</p>



	Scale of action and target entities	City scale Addressee: Logistics companies General public
	Actors involved	Valladolid City Council ADIF
	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	14 kTon CO2
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2eq	N.a.



BUILDINGS AND HEATING SECTOR

Target sub-sectors according to ME model

- *Urban regeneration*
- *High-standard energy efficiency in new buildings*
- *Renovation of domestic equipment*
- *District Heating*
- *Increased use of high-efficiency heat pumps*

List of interventions included in this section

- *Building renovation*
- *Energy renovation of municipal buildings*
- *High-standard energy efficiency in new buildings*
- *Renovation of lighting and household appliances in dwellings*
- *Development of district heating networks*
- *Promoting the use of high-efficiency heat pumps*
- *Sustainable tourism solutions*



B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
<i>Energy renovation of the existing building stock</i>		
Action plan	Name of the action	Energy renovation of buildings
	Type of action	Actions to transform the city's building stock under energy efficiency criteria.
	Description of the action	<p>Promote the energy rehabilitation of buildings, through new materials with a low carbon footprint, incorporating renewable energy generation systems through self-consumption models or energy communities.</p> <p>Demonstration projects:</p> <p><u>LEGOFIT</u>: Its main objectives are to design, implement and validate an integrative approach to achieve Positive Energy Homes based on smart and innovative solutions with a high degree of replicability and scalability for the construction and renovation of buildings. In the city of Valladolid, a demonstrator is envisaged which will consist of the energy refurbishment of the Mercedes Building, located at Paseo Zorrilla nº 100, through different actions to improve the thermal envelope of the building and improve the energy efficiency of the installations, incorporating innovative solutions such as geothermal systems, to achieve a positive energy building.</p> <p><u>Multi-stakeholder Innovative & Systemic Solutions for Urban Regeneration: Spain</u>: Promotion of systemic transformation in the building sector to increase energy efficiency through retrofitting, through a process of capacity building of the different agents involved in both the public and private sectors.</p> <p><u>RehaVIVA 2.0</u>: Design and development of the REHAVIVA Intelligent Information System, conceived for the collection, processing and massive analysis of indicator data on the different aspects that affect the value chain of the activity of energy refurbishment of buildings and housing. This tool helps local administrations and companies in the refurbishment subsector to make decisions, as well as to monitor the impact of actions according to different criteria: environmental, social and economic impact.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Buildings
	Systemic lever	Technology / infrastructure Social innovation Governance & policy Finance & funding



	short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved air quality • Increase in property value • Creation of a map of synergies between industries located in the industrial parks. • Training of professional technicians in building renovation in the public and private sector. • Attracting the interest of the public with the adhesion of different communities of neighbours • Data collection on retrofitting: renovation rate, energy consumption and emissions
Implementation	Bodies/persons responsible for implementation	Valladolid City Council
	Scale of action and target entities	City scale Target group: General public
	Actors involved	Valladolid City Council Municipal housing company Castilla y León Construction Institute Neighbourhood associations Private construction and services sector
	Comments on implementation	N/A
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Implementation of renewable self-consumption systems
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	Reduction of fossil fuel consumption
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	12 kTon Co2 eq
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2eq	29.000 M€/Kton CO2 eq

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes



<i>Energy refurbishment in municipal buildings</i>		
Action plan	Name of the action	Energy refurbishment, renovation and updating of the Town Hall of Valladolid and country circle of the Pinar de Antequera.
	Type of action	Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan
	Description of the action	<p>The project involves the comprehensive refurbishment of the Town Hall, including renovation of insulation and enclosures, updating of air-conditioning systems and renovation of equipment. In addition to including energy efficiency requirements, the refurbishment also includes improving accessibility to the building for citizens.</p> <p>This action includes the refurbishment of the Pinar de Antequera country circle and its integration with the environment in which it is located for its future use in youth leisure activities.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Buildings
	Systemic lever	Technology / infrastructure Governance & policy
	short and medium-term changes	Improved energy efficiency Improved accessibility Integration with the environment
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	Valladolid City Council
	Scale of action and target entities	City scale Target group: General public
	Actors involved	Valladolid City Council
	Comments on implementation	NA
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Implementation of renewable self-consumption systems



	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Reduction of fossil fuel consumption
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	NA
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2eq	Total costs: 5.445.758 € (VAT included)

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
<i>Energy-efficient new buildings</i>		
Action plan	Name of the action	High energy efficiency in new buildings
	Type of action	Encouraging the application of high energy efficiency standards in new buildings
	Description of the action	Following the objectives of the Urban Agenda 2030 and as indicated in the PGOU, the action consists of articulating the city's strategy in relation to the decarbonisation of newly constructed buildings that meet the highest standards of energy efficiency. Economic development around the energy efficient building sector and training of building operators and maintainers.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Buildings
	Systemic lever	Technology / infrastructure Governance & policy
	short and medium-term changes	Increase in the number of energy-efficient dwellings
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	Valladolid City Council
	Scale of action and target entities	City scale Target group: General public, Construction Sector



	Actors involved	Valladolid City Council Construction sector
	Comments on implementation	NA
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Positive energy buildings
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	Fossil-free energy systems
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	2 kTon CO2
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2eq	16.430 M€ / kTonCO2

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
<i>Renovation of electrical equipment and lighting systems in dwellings</i>		
Action plan	Name of the action	Encouraging the renovation of energy-efficient household equipment
	Type of action	Campaigns to raise awareness of electricity consumption in homes in an efficient way.
	Description of the action	Citizen participation campaigns to promote efficient electricity consumption in the home, highlighting the advantages of using energy label A appliances and lighting systems based on LED technology.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Buildings and heating



	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology / infrastructure • Social innovation
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of LED luminaires in housing • Increased use of appliances in the highest energy class
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valladolid City Council
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • Target group: citizens
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valladolid City Council • Valladolid Municipal Energy Agency
	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	No
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Reduction of fossil fuel use
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27 kTon CO2 eq



	Total costs and costs per unit CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.840 M€/kTon CO2 eq
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B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
<i>Decarbonisation of heating</i>		
Action plan	Name of the action	Development of district heating networks
	Type of action	Promotion of heat generation systems based on the use of locally sourced biomass
	Description of the action	<p>Supply of heating and hot water to residential and tertiary buildings, eliminating fossil fuel boilers. Packages of measures will be created to promote climate neutrality in the private building stock. Progress will be made in the creation of at least one Positive Energy District. Positive Energy Districts are urban areas with near-zero net CO2 emissions, aimed at producing annual surpluses of locally generated renewable energy. In other words, they are urban environments that generate more energy than they consume and share the energy surplus.</p> <p>Implementation of sustainable district heating in the city of Valladolid, complementing those already planned or under implementation, to provide centralised urban renewable energy supply services. Interconnection of the buildings dependent on the City Council and the Junta de Castilla y León to these networks.</p> <p>Action 2. PILOT PROJECT FOR THE REHABILITATION OF HOUSING BLOCKS AND INTEGRATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGIES Demonstrative project for the rehabilitation of housing blocks and the integration of renewable energies to act in some 200 homes that currently have individual heating systems using fossil energies, which improves their thermal envelopes, adapts their interior installations to centralise heating and hot water services, incorporates solar photovoltaic installations for self-consumption and interconnects the buildings with the city's sustainable district heating, all with the aim of drastically reducing their CO2 emissions.</p> <p>Demonstration projects:</p>



		<p><u>Huerta del Rey" district heating</u>: Supplies the thermal demand of public buildings in the area and 10 homeowners' associations with a total of around 750 homes. The power generation area houses two biomass boilers with a unit rated output of 3,480 kW. The total investment cost is around 6,000,000 Euros.</p> <p><u>District heating "Valladolid Oeste"</u>: Extension of the city's district heating, by means of a new generation building which will house four biomass boilers, two of them of 12,000 useful kW and another two boilers of 10,000 kW. The total investment cost is around 30,000,000 Euros.</p> <p>The "Valladolid Oeste" and "Huerta del Rey" district heating will be able to meet the demand of more than 10,200 homes and 67 public buildings and will mean the shutdown of more than 400 fossil fuel boilers and chimneys in the city of Valladolid. The new infrastructure will have a renewable thermal energy production capacity of 130,530,000 useful kWh/year. In this way, 11,224 tonnes of imported oil equivalent will no longer be consumed each year, which will be replaced by 50,000 tonnes of local forest woodchips.</p> <p><u>Climate-neutral UVA</u>: Biomass thermal generation system to supply all campus buildings.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Buildings and heating
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology / infrastructure • Social innovation
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biomass network of 49 MW and 25 km in length that will supply 30,000 residents of Villa de Prado, Parquesol and Huerta del Rey: "Valladolid Oeste". • Climate neutrality of the University of Valladolid
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Junta de Castilla y León • Valladolid City Council • University of Valladolid
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • Target group: citizens



	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Junta de Castilla y León• Valladolid City Council• Valladolid Municipal Energy Agency• University of Valladolid• Specialised companies• Neighbourhood associations
	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Thermal generation with biomass
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 192 kTon CO2 eq
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4.220 M€/ kTon CO2 eq

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Promotion of high-efficiency heat pumps



Action plan	Name of the action	Encouraging the use of high-efficiency heat pumps
	Type of action	Campaigns for the potentiation of air-conditioning systems based on heat pumps.
	Description of the action	Data collection of new equipment installed and combustion boilers replaced Maintenance of an updated inventory of heat pumps in the city Encouragement of the use and installation of new equipment.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Buildings and heating
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology / infrastructure • Social innovation
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of heat pumps installed in the city's building stock • Reducing emissions from fossil fuel combustion
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Junta de Castilla y León • Valladolid City Council
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • Target group: citizens
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Junta de Castilla y León • Valladolid City Council • Valladolid Municipal Energy Agency
	Comments on implementation	N.a.



Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Reduction of fossil fuel use
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	N.a.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	N.a.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
<i>Sustainable tourism</i>		
Action plan	Name of the action	Tourism sustainability plans
	Type of action	PRTR project, to undertake a process of transformation of the local tourism sector, based on sustainability, digitalisation and the recovery of cultural heritage.
	Description of the action	Launch of two major projects: 1) Valladolid Ciudad Creativa and Valladolid. 2) Wine Culture Centre.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Building&heating
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Social innovation * Governance & policy * Learning and Capability * Technology and infrastructure * Finance & funding



	short and medium-term changes	<p>Creation of a climate change adaptation plan for the tourism sector, energy consumption reduction programmes or environmental restoration projects.</p> <p>It also includes improving energy efficiency, installing recharging points, extending routes that promote pedestrian mobility.</p> <p>Creation of the Wine Culture Centre, through the rehabilitation of a historic building in the city centre.</p>
Implementation	Bodies/persons responsible for implementation	Valladolid City Council
	Scale of action and target entities	<p>City scale</p> <p>Target group: General public</p> <p>Tourism sector</p>
	Actors involved	<p>Valladolid City Council</p> <p>Tourism stakeholders</p>
	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	Decarbonisation of the sector
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO₂eq	8.6 million



ELECTRICITY SECTOR

Target sub-sectors according to ME model

- *Increased use of electricity from renewable energy sources*

List of interventions included in this section

- *Energy communities and positive districts*
- *Renovation of street lighting systems*



B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
<i>Local energy communities</i>		
Action plan	Name of the action	Local energy communities
	Type of action	Promotion of local energy communities - Financing
	Description of the action	<p>Development of energy communities to drive decisions in the areas of self-consumption, demand-side management, energy storage and implementation of renewable energy projects.</p> <p>Implementation of a pilot project for an urban energy community that includes the generation of electricity from renewable sources in collaboration with the regional government through SOMACYL.</p> <p>Active collaboration with EREN (Ente regional de la Energía) for the promotion of energy communities, aligning regional and local priorities and promoting opportunities for the value chain of those energy communities that are promoted in the Valladolid area.</p> <p><u>Demonstrator projectors:</u></p> <p>Energy communities in the Girón, San Pedro Regalado, Centro, La Victoria and Parquesol neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Transfer of roofs of municipal buildings for the promotion of energy communities among those people in the city who do not have their own roofs or who do not have suitable roofs to enjoy the resource of solar energy.</p> <p>Valladolid Solar: Digital tool developed by the City Council to encourage and support citizens in the use of the roofs of their buildings for the production of solar energy in self-consumption mode through a map of solar potential.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Electricity (Energy)



	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology / infrastructure • Social innovation • Governance & policy • Finance & funding
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy communities installed and in operation in the Girón, San Pedro Regalado, Centro, La Victoria and Parquesol neighbourhoods. • Solar potential map, https://solaratlas.es/valladolid/ • New self-consumption installations
Implementation	Bodies/persons responsible for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valladolid City Council • Communities of neighbours
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale, with a focus on different neighbourhoods • Target group: residents of the neighbourhoods involved.
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valladolid City Council • Specialised companies • Neighbourhood associations • Communities of owners
	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Photovoltaic installations



	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	Saving energy consumption
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	230 kTon CO2
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	500 M€ / kTonCo2

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

RENOVATION OF STREET LIGHTING WITH HIGH-EFFICIENCY SYSTEMS

Action plan	Name of the action	Renovation of street lighting
	Type of action	Replacement of luminaires with remote-controlled high-efficiency equipment.
	Description of the action	<p>Installation of street lighting luminaires with LED technology. This includes the installation of luminaires powered by solar panels. A remote management service for public lighting will also be implemented, with remote monitoring and control to improve the efficiency of the management system. The system will monitor the operation of the equipment in real time, allowing the control of each luminaire in terms of time scheduling, intensity level, incidents and operating thresholds.</p> <p><u>Demonstration projects:</u></p>



		<p>LED lighting Avda Salamanca and AvdaBurgos</p> <p>Renovation of 350 LED luminaires on the 2 avenues with the upgrade of ten control centres. Improvement of the road lighting by increasing uniformity and decreasing the luminous flux towards the upper hemisphere (less light pollution).</p> <p>Villa del Prado LED lighting</p> <p>Installation of 294 LED luminaires with minimum energy consumption, including remote management system. A total existing power of 29,250kW (117 luminaires of 250W VSAP plus equipment) is replaced by a total power of 16.853,3kW (294 luminaires of different wattages).</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Electricity
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology / infrastructure
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved management of the lighting system • Saving energy consumption • Improving shaded areas • Emission reductions
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valladolid City Council
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • Target group: residents of the neighbourhoods involved.
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valladolid City Council



	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	Savings in electricity consumption of around 50%.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	14 kTon CO2
	Total costs and costs per unit CO2e	1.755 €/ton CO2



WASTE SECTOR

Target sub-sectors according to ME model

- *Increasing the recycling rate in the city*

List of interventions included in this section

- *Circular economy strategy*
- *Optimisation of waste collection management*
- *Optimisation of the urban water cycle*



B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Circular economy strategy

Action plan	Name of the action	Circular economy in the city
	Type of action	Promoting the circular economy holistically as a paradigm of a new model with economic, environmental and social benefits and facilitating the conditions for its development.
	Description of the action	<p>Development of conditions that favour the transition towards the circular economy of the local productive fabric, with the role of the City Council being that of an enabler, incorporating the circular dimension in local urban policies. Actions are also planned to boost the role of citizens as agents of change.</p> <p>Grants for the promotion of circular economy projects. Specific calls for grants to advance the transition process towards a more circular economy in the municipality of Valladolid. In addition to financial support, another of the objectives is to strengthen a circular community that serves as a feedback and local replicator effect. The European Commission has included the case of Valladolid as a good practice in the Guide to financing circular initiatives in cities.</p> <p>CIRCULAR Labs project, whose strategic objective is to integrate the circular economy into new business models, providing spaces for creativity, idea generation and adaptation to change. To this end, it provides entrepreneurs and start-ups with operational resources (self-assessment tools, <i>market place</i>, coworking spaces...), training to obtain the necessary skills and a favourable attitude towards new job opportunities and business ideas, and promotes the integration of the circular economy in the entrepreneurial culture.</p> <p>Integrate the circular economy into local urban policies. In the urban water cycle, municipal waste management, as well as promoting the materials cycle. Improve Valladolid's positioning as a benchmark in CE. In circular public procurement, through the application of its own instruction to promote socially efficient, strategic, integral and sustainable procurement, which has expressly incorporated the principles of the European guide to circular public procurement (Instruction 1/2018, May 2018).</p> <p>Circular transition in the local productive fabric. The aim is to promote the change towards the circular economy economic model by fostering entrepreneurship and the dynamisation of companies by promoting innovative actions, among which we can highlight:</p>



		<p>- Entrepreneurship and circular enterprise seedbed: To stimulate the entrepreneurial spirit by opening up spaces for ideation, meeting and dialogue.</p> <p>- Training and capacity building: Train workers, the self-employed and entrepreneurs as agents of change towards the circular economy, especially in vulnerable groups.</p> <p>- Technical and financial support: Providing resources to entrepreneurs and companies to encourage the development and consolidation of new business opportunities through specialised consultancy, and giving financial support through subsidies or other means.</p> <p>- Knowledge, information and networking: Increasing knowledge in CE through the preparation of studies, mapping of business initiatives and projects, collaboration with universities and technology centres, recognition of TFG/TFM.</p> <p>Facilities for the promotion of the circular economy. At the Valladolid Waste Treatment Centre (CTR), the creation of an R&D&I centre and a Valladolid Waste and Circular Economy Observatory is planned, which will be developed through agreements with universities, technology centres and companies.</p> <p>With regard to household waste, bulky and small electrical appliances, an agreement is proposed with a Special Employment Centre to promote preparation for reuse by means of a workshop and a shop, through social inclusion.</p>
<p>Reference to the impact pathway</p>	<p>Subsector</p>	<p>Waste (Circular Economy) and nature-based solutions</p>
	<p>Systemic lever</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance & funding • Social innovation • Governance & policy • Learning & capabilities • Democracy & participation
	<p>Short and medium-term changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-assessment tools • Map of local circular businesses • Knowledge communities • Use of resources in the local productive fabric.



Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valladolid City Council • EOI - School of Industrial Organisation • UTE Waste treatment plant
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale (the circular centre will be located in Barrio España) • Target: Local productive fabric and entrepreneurial ecosystem of the city.
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valladolid City Council • Start-ups • FPNCYL (Castilla y León Natural Heritage Foundation) • UTE Waste treatment plant • Waste Management Associations of the Province of Valladolid
	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	N.a.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 1.092.490,51 € (124.069,50 € municipal budget)



B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes

Optimisation of waste collection management

Action plan	Name of the action	Improvement of the street cleaning, urban waste collection and treatment service.
	Type of action	Promote segregation at source, and expand and strengthen selective waste collection, increasing the quality of the fractions - Funding Raise awareness and sensitise citizens about their role as agents of change in their day-to-day actions, both individually and collectively, as well as in decision-making on the purchase of goods and services - Communication
	Description of the action	Improvement of waste collection management. In an area dominated by the new Waste Law, Law 7/2022 of 8 April, minimisation, correct separation at source and proper waste management are promoted. The focus is on minimisation and reuse. And when it comes to waste that can no longer be attributed a second direct performance, separation and deposit in the most appropriate containers is promoted, for subsequent recycling and, as a last resort, recovery or landfill. Concrete actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deployment of containers for the selective collection of the light packaging fraction (yellow), completing the system of 5 fractions (organic matter, paper/cardboard, glass, light packaging, urban waste). - Improvement of the waste collection infrastructure. Project to improve the separate collection of organic waste in Valladolid. Total cost: 964,305.78 €. Grant: €717,252.23. - Optimisation of urban waste collection routes through GPS technology and knowledge of container filling levels. - Creation and reinforcement of complementary waste collection systems: door-to-door collection of commercial waste. Waste from large generators (hospitals, Mercaolid). Improved waste recovery at the Valladolid Waste Treatment Centre (CTR). A new contract has been awarded in 2022 for the modernisation of the CTR, which includes the implementation of technical improvements to the plant and 9 years of operation. Planned investment: + €40 million to increase the reuse and recycling of municipal waste through works and equipment to renew and improve the facilities.



		<p>Concrete actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Self-generation of 100% of the energy necessary for the operation of the CTR. Improvement of the biogas exploitation system (biomethanisation, landfill gas) and use of waste heat. - Improvement of odour treatment: biofilter. - Project to adapt the existing mechanical-biological treatment facilities to incorporate a line for the independent treatment of separately collected bio-waste. Total cost: 4,998,868 €. Subsidy: 2,469,112.33 €. <p>Information and awareness campaign on waste management. Carrying out information, awareness and education campaigns that help citizens to take joint responsibility for managing their waste, minimising its generation and separating it correctly in their homes. Encouraging separation at source and responsible consumption. Planned investment: €325,000 per year (until 2030).</p> <p>Specific measures include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incentivising waste separation at source by increasing landfill rates and decreasing treatment rates for separated waste (organic matter). <p>Creation of a visitor centre at the CTR, with an environmental classroom or exhibition room and a walkway for visitors so that citizens can learn about waste treatment.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Waste (Circular Economy) and nature-based solutions
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology & infrastructure • Finance & funding • Social innovation • Democracy & participation
	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of facilities at the Valladolid waste treatment centre (CTR) (municipal) • Optimisation of waste collection routes • New containers for new fractions (light packaging) • Communication and awareness-raising campaigns on reuse and recycling



Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Valladolid City Council.
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• City and regional scale (waste treatment)• Target group: General public
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Valladolid City Council• Hospitality associations• CEOE Valladolid• Neighbourhood associations• UTE Waste treatment plant.• Waste Associations of the Province of Valladolid.• Ecoembalajes España S.A. (ECOEMBES)
	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	N.a.
	Total costs and costs per unit CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cost of improving waste management and awareness campaign, included in the Urban Agenda 2030: 5.245.000€.



B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
<i>Optimisation of the urban water cycle</i>		
Action plan	Name of the action	Digitisation of the Valladolid Public Water Entity
	Type of action	Improvement of the integral water cycle through innovation by digitalising management facilities, with the aim of ensuring quality supply and sanitation at a socially acceptable price. The actions will facilitate the long-term sustainability of water management infrastructures, from the environmental, economic and demographic points of view.
	Description of the action	<p>Development and implementation of digital solutions in the facilities under the responsibility of the municipal water company (Aquavall), to achieve the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate the controlled operation of water treatment and purification facilities, as well as the detection of anomalies in distribution and sewerage networks, by means of autonomous systems. • To ensure service excellence, through management based on real-time data, to enable effective and efficient decision-making, ensuring continuity of services, quality of supply and minimum cost and environmental impact. • Ensure the long-term sustainability of infrastructure. • Minimise energy consumption in the installations. • Improve the information given to citizens. <p>The actions envisage the transformation of the service as a whole, including quality controls, governance plans, sensors, metering systems, etc.</p>
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Other - water treatment
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology & infrastructure



	Short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and planning actions • Improving infrastructure and automating processes • Deployment of telecommunication networks and new information systems • Promoting the use of renewable energies
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valladolid City Council • Entidad Pública Empresarial "Agua de Valladolid E.P.E." (Public Business Entity "Agua de Valladolid E.P.E.") (Aquavall)
	Scale of action and target entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City scale • Target group: General public
	Actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valladolid City Council
	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Use of renewable energy generated in water treatment (biomethanisation)
	Energy removed/replaced, fuel volume or fuel type	Self-consumption and energy efficiency solutions
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	Reduction of energy consumption associated with the service
	Total costs and costs per unit CO2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost: 16.531.746 €.



OTHER SECTOR: NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Target sub-sectors according to ME model

- *Offsetting of residual emissions*

List of interventions included in this section

- *Urban Biodiversity Pathways*
- *Carbon Offsetting: Urban Forests and Renaturalisation*



B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	Urban Biodiversity Pathways
	Type of action	Actions based on improving urban biodiversity and the environmental restoration of degraded areas. This new project is based on generating paths that connect all the habitats and their biodiversity, with shaded paths, island spaces in the urban hinterland, restoration of peri-urban areas or the new inner ring of the city. Each action functions as a piece of the whole and not as an individual green area.
	Description of the action	<p>The actions to be carried out are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafting of a comprehensive Biodiversity Strategy, with a Biodiversity Conservation and Promotion Plan, a Strategic Plan for Green Infrastructure and Urban Renaturation and a Zero Carbon Balance Plan. The strategy also includes the Governance and Participation Plan and an Indicator Measurement and Monitoring Plan (Budget: €180,000 + VAT). - Communication and public awareness plan (Budget: 60.000 € + VAT) - Specific measures to conserve and increase urban biodiversity: Integral conservation of the bat in Valladolid. Plan for the recovery of amphibians in urban and peri-urban areas. Control and elimination of invasive species. Conservation of urban birds in the city of Valladolid (Budget: €304,000 + VAT).
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Nature-based solutions
	Systemic lever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Social innovation * Governance & policy * Technology and infrastructure
	short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Comprehensive biodiversity and renaturalisation strategy. ● Increasing urban biodiversity (flora and fauna) ● Measurement system through indicators and data collection.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	Valladolid City Council
	Scale of action and target entities	<p>City scale.</p> <p>Target group: General public.</p>
	Actors involved	Valladolid City Council.

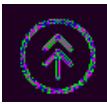


	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	N.a.
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	Zero carbon balance in the Valladolid Integrated Biodiversity Strategy.
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2eq	Strategies and plans 536.640,00 € + biodiversity measures 304.848,13 € = 841.488,13 €.

B-2.2: Individual Action Schemes		
Action plan	Name of the action	Carbon Offsetting: Urban Forests and Renaturation
	Type of action	Planting more urban trees, increasing the forest area, creating urban carbon sinks, implementing urban renaturation measures through nature-based solutions for CO2 fixation and offsetting the local carbon footprint.
	Description of the action	<p>Carbon sequestration projects: Bosque de los Sueños (13 Ha). One more forest (4 Ha). URBAN GreenUP urban carbon sink (4.13 Ha).</p> <p>Restoration and ecological improvement of the El Cerro de San Cristóbal forest park, reforesting the existing plots of land through plantations (29398 trees in 48.66 Ha). Recovery of "el Rebollar" with 62,860 trees (60 Ha).</p> <p>Restoration of the biological-urban reserve "El Tomillo", where a natural refuge of great biodiversity of native fauna and flora will be created.</p> <p>Ecological improvement and diversification in Cuesta Conejos and Cuesta Maruquesa and creation of a pond in Fuente El Sol.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inland ecological corridor VA-20. ▪ Shade paths and revegetation of streets without trees. <p>Creation of "island forests" in the city of Valladolid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Green roofs on buildings and urban structures.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Renaturalisation of urban structures.
Reference to the impact pathway	Subsector	Nature-based solutions
	Systemic lever	* Technology and infrastructure
	short and medium-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat creation and enhancement. Urban carbon sinks. Urban tree planting. • Environmental restoration.
Implementation	Agencies/persons responsible for implementation	Valladolid City Council.
	Scale of action and target entities	City scale. Target group: General public.
	Actors involved	Valladolid City Council. Association for the Conservation and Study of Nature in Valladolid (Acenva).
	Comments on implementation	N.a.
Impacts and costs	Renewable energy generated (if applicable)	Forest biomass resource.
	Energy removed/replaced, volume or fuel type	N.a.
	Estimated GHG emission reductions (total)	Offsetting GHG emissions: Bosque de los Sueños (13.18 ha, +18,000 trees, 350 t CO2) One more forest (4 ha, +6,000 trees). URBAN GreenUP Urban Carbon Sink (4.13 ha, 2,000 trees, 1,088.49 t CO2 in 2050) Urban trees (15,000 trees, 3,148.264 t CO2)
	Total costs and costs per unit of CO2eq	3.290.369,98 €



B-2.3: Summary of residual emissions strategy

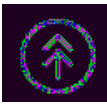
Valladolid City Council monitors emissions according to the Emissions Inventory developed within the framework of the Covenant of Mayors, with emission reduction targets defined in the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP 2030).

As developed in the previous sections of Annex I, with the ambition of achieving climate neutrality by 2030, the city has established a series of actions and interventions in the different sectors and levers defined:

- *Mobility and freight transport.*
- *Consumption and emissions in the buildings sector*
- *Renewable energy generation.*
- *Waste and Wastewater Management*
- *Decarbonisation of the industrial sector*

Residual emissions from each of these sectors will be offset by carbon sinks in the city. To this end, the city's strategy is based on planting more urban trees, increasing the forest area, creating urban carbon sinks, implementing urban renaturation measures through nature-based solutions for CO2 fixation and offsetting the local carbon footprint.

The City Council's strategy called "Urban Biodiversity Pathways" includes actions for the renaturalisation of urban structures and the creation of "island forests" in the city that will contribute to the creation of carbon sinks. It is worth mentioning actions such as "El bosque de los Sueños" (Soto de la Medinilla).



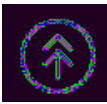
MODULE B-3

Monitoring, evaluation and learning indicators

Pending the selection of indicators taken from the Comprehensive Indicator Sets developed by NetZeroCities. In the next iteration, the following will be provided: an overview table listing the selected indicators by outcome and impact, including targets and assessment points (B-3.1); and a metadata table for each selected indicator, as specified in the Comprehensive Indicator Sets (B-3.2).

In this first version we use the relevant indicators of the Green City Accord and indicators of the Valladolid Urban Agenda AU2030.

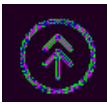
B-3.0: List of proposed indicators					
Associated sector/sectors	Co-benefits	Number	Indicator name	Description	Basic values
Transport, Buildings and Heating, Electricity, Waste	Air quality	1	PM2.5 concentration levels	Highest annual average concentration levels of fine suspended particulate matter PM 2.5, according to the urban and suburban stations of the Valladolid Air Pollution Control Network (RCCAVAL).	Annual average: 11.00 µg/m ³ (2019) Days of exceedance of 25 µg/m ³ as daily mean value at more than one station: 13 days (2019)
Transport, Buildings and Heating, Electricity, Waste	Air quality	2	Daily concentration levels of PM10	Highest number of days exceeding the WHO recommendation of 45 µg/m ³ per year, observed at any RCCAVAL station in the (sub)urban environment or traffic station.	Undiscounted annual average: 16.25 µg/m ³ (2019) 98th percentile daily without discounts: 38.5 µg/m ³ (2019) Days of exceedance of 40 µg/m ³ as daily mean value at more than one station: 6 days (2019)
Transport, Buildings and Heating, Electricity, Waste	Air quality	3	Concentration levels of NO/NO ₂ (nitrogen oxides)	Highest annual average observed in traffic stations of the Valladolid Air Pollution Control Network (RCCAVAL).	Maximum hourly value: 121,60 µg/m ³ (2019)
Transport	Urban mobility	4	Modal distribution of trips in the urban area	Modal split of trips (all reasons) in the urban area by basic mode. Source: PIMUSSVA.	Modal split: 52.9% walking; 13.1% public transport; 30% private vehicle; 4% other (2015)
Waste	Does not directly measure co-benefit	5	Municipal municipal waste generated per capita (tonnes) (kg/inhabitant and year)	Municipal urban waste generation per capita, expressed in tonnes per year and in kilograms per inhabitant per year (Sources: CTR Valladolid, INE).	98.934 t (2019) 331.53 kg/inhab/yr (2019)
Green infrastructure	Does not directly	6	Area of green areas per	Ratio between the total surface of green areas in	11 m ² /inhabitant (2017)



	<i>measure co-benefit</i>		<i>inhabitant (m2/inhabitant)</i>	<i>the municipality of Valladolid and the population, calculated from cartographic information classified as "parks".</i>	
<i>Green infrastructure</i>	<i>Does not directly measure co-benefit</i>	7	<i>Land area planned for renaturation (Ha)</i>	<i>Area of urban land on which it is planned to improve or create green areas and/or open spaces based on autochthonous models and bioclimatic criteria.</i>	98.8 hectares (2022)

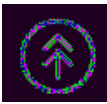
B-3.1: Impact pathways						
Changes (short and long term)	Actions	NO.	Indicator name	Target values		
				2025	2027	2030
Transport, Buildings and Heating, Electricity, Waste	Electrification of public and private transport. Vehicle sharing. Non-motorised mobility. Pedestrianisation. ZBE. Multimodal transport. Innovation projects.	1	<i>PM2.5 concentration levels</i>	<i>0 days of exceedance of air quality limits</i>		
		2	<i>Daily concentration levels of PM10</i>	<i>0 days of exceedance of air quality limits</i>		
		3	<i>Concentration levels of NO/NO2 (nitrogen oxides)</i>	<i>0 days of exceedance of air quality limits</i>		
Sustainable transport (passenger and freight)		4	<i>Modal distribution of trips in the urban area</i>	<i>Increase in % non-motorised modes of transport</i>		
Decarbonisation of waste management	Promotion of Circular Economy. Improving waste management.	5	<i>MSW generated (kg/inhabitant*year)</i>	<i>Reduction in the generation of urban waste. Increased recovery and valorisation rate. Energy use of organic waste. Self-generation.</i>		
Offsetting of residual emissions	Urban biodiversity pathways. Urban carbon sinks.	6	<i>Green areas per inhabitant (m2/inhabitant)</i>	<i>Achieve the WHO recommendation of 15 m2 of green space per inhabitant.</i>		
		7	<i>Land planned for renaturalisation (Ha)</i>	<i>Increase in the renaturalised surface area. Creation of urban carbon sinks, registered with MITECO as carbon offset projects.</i>		

B-3.2: Indicator metadata



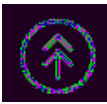
Indicator name	<i>Concentration levels of PM2.5</i>	
Indicator unit	<i>µg/m³</i>	
Definition	<i>Highest annual average concentration levels of fine suspended particulate matter PM 2.5 from urban and suburban stations in the RCCAVA.</i>	
Method of calculation	<i>Analytical instrumentation and technique: PM10/PM2,5 - Absorption attenuation β and Standard gravimetric measurement method for the determination of the PM10 or PM2,5 mass concentration of suspended particulate matter. UNE EN 12341:2015. Statistical analysis of hourly data collected from the Valladolid Air Pollution Control Network (RCCAVA).</i>	
Context		
Does the indicator measure direct impacts (i.e. reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)?	<i>No</i>	
If yes, to which area of emission is the co-benefit linked?	<i>N/A</i>	
Does the indicator measure indirect impacts (i.e. co-benefits)?	<i>No</i>	
If yes, what co-benefit do you measure?		
Can the indicator be used to monitor impact pathways?	<i>No</i>	
If yes, for which impact pathway?		
Is the indicator captured by existing CDP/SCIS/Mayors' Covenant platforms?	<i>[yes/no] [yes/no]</i>	
Additional information		
Planned data source	<i>Instrumentation located in 4/5 stations of the Valladolid City Council Air Pollution Control Network (RCCAVA).</i>	
Planned availability	<i>Automatic continuous measurement, with data collected by the DAS (Data Acquisition System) every 15 minutes.</i>	
Planned collection interval	<i>Daily data every 15 minutes.</i>	
References		
Results describing the indicator	<i>Annual Air Quality Report of the RCCAVA. Environment Area. Valladolid City Council.</i>	
Other indicator systems using this indicator	<i>Green City Accord Indicator</i>	

B-3.2: Indicator metadata		
Indicator name	<i>PM10 concentration levels</i>	
Indicator unit	<i>µg/m³</i>	
Definition	<i>Highest number of days exceeding the WHO recommendation of 45 µg/m³ per year, observed at any RCCAVA station in the (sub)urban or traffic environment.</i>	
Method of calculation	<i>Analytical instrumentation and technique: PM10/PM2,5 - Absorption attenuation β and Standard gravimetric measurement method for the determination of the PM10 or PM2,5 mass concentration of</i>	



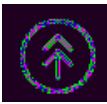
<i>suspended particulate matter. UNE EN 12341:2015. Statistical analysis of hourly data collected from the Valladolid Air Pollution Control Network (RCCAVA).</i>	
Context	
Does the indicator measure direct impacts (i.e. reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)?	No
If yes, to which area of emission is the co-benefit linked?	N/A
Does the indicator measure indirect impacts (i.e. co-benefits)?	No
If yes, what co-benefit do you measure?	
Can the indicator be used to monitor impact pathways?	No
If yes, for which impact pathway?	
Is the indicator captured by existing CDP/SCIS/Mayors' Covenant platforms?	[yes/no] [yes/no]
Additional information	
Planned data source	<i>Instrumentation located in 4/5 stations of the Valladolid City Council Air Pollution Control Network (RCCAVA).</i>
Planned availability	<i>Automatic continuous measurement, with data collected by the DAS (Data Acquisition System) every 15 minutes.</i>
Planned collection interval	<i>Daily data every 15 minutes.</i>
References	
Results describing the indicator	<i>Annual Air Quality Report of the RCCAVA. Environment Area. Valladolid City Council.</i>
Other indicator systems using this indicator	<i>Green City Accord Indicator</i>

B-3.2: Indicator metadata	
Indicator name	<i>3.NO/NO2 (nitrogen oxides) concentration levels</i>
Indicator unit	<i>µg/m3</i>
Definition	<i>Highest annual average observed at traffic stations of the Valladolid Air Quality Stations Network (RCCAVA).</i>
Method of calculation	<i>Instrumentation and analytical technique: NO/NO2 - Chemiluminescence UNE EN 14211:2013. Statistical analysis of hourly data collected from the Valladolid Air Pollution Control Network (RCCAVA).</i>
Context	
Does the indicator measure direct impacts (i.e. reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)?	No
If yes, to which area of emission is the co-benefit linked?	N/A



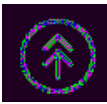
Does the indicator measure indirect impacts (i.e. co-benefits)?		No
If yes, what co-benefit do you measure?		
Can the indicator be used to monitor impact pathways?		No
If yes, for which impact pathway?		
Is the indicator captured by existing CDP/SCIS/Mayors' Covenant platforms?		[yes/no] [yes/no]
Additional information		
Planned data source	<i>Instrumentation located in the 5 stations of the Valladolid City Council Air Pollution Control Network (RCCAVA).</i>	
Planned availability	<i>Automatic continuous measurement, with data collected by the DAS (data acquisition system) every 15 minutes.</i>	
Planned collection interval	<i>Daily data every 15 minutes.</i>	
References		
Results describing the indicator	<i>Annual Air Quality Report of the RCCAVA. Environment Area. Valladolid City Council.</i>	
Other indicator systems using this indicator	<i>Green City Accord Indicator</i>	

B-3.2: Indicator metadata	
Indicator name	<i>4. Modal distribution of trips in the urban area</i>
Indicator unit	<i>%</i>
Definition	<i>Modal split of trips (all reasons) in the urban area by basic mode.</i>
Method of calculation	<i>Campaign of Home Mobility Surveys carried out among the residents of the city of Valladolid.</i>
Context	
Does the indicator measure direct impacts (i.e. reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)?	No
If yes, to which area of emission is the co-benefit linked?	N/A
Does the indicator measure indirect impacts (i.e. co-benefits)?	No
If yes, what co-benefit do you measure?	
Can the indicator be used to monitor impact pathways?	No
If yes, for which impact pathway?	
Is the indicator captured by existing CDP/SCIS/Mayors' Covenant platforms?	[yes/no] [yes/no]
Additional information	
Planned data source	<i>Information obtained from the PIMUSSVA (Integral Plan for Urban, Sustainable and Safe Mobility in the City of Valladolid).</i>



Planned availability	
Planned collection interval	<i>Multi-annual. Latest Household Mobility Survey 2015.</i>
References	
Results describing the indicator	<i>Basic mode of transport: Summarises in a single category the different stages of a journey. The modes considered are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>o On foot, when the entire journey is made on foot.</i> <i>o Public Transport, when at least one stage is carried out by Collective Public Transport, understanding as such the urban bus and the interurban bus.</i> <i>o Private Vehicle, when at least one stage is by car, as a driver or passenger, and no stage is made by Public Transport.</i> <i>o Other modes, in all other cases</i>
Other indicator systems using this indicator	<i>Valladolid Urban Agenda Indicator AUVA2030</i>

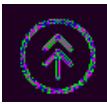
B-3.2: Indicator metadata	
Indicator name	<i>5.MSW generated</i>
Indicator unit	<i>kg/inhab/yr</i>
Definition	<i>Measures the level of municipal solid waste generated annually.</i>
Calculation method	<i>Data acquired from the Valladolid Waste Treatment Centre</i>
Context	
Does the indicator measure direct impacts (i.e. reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)?	<i>No</i>
If yes, to which area of emission is the co-benefit linked?	<i>N/A</i>
Does the indicator measure indirect impacts (i.e. co-benefits)?	<i>No</i>
If yes, what co-benefit do you measure?	
Can the indicator be used to monitor impact pathways?	<i>No</i>
If yes, for which impact pathway?	
Is the indicator captured by existing CDP/SCIS/Mayors' Covenant platforms?	<i>[yes/no] [yes/no]</i>
Additional information	
Planned data source	<i>Information obtained from the Valladolid Waste Treatment Centre.</i>
Planned availability	
Planned collection interval	<i>Annual, CTR management report</i>
References	
Results describing the indicator	<i>Describes the level of municipal waste generation and can be referenced to the recovery and recovery rate of this level.</i>



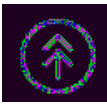
Other indicator systems using this indicator	<i>Valladolid Urban Agenda Indicator AUVA2030</i>
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B-3.2: Indicator metadata	
Indicator name	<i>6.Green space area per inhabitant</i>
Indicator unit	<i>(m2/inhab)</i>
Definition	<i>Ratio between the total surface of green areas in the municipality of Valladolid and the population, calculated from cartographic information classified as "parks".</i>
Method of calculation	<i>Calculation of the total surface of green areas through Geographic Information Systems and remote sensing. Use of free cartography (OpenStreet Maps) and own cartography of the Valladolid City Council Cartography Centre.</i>
Context	
Does the indicator measure direct impacts (i.e. reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)?	<i>No</i>
If yes, to which area of emission is the co-benefit linked?	<i>Other: Nature-based solutions</i>
Does the indicator measure indirect impacts (i.e. co-benefits)?	<i>No</i>
If yes, what co-benefit do you measure?	
Can the indicator be used to monitor impact pathways?	<i>No</i>
If yes, for which impact pathway?	
Is the indicator captured by existing CDP/SCIS/Mayors' Covenant platforms?	<i>[yes/no] [yes/no]</i>
Additional information	
Planned data source	<i>OpenStreet map.</i>
Planned availability	<i>Open data source.</i>
Planned collection interval	<i>Annual periodicity.</i>
References	
Results describing the indicator	<i>The World Health Organisation (WHO) states that all cities should have a minimum area of 9 m² of green space per inhabitant.</i>
Other indicator systems using this indicator	

B-3.2: Indicator metadata	
Indicator name	<i>7.Land area planned for renaturation</i>
Indicator unit	<i>(Ha)</i>



Definition	<i>Area of urban land on which it is planned to improve or create green areas and/or open spaces based on autochthonous models and bioclimatic criteria.</i>	
Method of calculation	<i>Mapping using Geographic Information Systems and remote sensing. Use of free cartography (OpenStreet Maps) and own cartography of the Valladolid City Council Cartography Centre. Integration with the General Urban Development Plan of Valladolid PGOU 2020.</i>	
Context		
Does the indicator measure direct impacts (i.e. reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)?	<i>No</i>	
If yes, to which area of emission is the co-benefit linked?	<i>Other: Nature-based solutions</i>	
Does the indicator measure indirect impacts (i.e. co-benefits)?	<i>No</i>	
If yes, what co-benefit do you measure?		
Can the indicator be used to monitor impact pathways?	<i>No</i>	
If yes, for which impact pathway?		
Is the indicator captured by existing CDP/SCIS/Mayors' Covenant platforms?	<i>[yes/no] [yes/no]</i>	
Additional information		
Planned data source	<i>OpenStreet map.</i>	
Planned availability	<i>Open data source.</i>	
Planned collection interval	<i>Annual periodicity.</i>	
References		
Results describing the indicator	<i>Urban Biodiversity Strategy of Valladolid. General Urban Development Plan of Valladolid PGOU 2020. This indicator reflects the commitment to increase the municipal surface area of restored and renaturalised green areas that are currently degraded or have other uses.</i>	
Other indicator systems using this indicator	<i>Spanish Urban Agenda AUVA2030 indicator. 3.3.2. Area of urban land on which it is planned to carry out actions to improve or create green areas and/or open spaces based on indigenous models and bioclimatic criteria.</i>	



PART C - ACHIEVING CLIMATE NEUTRALITY BY 2030

MODULE C-1

Organisational and governance innovation interventions

The complexity of the challenge of achieving climate neutrality by 2030 requires, first of all, that Public Administrations significantly modify the way they organise themselves internally, while at the same time generating new governance models both internally and externally. The innovative interventions in terms of organisation and governance presented below are a compendium of actions currently underway in the City Council and others that we want to activate in the near future, all of them following the logic of multi-actor collaboration, distributed leadership and multilevel governance.

The creation of the "Mission Team" is of particular interest, as it should bring together the different key people in the City Council and its instrumental bodies. Technical training both internally and in the local ecosystem of Valladolid must play an important role.

The Agency for Innovation and Economic Development already gathers a multidisciplinary team focused on innovation and sustainability, where even recently (January 2023) a senior technician with experience in the financial sector has joined, with expertise in project financing in the corporate sector, investment planning and fundraising for the management and implementation of projects with specific purposes in the field of ESG (Environmental Social Governance), and CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility).

** NOTE: the need for such a profile was already identified in the Expression of Interest to the 100 Cities Mission. Valladolid identified the importance of bringing together, from the outset, all the necessary skills to ensure the coordination of all the economic agents involved, hence the decision to have the resource integrated into the team and not to outsource it, in order to ensure financial support, opportunities for project implementation and value creation within the framework of the challenges of the Climate City Contract.*



C.1.1: Organisational and Governance Interventions					
Number and name of the action	Description	Person and entity/body responsible	Actors involved	Impact	Cobenefits
<i>Internal reorganisation of the Valladolid City Council for the Climate Mission</i>	<i>The Climate Mission requires a reorganisation at the political and technical levels.</i>	<i>City Hall</i>	<i>Municipal Areas/Secretary General/General Secretariat/Intervention General</i>	<i>An administration that is better prepared to implement the Mission's commitments in terms of leadership, coordination and implementation will have a major impact on the success of the Climate Mission.</i>	<i>Special feeling on the part of public employees to be part of the "Mission Team". Elimination of administrative silos, effective and efficient management of resources associated with the municipal organisational structure.</i>
<i>Consolidation of the Climate Team (Mission Team)</i>	<i>In line with the above, consolidate and strengthen the Mission team that was first defined last summer in the UIMP Course and that has been reinforced with the implementation of this Climate City Contract.</i>	<i>City Hall</i>	<i>Municipal Areas/Secretary General/General Secretariat/Intervention General</i>	<i>A more prepared administration, a local administration for climate neutrality.</i>	<i>It proposes a more efficient public management model that translates into improved financing capacity and improved delivery of innovative public services.</i>
<i>Alignment with Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan implementation</i>	<i>In line with the internal reorganisation, the integrated political-technical coordination of the implementation of the RTR plan makes it possible to reinforce and align the objectives with the Climate Mission.</i>	<i>Mayor's Office/RTR Commission/RTR Technical Committee</i>		<i>Led by the Mayor, it will seek synergies for the effective management and coordination of the Climate Mission and Next Generation funds.</i>	<i>It proposes a more efficient public management model that translates into improved municipal financing capacity and improved delivery of innovative public services.</i>



<p><i>Commission of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan (PRTR) of Valladolid City Council.</i></p>	<p><i>This is a political commission that takes stock and evaluates the management of PRTR calls and projects.</i></p>	<p><i>City Hall.</i></p>	<p><i>It is composed of the Councillor for Innovation, the Councillor for Environment and Sustainable Development, the Councillor for Planning and Resources, and the Secretary General.</i></p>	<p><i>89.4% of the requested European funding has been obtained from the Recovery Plan Funds, thus financing numerous projects linked to the Climate Mission sectors.</i></p>	<p><i>It proposes a more efficient public management model that translates into improved financing capacity and improved delivery of innovative public services.</i></p>
<p><i>RTR Project Coordination Technical Committee</i></p>	<p><i>Technical committee in charge of coordinating PRTR calls for proposals and projects, which meets on a weekly basis to, among other things, identify funding opportunities, analyse and manage calls for proposals, carry out budgetary and accounting control of the calls for proposals, etc.l.</i></p>	<p><i>Chaired by the Councillor for Planning and Resources (transversal political responsible); the Secretary General, the Financial Controller, the 3 directors of the aforementioned areas, and the coordinator of European Programmes of the Innovation Agency.</i></p>	<p><i>All municipal policy areas.</i></p>	<p><i>89.4% of the requested European funding has been obtained from the Recovery Plan Funds, thus financing numerous projects linked to the Climate Mission sectors.</i></p>	<p><i>It proposes a more efficient public management model that translates into improved financing capacity and improved delivery of innovative public services.</i></p>




<i>Municipal RTR project management plan</i>	<i>It includes the minimum elements that, in general, must be implemented in the management of projects linked to the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan.</i>	<i>Technical Committee for Project Coordination.</i>	<i>All municipal policy areas.</i>	<i>It provides for the management of projects linked to the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan in Valladolid City Council.</i>	<i>It proposes a more efficient public management model that translates into improved financing capacity and improved delivery of innovative public services.</i>
Local regulation for climate neutrality	Establishing local regulatory frameworks that favour climate neutrality	General Secretariat Municipal Legal Services - General Intervention - Mission Team	All municipal policy areas. Innovative city ecosystem.	While local competences in some of these aspects are limited, this action seeks to maximise the legal instruments available to the City Council to facilitate and catalyse climate neutrality.	Development of a regulatory framework to maximise regulation for climate neutrality through ordinances, instructions and other instruments.
<i>Municipal ordinance to implement a regulatory Sandbox</i>	<i>An innovative city ordinance has been developed (published in January 2023) to enable the city to be a regulated urban test scenario ("regulatory sandbox") as a demonstration city for innovative and climate-neutral projects.</i>	<i>Agency for Innovation and Economic Development. Municipal Legal Service.</i>	<i>All municipal policy areas. Innovative city ecosystem.</i>	<i>It will allow the testing of innovative solutions, especially technological ones, in a real environment such as the city of Valladolid itself, with the consequent advances for our Climate Mission.</i>	<i>Development of a green economic and employment model based on knowledge and innovation.</i>
<i>Instruction 1/2018, to promote socially efficient contracting: strategic, integral and</i>	<i>With regard to the environmental criteria, the first step is a</i>	<i>Recruitment Service.</i>	<i>All municipal policy areas.</i>	<i>Designing a new public procurement system that is more efficient, transparent, inclusive and socially and environmentally sustainable. It builds on a</i>	<i>It proposes a more efficient public management model that translates into improved delivery of innovative public services.</i>



<p><i>sustainable in the City Council of Valladolid and the entities of its public sector.</i></p>	<p><i>training of municipal technicians in green public procurement, life cycle assessment and drafting of technical specifications, incorporating environmental objectives into the definition of the subject matter of the contracts; the procurement of goods and services produced without guarantees of compliance with international conventions in this area environmental criteria for the evaluation of tenders and as a special condition of execution are specified as mandatory, and the verification of their compliance;</i></p>			<p><i>2018 instruction to drive socially efficient procurement: strategic, inclusive and sustainable. But it will be amplified with a focus on climate neutrality.</i></p>	
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<p>Enablers of climate neutrality</p> <p>Orquestador "Equipo Misión"</p>	<p>Deploying and leveraging climate neutrality enablers, from different perspectives</p>	<p>City Hall</p>	<p>Innovative city ecosystem.</p>		<p>Development of a green economic and employment model based on knowledge and innovation.</p>
 <p>Strengthening the Agency for Innovation and Economic Development</p>	<p>The Agency for Innovation and Economic Development, in its potential internal reorganisation and acting as technical coordinator of the Mission, needs to be driven by Main orchestrator of the team Mission</p>	<p>City Hall</p>	<p>Agency for Innovation and Economic Development</p>	<p>The Agency for Innovation and Economic Development is currently one of the main actors working on climate neutrality. It already has a <u>multidisciplinary team</u> consisting of economists, architects, engineers (telecommunications and industrial), environmental graduates and lawyers. In addition recently, and as already identified in the expression of interest, the need for an expert profile in Sustainable Finance was identified. In January 2023, a senior technician with experience in the financial, banking and investment sector, knowledge of project financing in the corporate sector, investment planning and knowledge of the regulatory framework of EU policies for fundraising, management and implementation of projects with specific purposes in the field of ESG (Environmental Social Governance) and CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) will join the Agency's team.</p>	
<p>Economic incentive and technical training for projects to promote decarbonisation in Valladolid</p>	<p>Planning the launch of calls for grants aimed at developing innovative projects by the ecosystem that promote the decarbonisation of the city. Technical training programmes for the decarbonisation of the main business agents and citizens.</p>	<p>Agency for Innovation and Economic Development.</p>	<p>Innovative city ecosystem.</p>	<p>In February 2023, the first call for applications for grants for decarbonisation was launched with a budget of 600,000 euros, which is receiving a strong response from the ecosystem. The intention is to continue with similar calls for proposals while adding technical training programmes for the entire Local Platform of Valladolid, with special emphasis on the business environment and citizens.</p>	<p>Development of a green economic and employment model based on knowledge and innovation.</p>



<p style="text-align: center;"><i>SMARTVA Intelligent Data Platform!</i></p>	<p><i>Within the framework of the Valladolid SmartVA! the smart data platform will enhance the use of business intelligence and Big Data techniques and technologies to generate information, analysis and predictions on all aspects related to climate neutrality.</i></p>	<p><i>Agency for Innovation and Economic Development / Department of Information and Communication Technologies</i></p>	<p><i>All municipal policy areas.</i></p>	<p><i>It is developed around 4 main lines of action:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- <u>Valladolid Smart Platform</u>: This is the central part of the project, a smart city platform with Big Data, Open Data and Analytics analysis capabilities, which will provide the City Council with capabilities for the development of specific dashboards, a city balanced scorecard, as well as predictive analytics functionalities that will be applied to use cases such as the prediction of air pollution episodes in order to act on traffic management and thus avoid restrictions.</i> <i>- Citizen Participation Portal: A space for collaboration and citizen participation, closely related to other sites and systems already existing in Valladolid City Council, such as the institutional portal, the electronic headquarters or the participatory budget portal.</i> <i>- Multi-area Municipal Services Management System: This includes the integration of the Municipal Services Card and mobile application with municipal services.</i> <i>- Gamification and Loyalty Platform: The aim of this platform is to encourage the involvement of citizens in the development of their own city, in a sustainable way.</i> 	<p><i>It proposes a more efficient public management model that translates into improved delivery of innovative public services.</i></p> <p><i>Encouraging citizen participation.</i></p> <p><i>Data Economy</i></p>
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C-1.2: Description of organisational and governance interventions

The challenge facing cities requires the creation of new forms of internal organisation and also new models of governance, both internal and external, that allow us to provide effective and environmentally sustainable responses to citizens. To this end, the City Council has decided to act on different levers which, although they have a vision of comprehensive improvement, have a direct impact on the short, medium and long-term development of this Climate City Contract.

Internal reorganisation measures of Valladolid City Council:

Measures linked to better use, development and management of European projects/financing.

The Next Generation EU Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan has meant a "cascade" of funding such as public administrations had probably not previously experienced. Beyond its logical benefits, this also presented major internal challenges in terms of the technical and managerial capacity of municipal teams. For this reason, as early as December 2020, various instruments were set up to strategically and operationally guide these funds: the Valladolid City Council's Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan Commission (PRTR) and the Technical Committee for Project Coordination. These instruments have made it possible to break down internal silos and provide the City Council with greater internal transversality between municipal areas. These lessons learned invite us to continue along this path also with a view to developing the Climate Action Plan which, as we have seen, is nourished by sectorially diverse actions and, therefore, dependent on different municipal areas. Thus, the possibility of creating cross-cutting teams is also being studied from the perspective of the Climate Mission.

Instruments to support climate mission-oriented innovation

This internal transformation must be accompanied by different types of instruments that allow the ecosystem to make available real capacities to decarbonise the city and transform the city model of Valladolid from the perspective of sustainability. Among them, it is worth highlighting:

- *New regulatory instruments to advance the sustainable transformation of the city. It is worth highlighting the new municipal ordinance to implement a regulatory Sandbox, as it has made us one of the first cities in Spain to implement this type of instrument to promote experimentation and innovative testing using public resources. Likewise, Instruction 1/2018, to promote socially efficient procurement: strategic, integral and sustainable in the City Council of Valladolid and the entities of its public sector, has made it possible to significantly improve public procurement processes, not only in relation to formal aspects (transparency, advertising, etc.), but, above all, giving more weight to procurement criteria of a social and environmental nature.*
- *New instruments to boost the city's ecosystem to develop innovative projects aimed at Valladolid's Climate Mission. Here we highlight the first call for grants for innovative projects with climate decarbonisation objectives.*
- *Enablers of climate neutrality: the Agency for Innovation and Economic Development being one of the main catalysts for the Mission to become the main actor supporting the internal organisation of the City Council and the local ecosystem of Valladolid.*

New tools to harness the potential of data to advance the Valladolid Climate Mission. There is no doubt that the climate mission has a direct relationship with digital transformation, as the second pillar of the transformation pursued by Europe as a whole. Therefore, with initiatives such as the SMARTVA! Smart Platform, the data that is managed as a public administration is made available to the climate mission.

MODULE C-2

Social and other innovation actions

It consists of a summary table listing social and other innovation actions and describing their impact (C-2.1) and a section for more detailed descriptions and comments (C-2.2).

C.2.1: Social and other innovation interventions					
Number and name of the action	Description	Person and entity/body responsible	Actors involved	Impact	Co-benefits
Local Mission Platform	A space that brings together all the city's stakeholders who will work towards climate neutrality in the city.	Mission Team	Private sector Public sector Academy Civil society and citizenship The media	Multi-stakeholder collaboration space for the Valladolid Climate Mission	New form of public-private collaboration with all the agents of the city's innovation ecosystem.
Spaces for co-creation and stakeholder involvement for climate neutrality	<p>Actions for climate neutrality have to be built and created with everyone's input. The following activities are envisaged:</p> <p><u>*Spaces for co-creation and communication of climate neutrality, mainly involving the cultural and creative industries for a new way of communicating climate change.</u></p> <p><u>* Mission Breakfasts:</u> monthly one and a half hour sessions in which a wide range of sectors of the platform (citizenship, business, academia, ...) are involved in sectoral challenges.</p> <p><u>* Virtual and physical spaces:</u> Resources and tools that help to develop Climate action</p>	Mission Team	Local Mission Platform	Communicating climate change has been mainly based on causes and problems and attempts have been made to find the involvement of society through empathy with the problem, and it is necessary to change the focus of this empathy.	<p>New form of public-private collaboration with all the agents of the city's innovation ecosystem.</p> <p>Extending the concept of citizen science and climate co-creation.</p>
Climate Assembly	Within the framework of our Local Mission Platform, it could be interesting to generate a mechanism, space and deliberative process among Valladolid's own	Valladolid's own citizens.	Valladolid's own citizens.	Incorporate the reflections and decisions of its citizens into the full core of Valladolid's Climate Mission.	Extending the concept of citizen science and climate co-creation.

	<i>citizens, chosen at random while maintaining social and territorial representativeness, to debate the city's climate emergency situation and make recommendations to improve it.</i>				<i>Consideration of climate justice criteria in the Valladolid Climate Mission.</i>
<i>Innovation and Sustainability Hub</i>	<i>Establish new forms of management and governance, enabling innovation procedures for the development of urban policies, with an emphasis on the knowledge economy, and regulatory, fiscal and organisational instruments will be applied.</i>	<i>Mission Team</i>	<i>Private sector Public sector Academy</i>	<i>The Innovation and Sustainability Hub will be particularly relevant for the co-creation, acceleration and knowledge transfer of innovative projects with an impact on climate neutrality under public-private partnerships.</i>	<i>New form of public-private collaboration with all the agents of the city's innovation ecosystem.</i>
<i>University-City Binomials</i>	<i>Continue the collaboration framework developed in the framework of the "Valladolid Climate Neutral University of Valladolid" initiative with the University of Valladolid.</i>	<i>City Hall. Rectorate of the University of Valladolid and the European University Miguel Delibes (UEMC)</i>	<i>All municipal policy areas. The different Vice-rectorates of the University of Valladolid.</i>	<i>It puts research at the service of the city's strategic thinking and climate mission. It also serves to jointly develop climate impact projects in the city such as the Positive District.</i>	<i>It proposes mission-oriented research that is then scaled up to the city's neighbourhoods.</i>

C-2.2: Description of social and other innovation actions

Beyond existing instruments and spaces for deliberation and social co-creation such as the Social Council of the City or the AUVA2030 Urban Agenda Council, it is necessary to involve the entire innovation and economic development ecosystem of the city of Valladolid within a broad strategy of inclusion and participation of all key entities to achieve the goal of climate neutrality in the city. With this objective in mind, and with the Local Mission Platform as an umbrella that brings together the rest of the elements, a collective call to action is made which, under the logic of open innovation, allows specific joint work spaces to be built with:

- Citizens, for which it is proposed to set up a Climate Assembly, in which the citizens themselves will be the driving force for change and the necessary transformations at neighbourhood level, but also at city level, to achieve climate neutrality.
- Spaces for co-creation and involvement of agents for climate neutrality, extending the concept of citizen science and climate co-creation. Co-creation and participation with the innovative productive ecosystem, in which the Innovation and Sustainability Hub will be a space for networking between innovative productive agents in the field of sustainability oriented towards the deployment of projects for the decarbonisation of the city. The Innovation and Sustainability Hub is scheduled to open in July 2023.
- And finally, the Academy, for which it is intended to strengthen the collaboration of the City Council with the University of Valladolid and the private University UEMC, shaping a long-term working space that, pivoting on the project "Valladolid Climate Neutral University of Valladolid", will generate new capacities, knowledge and spaces for University-City collaboration.

MODULE C-3

Equity portfolio financing (*Economic Case*)

C-3.1: Summary of actions with related costs							
Number and name of the action	Person and entity responsible	Start and end date	Issuing sector and sub-sector	Impact			Estimated total cost
				GHG reduction (kt CO ₂ e)	Operational cost savings (MEUR - NPV 2020-2050)	Co-benefits (MEUR - NPV 2020-2050)	
30% reduction in the need for transport	Mobility Area Citizenship	2020-2030	Transport	48	556	138	-
<i>Modal shift: shift to public and non-motorised transport</i> <i>Reduction of private vehicle passenger-km by 20%.</i>	Mobility Area Citizenship	2020-2030	Transport	16	88	242	(29) M€
<i>Shared transport: Increase in average passengers per car by 25% due to increased transport efficiency</i>	Mobility Area Citizenship	2020-2030	Transport	16	223	64	-
<i>Electrification of private vehicles</i> 35% of the fleet electrified by 2040	Mobility Area Citizenship	2020-2040	Transport	14	15	9	(20) M€
<i>Electrification of buses</i> 54% of the fleet electrified	Mobility Area Citizenship	2020-2030	Transport	17	7	6	(4)M€
<i>Optimisation of freight transport logistics: Reduction of travel distance through route optimisation 10% of distance</i>	Mobility Area Companies	2020-2030	Transport	14	25	21	-

<i>Electrification of trucks</i> Trucks <3.5 t: 90%. Trucks >3.5 t: 40%	Mobility Area Companies	2020-2030	Transport	6	7	3	(31) M€
<i>Building renovations: renovation rate: 2% of existing building stock</i>	Urban Planning Area/ Citizenship	2020-2030	Buildings and Heating	12	131	10	(331) M€
<i>New buildings with high energy requirements</i>	Urban Planning Area/ Citizenship	2020-2030	Buildings and Heating	2	27	2	35 M€
<i>Efficient lighting and appliances</i> <i>100% of luminaires rehabilitated between 2020 and 2030, aggressively (40% improvements)</i>	Citizenship	2020-2030	Buildings and Heating	27	329	2	(159) M€
<i>-Low emission heat generation, heating decarbonisation</i>	Citizenship Companies	2020-2030	Buildings and Heating	192	24	96	(810) M€
<i>Low CO2-emission electricity generation with renewable energy power generation</i>	State Companies	2020-2030	Electricity	230	184		(117) M€
<i>Increase in waste recycling rate</i>	Citizenship	2020-2030	Waste	5			1 M€
TOTAL				600 kt	1.617 M€	594 M€	(1.533) M€

OUTLOOK AND NEXT STEPS

The Climate Accords, as part of an iterative process of continuous improvement, will be reviewed within the next 2 years. The cities2030 national platform has established the following points to be developed leading to a review of the Climate City Contract in April 2025. However, **Valladolid City Council** will carry out an internal review during the **first year** (April-May 2024). The following are the next steps and plans in the process of reviewing and improving the Action Plan as part of the city's Climate City Contract.

1. **Improving and expanding the Economic Model:** This refers to the review and adjustment of the current economic model with the aim of broadening its scope and refining its analysis so that it reflects even more accurately the ambition of the climate action plan and the associated capital and investment needs.
2. **Specification of the initiatives and projects included in the Action Plan:** This involves identifying and defining in detail the different actions, initiatives and projects that form part of the Action Plan, with the aim of ensuring their financing and adequate implementation.
3. **Broaden interdepartmental collaboration to advance the implementation of the Climate Investment Plan:** This refers to the need to promote greater collaboration between the different departments and work areas involved in the implementation of the Climate Investment Plan, in order to improve their coordination and increase their effectiveness.
4. **Obtain specific commitments from various entities in the framework of the Climate City Contract (Letters of Adhesion):** The aim is to obtain the formal commitment of various entities and organisations in the framework of the Climate City Contract, through the signing of Letters of Adhesion, which complement the adhesions already shown by the City Council of Valladolid in this iteration, to support and collaborate in the achievement of the objectives and goals established in the same.
5. **Development of monitoring and evaluation plan Climate City Contracts: Key JI indicators, data collection method and monitoring reporting requirements:** This refers to the development of a detailed plan for monitoring and evaluation of the Climate City Contract, identifying the key indicators to be measured, the data collection method and the monitoring reporting requirements.

6. **Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation process, including communication of the plan to participating cities and guidance on data collection and reporting:** This is the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan, including communication of the plan to participating actors and entities and guidance on how to collect data and prepare the related monitoring reports.
7. **Collection of baseline data on the key indicators identified in the M&E plan:** Refers to the collection of baseline data on the key indicators identified in the M&E plan, in order to establish a basis for comparison for future measurement and analysis.
8. **Analysis of reference indicators and degree of progress in achieving emission reduction targets:** The aim is to analyse the benchmark indicators and assess the degree of progress in achieving the emission reduction targets set out in the Climate City Contract.
9. **Review of the Cities Climate Contract based on the results of the assessment process, including assessment of the effectiveness of the monitoring and evaluation process and identification of areas for improvement:** Refers to the review of the Cities Climate Contract based on the results of the assessment process.

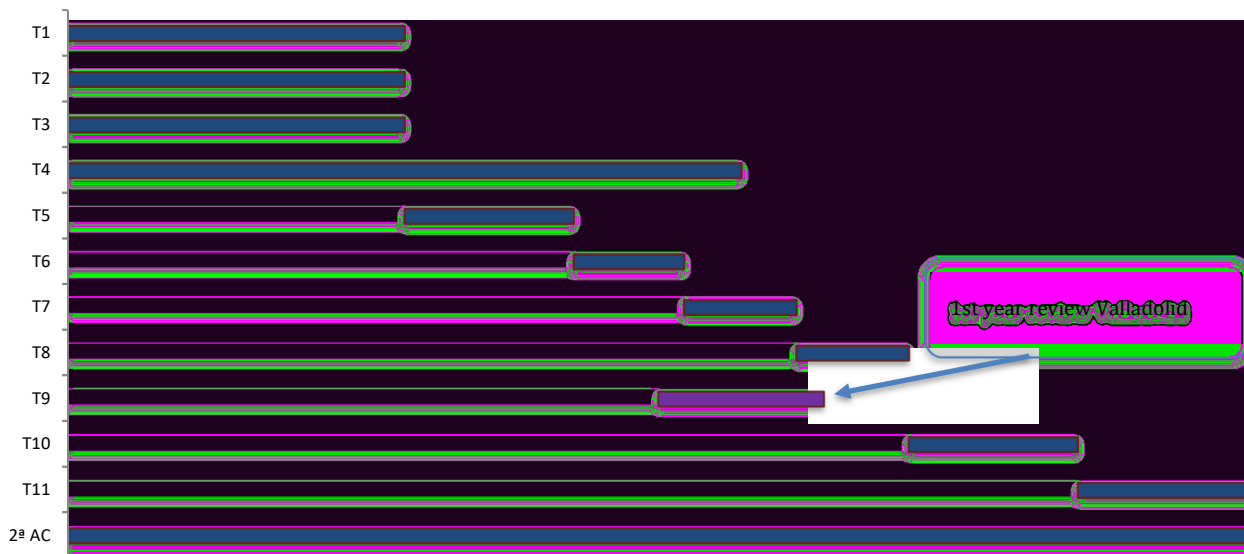
The timelines below are indicative and may be modified and adapted as deemed necessary, with a maximum deadline of 2 years for a 2nd version of the Climate City Contract.

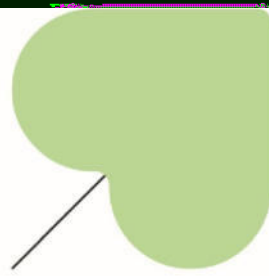
T	Tasks	Start date	Final date
T1	Improvement and extension of the Economic Model	M1	M6
T2	Specification of initiatives and projects included in the Action Plan	M1	M6
T3	Expand interdepartmental collaboration to advance the implementation of the Climate Investment Plan.	M1	M6

T4	Obtain specific commitments from various entities under the Climate City Contract (Letters of Accession).	M1	M12
T5	Development of monitoring and evaluation plan Climate City Contract: Key JI indicators, data collection method and monitoring reporting requirements	M6	M9
T6	Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation process, including communication of the plan to participating cities and guidance on data collection and reporting.	M9	M11
T7	Gathering baseline data on key indicators identified in the monitoring and evaluation plan	M11	M13
T8	Analysis of baseline indicators and progress towards achieving emission reduction targets	M11	M13
T9	Internal review of Valladolid City Council	M12	M14
T10	Review of the Cities Climate Contract based on the results of the evaluation process, including assessment of the effectiveness of the monitoring and evaluation process and identification of areas for improvement.	M13	M16
T11	Drafting of the 2nd version of the Climate City Contracts based on the results of the assessment and monitoring process	M16	M24
2ND CA	2nd version Climate City Contract		

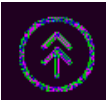
NOTE: M1 (month 1): April 2023

M24 (month 24): April 2025





ANNEX 3:
*Individual Signatory
Commitments*



ACTORS OF THE CITY OF VALLADOLID AND COMMITMENTS UNDERTAKEN

Valladolid City Council aims to involve the entire innovation and economic development ecosystem of the city of Valladolid within a broad strategy of inclusion and participation of all key entities to achieve the goal of climate neutrality in the city.

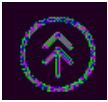
In the current context of cooperation and collaboration with the main drivers and promoters of climate neutrality, Valladolid City Council recognises and supports this involvement, interest and participation by inviting them to join the Climate City Contract.

In this way, the letter of adhesion to the Climate City Contract is received as a recognition of the support and interest shown, encouraging continuity and involvement in the commitment to achieve together the climate neutrality of Valladolid.

The response of these entities, associations, collectives, foundations and academic institutions has been very rapid, committed and with a clear ratification of their interest in working towards a broad-based climate neutrality.

Multi-stakeholder involvement is key to urban transformation, which also allows actions and plans to be of greater benefit to all citizens. Ecosystem actors include business associations, professional associations, business groups, neighbourhood associations, foundations, workers' associations, trade unions, industrial clusters, consumer groups and citizen participation support platforms.

The Government of the Autonomous Community of Castilla y León also wanted to be part of this Climate City Contract, identified as a key actor in the multilevel governance necessary to achieve the goal of a climate neutral, inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable city by 2030. This commitment has been reflected at the highest level with the accession of the two most involved ministries with competences aligned to the achievement of climate neutrality, such as the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Spatial Planning, and the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Furthermore, reflecting the executive and implementation character, the regional government's adhesions are also specified with the main instrumental entities of the regional government in this field, specifically: the



Public Society for Infrastructures and Environment of Castilla y León; the Natural Heritage Foundation of Castilla y León; the Institute for Business Competitiveness and the Regional Entity for Energy of Castilla y León.

Likewise, the City Council of Valladolid, in the commitment acquired with the European Union, by participating in the European Mission of Climate Neutral Cities to serve as an inspiring city, is committed to continue seeking support, collaborations or other initiatives that join and can adhere to the Climate City Contract.

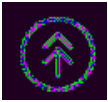
In this regard, the main commitments and adhesions obtained in this first stage of launching, promoting and developing the Climate City Contract, as well as the ratification and description of the commitments made by the entities, associations and different professional groups contacted, are detailed below:

Accessions and commitments received at the regional level:



JUNTA DE CASTILLA y LEÓN: The following commitments are identified, highlighting the creation and participation of working groups that guarantee the updating, adaptation or extension of the commitments assumed:

- Provide support and facilitate the deployment of actions that can contribute to **Valladolid's climate neutrality** objective.
- **Inform, disseminate and raise awareness** among its stakeholders about climate neutrality and its benefits for people.
- Identify other public and/or private entities with which Valladolid City Council could **collaborate and cooperate** to contribute its knowledge and experience in pursuit of the common goal of decarbonisation of the community of Castilla y León by 2050.
- Dedicate **efforts and resources** to participate and work actively to seek and develop actions that have a positive impact on the climate neutrality of Valladolid, and in particular through its **membership of the Working Groups** that may be created.



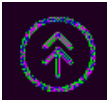
Name of the organisation	Sector/Area	Legal form of accession	Name and surname of signatory	Position of the signatory
Junta de Castilla y León	<i>Regional Ministry for the Environment, Housing and Town and Country Planning</i>	Accession document	Juan Carlos Suárez-Quiñones Fernández	Regional Minister for the Environment, Housing and Town and Country Planning
Junta de Castilla y León	Department of Economy and Finance	Accession document	Carlos Martín Tobalina	Deputy Regional Minister for Economy and Competitiveness
Junta de Castilla y León	Public company for infrastructures and environment of Castilla y León	Accession document	José Manuel Jiménez Blázquez	Chief Executive Officer
Junta de Castilla y León	Castilla y León Regional Public Energy Entity (EREN).	Accession document	Alfonso Arroyo González	Managing Director
Junta de Castilla y León	Institute for Business Competitiveness of Castilla y León (ICE).	Accession document	Augusto Cobos Pérez	Managing Director
Junta de Castilla y León	Castilla y León Natural Heritage Foundation	Accession document	José Manuel Jiménez Blázquez	Legal Representative

Note: a list of actions to be developed is attached in the accession document.

REGIONAL MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, HOUSING AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING. This Regional Ministry has expressed its willingness and interest in adhering to the Climate City Contract, offering all the necessary support to contribute to the objective of climate neutrality, specifically with very specific actions such as:

- Promote public-private collaboration for rehabilitation, regeneration and urban renewal in the city of Valladolid.
- Green Infrastructure: Renaturalisation: promoting the implementation of nature-based solutions that contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

REGIONAL MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE. In particular, this Department has undertaken the following commitments, highlighting the initiative of close collaboration through the working groups with:



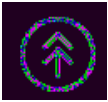
- Actions aimed at promoting the sustainable competitiveness of the economic-productive fabric by boosting public-private collaboration with the following objectives:
 1. Strengthening and positioning of companies in Castilla y León.
 2. Promote the search for a more sustainable production model.
 3. Generation of employment opportunities
 4. Enhance local resources and increase their efficiency.
 5. Implementation of actions that serve as demonstrators in the regional environment.
- Smart specialisation actions for decarbonisation.
- Actions aimed at developing specific policies to strengthen and support Innovative Business Clusters in the field of decarbonisation with a special focus on the territorial scope of Valladolid and its surroundings.

SOMACYL: The public company for infrastructures and environment of Castilla y León, declares its willingness to work together with the City Council of Valladolid and in particular to assume responsibility for the following actions:

- Actions implementing sustainable district heating networks, to provide centralised urban renewable energy supply services.
- Execute a demonstration project for the refurbishment of blocks of flats and the integration of renewable energies for some 200 dwellings.
- Creation of an urban energy community pilot including electricity generation from renewable sources.

EREN. The Ente Público Regional de la Energía de Castilla y León (EREN), is committed to working together with Valladolid City Council:

- Actions that promote energy efficiency in the productive economic fabric, contributing to the fight against climate change and encouraging energy saving.
- Promotion of unique energy community projects, promoting opportunities in the Valladolid area.
- Potential collaborations in the field of the participation of both institutions in international networks and projects in the field of energy, European and international R&D&I programmes.



THE NATURAL HERITAGE FOUNDATION OF CASTILLA Y LEÓN: The Natural Heritage Foundation of **Castilla y León** undertakes to work together with the City Council of Valladolid in the execution of the following actions:

- Creation of territorial ecosystems of Circular Economy. Piloting the development of systemic solutions in the city of Valladolid that contribute to minimising the use of resources and accelerating climate neutrality and the transition to zero waste. Also, joint work for the development of the 2nd Circular Economy Plan of the city of Valladolid.
- Joint accompaniment and strengthening in the European Mission, promoting common spaces for the exchange of experiences and the development of actions for climate neutrality and adaptation to climate change.
- Renaturalisation in urban spaces. Development of the climate change adaptation programme for public schools in the city of Valladolid.
- Biodiversity: Enhance the role of the Environmental Resources Centre (PRAE) as a reference centre for urban biodiversity and ecosystem services of biodiversity, including those related to climate resilience, developing environmental education activities with the population of the city of Valladolid.

INSTITUTE FOR BUSINESS COMPETITIVENESS. The ICE undertakes to support the City of Valladolid towards climate neutrality, within its scope of action and activity, formalising this willingness by adhering to the Climate City Contract and undertaking in particular the following commitments:

- Actions that generate competitive advantages through innovation as a systemic lever for decarbonisation.
- Promote public-private collaboration to strengthen R&D&I in Castilla y León, in order to access European programmes and R&D&I, participating together with the Valladolid City Council.
- Actions to ensure business competitiveness involving:
 1. Attracting and retaining talent.
 2. Encouragement and support for entrepreneurship and the creation and consolidation of companies capable of responding to climate challenges through solutions focused on the decarbonisation of cities.

Accessions and commitments local ecosystem

- **Business organisations**, the most important of which are the following:



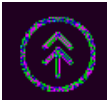
Name of the organisation	Sector/Area	Legal form of accession	Name and surname of signatory	Position of the signatory
CEOE Valladolid	Business organisation	Accession document	Félix Sanz Esteban Secretary General	Secretary General
Valladolid Chamber of Commerce and Industry.	Business organisation	Accession document		
AVADECO (Retail trade)	Business organisation	Accession document	María Balsa Carrasco	Manager
FECOSVA (Retail trade and markets).	Business organisation	Accession document	Milagros Aguado	Manager
MICHELIN	Business organisation	Accession document	José Bruno Arias Pérez	Manager
VITARTIS (Agri-food industry cluster)	Business organisation	Accession document	M ^a Cristina Ramírez de Lara	Manager
Spanish Association of Biomass Energy Valorisation, (AVEBIOM),	Partnerships	Accession document	Francisco Javier Díaz Gonzalez	President
E-KIWI	Environmental Cooperative	Accession document		

○ **Citizens' associations:**

Name of the organisation	Sector/Area	Legal form of accession	Name and surname of signatory	Position of the signatory
Federation of Antonio Machado Neighbourhood Associations.	Citizens' Association	Accession document	Margarita García Álvarez	
Local Youth Council	Youth Association	Accession document		
Fundación Secretariado Gitano	Citizens' Association	Accession document	María del Mar Fresno García	Territorial Director Castilla y León.

○ **Trade unions:**

Name of the organisation	Sector/Area	Legal form of accession	Name and surname of signatory	Position of the signatory
UGT	Trade unions	Accession document	Faustino Temprano Vergara	



○ **Academic institutions and R&D&I centres:**

Name of the organisation	Sector/Area	Legal form of accession	Name and surname of signatory	Position of the signatory
University of Valladolid (UVA).	Academic Entity	Accession document	Antonio Largo Cabrerizo	Rector of the University of Valladolid
CARTIF Foundation	Technology Centre	Accession document		
CIDAUT Foundation	Technology Centre	Accession document	Maite Fernández Peña	

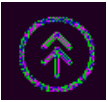
○ **Professional Associations:**

Name of the organisation	Sector/Area	Legal form of accession	Name and surname of signatory	Position of the signatory
Official College of Architects (COAVA Valladolid - COACYLE Castilla y León)	Professional Associations	Accession document	Diego González Lasala	President AxS
ARCHITECTS GROUP FOR SUSTAINABILITY AxS	Professional Associations	Accession Document		
Official Association of Economists (ECOVA)	Professional Associations	Accession document	Juan Carlos De Margarida Sanz	President Professional Association of Economists of Valladolid, Palencia and Zamora
Official College of Engineers (COIIM-Valladolid)	Professional Associations	Accession document	Ignacio Bengoechea Pelayo	President Industrial Engineers Valladolid

Other Actors

Other organisations and foundations include:

Name of the organisation	Sector/Area	Legal form of accession	Name and surname of signatory	Position of the signatory
Consumers' Union of Valladolid	Partnerships	Accession document	Prudencio Prieto Cardo	President
INTRAS Foundation	Foundations	Accession document	Pablo Gómez Conejo	
INEA Foundation	Foundations	Accession document	Felix Angel Revilla	



EXECyL Foundation	Foundations		Susana Aguado Arribas	Managing Director
Association for the Advancement of Management (APD)	Partnerships	Accession document	Alejandro Santos Sáez	Director Castilla y León
FOACAL	Federation of Artisan Organisations of Castilla y León.	Accession document	Miguel Ángel Tapia Palomo	President of the Federation of Artisan Organisations of Castilla y León
DATA ECONOMY SPAIN	Other associations	Accession document	Emilio José del Prado Lera	President

(*) *The accession documents signed of these and other entities are included below in the following order:*

- *Regional level. Documents translated in English*
- *Regional level. Original documents signed in Spanish*
- *Local ecosystem. Original documents signed in Spanish*