



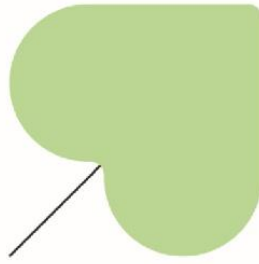
Ayuntamiento de
Valladolid



Valladolid Climate City Contract

Iteration 2025





Valladolid

**ITERATION VALLADOLID CLIMATE
CITY CONTRACT
DECEMBER 2025**



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INTRODUCTION

At this crucial moment in the global response to climate emergencies, the European Union has committed to leading climate action and has set the targets and legislation to achieve this. The European Union must therefore reduce its emissions by at least 55% by 2030 and achieve climate neutrality by mid-century. In this context, cities are called upon to play a key role, both in accelerating the decarbonisation process and in ensuring a fair and equitable transition that contributes to the well-being of society as a whole.

It is no coincidence that cities, despite occupying only around 3% of the Earth's surface, generate more than 70% of greenhouse gas emissions and consume more than 65% of global energy. It is important that they act as centres of experimentation and innovation in the transition to climate neutrality.

The European Union's 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 act as both a catalyst and driver for the implementation of the European Green Deal and a demonstration that climate neutrality can be achieved by 2050.

Continuing along this path, and in a geopolitical and economic context that has accentuated the need for strategic autonomy and resilience, the European Commission has also taken a decisive step to ensure that the climate transition not only consolidates but also gives renewed impetus to the continent's industrial competitiveness. Within this framework, on 26 February 2025, the Clean Industry Pact was presented, a comprehensive strategy designed to accelerate the decarbonisation of the European economy and, at the same time, promote reindustrialisation based on clean technologies and resilient value chains. This pact recognises the urgency of creating a favourable environment for European industry in the face of global competition and high energy costs, proposing a set of actions focused on affordable energy, boosting demand for clean products, circularity, access to critical raw materials and the development of the necessary skills.

Thus, cities, as the epicentres of the European Mission, are now in an even more strategic position: not only must they accelerate their decarbonisation, but they



must also establish themselves as poles of attraction for new green industries. In this regard, the Clean Industry Pact and the various European financing instruments – including the funds provided for in the Green Deal, the recovery mechanisms and the programmes to support innovation and reindustrialisation – offer opportunities to mobilise investment, foster local innovation and promote the creation of skilled jobs in key sectors of the circular economy and clean technologies. The Climate Agreements thus take on a new dimension, as they must integrate this perspective of sustainable industrial competitiveness and help actively explore European funding opportunities so that the ecological transition is also a driver of prosperity and technological leadership for the Union in the current global scenario.

In Spain, on 8 September 2021, the Spanish Government and the city councils of Barcelona, Madrid, Seville and Valencia signed the Declaration "Climate-neutral cities by 2030" (attached to this Agreement), as a boost to the commitments and initiatives of the signatory cities and as support from the Government for the transformation of these cities to achieve climate neutrality and improve their resilience. Following the path already laid out, on 13 December, the city councils of Soria, Valladolid, Vitoria-Gasteiz and Zaragoza joined the Declaration.

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

In this regard, on 25 November 2021, the Cities Mission launched a call for expressions of interest aimed at 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's implementation plan provides for each of the 100 selected cities to draw up a Climate Agreement tailored to their own circumstances, through a process of joint creation and in close collaboration with civil society and citizens, detailing the strategy for deploying and monitoring innovative and digital



solutions to achieve climate neutrality; and enabling other cities to follow their example before 2050. This document therefore constitutes a clear political commitment, not only to the European Commission and national, regional and local authorities, but also to citizens, and includes a general climate action plan for different sectors, such as energy, buildings, waste management and transport, together with the corresponding investment plans.

After selection, the seven Spanish cities focused on drafting their Climate Agreements. The co-creation work they promoted culminated in the submission of these documents to the European Commission in 2023: the first five cities (Madrid, Valencia, Valladolid, Vitoria-Gasteiz and Zaragoza) presented their Agreements in April 2023, while Barcelona and Seville did so in September 2023. As a result of this effort and following the corresponding evaluation, in October 2023, the European Commission announced that five of the first ten European cities to obtain the Mission Label, certifying the presentation of a solid and viable Climate Agreement to achieve climate neutrality by 2030, were precisely Madrid, Valencia, Valladolid, Vitoria-Gasteiz and Zaragoza. Spain's leadership in the Mission was consolidated in March 2024, when the European Commission awarded the Mission Label to Seville and Barcelona, making Spain the first country in the European Union in which all its cities designated in the Mission achieved this important recognition. With the award of the Label, these cities are working on the implementation of their Agreements, rolling out concrete actions and innovative projects on their path to climate neutrality.

In 2024, Spanish cities, together with Swedish cities and with the support of their respective national platforms, citiES 2030 and Viable Cities, promoted the "Green Charter of Valencia" Development Declaration. Presented at the 2024 Cities Mission Conference in Valencia, this declaration underpins a strategic alliance between the cities of the Mission with the aim of calling for more support and funding from the European Commission to accelerate the urban climate transition. Its main objective is to promote scalability as the new normal, ensuring that successful climate solutions are replicated and expanded rapidly, fostering cooperation between cities and national platforms, and demonstrating collective leadership in urban climate action. Since its launch, the declaration has gained the support of more than 60 Mission cities, city networks and national platforms in 15 Member States, thus consolidating the leadership of Spanish cities in promoting collective collaboration for climate action.

In 2025, in line with the commitment established in the initial agreements, the Spanish Mission cities, with the support of the citiES2030 platform, have begun



the process of iterating their Climate Agreements. This review and adjustment exercise, which is essential for incorporating the lessons learned from the first years of implementation and adapting the roadmaps to the European context, has been opened up to the other cities in the platform on a collaborative basis. In parallel with this iteration process, cities that were not initially selected for the European Mission but aspire to climate neutrality have been able to make progress in drawing up their own Climate Agreements, benefiting from the experience and knowledge generated by the Mission cities. The cities of Bilbao and Viladecans have positioned themselves at the forefront of this group, submitting their Climate Agreements to coincide with the iteration of the seven Spanish Mission cities. This encourages a knock-on effect and a transfer of knowledge that is vital for scaling up climate ambition at the national level.

This document responds to the requirements of the European Mission of Cities. It has been drawn up 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 attracting 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.

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

Furthermore, it is part of an iterative process, as a document that will be subject to monitoring and updating, both through the signing of addenda and other accession documents, thus bringing together other actors necessary for the city to achieve its climate neutrality goal. In particular, the commitments set out herein may be expanded or updated so that they contribute effectively to the achievement of climate neutrality in the city.



COMMITMENT OF THE CITY OF VALLADOLID TO CLIMATE NEUTRALITY

Introduction

Within the framework of Mission 100 Cities, the Valladolid City Council approved the Valladolid Climate Agreement in March 2023.

The Climate Agreement is the essential document that details the deployment and monitoring of the actions necessary to accelerate change and energy transition and achieve climate neutrality by 2030, in line with the commitment and proposal presented at the time to the European Commission for the selection of Valladolid as one of the 100 European cities in the Mission.

The Climate Agreement specifies the commitments to achieve climate neutrality in the city and develops three plans:

- The Climate Action Plan
- The Climate Investment Plan
- The Governance Plan, which specifies the adherence to the Agreement by organisations and public and private entities from different sectors.

Two years later, as established in the commitment document itself, we are presenting this update to the Climate Agreement. Its purpose is to review the progress made, update the lines of action, adjust the investment forecasts where necessary and strengthen collaborative governance, incorporating new entities and lessons learned from the ongoing process.

Valladolid remains firmly committed to its leadership role in the ecological transition, focusing on a fair, sustainable and innovation-based transformation. This review process not only allows us to refine our course, but also to strengthen transparency and shared responsibility, key elements in achieving a more liveable, healthy and resilient city.

This update is presented as an **addendum to the Valladolid Climate Agreement** of 2023, and not as a new comprehensive version of the document, with the aim of preserving the validity of the original agreement signed in 2023, including both the institutional commitments and the formal adherence of the signatory entities.



The addendum allows for adjustments to be made to reflect the reality of what has happened over the last two years, incorporating elements not covered in the original agreement. Thus, its basic structure, based at the time on the templates provided by the NetZeroCities platform, remains unchanged, as there is currently no requirement for models, templates or similar.

The addendum – referred to as an iteration in the European and Spanish context of Mission Cities – is therefore an instrument for continuous improvement, aimed at reflecting the progress made, incorporating new initiatives and strengthening the involvement of the actors concerned, within a living and constantly evolving framework.

In light of the 2023 Climate Agreement, it is essential to strengthen the cross-cutting integration of climate commitments into local policies, recognising that certain aspects, although implicit or incipient, now require a clearer and more binding definition. The city of Valladolid therefore expresses the **following commitments**:

Commitment to climate adaptation

As part of its commitment to a fair and comprehensive climate transition, the city of Valladolid pledges to incorporate climate change adaptation aspects across all its actions. In particular, it undertakes to carry out, or where necessary update, a climate risk assessment at the urban level, in coordination with regional and/or metropolitan administrations, in order to ensure a coherent, effective response that is aligned with broader territorial frameworks.

Commitment to health

The commitment to climate neutrality, in addition to responding to an environmental obligation, also responds to an urgent need to improve public health. Climate change mitigation policies represent an unprecedented opportunity to reduce the burden of disease associated with air pollution, environmental noise, extreme heat and sedentary lifestyles. Acting now means preventing respiratory, cardiovascular, neurodegenerative and metabolic diseases and reducing premature mortality, improving mental health and increasing the general well-being of citizens. Accelerating the energy transition, promoting active mobility, expanding green infrastructure and reducing exposure to air pollutants are measures that save lives, especially among the most vulnerable groups. In this context, climate action is also a health policy based on



scientific evidence and social justice criteria, as emphasised by organisations such as WHO Europe and its Pan European Commission on Climate and Health.

Commitment to climate culture

The ecological transition will only be effective if it is accompanied by a profound cultural change that transforms the way citizens, institutions and social actors understand, communicate and act in the face of climate change.

The city of Valladolid is committed to strengthening climate culture through **ongoing awareness-raising, participation and public communication processes** that enable the creation of a shared and mobilising narrative around climate action. This commitment involves promoting accessible information campaigns, strengthening formal and informal environmental education, and fostering spaces for citizen dialogue that promote critical knowledge, shared responsibility and active involvement in transformation processes.

Furthermore, the importance of highlighting the progress, difficulties and co-benefits of climate action from a transparent and evidence-based perspective is recognised. Communication must become a strategic tool for strengthening public trust, combating misinformation and consolidating a sense of urgency that is fair, without alarmism, but with clarity and rigour.

Climate culture is not just a complement to public policies, but a necessary condition for their sustainability and social legitimacy. This commitment is part of a vision of a city that learns, communicates and acts with shared responsibility in the face of the challenges of the present and the future.



Commitment to responsible and conscious consumption

The city of Valladolid recognises that the current consumption model has a direct impact on greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss and the depletion of natural resources. It is therefore committed to promoting more responsible, conscious and sustainable consumption both at the institutional level and among the general public. This commitment involves promoting production and consumption patterns that minimise the ecological footprint, favour the circular economy, prioritise local and proximity products, reduce food waste and reinforce environmental, social and ethical criteria in purchasing and public procurement decisions.



SPANISH GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR CLIMATE NEUTRALITY IN CITIES MISSION

[20260107 Declaración de apoyo del gobierno CIUDADES LIMPIO](#)



GOVERNMENT DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FOR THE CLIMATE NEUTRALITY AND RESILIENCE OF SPANISH CITIES

— Complimentary translation —

The Government of Spain, through this declaration, reiterates its firm commitment and determination to advancing an environmental and climate agenda that also serves as an agenda for a **Welfare Society**. An agenda that protects ecosystems while guaranteeing health, prosperity, and a just transition for all citizens.

For decades, science has been warning us about the accelerating pace of climate change and its increasingly severe and frequent consequences. However, there is still time to act, and we recognize the opportunities presented by the ecological transition: acting sooner increases our adaptive capacity, lowers costs, and reduces inequalities, particularly for the most vulnerable populations. Tackling climate change provides a unique opportunity to transform our cities into more sustainable, resilient, and cohesive spaces. It allows us to build a fairer, safer, and more prosperous future for generations to come.

Cities play a key role in this green transition, as they house most of the population and concentrate energy consumption and emissions. Therefore, we emphasize the **transformative value of cities** as hubs for experimentation and innovation, where new forms of governance and citizen participation can drive change against the major urban challenges of our time.

This transformation must run parallel to a significant effort to **adapt cities to new climate scenarios**. We need urban spaces prepared to handle diverse and worsening risks. These include rising temperatures, extreme heat events, droughts, torrential rains, and floods. Furthermore, we need governments and citizens to be more aware and capable of responding effectively to these threats.

Urban ecosystems account for 22% of the European Union's land surface, providing vital habitats for biodiversity. Their role is essential in tackling the major challenges of climate change, as they ensure the quality of life and health of their inhabitants.

These urban ecosystems form part of the urban green infrastructure, a strategically planned network consisting of various and diverse-sized natural elements, such as parks, gardens, green corridors, trees, and green roofs and facades. It also includes orchards, agricultural and forest spaces, urban riverbanks, and transition zones to non-urbanized areas. This network enhances green capillarity and ecological connectivity, which in turn improves the biodiversity flows necessary to maintain environmental quality.



Nature-based solutions have proven to be both cost-effective and efficient in this process. They drive renaturalization, leading to better air quality, lower urban temperatures, and a reduced urban heat island effect and fire risk. They promote sustainable water management, reduce flooding, and improve infiltration and aquifer recharge. Ultimately, these solutions foster urban biodiversity and ecological resilience while strengthening the physical and mental well-being of citizens.

This Declaration also marks another step toward an urban health agenda, aiming to improve environmental quality in our cities and urban centers, guarantee healthy environments, and advance toward the **zero-pollution** goal. In this regard, we are working to ensure compliance with the **Climate Change Law**, particularly concerning **Low Emission Zones**, and we continue to strengthen the implementation of policies aligned with these goals.

Therefore, **this Government remains committed to the real transformation of our cities**. The National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan 2023-2030 (PNIEC 2023-2030) details this urban transformation, outlining the deployment of pedestrian areas and routes, as well as the promotion of bicycle use. This includes building bike lanes, adapting roads and urban spaces, providing secure parking, rolling out bicycle rental services, and implementing traffic-calming measures.

The updated PNIEC reinforces our commitment to **sustainable mobility** and incorporates the progress Spain has made in recent years through various instruments. These include the Safe, Sustainable and Connected Mobility Strategy 2030, the Recovery Plan, the Sustainable Mobility Bill, and Royal Decree 1052/2022, which regulates the minimum requirements for Low Emission Zones under the Climate Change Law.

We are also reinforcing our commitment to **public and collective transport**. This involves boosting railways and developing digital, sustainable solutions to improve the competitiveness and efficiency of the transport system.

We further commit to continuously promoting the electrification of the vehicle fleet. In December 2025, we launched the Auto+ Plan, allocating 400 million euros in 2026 for direct subsidies to purchase electric vehicles. Additionally, we are launching another Moves Corredores program, providing 200 million euros to deploy charging stations, alongside an additional 580 million euros for the PERTE VEC.

The **energy retrofitting of existing buildings** and the construction of **highly efficient new buildings** are essential for advancing toward climate-neutral cities. The PNIEC 2023-2030 targets an increase in retrofitted homes to **1,377,000**. Improving the built environment reduces emissions, enhances thermal comfort, combats energy poverty, and generates high-quality local jobs. Within this context, we must prioritize accelerating the electrification of heating and cooling, boosting self-consumption and energy communities, promoting renewable energy solutions, and advancing toward positive



energy districts. The **PNIEC 2023-2030** reinforces this vision by establishing specific measures to decarbonize the building sector. **Transforming the building stock is a key lever** in decarbonizing cities and achieving the goals of the European Union's Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities Mission.

Meanwhile, the **National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC)** identifies cities, urban planning, and buildings as priority areas for intervention. Evidence shows that urban spaces face specific risks that require proactive policies to anticipate impacts, increase adaptive capacity, and strengthen urban resilience.

The Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge supports cities through policies, but also through specific financing instruments. This Government provided **€810,000** to fund the Spanish platform (citiES 2030). We have allocated 218 million euros to urban renaturalization and resilience projects. More specifically, we have approved €16.5 million in grants for Mission cities through public calls, and we are currently developing a new public-private investment initiative dedicated to these cities.

We maintain our commitment to supporting the Mission cities and other municipalities wishing to embark on this path with 1.9 million euros for the **Collaboration Platform for the Climate Neutrality of Spanish Cities**, a public action infrastructure providing technical and strategic services, training, knowledge exchange, and monitoring of Climate City Contracts, with the goal of facilitating and accelerating decarbonization while strengthening urban resilience. With this declaration, we also reaffirm our commitment to helping cities develop and implement Climate City Contracts within the framework of the European Mission.

We remain committed. Because at the end of the road lies the most important thing: people's health. Implementing the PNIEC 2023-2030 will reduce premature deaths linked to poor air quality by 49% compared to 2019 levels. Furthermore, the PNACC 2021-2030 will ensure that increasingly intense, long, and frequent heatwaves do not result in a corresponding spike in extreme heat-related mortality. We will achieve cleaner air, better climate-controlled homes, more pleasant urban spaces, and lower energy costs. **That is our commitment.**



MONITORING, UPDATING AND AMENDING THE CLIMATE AGREEMENT AND ITS ANNEXES

This document and its Annexes, which form an integral part thereof, are configured within the framework of an **iterative process as a dynamic and flexible document that will be subject to monitoring, updating and modification** in order to review and adjust the commitments, actions and/or investments necessary to achieve the City's climate neutrality objectives.

The signatories undertake to monitor, at least every two years, the progress of the commitments made in this Agreement and its Annexes and to update them as necessary. This monitoring and updating is established without prejudice to the inclusion of specific monitoring, review and updating methodologies in the various Annexes.

When necessary for the best achievement of its objective, provided that it does not affect its essential purpose and that it involves a clarification, improvement or upward revision of the objectives and commitments undertaken, the signatories may introduce amendments to it and/or to any of its Annexes. These amendments shall preferably be made within the framework of the biennial monitoring and shall be sent to the other signatories for information purposes.

Digitally signed

Jesús Julio Carnero
Mayor of the City of Valladolid



THE CLIMATE MISSION OF VALLADOLID

In Valladolid, we use the term Climate Mission to refer to the set of actions, commitments and alliances that the city is promoting in its **Climate Action**, within the framework of the two key European missions to combat climate change:

- The Mission for Smart and Climate-Neutral Cities,
- And the Climate Change Adaptation Mission.

Strategic framework



- Emissions reduction, intermediary goals 2030 and zero emissions 2050
- Climate change adaptation
- Cities in the middle: energy, mobility, buildings, circular economy

Beating cancer



Healthy oceans, seas, coastal and inland waters

Soil health and food

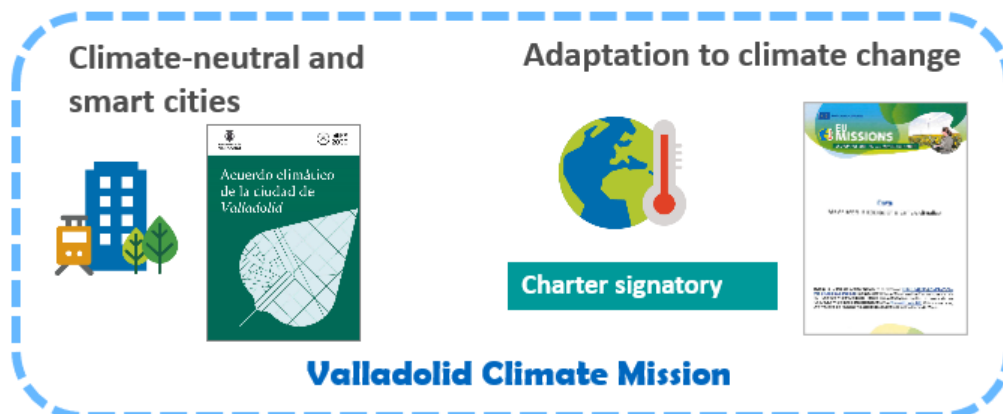


Illustration 1 . Strategic framework of the Valladolid Mission

Both are part of the Horizon Europe programme and share a common vision: to accelerate the transition of European cities towards more sustainable, resilient and fair models. Although each has specific objectives – carbon neutrality by 2030 in the case of the former, and improving climate resilience in the latter – in practice **they reinforce each other and must be addressed in a coordinated manner.**



For this reason, Valladolid sees its Climate Mission as **a unique and cross-cutting strategy that combines mitigation and adaptation**, incorporating:

- Emissions reductions in key sectors (construction, mobility, energy, etc.),
- Urban transformations that are resilient to heat waves, droughts, floods and biodiversity loss
- Citizen participation, innovation and collaborative governance,
- And coherent planning of climate investments with social and environmental returns.

This unified vision enables the city **to leverage synergies between projects, mobilise resources more effectively and strengthen the coherence of public policies**. It also facilitates dialogue with local and European actors, avoiding duplication and promoting shared learning.

The Valladolid Climate Mission is therefore not just a sectoral or temporary commitment, but an agenda for profound urban transformation that connects local objectives with European ambitions and puts people at the centre of climate action.

The Valladolid Climate Agreement, signed in 2023, focused mainly on climate change mitigation strategies, articulating commitments and measures aimed at reducing emissions and moving towards climate neutrality by 2030. This approach was consistent with the city's incorporation into the European Mission for Climate Neutral Cities and enabled the establishment of a solid foundation for planning, investment and governance aimed at transforming the main emitting sectors.

However, during this time, the need to address adaptation challenges in a complementary manner has become even more evident, given the increasing impacts of climate change that are already being felt in the urban and social environment. This addendum therefore includes a specific section on climate adaptation, in line with the second of the European Missions and closely linked to the urban resilience approach promoted by the European Green Deal.

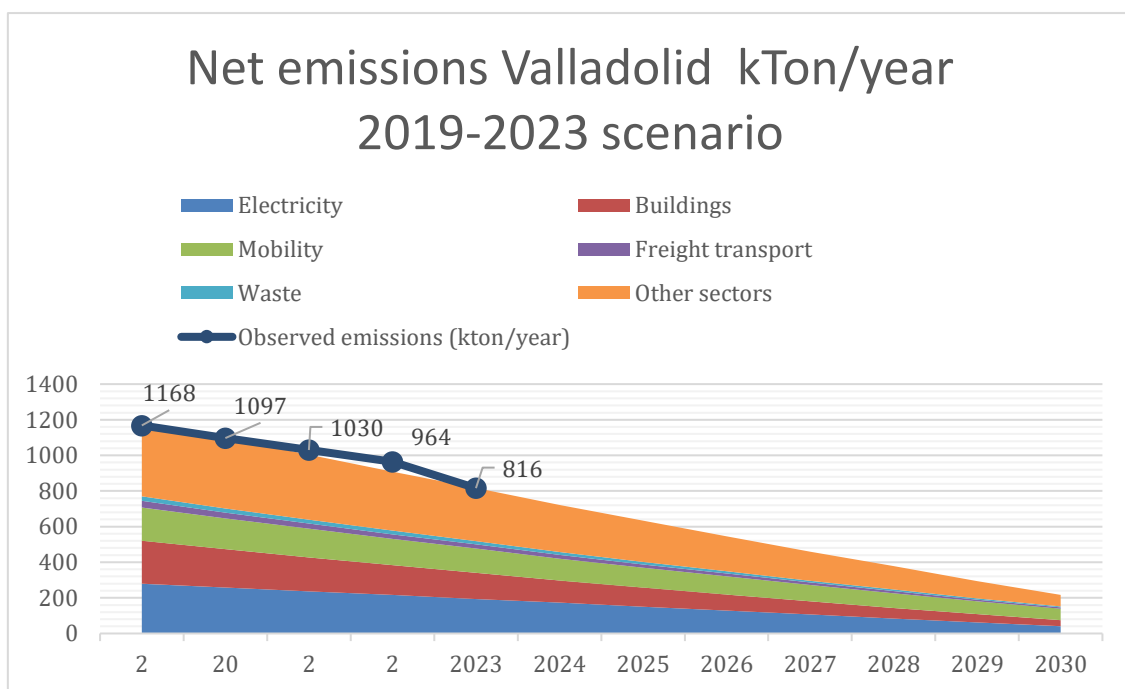


SITUATION ANALYSIS: TOWARDS ZERO EMISSIONS

To carry out the emissions calculation phase and compare the results with the calculations made when the Climate Agreement was signed, the European Mission Cities platform has made a new tool available to cities, called NetZero Planner.

NetZero Planner is designed to help cities assess their progress towards climate neutrality, allowing them to adapt and manage the projects and actions identified and prioritised according to the degree of achievement of their objectives.

Emissions have been calculated in a similar way to that used in the presentation of the Valladolid Climate Agreement, in order to establish trends and comparisons with the same baseline scenario.



1. Net emissions in Valladolid

The **overall results**, as can be seen in Figure 1, show a **progressive decrease in net emissions in the city**, which, although they place the net value in 2023 slightly outside the initially planned target, show a trend in line with the objectives of Valladolid's Climate Mission.



In order to gain a more complete picture of the current situation, it is necessary to conduct a more in-depth analysis, establishing **comparisons in each of the priority sectors** identified in the Climate Agreement.

Figure 2 shows a detailed analysis of expected and observed emissions, with transport and buildings being the strategic priorities that, according to the 2023 data, are still furthest from the initially planned evolution. Of the different subsectors included in each priority, **four of them account for more than 65%** of total **Scope 1 and 2** emissions: reduction of combustion vehicles, electricity consumption in lighting and appliances in buildings, decarbonisation of electricity generation and decarbonisation of heating.

It should be noted that some of the measures currently under development and/or implementation in the city are not reflected in this review of the climate agreement, as 2023 is the subject of this analysis due to the lack of representative data in all sectors for 2024. The low-emission zone and the roll-out of the heating network with new energy production plants under construction are **measures that have recently been implemented or developed and are expected to have an impact in subsequent years.**

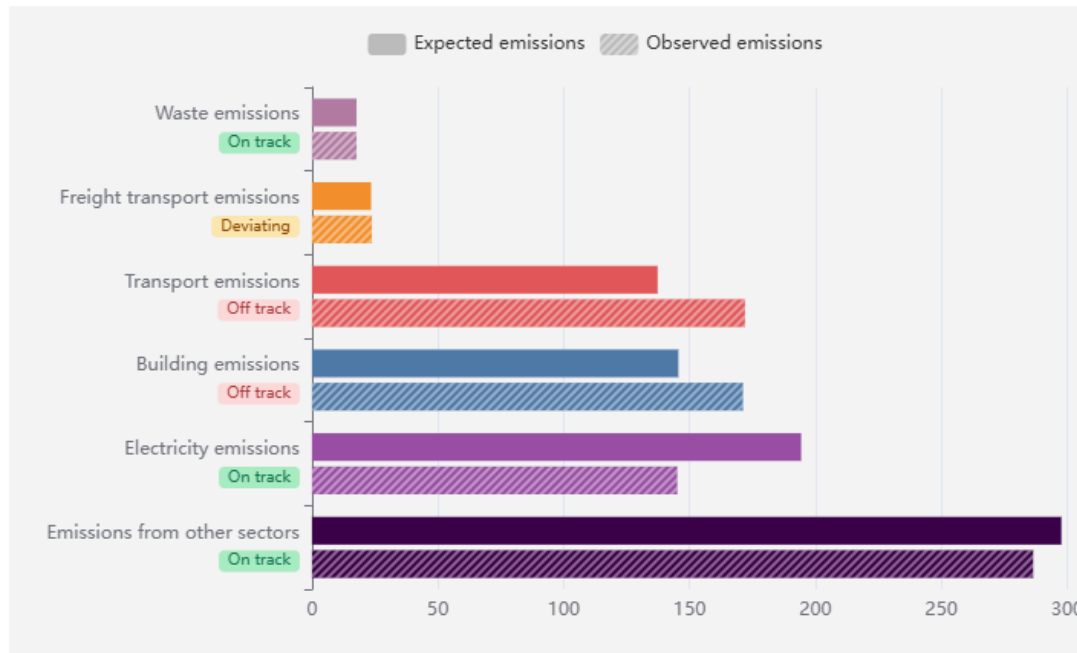


Observed emissions (2023)

2023 ▾

Expected emissions (2023)	Observed emissions (2023)
816 kt/yr	816 kt/yr

Emissions by sector (2023)



2. Expected and observed emissions by sector (2023)

In the section on **other sectors**, the planning tool includes emissions from **the industrial sector**, which have a significant weight in the context of Valladolid. As can be seen in Figure 3, the annual reduction percentage is in line with what was planned when the Climate Agreement was signed. This trend reaffirms the path followed of **closely accompanying the industrial sector** to achieve greater involvement of the local business fabric in the city's Climate Mission. Actions such as support for **decarbonisation projects** through a specific call for grants or the implementation of **decarbonisation plans** promoted by the city council have enabled progress to be made in this initial strategy, increasing the number of entities from local industry that have joined the Mission, in order to incorporate projects and their impact on reducing emissions from the private sector into the overall objectives of Mission Valladolid.

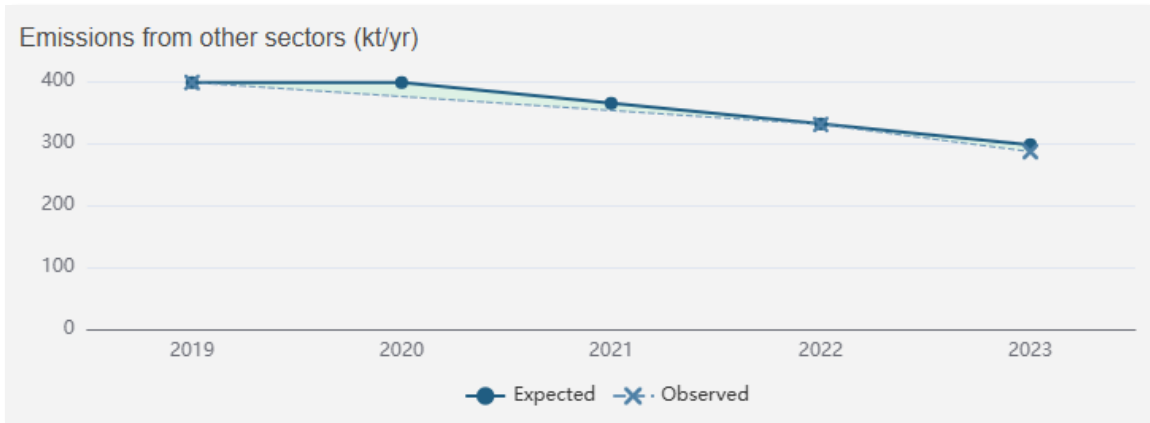


Figure 3. Emissions from other sectors (2023)

A detailed look at emissions from **electricity consumption** in the city shows that this priority has a significant impact on overall emissions reduction. This indicator is determined by two key factors (Figure 4): the reduction in electricity consumption and the increase in the percentage of renewable energy in the city's electricity consumption (% of renewables in the national electricity mix).

Emission drivers

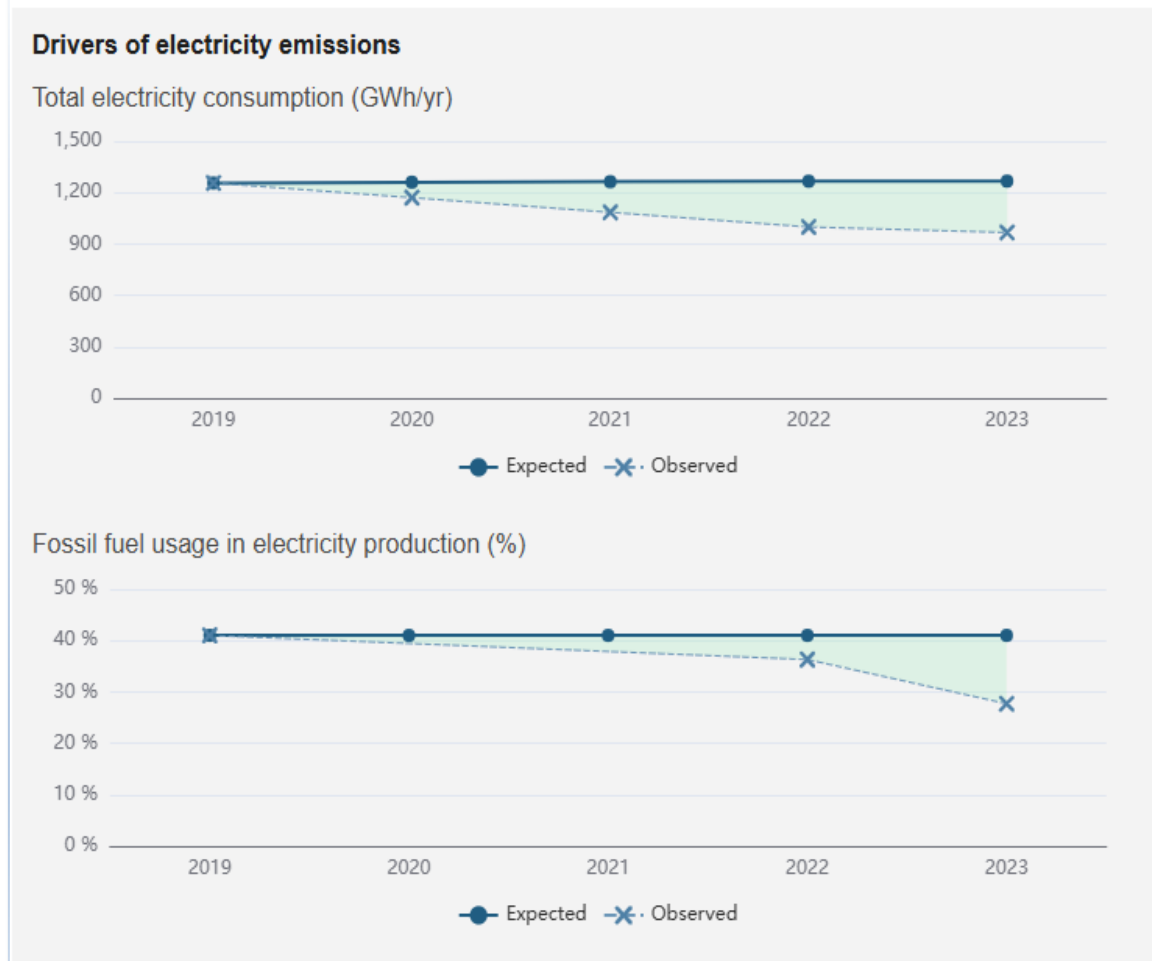




Figure 4. Electricity consumption

In terms of emissions, the **building sector**, together with the mobility sector, still shows results that are far from the planned targets, although the year-on-year trend in 2023 has made it possible to narrow these gaps, as illustrated in Figure 5.

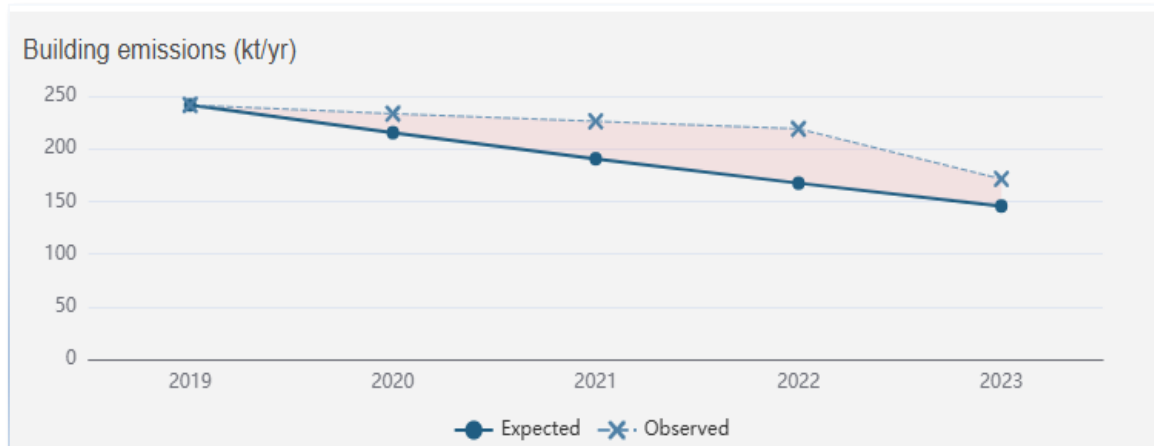


Figure 5. Emissions from buildings

The decrease in heat demand in the 2023 data has helped bring the observed emission reduction results closer to the planned ones. However, in terms of reducing heating demand from individual fossil fuel boilers, the result is still far from the trend expected at the time of the presentation of the Valladolid Climate Agreement (Figure 6).

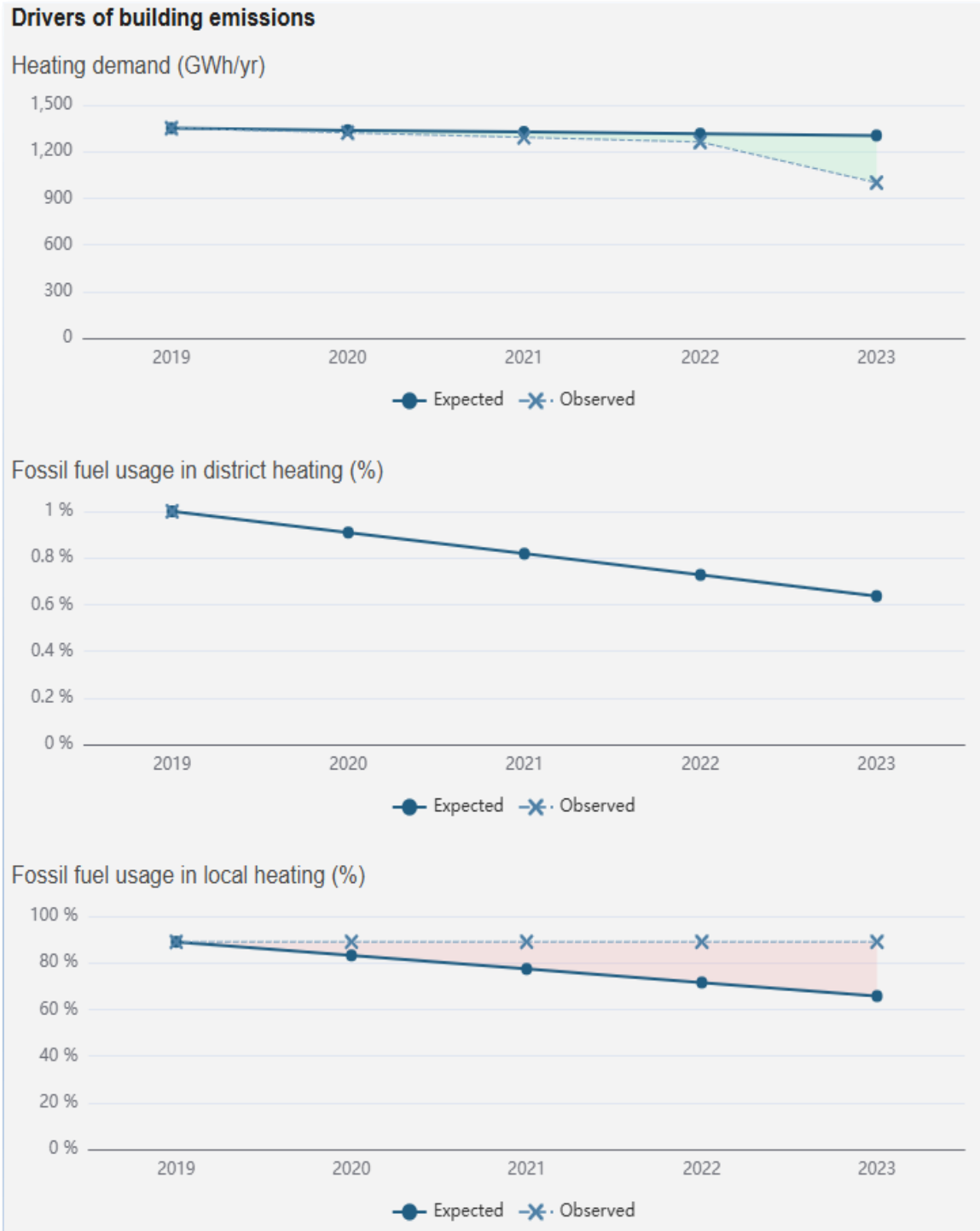


Figure 6. Reduction graphs

The deployment of **heating networks in the city**, which is progressing with the construction of three new heating plants (south, north-centre and east), is expected to serve around 60,000 homes in the city (Figure 7). It is estimated that the impact of these measures in the coming years will offset the deviations observed in this review in order to achieve the initial reduction targets.



Figure 7. Heat networks

Emissions related to the **transport sector in the city** show interim results for 2023 that are above those expected in the Climate Agreement.

As we can see in Figure 8, the electrification of private vehicles is the indicator that is furthest from the expected range. However, Figure 9 shows the results for public bus transport, which is maintaining the fleet electrification levels expected in the Climate Agreement.

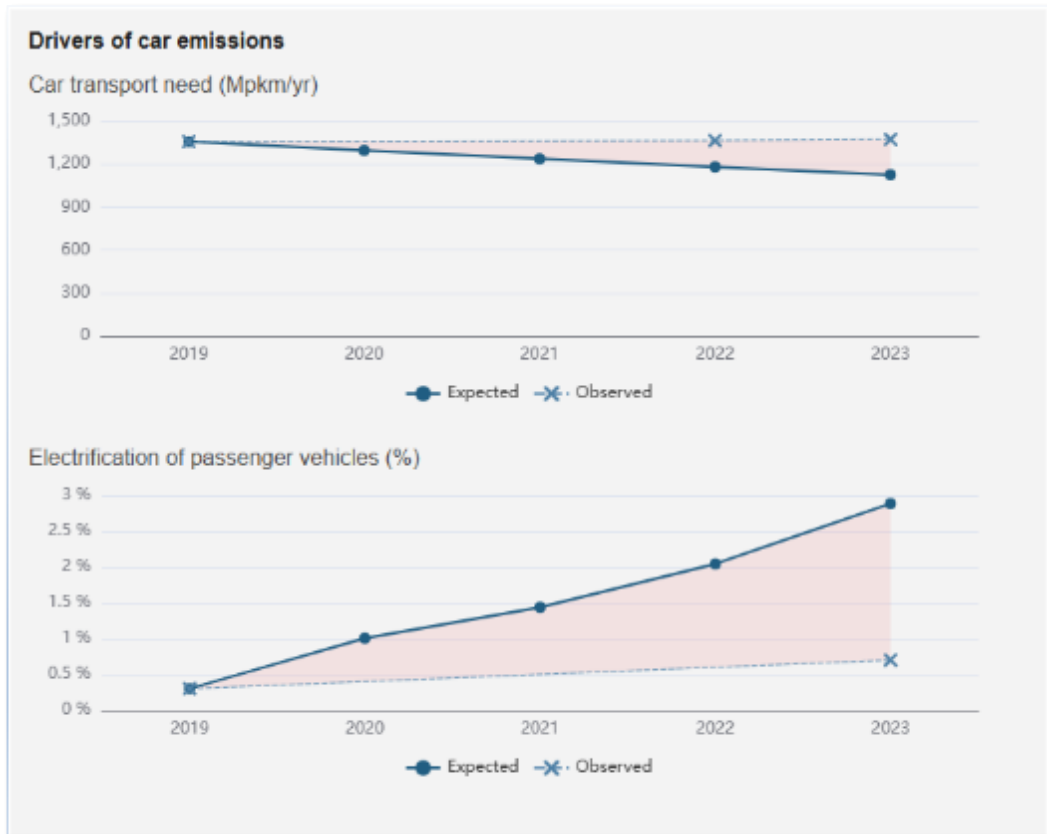


Figure 8. Electrification of private vehicles

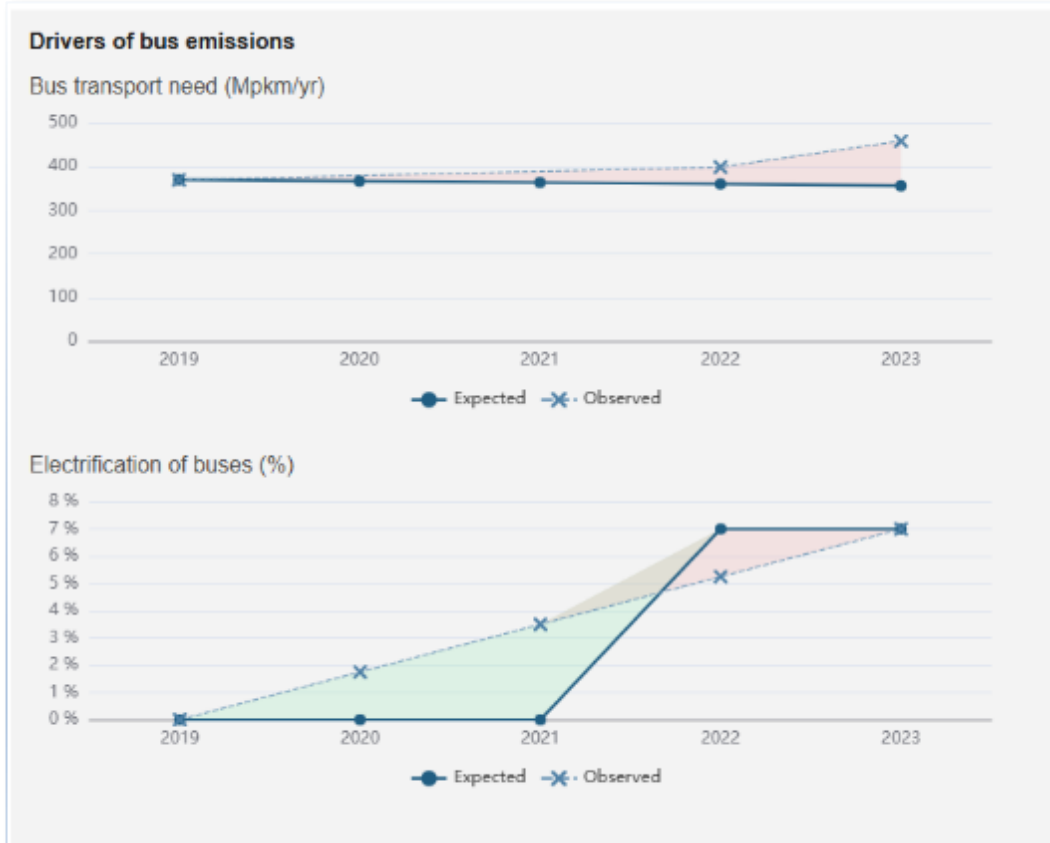


Figure 9. Public transport



Below is an updated version of **Table B-1.1, Impact Pathways**, updating the values obtained for the different indicators using the planning tool provided by the Net Zero platform. Figure 10 shows a comparison between the percentage distribution of emissions by sector with a base year of 2019 (Climate Agreement) and those obtained in the review with a base year of 2023 (Climate Agreement Iteration).

Revision B-1.1 Impact pathways							
Sector	Systemic levers	Actions	KPI	units	2019 (baseline)	2023	2030 (goal)
People transport	Reduction in the need for motorised transport	Low Emission Zone	Emissions	Teq CO2 /year	192	137	64
	Modal shift: shift to public and nonmotorised transport	Route optimisation	Vehicle use	MPassKm/year	1357	1373	741
	Modal shift: shift to public and nonmotorised transport	New services	Bus use	MPassKm/year	370	459	297
	Shared transport	Carsharing platforms					
	Car electrifications	Increased infrastructure	Electric private vehicles	%	0%	1%	22%
	Bus electrification	Increasing the electric fleet	Electric buses	%	0%	7%	54%
Freight transport	Optimisation of freight transport logistics	Route optimisation	Emissions	Teq CO2 /year	38	23	8
			Light duty trucks use	Mton-km/year	51	52	49
			Heavy duty truck use	Mton-km/year	53	54	51
		Electrification of trucks	Increased infrastructure	Electric light duty trucks	%	0%	7%
			Electric heavy duty trucks	%	0%	3%	25%
Buildings and heating	Building renovations	Demonstrator projects	Emissions	Teq CO2 /year	260	146	34
	New energy-efficient buildings	Incentives in building with high efficiency standards	Heating demand	GWh/year	1351	1000	1185
	Decarbonizing heating generation	Increase in current district heating	Share of district heating as fossil	%	1%	1%	0%
			Share of local heating as fossil	%	89%	89%	25%
Electricity	Efficient lighting and appliances	Citizenship engagement	Emissions	Teq CO2 /year	279	194	41
			Electrical consumption	GWh/year	1256	967	1212
	Low-emission electricity generation	Development of energy communities	Increase in renewable electricity generation	%	41%	28%	6%
Waste	Waste recycling	Circular economy in the local productive fabric	Emissions	Teq CO2 /year	23	18	5
		Improved waste management and selective waste collection					
Others	Industry (IPPU)		Emissions	Teq CO2 /year	398	298	64
			Total emissions	Teq CO2 /year	1190	816	216

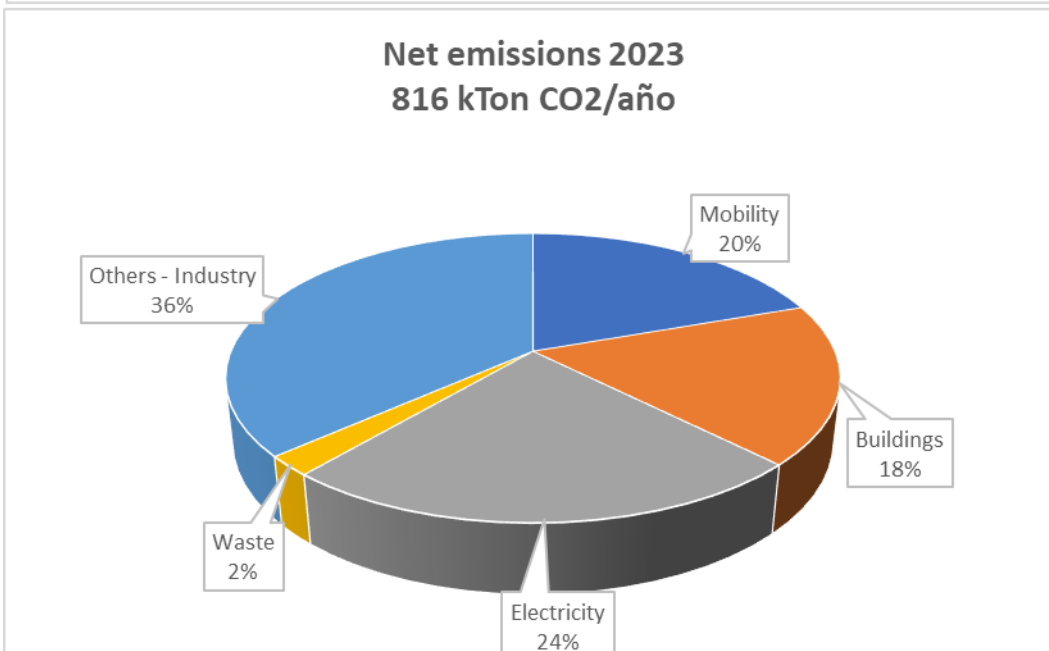
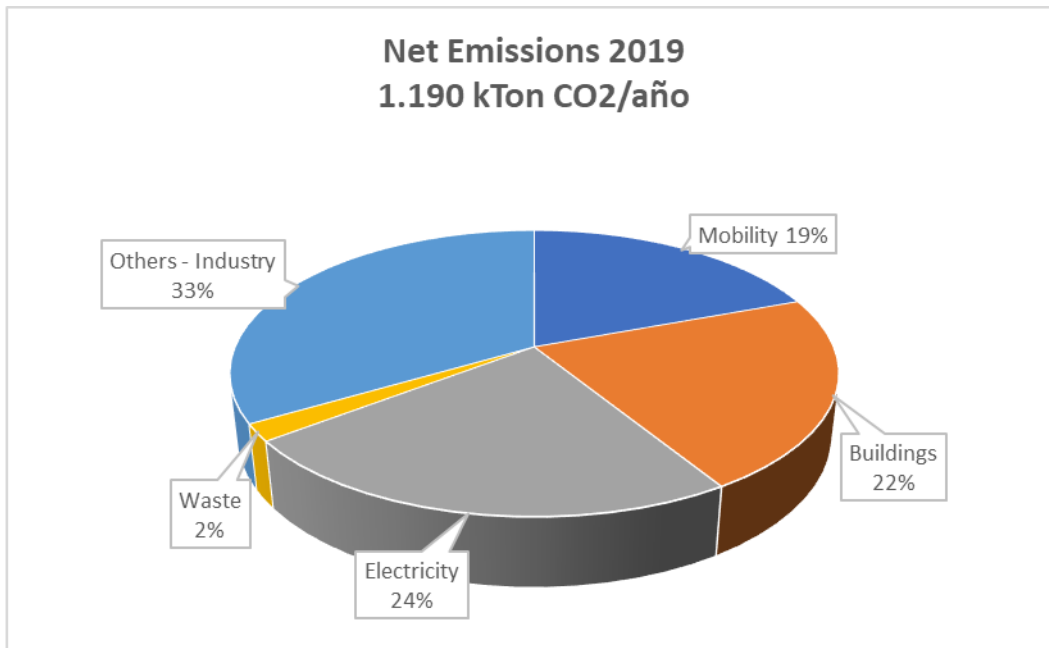


Figure 10. Percentage distribution of emissions



STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

SUSTAINABLE RENOVATIONS AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The **Valladolid Urban Agenda**, with its **Strategic Priority 8** dedicated to Housing and Basic Facilities, establishes as one of its objectives to improve the safety, habitability, universal accessibility and energy efficiency of housing. Together with the **Climate and Sustainable Energy Action Plan**, it incorporates measures focused on energy saving and efficiency, improving sustainable mobility and the decisive promotion of renewable energies.

These objectives demonstrate a firm commitment to sustainability, energy efficiency and improving the quality of urban life. To make them a reality, various actions have been implemented to bring this vision to fruition, as detailed below.

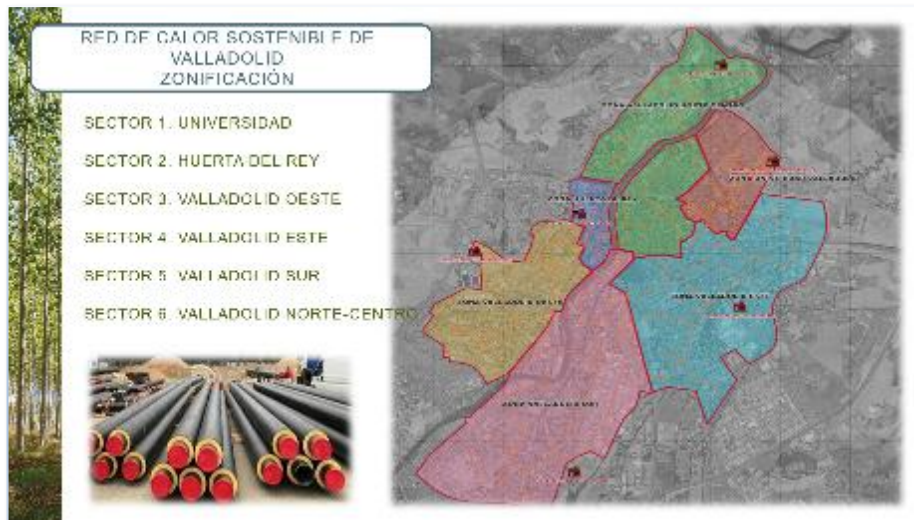
Sustainable heating network in Valladolid

To make Valladolid a more liveable city, the Regional **Ministry of the Environment** of the **Regional Government of Castile and León**, **Valladolid City Council**, through its departments of **Urban Planning**, **Environment** and **Mobility**, and the **Valladolid Agency for Innovation and Economic Development** (hereinafter IdeVa) have joined forces to make Valladolid healthier, more sustainable and climate neutral under a single brand: **GloVall**.

Thus, in December 2023, they signed a four-year collaboration protocol (extendable to eight years) to extend the sustainable heating network in the city, using forest biomass. The City Council has committed to supporting planning, issuing reports, granting free concessions and offering tax breaks, while the Regional Government will be responsible for designing, financing and operating the network through SOMACYL.

The actions include planning the roll-out, designing power plants, obtaining concessions, preparing and processing projects, executing the work and maintaining and operating the network.

Once completed, the Valladolid Sustainable Heating Network will cover six sectors (north-centre, University of Valladolid, Huerta del Rey, west, east and south) and will have more than 200 km of pipes and an investment of over £170 million. This infrastructure will supply 720,000 MWh of thermal energy per year to 60,000 homes and 250 buildings, reducing CO₂ emissions by more than 165,000 tonnes per year. It will also generate 300 jobs during construction and 240 permanent jobs in maintenance and biomass management.



Sectors of the Valladolid heating network

This action reflects Valladolid's commitment to decarbonisation and climate neutrality, objectives pursued by the Mission Seal, awarded by the European Union in October 2023.

The use of biomass has several advantages, such as being a clean, indigenous and renewable energy source, offering energy, environmental and socio-economic benefits. It also contributes to energy sovereignty, reducing the carbon footprint and stabilising energy bills. Finally, it is an example of the circular economy, as it transforms waste into resources.

Users of the heating network benefit from the following advantages:

- No need for own heat production equipment and associated problems.
- Significant savings on energy bills.
- Improved energy rating of buildings.
- Flexibility and adaptability for greater power.
- Permanent technological updates.
- Greater guarantee and security of energy supply.

Promotion of energy efficiency in private buildings

In line with its commitment to climate action and sustainability, Valladolid City Council is promoting initiatives in the field of private construction and energy efficiency, addressing different areas and strategic objectives, with the support of European funding through various projects developed within this framework.



URBANNEW

The NETZERO PILOT PROGRAMME selected the URBANNEW proposal, promoted by seven Spanish cities as part of the European mission "100 climate-neutral cities by 2030", as a pilot project. Completed in June 2025, the project focused on the systemic and complete transformation of the urban environment for its decarbonisation and improvement of its energy efficiency.

In Valladolid, a city facing major environmental challenges, URBANNEW focused particularly on the impact of the building sector (22% of emissions) and the need for housing renovation. In addition, the ageing population – 28% of inhabitants are over 65 – raises the need for awareness-raising strategies tailored to this group. The actions were organised along two lines: awareness-raising and participatory design, and technical and citizen training to move towards a more sustainable and inclusive city.

The first part of the URBANNEW project included the event **'Improving our buildings, improving our quality of life'**, which combined information sessions and a participatory workshop with 59 attendees.



Energy efficiency, sustainability, social cohesion and inclusion were discussed, facilitating exchange between experts and citizens and fostering key alliances with neighbourhood representatives and the Association of Property Administrators for future project actions.



The second phase of the URBANNEW project in Valladolid focused on a **training programme for technicians and citizens**, with notable actions such as a course on sustainable construction with biomaterials, given by the CESEFOR Foundation and Club Madera, in collaboration with the University of Valladolid, where real tests were carried out in a university building.

Neighbourhood workshops on energy renovation were also held, preceded by an event at the Innovation Agency, which served to consolidate links with neighbourhood representatives and property



managers and to disseminate the national energy renovation guide developed by the Higher Council of Architects of Spain. This guide was also subsequently worked on in five civic centres through practical workshops.

The "**Construction Mission Team**" was also created, incorporating municipal technical staff into the project's activities. One of the milestones was the conference on **Positive Energy Districts**, with participatory dynamics that promoted the creation of solutions among diverse actors.

At the same time, the **network of alliances** around the Valladolid Climate Agreement was strengthened, including professional associations, neighbourhood associations and companies linked to the construction and renovation sector.

The project has also stood out for its knowledge transfer strategy, through the continuous dissemination of training content on online platforms and local media.



Valladolid City Council **participates in international networks such as the Covenant of Mayors and Net Zero Carbon Building**, which promote emissions reduction and energy efficiency, leading to the city's PACES. The Construction Mission Team has actively participated in the activities of the ' ' ' project, consolidating a more coordinated municipal structure committed to climate action.

EMC3

The main objective of the EMC3 project ("Enabling Massive Change for Climate-neutral Cities") is to facilitate the deployment of large-scale urban strategies that promote **massive energy rehabilitation and the transformation of the built environment in Spanish cities**, in line with the objectives of the European Union's Climate-Neutral Cities Mission.

Coordinated by the City Council of Vitoria, it expands the pilot work of URBANEW towards a comprehensive city-level approach. With a total budget of €1.5 million, Valladolid receives €150,000, 100% funded by the Horizon Europe programme through the NetZeroCities Pilot Programme. The project started in April 2025 and will last for a year and a half.



Its four main axes are:

1. Strategic planning at city level to prioritise energy efficiency throughout the urban fabric.
2. Regulatory adaptation, aligning legal frameworks with the European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD).
3. Multi-governance (multi-level and multi-stakeholder), promoting cooperation between administrations and the participation of citizens, businesses and universities.
4. Financing mechanisms that guarantee sustainable resources through a combination of public and private investment.

In addition to these pillars, the project promotes replicability, knowledge sharing and collaboration between cities, generating tools and models that can be applied in other European urban contexts.

In Valladolid, the pilot project focuses on promoting urban regeneration through technical training, educational actions and public awareness, strengthening participatory processes and cross-cutting governance. There are also plans to create a guide for setting up **local offices** to advise citizens interested in renovating their homes. With this strategy, Valladolid aims to advance the decarbonisation of its buildings, improve the quality of the urban environment and promote active citizen participation in the energy transition.

Positive energy districts: Zorrilla Pisuerga Central

This project analyses the feasibility of converting the urban environment called Zorrilla Pisuerga Central in Valladolid into a **Positive Energy District (PED)**, i.e. an energy self-sufficient urban area with a positive energy balance. It is aligned with the European Green Deal, the Spanish Urban Agenda and the European Mission Cities initiative within the Scalable Cities framework, and has been awarded grants for decarbonisation projects in the city of Valladolid.

The project addresses the need to take into account all energy systems and resources (renovation, electrification, local, renewable and natural energy resources, urban nature, etc.) each at the appropriate scale (housing, building, district, etc.), without forgetting people and stakeholders (citizens, businesses, city, society), each according to their mission and interests.

The proposed energy structure is based on a district heating plant with a heat pump installed in an underground facility on public land under agreement; heat and cold distribution via a network; thermal dissipation in the sanitation network



("saneotermia"), which means minimal thermal and acoustic impact on the surrounding area; photovoltaic energy with distributed collection on the facades and roofs of buildings in the district and storage in the plant; integrated management system; customer service office; mobility facility with connection points for vehicles and electric bike park.

The aim of the project is to promote the development of a Climate Neutral City by 2030, with a comprehensive urban approach that goes beyond conventional solutions, is based on viable economic criteria and is effectively communicated to key sectors such as building and urban planning.



Map of the Paseo de Zorrilla district 100%

Energy efficiency of public parks

In addition to its work in the field of private construction, Valladolid City Council is focusing its efforts on the renovation of public buildings, incorporating energy efficiency and sustainability criteria, with partial funding from the European Union, as part of the Programme for the Promotion of the Renovation of Public Buildings (PIREP) of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan, NextGenerationEU. In addition to the representative examples of these interventions presented below, it is important to note that work is also being carried out on other municipal buildings: **the Lope de Vega Theatre, La Rondilla**



Market and **Las Delicias Market**, with the aim of moving towards an energy-efficient, modern public building stock that is in line with the city's climate and social commitments.

Town Hall

The Town Hall of Valladolid is undergoing a comprehensive **renovation** to modernise the iconic building inaugurated in 1908, prioritising energy efficiency, sustainability and accessibility, with a series of technical improvements to ensure a safer, more functional and efficient building.



A highlight of the project is the restoration and enhancement of the central courtyard, which has been transformed into an 'Agora' located between the basement and the first floor, crowned with a green roof. This new space opens the building onto the Plaza Rinconada, creating a comfortable and accessible waiting area for citizens who come to carry out administrative procedures. The intervention seeks to improve accessibility and mobility within the building, making the Town Hall a more inclusive space.

Thus, the refurbishment not only improves energy efficiency and sustainability, but also transforms the Town Hall into a more open and welcoming place, reflecting a commitment to a sustainable and participatory future.

El Pinar Youth Area

Valladolid City Council has carried out an **urban transformation** project with the comprehensive refurbishment of the former Círculo Campestre, located in Pinar de Antequera, to convert it into the new "Zona Joven El Pinar" Youth Environmental Facility, a space dedicated to leisure, training and youth participation from a clear environmental and sustainability perspective.

This project is part of the commitments of the IV Municipal Youth Plan and the 2030 Agenda, in line with the values of the City Mission and the UN Sustainable



Development Goals, contributing to improving the quality of life of local young people.

The renovation of the main building has made it possible to restore a historic property that was in a state of considerable disrepair, incorporating structural, accessibility and energy efficiency improvements with the aim of reducing its environmental impact and improving user comfort.



Among its objectives, it seeks to promote healthy leisure, the circular economy and coexistence between young people and the local neighbourhood, so this intervention not only involves the recovery of a degraded space, but also the activation of a strategic hub for citizen participation, environmental education and urban resilience, reaffirming Valladolid's role as a city committed to ecological transition and social innovation at the local level.

Third building of the arts laboratory (LAVA)

Valladolid City Council has begun the comprehensive renovation of a third warehouse within the Arts Laboratory (LAVA) complex, located in the former municipal slaughterhouse, as part of a project that will culminate in **the total restoration of the warehouses in the historic complex**, transforming them for cultural and recreational use without compromising their original identity. This building will be structurally and spatially adapted to become a multifunctional space dedicated to the creation and production of performing arts.

The work includes the physical refurbishment of the building, focusing on improving energy efficiency and sustainability, and integrating accessibility criteria to ensure its inclusive use.

At the same time, the project includes the completion of the square adjacent to the complex, transforming it into a renovated public space with trees, street furniture and other facilities. This new space will help to revitalise the neighbourhood, providing a meeting place, leisure and recreation for the public.



Arts Laboratory (LAVA)

With regard to the technical and environmental criteria required during the execution of the works, the objective is to achieve a minimum reduction of 30% in non-renewable primary energy consumption. In addition, the development and implementation of a Waste Management Plan will be mandatory to ensure the reuse, recycling or recovery of at least 70% of the waste generated during the works.

This intervention is in line with the City Council's commitment to the **recovery and reuse of architectural heritage**, from a comprehensive approach that combines environmental sustainability, social utility and cultural value. In this way, the Valladolid Arts Laboratory (LAVA) is consolidated as a centre of reference in the field of contemporary artistic creation, while promoting the urban regeneration of the surrounding area.

Connecting municipal buildings to the biomass heating network: a strategic project for urban sustainability

Valladolid City Council has promoted a flagship project aimed at sustainability and energy efficiency by connecting various municipal buildings to the biomass-based heating network. This initiative, authorised by the Local Government Board, is mainly coordinated by the Department of Finance in collaboration with the Department of the Environment.

The initiative will enable an estimated annual reduction of 1,400 tonnes of CO₂, directly contributing to climate change mitigation.

In this first phase, the connection of the following municipal buildings is envisaged, which will serve as a living and tangible example of the City Council's commitment to sustainable energy transition:

BUILDINGS COVERED BY THE ACTION		
CENTRE	ADDRESS	OWNER
Huerta del Rey Sports Complex	C/ Joaquín Velasco Martín, 9	FMD



José Luis Mosquera Civic Centre (H. del Rey)	Pío del Río Hortega Street, 13	AVA
La Olma rental housing	C/ Santa María de la Vid, 6	VIVA
CEIP Tierno Galván	C/ Manuel Silvela, 3	AVA
Martin Baro Primary School	C/ Juan de Valladolid, 10	AVA
Marina Escobar Primary School	45 Eusebio González Suárez Street	AVA
EEl Manuel Bartolomé de Cossío.	Eusebio González Suárez Street, 45 (A)	AVA
Parquesol Civic Centre	71 Eusebio González Suárez Street	AVA
Parquesol Sports Complex	C/ Adolfo Miaja de la Muela, 2	FMD
Municipal Equality Centre	C/ Antonio Royo Villanova, 13	AVA
Fire Station	5A Las Eras Street	AVA
Aquavall Headquarters	C/ Las Eras, 3	AQUAVALL
Francisco Pino Primary School	C/ Hernando de Acuña, 81	AVA
Police Station District 3	4 Federico Landrove Moíño Street	AVA
Lalo Garcia Sports Centre	Enrique Cubero Street, 7	FMD
Santiago de los Mozos Municipal Public Library	8 Ciudad de la Habana Street	AVA
CEIP Francisco Giner de los Ríos	C/ Rastrojo, 6	AVA
María de Molina Primary School	Joaquín Velasco Martín Street, 77	AVA
EEl Campanilla	C/ Monasterio Santo Toribio de Liébana, 5	AVA

Huerta del Rey Sports Centre was connected during 2025, becoming the first municipal building connected to the district heating network.



Huerta del Rey Sports Centre connection



The economic and technical management of the installation and commissioning of the facilities is entrusted to SOMACYL and centralised in the Department of Finance, while the execution and technical supervision is the responsibility of various municipal services in collaboration with the Department of the Environment. This comprehensive approach guarantees efficiency, administrative control and transparency, which are essential characteristics for the successful implementation of a project of this scale.



Execution of the works on the Valladolid heating network

Benefits for Valladolid and its inhabitants:

- Reduction in emissions: replacement of gas and other fossil fuels with renewable biomass from local sources.
- Efficiency and savings: elimination of individual boilers, simplified maintenance and more stable energy bills.
- Building improvements: increase in energy certifications and property values.
- Socio-economic boost: job creation in rural areas through the supply of certified biomass and revitalisation of the forestry sector.



- Urban health and well-being: lower air pollution, noise reduction and increased comfort in public spaces.

With this action, Valladolid is taking a decisive step towards its goal of becoming a benchmark for urban sustainability and a driving force for regional climate policy, demonstrating that it is possible to combine emissions reduction with a positive impact on the local economy and the quality of life of its inhabitants.

SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY

The Valladolid Climate Agreement included the **promotion of public transport** and the **decarbonisation of municipal fleets** as priority actions within the strategy to move towards sustainable urban mobility. Measures aimed at the **digitalisation of services**, the **optimisation of logistics** and the **modal shift** towards more sustainable means of transport were also major themes developed in the action plan.

The **Comprehensive Plan for Sustainable and Safe Urban Mobility in the City of Valladolid** (PIMUSSVA), as a strategic planning, awareness-raising and dissemination tool, is one of the city strategies that strengthened Valladolid's bid to join the European Mission of Cities. The Plan was approved by the City Council in 2021 after an intensive participatory process. Among the lines of action proposed in the PIMUSSVA, the following have a special connection and impact on the Climate Agreement's action plan: the promotion of non-motorised modes of transport, the promotion of public transport, the improvement of urban goods distribution and the improvement of road planning.

It is also worth mentioning that sustainable mobility and transport are one of the strategic priorities of the 2030 Urban Agenda, whose objectives of improving the integrated provision of sustainable mobility services, putting citizens at the centre, and integrating urban planning, contribute to the progress of the actions prioritised in the Climate Agreement.

Promotion of public transport

The review of the Valladolid Climate Agreement has taken into account the progressive electrification of the bus fleet of the municipal passenger transport company (AUVASA). Currently, **11 fully electric buses and 18 hybrid buses** are in service, representing almost 20% of the total municipal bus fleet.



The **new control centre** for the integrated management of public transport was completed in 2024. The new AUVASA Control Centre provides a complete overview of the different multimodal services offered by AUVASA in the city of Valladolid, allowing for optimised monitoring of the quality parameters of the services provided.



*AUVASA facilities with new control centre.
SOURCE: AUVASA Annual Report 2024*

In terms of passenger numbers, 2024 closed with figures exceeding 28 million annual passengers, representing a 39% increase compared to 2022, the year of recovery from the pandemic. Compared to the figures obtained in 2019, the year before the pandemic, the increase is 2.5 million more people. It is also noteworthy that commercial speed has improved by 1% compared to 2022, averaging 15.75 km/h in 2024.

Promotion of non-motorised transport

The **promotion of cycling** as a sustainable, accessible and available means of transport in the city has been reflected in actions such as the expansion of the network of dedicated cycle lanes and the promotion of the public bicycle rental system and secure parking facilities for private bicycles.

In recent years, around 15 km of dedicated bike lanes have been added, which have served to extend the city's cycling network, connecting areas with existing cycling infrastructure.



In the first quarter of 2023, the **BIKI public bike rental system**, managed by AUVASA, was launched. Since the service began, there has been a steady increase in the number of users, reaching almost 11,000 by the end of 2024, 19% more than in the first year of operation. In October 2024, a record figure of more than 66,000 monthly trips on BIKI was reached.

The bicycle system was implemented with 950 bicycles in service (239 electric) and a network of 97 stations where bicycles can be picked up and dropped off, covering 82% of the population with a station located within 250 metres. These figures have increased to 100 BIKI stations, with the implementation of a station at one of the city's main factories in September 2024.

In addition to the infrastructure to facilitate bicycle use in the city, there is also the **PARKIBICI secure bicycle parking service**. Once again, the system is managed by AUVASA. Automatic covered parking modules with access control have been installed throughout the city, and some premises have also been adapted as secure parking facilities at strategic points to serve as modal interchange points.

The PARKIBICI system was launched on 13 January 2023, with a total of 12 parking modules and 290 bicycle parking spaces. Throughout 2024, the service offering has been increased with the restructuring of the network and the commissioning of 22 additional modules, reaching 35 car parks with a total of 610 spaces. During 2024, there has been an increase of more than 4% in the number of operations carried out.

In the area of governance associated with mobility in the city, through the **Road Safety Committee**, we are working collaboratively with all stakeholders to reduce accidents and improve coexistence on the streets for good modal transport management. The fourth meeting of the Board, held in April 2025, served to publicise the processing of the **new Cycling Mobility Ordinance**, which will regulate, among other things, the necessary measures for users of electric scooters. The regulation came into force on 1 January 2026, include improvements for the mobility of people with disabilities and will extend cycling in residential areas and pedestrian streets without intensive commercial activity.

To reinforce and encourage pedestrian mobility, a series of measures have been planned at various crossings and streets to improve the visibility and safety of pedestrian crossings.



Road Safety Committee meeting

The emergence of new modes of transport in the city linked to personal mobility (PM), such as electric scooters, requires new measures to update the actions initially included in the Climate Agreement. As a complement to the development of the new municipal ordinance mentioned above that regulates their use, meetings are being held with the main companies and businesses engaged in the sale of personal mobility vehicles (PMVs), such as electric scooters, to request their active collaboration in disseminating and complying with the new ordinance. The aim is to involve points of sale in the task of informing users about the current regulations and existing obligations.

Informative material has been produced to support this task of disseminating information on PMV regulations, and the digital platform '**Valladolid Patinete Seguro**' (www.valladolidpatineteseguro.es) has been launched. This website includes detailed regulations, authorised traffic areas, applicable penalties and an interactive map to facilitate understanding of the regulations in force. The aim is to prioritise the safety of all citizens and ensure orderly coexistence between pedestrians, cyclists and PMV users.

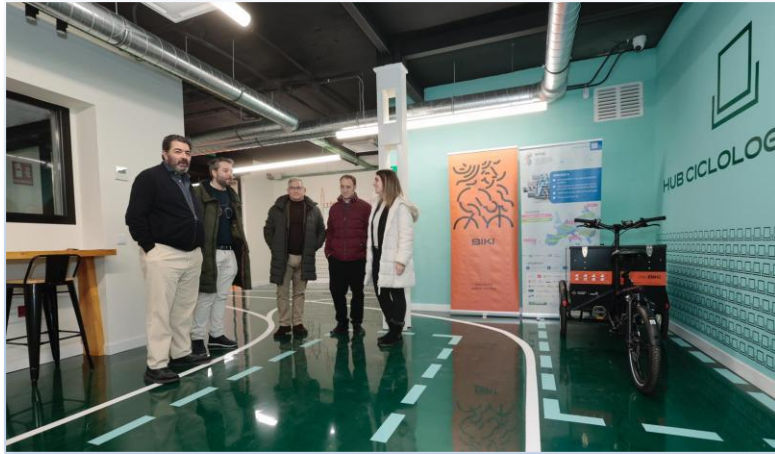
The relationship between PMVs and the younger population has led to the installation of parking spaces for electric scooters in areas designated for this group (Espacio Joven Norte and Espacio Joven Sur). To promote youth mobility and the sustainability of the city, it is important that places where young people gather have the necessary facilities for them to park their scooters and bicycles safely.



Safe parking spaces for electric scooters in youth areas

The new local regulation of mobility was published in the Valladolid Official Journal on 9th October 2025. This regulation includes mandatory requirements for PMV, inclusive measures for adapted vehicles, and specifications for transporting people, pets or parcels with the objective of equilibrating the use of the public space under Valladolid CCC crosscutting principles of inclusivity and sustainability.

During December 2025 new public services on sustainable mobility have been set up through the official opening of **Cycle-logistic HUB** and **cargoBIKI** and **adaptaBIKI** services deployed by the local public transport operator (AUVASA). This hub is located in the city centre to promote cargo bikes as a driving force for change in last-mile delivery. In this way, the Hub facilitates transport or delivery between the businesses themselves, or between businesses and consumers, and is complemented by the cargoBIKI service, which provides users with cargo bikes for the delivery of goods.



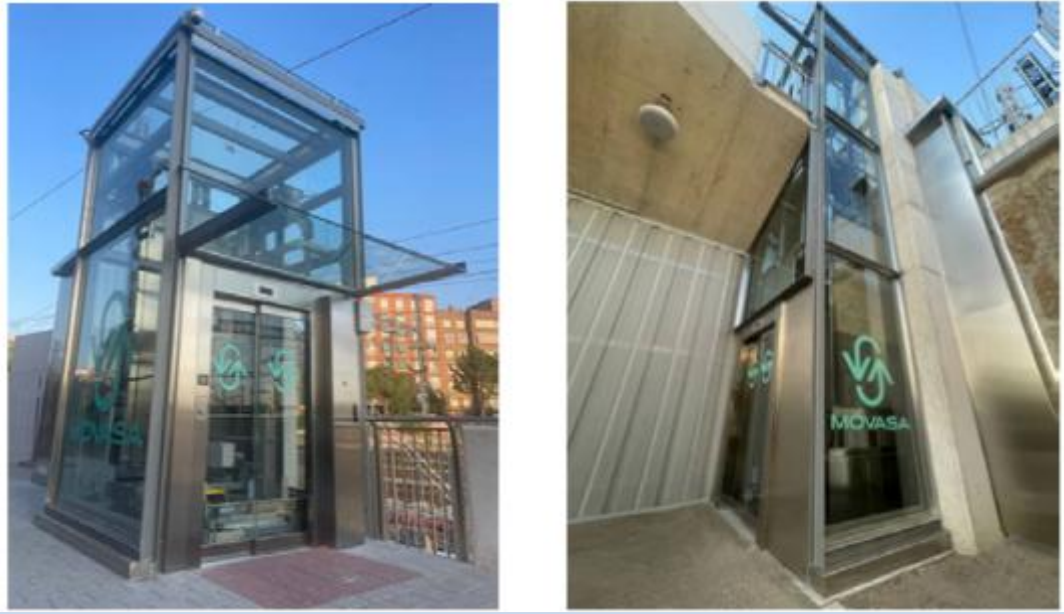
Hub Cycle Logistic Opening Event, December 2025

CargoBIKI and **AdaptaBIKI** consist of three types of bicycles: cargo bikes, family bikes, and bikes adapted for people with reduced mobility, thus ensuring that the BIKI system is inclusive and accessible. The different vehicle models incorporated into the service are available at various locations within the existing Parkibici network managed by AUVASA.



Public testing experience of adapted bikes during EMW

Pedestrian mobility is included in the city's Climate Agreement, and in recent years work has been carried out in this area with various vertical mobility projects. AUVASA is responsible for managing the three **lifts** located in the San Isidro neighbourhood, the **funicular railways and escalators** located on both the north and east sides of Parquesol, and the lift located on Calle Estación at the junction with Calle Panaderos. This is a 24-hour service to facilitate pedestrian travel in these areas of the city. In 2024, these facilities will be equipped with people counting systems.



Estación Street lift



Parquesol Norte funicular and stairs



Parquesol East funicular railway and stairs

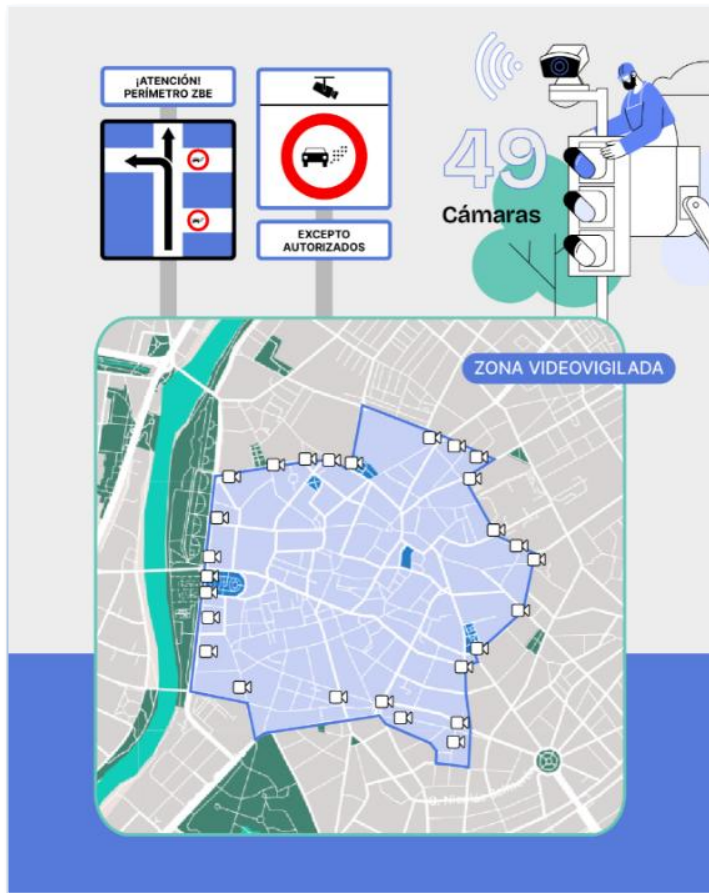


Work has been carried out on the existing pedestrian network, extending the work planned in the PGOU. This work has been designed in accordance with the recommendations for pedestrian infrastructure projects within the framework of the aid to local councils associated with Investment 1 of Component 1 of the Recovery Plan, 'Low-emission zones and transformation of urban and metropolitan transport'. Of particular note is the project carried out in the **vicinity of the Miguel Delibes Primary School** in the city, which has improved pavements, adapted pedestrian crossings and paving, including 'smart' pedestrian crossings, new green areas and the expansion of existing trees, improved lighting, speed limits of 20 km/h on some sections and new street furniture for sitting, resting or playing.

Low-emission zone

The Low Emission Zone has been defined taking into account the provisions of the PIMUSSVA strategic document and various technical criteria such as the consideration of the border effect, in order to give continuity to the air quality objectives included in the municipal plans and in the Climate Agreement.

The process of implementing the low-emission zone in the city is underway, and following the approval of the corresponding ordinance at the end of 2024, the system is operational, with the agreed transitional periods prior to its definitive entry into force, including the corresponding penalties in the event of infringements.



Other sustainable mobility projects

Increasing the use of public transport, reducing traffic flow and increasing user satisfaction with the service are shared objectives in projects being developed in the city, such as **Connected Cities**, **URBANE**, **AEROSOLFD** and **SPINE**.



The **Connected Cities project** will establish a multi-city, open-source digital platform that will provide various urban mobility and mobility management services in a coordinated manner. The **URBANE** project is progressing in the definition of use cases in the city based on the monitoring of loading and unloading zones with artificial vision, parcel delivery in park-and-ride facilities and the use of sustainable delivery vehicles. Through **AEROSOLFD**, measures have been implemented at the AUVASA facilities, with innovative filtration equipment that has an impact on reducing emissions.

The **SPINE project**, one of the major Mission on Mobility projects in the Horizon Europe programme, is enabling Valladolid to develop innovative digital tools and simulation models that will allow the analysis of different solutions in the field of public mobility, approaching mobility as a service. These tools will take into account inclusive transport and the development of applications to give citizens real-time access to different mobility services. In addition, the implementation of the project also includes more direct and participatory meetings with citizens, which supports the dissemination and communication efforts of Valladolid's Climate Mission.

The **electrification of goods distribution** in the city is another of the levers included in the Climate Agreement, with measures such as the promotion of rail freight transport through the implementation of the intermodal logistics platform and the **Valladolid agri-food logistics hub**. This action is based on a strategic approach, with a particular focus on the future of the automotive and agri-food sectors. It seeks to reduce emissions by promoting rail and road intermodality in connection with the Atlantic and Mediterranean corridors of the Trans-European Transport Network. The hub will also integrate the needs of the agri-food sector, which is strategic for the region, with sustainable, high-capacity infrastructure, improving connections with key centres such as Mercaolid and Centrolid and their future expansion needs. Technical assistance for the development of the project is currently in the tendering phase, which will result in a master plan for the planning and development of intermodal freight transport in Valladolid, together with the necessary documents for the development of the Hub.

The Valladolid Agri-Food Logistics Hub will involve the participation of various entities such as the European Investment Bank, the Regional Government of Castile and León, and leading logistics companies and operators. Public-private partnership will be key to ensuring the success and sustainability of the project, for which initiatives such as the Municipal Office for Projects and Investment



Attraction, '**Valladolid Now**', coordinated by the Valladolid Agency for Innovation and Economic Development in collaboration with CEOE Valladolid and the Chamber of Commerce, have been launched. Collaboration between administrations will also be necessary for the provision of services associated with the first rail motorway to cross Castile and León.

In the field of promoting sustainable mobility in the city, more specific awareness-raising actions have been proposed, such as the introduction of **temporary public bicycle rental stations** linked to cultural or sporting events. During the final part of the 23/24 football season, following the club's accession to the Climate Mission, a collaboration was established that made it possible to provide this additional public transport service on match days. This action also served to develop associated communication campaigns, bringing the Valladolid Mission label and what it represents closer to citizens.

The electric vehicle charging infrastructure has been reinforced with the implementation of **fast charging stations** (up to 200 km of range between 5 and 40 minutes of charging) on one of the city's main roads next to the Millennium Dome. The initiative is completed with the launch of the city's first electric scooter parking, storage and charging station with 16 spaces in the vicinity of the charging station described above. This initiative is an example of public-private partnership, a key system for the development of the Climate Agreement action plan. The electricity for these charging stations is 100% renewable, and solar panels have been installed on the canopy over the electric scooter charging area.



Electric vehicle charging stations in the Millennium Dome area.



Temporary BIKI station in the vicinity of the José Zorrilla stadium



Collaboration with the business community on mobility

Through the **collaboration agreement signed with the Association of Self-Employed Workers of Castile and León (ATA CyL)**, measures have been established to support the sector in the city, promoting mobility in the exercise of their profession, but also offering advice and training on highly demanded topics such as sustainability, efficiency and the benefits this brings to people. The agreement establishes the development of two pilot training projects to update essential skills that reinforce competitiveness, focusing on three areas: digitisation processes, business management based on savings, energy efficiency and low carbon footprint, and commitment to the Valladolid Mission.

A **study on sustainable labour mobility in Valladolid's productive fabric** has been carried out. To conduct the study, a collaboration agreement was established with UGT, setting out objectives in terms of company selection, survey implementation and dissemination of results. The San Cristóbal industrial estate was chosen due to the number and variety of companies located there. The results of the study were presented at a participatory workshop at the Agency for Innovation and Economic Development. The conclusions highlight the interest in new modes of transport to access these areas of the city and the need to implement measures that encourage the use of public transport by adapting timetables and routes.



JORNADA

Presentación de resultados sobre el

"Estudio de la movilidad laboral sostenible en el tejido productivo local. Valladolid"

17 de enero en IdeVa, c. de Vega Sicilia, 2 Valladolid.
INSCRIPCIONES EN: ugt@valladolid.ugt.org o en el teléfono 983 329 000

En esta jornada abordaremos de manera didáctica y desde diferentes puntos de vista qué supone la movilidad sostenible para las empresas y para sus trabajadores/as, así como los resultados del **estudio sobre la movilidad laboral sostenible en el tejido productivo social de Valladolid**, que se ha centrado en el polígono de San Cristóbal. En este informe se integra la perspectiva sindical, sin lo que no es posible abordar la sostenibilidad y el cambio en la movilidad laboral dentro de organizaciones y empresas. A través de una mesa redonda, conoceremos cómo desde diferentes ámbitos se aborda el objetivo de conseguir una movilidad laboral más sostenible y justa.

Programa de la jornada:

10:30- Bienvenida y acreditación.

10:45- Salud: **Fernando Rubio Ballesteros**, gerente de la Agencia de Innovación y Desarrollo Económico de Valladolid.

11:00- Presentación de los resultados del estudio, a cargo de **M^a Fe Muñoz Queipo**, secretaria de salud laboral y medio ambiente de UGT-CYL.

11:30- Mesa redonda, en la que intervendrán: **Roberto Riol Martínez**, jefe del Centro de Movilidad Urbana del Ayuntamiento de Valladolid; **Raúl Rodríguez Navas**, secretario Sector Auto de Cyl de UGT-FICRA; **Beatriz Quintana**, coordinadora Valladolid Respira de la cooperativa enlivi Movilidad y Giovanni Olcese, equipo técnico Resp Motosharing.

12:15- Clausura: a cargo de **Raúl Santouflemis Rodríguez**, secretario de acción sindical, coordinación y diálogo social de UGT-CYL.

Para más información consulta nuestra web www.misicambientegtcyl.es

CONVENIO DE COLABORACIÓN PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DEL ESTUDIO DE LA MOVILIDAD LABORAL SOSTENIBLE EN EL TEJIDO PRODUCTIVO LOCAL

UGT Castilla y León

Ayuntamiento de Valladolid

IdeVa



CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The actions with an impact on the circular economy on which the Valladolid Climate Agreement has been developed are based on their definition in the three strategic objectives of **the City of Valladolid's Circular Economy Action Plan**:

1. Incorporate the circularity dimension into local urban policies. In this way, the concept of the circular economy has been integrated into new urban policies on water, waste and energy.
2. Promote the circular transition of the local productive fabric. Actions have been planned focusing on the productive sector, such as incentives for projects that incorporate circularity objectives or support for companies to provide them with tools and information to plan their actions in this area.
3. Promoting the role of citizens as agents of change

Actions to promote the circular economy in the productive sector

In the **call for grants launched in 2023** by Valladolid City Council for the implementation of decarbonisation projects in the local business sector, one of the areas of action assessed was advancing sustainable consumption and production by promoting the circular economy.

In turn, the incorporation of life cycle analysis in the construction and energy renovation sector was given special consideration in the call. As a result, several projects were selected within the areas described that incorporated circularity criteria in terms of materials, process management and water use in their development.

Three other projects that received grants were based on the circular economy, presenting solutions for the use of materials in various productive sectors, such as the **healthcare** sector with solutions for the collection and recycling of dental materials, the **acoustic** sector with new product lines based on the use and reuse of materials in different applications, and the **3D printing** sector for equipment or adapted materials that need to be adjusted over time.

The circular economy in local urban policies

The innovation and digitalisation strategy for **the urban water cycle** being implemented by the municipal company Aquavall incorporates circularity objectives such as reducing waste and extending the life cycle of products.



According to the latest sustainability report published by Aquavall, waste generation has been reduced by 64%, largely due to the reduction in roughing waste thanks to the compactors installed at the WWTP in 2023. In addition, the total electricity consumption of the water treatment plants comes from renewable sources, which, together with other actions included in **Aquavall's decarbonisation plan**, such as optimising the use of biomethane as a resource and optimising the process through digitalisation, have resulted in a reduction in CO₂ emissions of more than 70% compared to the base year 2018.

Aquavall has established a **collaboration agreement with the University of Valladolid** to, among other actions, jointly develop informative material on the benefits of using tap water in the city, avoiding the use of single-use plastics. These types of actions seek to respond to the strategic objective of the Circular Economy Action Plan, which places citizens at the centre as essential agents of change.

In the area of city waste management, the **Waste Treatment Centre** continues to follow the roadmap set out in the Valladolid Climate Agreement and the main objectives of minimisation and reuse of the Waste Law, Law 7/2022. Following the approval of the plant modernisation project, construction works finished in October 2025, with particular emphasis on the measures set out in the Climate Agreement: self-generation of the energy consumed, adaptation of the biogas utilisation system, a separate bio-waste treatment line, and the creation of an R&D&I centre and a waste and circular economy observatory.

A new service for the collection of textile waste has been established, using specific containers installed throughout the city. This complements and facilitates the collection and sorting of this waste for subsequent recovery. 201 sensorised containers have been installed to optimise waste collection management and the service contract for their management has been awarded.



Presentation of the textile waste collection service

Other circular economy projects

Valladolid City Council is participating in the **CIRCULAR ECOSYSTEMS** project consortium of the Interreg VI-A Spain-Portugal Cooperation Programme (POPTC) 2021-2027. The project has enabled progress to be made in the preparation of reports on the consumer goods value chain in Valladolid (WEEE, furniture/bulky items, textiles) and the signing of a **collaboration agreement between Valladolid City Council and the University of Valladolid Foundation (FUVA)** for a research and dissemination study on the potential of mattress waste in the construction sector. The project will analyse the state of the art in Valladolid to assess the business potential of this type of solution, taking into account the relevant regulations and the life cycle analysis of the entire process. The results should serve to establish strategic partnerships with the local stakeholders involved.

In the field of energy rehabilitation of buildings, projects such as **URBANEW** and its follow-up **EMC3**, in their objectives to promote rehabilitation in the city, focus some of their actions on training and dissemination activities related to the new Energy Efficiency Directive for Buildings. The new design criteria must incorporate life cycle analysis in the construction sector, taking into account the origin of the materials used and their management at the end of their useful life. Another project on which Valladolid City Council is working at through the **CNCA (Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance)** network, entitled "European Cities Pioneering Low-Carbon Buildings for a Just Transition", is based on incorporating this life



cycle approach to sustainability in public buildings that are to be renovated or newly constructed in the coming years. To this end, work is being carried out on real projects selected by the City Council's urban planning department.

BUSINESS DECARBONISATION

Valladolid City Council has consolidated a comprehensive strategy to move towards climate neutrality, making decarbonisation a priority in its action aimed at urban sustainability and economic transformation and implementing various initiatives in the areas of technical and economic support to advance this goal.



This strategy places the business community at the heart of the climate transition through actions that promote energy efficiency and offer specific technical and financial support to SMEs. Special attention is also paid to supporting the industrial sector in its transformation towards a more competitive and low-emission production model.

Call for grants for business decarbonisation projects

The Valladolid City Council launched a line of grants for **decarbonisation projects**, as part of the "Misión Valladolid" initiative, with a total budget of €600,000 (municipal funds). These grants were aimed at companies, associations, individuals and other economic entities operating in Valladolid, provided that they did not cause significant damage to the environment and were in line with the European Union's sustainability principles.

The call for proposals supported **innovative projects** that promoted the **reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and accelerated the energy transition**, in





line with the European Mission to achieve 100 climate-neutral cities by 2030, of which Valladolid is a member. Priority was given to actions in areas such as sustainable mobility, efficient construction, renewable energies, the circular economy, industrial digitalisation and citizen participation.

Twelve companies benefited from the grants, with diverse and innovative decarbonisation projects aligned with urban sustainability:

- **CONTACTLESS CO2:** use of membrane contactors to safely capture CO₂ in industrial plants.
- **ECOBARRIO CIRCULAR LIFE HABITAT:** sustainable and circular model for the La Florida Eco-neighbourhood, managed by Development Societies.
- **VALLADOLID RESPIRA:** promotion of electric car sharing to reduce private vehicles and reclaim urban space.
- **EKIWI MOTOSHARING:** electric motosharing service with training and citizen participation.
- **REDENT:** collection and recycling system for plastic dental aligners.
- **VISION AND ECONOMY OF+ P ° ZORRILLA 100%:** study of a positive energy district to achieve climate neutrality by 2030.
- **EC CONFORT ACÚSTICO:** circular model of acoustic insulation with reusable products and awareness raising.
- **LICRIDES:** platform for measuring CO₂ emissions in buildings for sustainable tenders.
- **MADISON SOLAR PV STUDY:** feasibility of shared solar self-consumption between nearby buildings.
- **IMAGE AND COMMUNICATION OF+ P ° ZORRILLA 100%:** information campaign on positive energy districts for citizens.
- **ARTE-MÚSICA:** concerts in natural spaces powered by solar energy and clean transport.
- **CIRCULAR CD FURNITURE:** adjustable chairs for children with paralysis made with 3D printing and recycled plastic.

Together, these initiatives contribute in a complementary way to a more sustainable, circular and climate-neutral city.



Business decarbonisation plans

Subsequently, in September 2024, the City Council launched its first **call for proposals for decarbonisation plans for businesses**, funded through the European Interreg ADAPT Clima CENCYL project. This initiative, a first at the municipal level, aims to help local SMEs reduce their carbon footprint and advance the transition to a low-emission economy, in line with the 2030 Climate Mission.



The 12 selected companies committed to sustainability and energy transition have received comprehensive and free support from a specialist consultant during 2024 and will continue to work throughout 2025 with the aim of:

- Analyse facilities, production processes and business resources to evaluate and propose improvements that contribute to climate-action in water and energy management, waste, thermal comfort and the mobility of workers and goods, among other areas.



- Measure the carbon footprint so that entities can report it in the 'Register of CO₂ footprint, offsetting and absorption projects'. This is a register set up by the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge to measure the efforts of Spanish organisations in their climate action and emissions reduction.

This initiative not only promotes the ecological transition of companies, but also strengthens the local economy by promoting a more sustainable and competitive production model that is prepared for the environmental challenges of the future.

The 12 beneficiary companies are:

- **ABSOTEC, ABSORCIÓN ACÚSTICA S.L.**, dedicated to the design and manufacture of acoustic absorption solutions.
- **AVL IBERICA S.A.**, in the industrial machinery manufacturing sector, developing cutting-edge mobility technology in the fields of internal combustion engines, e-mobility, hydrogen, autonomous and connected driving, software and simulation, applied to all propulsion systems.
- **BARATZE SOSTENIBLE S.L.**, in the field of photovoltaic installations and self-consumption projects and electric vehicle charging infrastructure.
- **ESI, ESCUELA SUPERIOR DE DISEÑO DE VALLADOLID S.L.**, with 25 years of experience in the education sector, offering training services in official degrees, its own qualifications, master's degrees and specialisation courses in graphic design, interior design and fashion design.
- **FORESA, FORESTACION Y REPOBLACION S.A.**, dedicated to forestry services and work, rural engineering and biomass, and producers of virgin wood chips.
- **ILUNION LAVANDERÍAS S.A.**, dedicated to comprehensive laundry services with products and services such as rental, sale, washing, drying, ironing, transport and storage of clothing.
- **INDUSTRIAS JOSÉ LUIS BLANCO S.L.**, in the machinery manufacturing sector, specialising in churros machines and machines for the food industry and the sale of consumables.
- **INDUSTRIAS MAXI**, operates as a comprehensive supplier of complex facilities for industrial projects with turnkey solutions.



- **IVECO ESPAÑA S.L.**, manufacturer of all types of motor vehicles, such as passenger, industrial, commercial and special vehicles, including buses and others.
- **LUCE INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES S.L.**, specialises in consulting and software solutions, big data, digital marketing, artificial intelligence, analytics, cloud computing and automation.
- **RALI HIDRODINAMICA S.L.**, in the industrial supply sector for hydraulic and pneumatic products in Valladolid, serves multiple industrial sectors in Castile and León.
- **RECSO, RECICLADOS SOSTENIBLES S.L.**, operates as a comprehensive construction waste manager with services including collection, storage, transformation and marketing of reusable materials.

Methodological guide for the development of decarbonisation plans

The methodological guide for developing decarbonisation plans in the business sector, drawn up in the context of the **ADAPT Clima** project, which forms part of the CENCYL network within the European INTERREG programme, is a strategic tool that provides a structured and practical approach for companies to initiate, plan and implement specific actions aimed at reducing their greenhouse gas emissions.

Its main objective is to support and guide companies that wish to adopt effective measures to mitigate their environmental impact, reduce their energy consumption and promote a more efficient and sustainable use of natural resources. All of this is part of a commitment to contribute to the achievement of European and national climate targets, while strengthening the resilience of companies to climate change and improving their long-term competitiveness in an increasingly sustainability-oriented market.



DESCARBVA project in the local productive fabric

The DESCARBVA project aims to provide local companies with training in the field of carbon footprint measurement and the implementation of decarbonisation plans.

Through the Valladolid Social Dialogue Council, an opportunity has arisen to establish a collaboration agreement between Valladolid City Council and CCOO CyL to carry out dissemination, awareness-raising and training activities on carbon footprint calculation and training to develop sustainability projects in companies.



Municipal Automotive Round Table

From a sectoral perspective, it is worth highlighting the work carried out within the Municipal Automotive Round Table, which has made it possible to establish a space for dialogue between entities linked to the automotive ecosystem (manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, clusters, technology centres, universities, trade unions and local administrations) to jointly address the ecological transformation of a strategic sector for the city, with the aim of leading an orderly, fair, innovative and competitive industrial transformation in line with climate objectives.

Established on 5 October 2023 with the aim of consolidating Valladolid's position as an industrial benchmark for sustainable and intelligent vehicles, it represents a firm commitment by Valladolid City Council to the city's industrial sector.

Its priority objective is to provide institutional support from the City Council to the sector with the greatest specific weight in our city, which generates more than 20,000 direct jobs. It brings together manufacturers of light motor vehicles and



industrial and tyre- , the auxiliary and component industry, the distribution industry, etc.

Its future is closely linked to the talent, skills and competences of people. Here, education plays a crucial role, hand in hand with universities and vocational training centres, and applied innovation, hand in hand with technology centres. The committee therefore seeks to establish effective and direct communication with all parties involved in this sector.

The Municipal Automotive Roundtable meets regularly and whenever issues of particular interest to the sector arise, acting as a key forum for dialogue and coordination. At its meeting on 16 April 2025, work was carried out on the creation of **the Roundtable's Environmental Working Group**, within the framework of the objectives of the Valladolid 2030 Climate Mission. The automotive sector is called upon to play a leading role in this challenge, committing to technologies such as hybridisation, hydrogen and alternative fuels, without renouncing an orderly and realistic transition.

The Environmental Working Group of the Valladolid Municipal Automotive Board, made up of 20 representatives from the sector, is being launched at a crucial time for the industry, with an increasingly uncertain global scenario.

In this context, the proposal for the '**Valladolid Declaration**' has been presented, which seeks to promote sustainable, competitive industrial transformation in line with European climate objectives. This declaration is committed to technological neutrality, the promotion of local talent, the attraction of strategic investment and the creation of a stable financial framework.

The lines of action proposed to address the environmental challenge focus on three main areas: moving towards an orderly and progressive transition to emissions neutrality, promoting environmental sustainability in transport and the automotive industry, and taking advantage of Valladolid's strategic position in the Atlantic Corridor through its new Logistics and Agri-Food Hub.

At the local level, the commitment is to make environmental sustainability and industrial competitiveness compatible through five main levers:

- **Innovation**, strengthening collaboration between universities, technology centres and companies.
- **Sustainable logistics**, supporting decarbonisation plans and promoting zero-emission facilities by 2030.



- **Talent**, developing skills linked to the green transition and ensuring a fair evolution of employment.
- **Investment**, positioning Valladolid as a strategic industrial destination linked to the European Green Deal.
- **Inter-city cooperation**, promoting alliances with other Mission Cities to share solutions and generate synergies in the face of the common challenges of the ecological transition.

With this roadmap, Valladolid reinforces its commitment to leading a sustainable, competitive and collaborative development model in the automotive sector



ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Valladolid's Climate Change Strategy identifies the need to reinforce the city's adaptive capacity by implementing preventive measures against climate risks, establishing early warning systems, implementing adaptation practices, and integrating adaptation into strategic planning. The Strategy identifies more than 80 adaptation and adaptation/mitigation measures, grouped into nine urban clusters: water resources, natural systems, urban planning, public health, mobility, energy, industry, tourism, and education.

This section incorporates the key actions followed by Valladolid City Council in terms of Adaptation Mission: identifying climate risks, drive the climate resilience and deploying transformer projects.

Within the process of incorporating adaptation measures to this iteration of Valladolid CCC, the document entitled "Opportunities for integrating adaptation into the review of climate agreements" has been taking into account. This document has been developed by BC3 Basque Centre of Climate Change, within the framework of the Spanish Mission Cities platform, CITIES2030. Following the main requirements detected:

- Expand the scope: Including adaptation objectives and targets, integrating nature-based solutions, biodiversity protection, climate risk analysis, the role of public and private facilities, monitoring and response capacity to extreme events.
- Strengthen climate governance through intersectoral collaboration mechanisms integrating all municipal areas, private sector and citizens into an inclusive climate governance model
- Prioritising social equity with adaptation strategies that respond to the needs of the most vulnerable groups, promoting inclusive spaces and strengthening social cohesion.
- Promote capacity building of the technical team and ensure the availability of human and financial resources.
- Participate in national and international networks and platforms to exchange knowledge and access additional funding, such as CitiES, AdapteCCA or MIP4 Adapt.



Next table figures out the main objectives in climate change adaptation analysed by BC3, and whom structure has been followed in the adaptation actions included in this document.

OBJETIVOS ADAPTACIÓN RECOMENDADOS	METAS RECOMENDADAS
REFRESCAR LA CIUDAD	Impulsar las infraestructuras verdes y azules en la planificación y diseño urbano
	Fomentar el uso de elementos, mobiliario y materiales constructivos que contribuyan al confort térmico
	Fomentar el diseño bioclimático de la ciudad
PROTEGER E INCREMENTAR LA BIODIVERSIDAD	Potenciar la naturaleza urbana para fomentar la biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos en la ciudad
	Integrar la biodiversidad en los proyectos, planes y estrategias municipales
OPTIMIZAR LA GESTIÓN DE LOS RECURSOS HÍDRICOS	Mejorar la eficiencia en la gestión del agua en la ciudad garantizando la calidad y acceso en diferentes escenarios climáticos
	Aprovechar los recursos hídricos alternativos (regeneración de aguas residuales depuradas y aprovechamiento de aguas freáticas y pluviales)
	Potenciar el ciclo natural del agua en el diseño urbano
ADAPTAR LOS SERVICIOS Y EQUIPAMIENTOS PÚBLICOS	Garantizar la infraestructura hidráulica frente a eventos climáticos
	Promover la adaptación climática en el diseño y gestión de los equipamientos públicos y privados
	Promover e identificar una red de equipamientos públicos como respuesta a los riesgos climáticos
	Integrar al sector privado en la red de respuesta ante los riesgos climáticos
IMPULSAR UNA GOBERNANZA PARA LA ADAPTACIÓN CLIMÁTICA	Coordinar con redes, iniciativas ciudadanas y públicas la respuesta climática de los equipamientos ante los riesgos climáticos
	Integrar la adaptación en las normativas, planificaciones y proyectos
	Crear órganos interdepartamentales e interinstitucionales de coordinación y colaboración
	Promover una gobernanza colaborativa, deliberativa y de co-diseño de la ciudad hacia la adaptación (agentes públicos, privados y ciudadanos)
PROMOVER UNA ADAPTACIÓN DESDE UNA PERSPECTIVA SOCIAL JUSTA E INCLUSIVA	Potenciar la capacitación y la innovación institucional hacia la adaptación (normativas Sandox, hubs, living labs..)
	Posicionar la ciudad como referente en adaptación (Iniciativas, redes, proyectos..)
	Promover el papel de los espacios y equipamientos públicos para potenciar la equidad e interrelación social. Fortalecer la infraestructura social
	Fortalecer las redes y servicios comunitarios
EVALUAR LOS RIESGOS CLIMÁTICOS MONITORIZACIÓN Y CONTROL	Impulsar medidas de adaptación dirigidas a colectivos vulnerables e involucrarles en su diseño
	Implicar al sector privado en la resiliencia desde sus programas de diversidad, equidad e inclusión
	Impulsar el empleo verde asociado a la adaptación
	Analizar los riesgos y vulnerabilidad de la ciudad asociados a los riesgos climáticos
FORTALECER LA RESPUESTA A LA EMERGENCIA DE EVENTOS CLIMÁTICOS EXTREMOS	Monitorizar los riesgos climáticos de la ciudad y su capacidad de respuesta
	Supervisar y evaluar periódicamente las medidas de adaptación y su impacto
	Impulsar una comunicación/sensibilización asociada a la gestión de los riesgos
	Implementar planes, mecanismos y protocolos de respuesta ante episodios climáticos extremos e identificar equipamientos respuesta
	Mejorar la capacitación institucional en la gestión de las emergencia climáticas
	Impulsar procesos de comunicación e implicación de la ciudadanía en episodios de emergencia climática

European Mission for Adaptation to Climate Change

As part of the European commitment to greater resilience to the effects of climate change, the city of Valladolid was selected in January 2023 as a signatory to **the Climate Change Adaptation Mission Charter**. This initiative, part of the European Union's Missions programme, encourages cities to take an active role in transforming their territories through concrete and collaborative actions that promote effective adaptation to current and future climate challenges.

By signing this charter, Valladolid declares its willingness to align its local strategy with that of other committed European cities, mobilising resources, generating knowledge and developing adaptive initiatives that strengthen its response capacity. This incorporation is another step towards a more prepared, resilient and cohesive city, consolidating Valladolid's leadership within the framework of the European Union's Climate Missions.



As a result, Valladolid joins a community of practice on climate change adaptation, providing an opportunity to network and exchange information with other regions and local authorities in Europe.

In this letter, Valladolid City Council expressed its willingness to undertake some of the following actions in order to create the necessary conditions for achieving climate resilience and supporting the Climate Change Adaptation Mission:

- Use the best available knowledge to carry out climate risk assessments in our region and ensure that the results are accessible to all.
- Use this knowledge to help citizens, businesses, scientists and policymakers design and implement climate change adaptation actions.
- Design pathways to make our regions climate-resilient by 2030.
- Involve citizens in decision-making and enable them to participate in testing or evaluating different adaptation solutions.
- Mobilise resources and develop activities in our region to achieve adaptation objectives.
- Support the demonstration and implementation of climate change adaptation solutions.
- Participate in exchanges of experiences and collaborative activities with other regions.
- Take stock of collective progress in achieving the Mission's objectives and contribute to adjusting its course and guiding its actions.

Technical assistance MIP4Adapt: prioritization, reinforcement and capacitation

MIP4Adapt is the implementation platform of the Adaptation to Climate Change Mission, delivering technical and methodological support to accompany 150 regions and cities that have signed up to the Climate Change Adaptation Mission. Its aim is to facilitate the effective implementation of the Mission by providing tools, expert advice and opportunities for exchange between territories, with a view to accelerating adaptation processes, strengthening local capacities and promoting knowledge-based and collaborative solutions.

Thanks to the support offered by the Mission Implementation Platform (MIP4Adapt), Valladolid City Council has specialised technical assistance to facilitate the development of its local roadmap for climate change adaptation by the specialist climate action consultants I-Catalist S.L., with the support of Ricardo Consulting S.L. as Member State Facilitator (MSF). This assistance has



allowed to the municipality to advance in a more coordinated way and aligned to objectives and methodology of the European Mission. The main goal is to integrate both missions and work at the citizen level and with the population, highlighting the importance of the concept **of climate justice**, how to provide specialised attention to vulnerable groups, and the monitoring and evaluation of results.

Work is being done to prioritise the actions already defined in existing plans and to review which measures overlap and are therefore aligned, including specific climate change adaptation projects such as "Living the River", the creation of climate shelters and a digital climate twin, among others.

Type 1 technical assistance has supported the City Council in **prioritizing and integrating** the adaptation measures already defined in the Climate Change Strategy with those of the AUVA2030 Urban Agenda and the Climate Agreement, to avoid overlaps between the three strategic documents and foster synergy between missions. The work has allowed to extract the main adaptation measures included in this iteration of the Climate Agreement.

Type 2 technical assistance has helped to develop two climate adaptation projects of interest to the city and in seeking potential funding. These projects include improving the **Climate Risk Plan for Valladolid**, which updates the current model and integrates the concept of climate justice, and creating a **Climate Digital Twin** for the graphical representation of risk and the development of forecasting models.

Within the Type 3 technical assistance actions, work has been done on improving the **training of municipal technicians** in cross-cutting adaptation measures, and special emphasis has been placed on the keys to improving climate communication to citizens and on carrying out **co-design actions and citizen involvement**.



Climate governance: Multi-level strategy for adaptation and resilience to climate change in the region of Castile and León

The **ADAPT2CYL** project - *Multi-level Adaptation and Resilience Strategy to Climate Change in the Castilla y León Region* () aims to develop a path for territorial adaptation to climate change for the Castilla y León region, raising the ambition and capacity of public administrations towards a more resilient future and advancing towards transformative climate adaptation.



ADAPT2CYL is 100% funded by the Horizon Europe Pathways2Resilience project of the **Climate Change Adaptation Mission**, within the framework of the 1^a call for grants launched by this project to regions and cities.

In this call, the region of Castile and León has been selected by the ADAPT2CYL project along with 40 other territories, representing a total population of more than 53 million people who face different hazards, such as droughts and forest fires, and are working to incorporate a transformative approach to climate adaptation.

Over an 18-month implementation period, from September 2024 to February 2026, the ADAPT2CYL project aims to develop a **Climate Resilience Strategy for the region of Castile and León**, together with an **Action Plan** and an **Investment Plan**.

These strategic documents at the regional level have been developed through **multi-level territorial coordination** from the local to the regional level and vice versa, within a bottom-up and top-down cascading governance framework, since the partnership has involved the Junta de Castilla y León, the Diputación de Valladolid and the City Council, together with AEICE Cluster Habitat Eficiente.

The actions of Valladolid City Council are based on transferring the city's experience in strategic planning on climate change, based on the Climate Mission and the Valladolid Climate Change Strategy. Moreover, Valladolid City Council has managed several citizen workshops to disseminate information and raise awareness among citizens on climate change adaptation and to the co-organisation of a final event to present the results together with the Valladolid Provincial Council.



Biodiversity strategy

The city of Valladolid is one of 18 cities in Spain selected to receive funding to promote the renaturalisation of cities from the Biodiversity Foundation of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge (MITECO) as part of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan (PRTR) financed by the European Union – NextGenerationEU.:

- **Biodiversity Conservation and Promotion Plan:**

This plan includes a comprehensive bibliographic review of the flora and fauna species present in the city. Work is underway to define the conservation status of all species and analyse the causes of the poor conservation status of populations in the case of species that present a risk, as well as to study the status of the different habitats in the Valladolid. The plan includes measures to protect and restore biodiversity to reverse the loss of species and habitats, restoring degraded ecosystems and halt the causes of their deterioration.

- **Green Infrastructure and Urban Renaturalisation Plan:**

Actions are planned for the proper integration, management, conservation and promotion of Valladolid's green infrastructure. This includes the removal of barriers between urbanised areas and green and blue areas, integrating all these areas. The aim is to ensure the city's resilience to climate change, seeking habitability and quality of life for its inhabitants.

- **Zero Carbon Balance Plan:**

This plan advances the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy by addressing new challenges in the pursuit of reducing and offsetting emissions. It is focused on managing green spaces and trees in Valladolid, particularly seeking out plant species or communities that provide the highest carbon capture.

Citizen participation is essential to ensure the success of this strategy, as it demonstrates the commitment of all sectors of society to the conservation and promotion of urban biodiversity and sustainable development in Valladolid.



The Urban Biodiversity Pathways project has allowed to **renature and improve existing biodiversity spaces** and implementing new areas connecting all the city's habitats, creating a network that functions globally. This project includes various actions grouped in 4 categories:

- **Urban biodiversity spaces.** Restoration of peri-urban forest (El Tomillo, Cerro de San Cristóbal, Cuesta Conejos-Cuesta Maruquesa). Planting 75.000 trees and island spaces.
- Conservation and recovery actions for species. Birds, amphibians, and bats. Creation of a pond in Fuente El Sol. Control of invasive species
- Improved **environmental connectivity**. Green-blue corridors. New VA-20 inner ring road. Creation of shaded pathways.
- Renaturalization of buildings and urban structures

Following some singular projects highlighted:

- **El Tomillo urban biological reserve:** a natural refuge of great biodiversity in the urban environment. 360 new trees, nearly 1,400 shrubs and more than 2,000 aromatic plants have been planted, in addition to creating a naturalised meadow covering 11,757 square metres.
- **Restoration and ecological improvement of Cerro de San Cristóbal:** The aim of this restoration is to recover the landscape and environment by improving the vegetation cover, which will help to accelerate the evolution of the natural vegetation series and thus obtain a consolidated forest mass. There are also clear-cut plots that will be renaturalised by planting native species. This new planting will increase the forest area, which will contribute to the fixation of a significant amount of CO₂, helping to offset the carbon footprint. An important refuge for native fauna and flora has been created by generating different habitats, nesting, breeding and reproduction sites for the fauna of the surrounding area, providing a suitable environment for many other species in the urban and suburban areas of the city of Valladolid.



Restoration and ecological improvement of Cerro de San Cristóbal

- **VA-20 inner corridor:** This green corridor connects the existing spaces along the VA-20, from the junction with the VA-30 to the intersection with the N-620 to the north of the city, which will serve as a thread within the urban network of natural spaces, connecting, on the one hand, the green spaces attached to this corridor (Cerro San Cristóbal, El Tomillo. Parque La Ribera) and, on the other hand, the city's natural corridors (acequia de Valladolid, Canal del Duero, Esgueva River, Pisuerga River, until it ends again at the Canal del Duero). These biodiversity spaces will thus be incorporated as part of the city, with the planting of native species that will create new **shaded paths and island spaces** within the urban area, achieving comprehensive connectivity between all spaces. Between trees and shrubs, over 40,000 new units have been planted, with the area freed up for renaturalisation being 31 Ha).



"Living the river" - Taking advantage of Valladolid's location on the River Pisuerga



The River Pisuerga runs through the city of Valladolid from north to south, and today it is an integral and defining part of the city's landscape, which cannot be conceived without this waterway; an urban boundary for centuries, today it is the backbone of the city's landscape and identity.

Despite the pressures exerted by the city, the Pisuerga defines a huge natural space and has always allowed nature to cross the urban landscape, constituting an element of utmost importance with regard to climate change in our city.



Rivers in cities offer endless opportunities for climate change mitigation and adaptation: rivers act as "thermal moderators" because water has a high heat capacity, they promote biodiversity, provide climate shelters for citizens, and are perfect settings for raising awareness about environmental protection among the public. However, **rivers are particularly vulnerable to flooding**, drought, sea level rise, impacts on water quality, and erosion and sedimentation processes, which

can seriously affect the quality of life of the population.

The Living the River project, on which the city of Valladolid is working, aims to care for this resource, taking into account the risks and opportunities it offers in terms of mitigation and adaptation to climate change. It is a project to recover the banks and margins of the Pisuerga River, with lighting, cleaning and adaptation, to integrate the river into the city so that Valladolid does not live with its back to it.



The objectives are as follows:

- To promote increased biodiversity and integrate the river environment into the outdoor landscape, improving the overall landscape and sensory quality.
- Take action against the proliferation of invasive alien species, promoting the recovery of native flora and fauna in the river area to ensure their protection and future conservation.
- Contribute to mitigating the causes and consequences of flooding.
- To promote the adaptation of green and blue infrastructure to flood risk.
- Contribute to improving urban sustainability and the connectivity of green and blue spaces, restoring the longitudinal continuity of the riverbank to ensure its function as an ecological corridor.
- Identify, assess, protect and implement conservation measures for the varied cultural and landscape heritage as unmistakable signs of identity. Promote awareness, interpretation and dissemination.
- Improve the "general appearance" of the river and its functionality to encourage the development of different social uses. Bring the river closer to people and people closer to the river.



The Pisuerga River as it flows through Valladolid

The main actions in the first phase will be:



Actions on the vegetation along the riverbank. These will include forestry treatments on the vegetation along the riverbank, through clearing, thinning and removal of plant debris. Elimination of invasive species such as *Ailanthus altissima* populations. Vegetation restoration and soil protection measures in degraded areas through the planting of native trees and shrubs that enhance the landscape. Localised removal of debris and sediment from the riverbed, and selective and occasional clearing of vegetation invading the riverbed and banks to help protect against flooding. Measures to protect the banks against erosion, mainly using breakwaters in several of the areas of action.

River trails with environmental interpretation. Installation of panels in sections where river trails run with environmental interpretation.

Other relevant actions in the different sections: Cleaning of the wall of the Palacio de la Ribera and adaptation of the palace surroundings as a river trail. Restoration of the amphitheatre on the right bank of the river located on the path that runs before reaching the Palacio de la Ribera. River trail with a recreational area around the science museum.



Interventions on the Pisuerga River



The Valladolid City Council will be **advised by the European Investment Bank (EIB)** in carrying out the Living the River project with the aim of incorporating best practices and ensuring compliance with European Union environmental legislation and policies. This advice to the city of Valladolid is part of this mission financed by the European Commission, making it the first Spanish city to benefit from the EIB's advisory services in this context.

The specific objectives of this assistance service are positioning Pisuerga river as a social asset, strengthen the ecological preservation of the river basin, enhancing landscaping and attracting private sector investment.

The EIB advisory service will compile and present relevant EU best practices in river restoration, develop a conceptual plan that meets the objectives of the City Council, support the preparation of the specifications for a subsequent architectural competition, develop the investment components agreed upon in sufficient detail so that they can subsequently be put out to tender and covered in the Feasibility Study (Preliminary Draft) to be carried out by the City Council, and support Valladolid City Council in prioritising investments, confirming financial feasibility.

Social equity and risk management measures

A. Climate shelters

In June 2025, Valladolid City Council launched a new network of indoor and outdoor climate shelters as safe, accessible and free places, promoted by Valladolid City Council as part of its commitment to public health and adaptation to climate change- These are suitable spaces that can be used by local residents. These are mainly intended to combat the adverse effects of extreme heat during summer heatwaves and cold weather in winter, which particularly affect the elderly, children, people with chronic illnesses and those with fewer resources. This network of climate shelters is therefore a preventive measure to reduce risks and improve the quality of life of all citizens.

In Valladolid, the network of climate shelters consists of six civic centres, seven active living centres and 30 parks, distributed across different neighbourhoods of the city so that all residents of Valladolid have one nearby. These centres are equipped with heating, air conditioning and benches, and in the case of parks, those with the most shaded areas, benches and drinking fountains have been selected.



The "indoor shelters" will be available for use during normal opening hours. They are accessible, safe, air-conditioned, have rest areas and water, and are especially designed for vulnerable people (babies, the elderly, the chronically ill and those with limited resources).

For more information on the location of the climate shelters and their opening hours, citizens can consult the website where these centres and parks can be viewed on an interactive map: [Valladolid Climate Shelters - Auva 2030](#).

The climate shelter website also includes the locations of public drinking fountains throughout the city. The idea is that this network of climate shelters will be expanded each year and clearly identified.



Signpost identifying the Valladolid climate shelter network

B. Climate risk plan.

The Valladolid City Council is currently working on defining the Climate Risk Plan, a further step towards the municipality's resilience. Based on current knowledge of the most significant risks, work is being done to reduce the impacts that could harm our city and its inhabitants.

Within priority 3, "Sustainable and resilient Valladolid", of the **Urban Agenda** to prevent and reduce the effects of climate change and improve resilience, is the action "**Civil protection against climate change**". The existing **Municipal Civil Protection Plan** aims to deal with situations of serious risk, disaster or public calamity that may arise within its territory, and includes a specific section on the environment. The development of a specific plan on climate risks will allow for better management of unforeseen events.

One of the lines of Valladolid City Council's strategy to combat climate change, in terms of adaptation measures, is the coordinated and contingent management of flood risks. Within this framework, the **Municipal Action Plan for Flood Risk in Valladolid** has been drafted, approved, ratified and implemented, providing the



necessary tools for coordinated management and enabling the necessary reviews and updates to be carried out. It is aligned with the European strategy included in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2021-2023 (PNACC). An update of the **Territorial Emergency Plan** for the municipality of Valladolid is also planned.

The initial geographical scope of this action is limited to the territory of the municipality of Valladolid. However, as this is an emergency response, this action may have an impact that goes beyond the territorial limits of the municipality if the emergency that triggers the corresponding plan exceeds those limits.

Similarly, the initial population scope is limited to the population of Valladolid, but also includes any people who, although not residents of the city, may find themselves there during a hypothetical emergency that activates the plans. In addition, if the emergency exceeds the territorial limits, it would also affect nearby municipalities and their populations.

The Flood Risk Management Plan for the Duero River Basin identifies hydrological risks in Valladolid associated with natural flooding processes caused by intense and/or continuous rainfall, as well as rapid thawing and . Flooding is increasing in the city due to large areas of impermeable paving, concentrations at specific points and sewer overflows. In Valladolid, the Pisuerga, Duero and Esgueva rivers pose a flood risk affecting 28.4% of urban and developable land. The Esgueva river is prone to both major floods, which were once catastrophic, and periods of very low water levels.

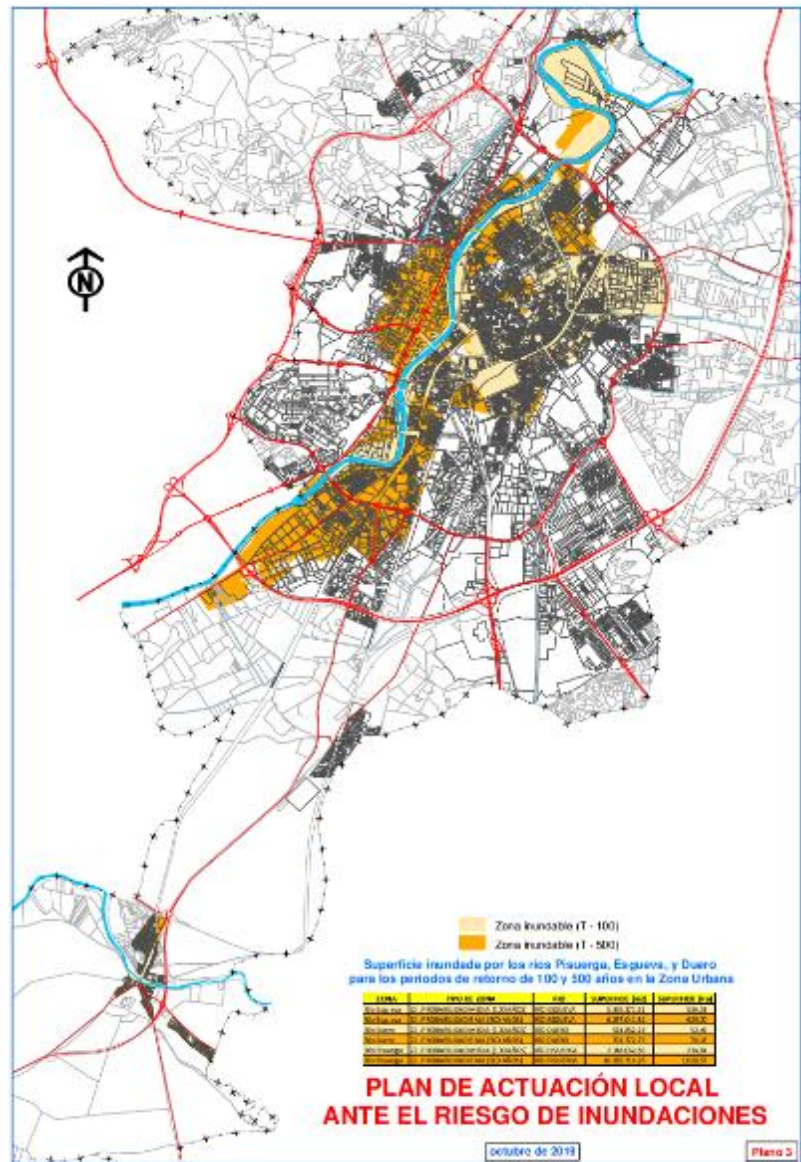
The **Municipal Action Plan for Flood Risk in Valladolid** aims to address the risk of flooding that may arise in its territory and establish a general organisational framework to ensure the protection of the population, their property and the environment through:

- The adoption of measures to protect the population, their property and the environment.
- The adoption of preventive measures to avoid the activation of the risk.
- Coordinating the services, resources and support for the Plan to ensure a rapid and effective response to any flood emergency.
- Facilitating coordination with the services and resources of other administrations, promoting their integration into higher-level plans.

In order to achieve these objectives, the plan includes:



- An inventory and study of the vulnerability of risk elements.
- The establishment of the Municipal Civil Protection organisation in response to the risk of flooding in Valladolid.
- The adoption of measures to protect people, their property and the environment.
- The adoption of rehabilitation measures to restore normality.



The Valladolid conurbation is characterised by significant emissions of atmospheric chemical pollutants, mainly from urban traffic, given the polluting potential of the more than 250,000 vehicles that travel on average on the municipality's roads. Valladolid has an **action plan for urban air pollution alerts** with measures to protect public health. Its protocols have already been implemented on several occasions due to high concentrations of particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide and ozone, with traffic restrictions in the historic centre and the promotion of public transport.

In addition, Valladolid City Council, as part of the activities carried out in the CIUDADES VERDES CENCYL project: development of green infrastructure in CENCYL cities as a strategy for adaptation to climate change, , drew up the document Strategies for Adaptation to Climate Change. Chapter 4, **Impact**



Assessment, Risks and Climate Vulnerability, describes the main climate impacts and vulnerabilities observed, as well as those projected for the municipality of Valladolid.

The following aspects are particularly noteworthy:

- the relationship between the risks caused by extreme heat, droughts and fires on different sectors, which have a high risk rating, while the rest have a moderate rating:

Sector	Tipología de Riesgo Climático						
	Calor extremo	Frio extremo	Precipitación extrema	Inundaciones	Sequías	Tormentas	Incendios forestales
Urbanismo e infraestructuras	Red	Verde	Amarillo	Naranja	Amarillo	Naranja	Verde
Salud y calidad del aire	Red	Verde	Verde	Blanco	Verde	Blanco	Verde
Recursos hídricos	Red	Blanco	Naranja	Amarillo	Verde	Naranja	Amarillo
Energía	Red	Naranja	Amarillo	Verde	Verde	Amarillo	Amarillo
Agricultura	Red	Amarillo	Naranja	Amarillo	Verde	Amarillo	Verde
Forestal	Red	Amarillo	Amarillo	Amarillo	Verde	Amarillo	Verde
Economía y turismo	Red	Amarillo	Amarillo	Amarillo	Verde	Amarillo	Verde

IMPACTOS DEL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO EN SISTEMAS MEDIO AMBIENTALES	
Sistemas de agua dulce	Variación del caudal de los ríos (aumento en invierno, disminución en verano) Aumento de las inundaciones fluviales Aumento de las sequías meteorológicas e hidrológicas Aumento de la temperatura del agua y desplazamiento de especies de agua fría
Ecosistemas terrestres, suelos y bosques	Cambio de la fenología y en la distribución de especies vegetales y animales Cambios en la composición y distribución de especies de árboles forestales Aumento del riesgo de incendios forestales Aumento de plagas y enfermedades de las especies forestales
IMPACTOS DEL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO EN LA SOCIEDAD	
Salud humana	Inundaciones: ahogamiento, ataques cardiacos, lesiones, infecciones, exposición a riesgos químicos y consecuencias para la salud mental Temperaturas extremas: disminuciones en el bienestar de la población, aumentos de la mortalidad y morbilidad (especialmente en los grupos de población vulnerables) Aumento de las enfermedades transmitidas por vectores Aumento de las enfermedades transmitidas por el agua y los alimentos

- Different indicators have been calculated for each area of Valladolid:
 - sensitivity indicators: desertification, erosion, fires, flooding, anthropogenic land use, change in anthropogenic land use.



- Adaptation capacity indicators: natural land use; change in natural land use.
- The indicators have been weighted to define the average sensitivity and adaptation capacity of each of the areas/neighbourhoods in the municipality of Valladolid. Based on the average values for each of the two factors and following a defined methodology, the vulnerability of each area/neighbourhood in the municipality has been determined. The most vulnerable areas are characterised by fairly old buildings, a lack of green spaces, a large urbanised area and some of them are also prone to flooding due to the overflowing of watercourses.



All this information is being used as a basis for the preparation of **the Climate Risk Plan for the city of Valladolid**, with the main objective of reducing the vulnerability of our city to the impacts of climate change, both through the mitigation of its causes and adaptation to its effects. This involves identifying, assessing and prioritising climate risks, in order to implement measures to minimise damage and take advantage of opportunities that may arise.

Principles for its development:

- Solid scientific basis: the plan must be based on up-to-date scientific data on climate change, its expected impacts and future trends.



- Clear and measurable objectives: specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound objectives must be set for risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.
- Comprehensive approach: the plan should consider all dimensions of climate risk, including physical, social, economic and environmental aspects.
- Participation and consultation: it is crucial to involve all relevant stakeholders, including governments, the private sector, civil society and local communities, in the development and implementation of the plan.
- Evaluation and monitoring: mechanisms to periodically evaluate the effectiveness of the plan
- Promotion resilience among inhabitants and ecosystems
- Consideration of uncertainty given the complexity of climate change, the plan must recognise and address the uncertainty associated with future projections and potential impacts.
- Integration with other plans and policies
- Preventive and corrective actions
- Promotion of innovation: research and innovation should be encouraged to develop new technologies and approaches to climate risk management.
- Consideration of the needs of vulnerable populations:

C. High temperatures action plan.

Valladolid, as a member of the Spanish Network of Cities for the Climate, has been selected to participate in the development of a local action plan to address high temperatures, which will be developed throughout 2026, in accordance with the ["Guide for the development of municipal policies and local action plans to address high temperatures"](#) developed by the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces, with support from the Spanish Office for Climate Change (OECC) of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge.



GOVERNANCE FOR CLIMATE NEUTRALITY

Internal Mission team: building joint capacities



Internal meeting on the Mission with the municipal team involved, with representatives from different municipal areas

The Climate Mission has given rise to an innovative and cross-cutting way of working: the Municipal Mission Team. This team represents a change of approach in public management, seeking to integrate all municipal areas with key competences for achieving climate objectives, from urban planning and mobility to the environment, housing, energy and sports.

The Agency for Innovation and Economic Development acts as coordinator and orchestrator of this process, providing a strategic vision and ensuring coherence and alignment between the different lines of action. Its role is not to directly implement all the measures, but to activate, accompany and articulate the joint efforts of the City Council, ensuring effective implementation, aligned with European commitments and with an approach based on applied innovation.



This organisational model seeks to overcome the traditional silos of the administration, promoting collaborative working dynamics between areas that previously had little interaction. Data, diagnoses, resources and decisions are shared.

Its operation demonstrates that climate neutrality is not the exclusive responsibility of one area, but a shared challenge that transforms the way public policy is made in the city.

The involvement of Valladolid City Council in the Climate Neutrality Mission is reflected in **its active political leadership**. The mayor assumes leadership and representation of the city within the framework of the European Mission, participating in key European forums such as the Mission Conference in Valencia (2024) and before citizens and businesses at events such as the Mission Ambassadors event held in November 2024.



Mission Conference in Valencia in 2024



Attendance of the Councillor for the Environment at the UN COP29 on climate change, Baku, Azerbaijan, 2024



Support from the Sports Department for the Mission



*Attendance of the Councillor for Traffic and Mobility
at the Cities Mission Conference, Vilnius, Lithuania, 2025*



Mission Cities Conference, Vilnius, Lithuania, 2025



Visit by the City Advisor and meeting with local companies, 2023



Meeting with ambassadors 2024



Meeting with ambassadors 2024



Councillor for the Urbanism speaking at a European project meeting

This approach is not isolated: several city councillors represent Valladolid in various national and international forums related to the Mission, including the Councillor for the Environment, who has participated in various European



meetings. Other members of the government team are also actively involved, **especially those whose areas are most directly linked to climate objectives.**

Mission Communication

Valladolid Mission – Communication Report

Communication and monitoring of the Valladolid Mission, a smart and climate-neutral city by 2030.

The Climate Mission has been present on all the communication platforms of the City Council and the Agency for Innovation and Economic Development, IdeVa, which coordinates the project.

This includes the Valladolid City Council website and the new IdeVa website, in Spanish and English (published in 2023), as well as the social media accounts of both entities, which have more than 100,000 followers.

Websites	Active users	Page views	Social media
Valladolid Agency for Innovation and Economic Development IdeVa	45,000	54,000	12,675
Valladolid City Council Website Home page	547,000	1,500,000	170,629

Monitoring in other media, local press, print and digital

With regard to the number of hits in recent months, based on quantitative tracking, we provide the following figures since 2022, although audience and rating data are limited to the last eight months.

Mission Valladolid	News	Audience	Rating
2022	196	5,292,390	238.411 euros

Monitoring in own media: municipal website and Agency website

The Valladolid Climate Mission has been disseminated through all kinds of content: press releases, social media posts, blog posts and videos.

Some images show the mission's presence on the IdeVa website, with its own page focused on the mission and the executive summary and monitoring provided by our web search engine, developed with generative AI.



La IA generativa puede mostrar información imprecisa, incluidos los datos sobre personas, así que comprueba sus respuestas.

La "Misión Valladolid Ciudad Inteligente y Climáticamente Neutra en 2030" es un proyecto que busca la descarbonización de la ciudad y forma parte de un programa de la Unión Europea.

Misión Valladolid... Valladolid es una de las 100 ciudades seleccionadas para esta misión, con el objetivo de ser climáticamente neutra antes de 2030. Ciudad Misión... La ciudad ha recibido el "Sello Misión" de la Comisión Europea por su compromiso y firma del Acuerdo Climático, lo que facilitará el acceso a financiación pública y privada. Misión Valladolid... La misión implica la colaboración de ciudadanos, instituciones y empresas para reducir las emisiones contaminantes y mejorar la calidad de vida.

- **06/05/2024:** El Real Valladolid y otros individuos aceptan la Misión, comprometiéndose a reducir su huella de carbono para lograr una ciudad libre de emisiones y con mejor calidad de vida. ¿ACEPTAS LA...
- **04/12/2023:** Se define la Misión Valladolid como un proyecto para lograr la descarbonización de la ciudad como parte de un programa ambicioso de la Unión Europea. El "Sello Misión" es un reconocimiento al compromiso de la ciudad y facilita el acceso a financiación. Misión Valladolid...

• En octubre de 2023, Valladolid... [Mostrar más](#)

<https://www.ideva.es/acepto-la-mision-valladolid>

¿ACEPTAS LA MISIÓN? | IdeVa

La meta de la **Misión Valladolid**: acelerar el camino hacia las cero emisiones sólo puede lograrse con el compromiso común de la ciudadanía, las instituciones públicas y las empresas. separador Body **Misió...**

The main content of the mission's dissemination is also available in English:



SMART AND CLIMATE NEUTRAL CITY

Valladolid, chosen among the "100 climate-neutral cities in Europe before 2030, by and for the citizens", by the European Commission.

The city is part of the "Mission Smart and Climate Neutral Cities 2030" of the Horizon Europe program, the largest innovation program of the European Union, which will open the doors to cutting-edge funds and programs.

The Agency for Innovation and Economic Development, that depends on the mayor's office, is leading this City Mission project, with the involvement of other key areas of the Valladolid City Council such as Environment, Mobility and Urban Planning.

At the forefront of climate action, the city enters the European group par excellence that will promote urban transformation linked to decarbonization in strategic sectors. In addition, it has just been awarded with the Mission Label, a recognition for its Climate City Contract, among the first 10 European cities that have achieved it, 5 of them Spanish.



Efforts, partnerships and budgets have been combined to disseminate the mission to these different target audiences:

Some milestones and key messages

- **For companies**, the dissemination of decarbonisation aid and decarbonisation plans is particularly noteworthy.

CLIMATE MISSION	DECARBONISATION BUSINESS	SUSTAINABLE GROWTH
	12 Valladolid companies will implement their decarbonisation plans with the support of the City Council 11 Oct 2024	
	Valladolid City Council promotes new decarbonisation projects within the 'Valladolid Mission' 20 Nov 2023	

- **For a more general, family-oriented, intergenerational audience**, the campaign stands out:

Do you accept the mission?



CLIMATE MISSION SPORT + MOBILITY HEALTH



Real Valladolid FC joins the Climate Mission promoted by Valladolid City Council

26 Jan 2024



The Valladolid City Council raffles off two trips to Brussels to spread its climate mission

10 May 2024

The main campaign to reach all types of audiences was carried out in **partnership with Valladolid Football Club, at the time when Ronaldo Nazario was the club's owner**: A comprehensive campaign that sought to raise awareness among the team's fans and users of sustainable transport, with the installation of a temporary municipal bicycle facility to link sport, health and a city committed to the climate.

<p>¿Aceptas la misión?</p> <p>19 K visualizaciones • hace 1 año</p>	
<p>Are you up for the mission?</p>	<p>Football on BIKI with Mission Valladolid</p>

The campaign culminated in a **prize draw for a trip to Brussels** for four people and was promoted through a video featuring young footballers from the club.



Climate Mission Ambassadors

CLIMATE MISSION

PARTNERSHIPS-
PLATFORM

CITY PROJECT

As part of **the Governance Plan**, the Mission already has **over 200 ambassadors** who have joined the climate programme with their sustainability commitments from the public, private, educational, associative and social sectors.





¿Cómo me adhiero a la Misión Valladolid?

Nuestra misión climática persigue **una ciudad libre de carbono en 2030** y cuenta ya con más de **100 entidades públicas y privadas** que aportan sus compromisos de sostenibilidad a esta gran ambición de la ciudad de Valladolid.

Si tu empresa o entidad está interesada en aportar su granito de arena para vivir en una ciudad más saludable y libre de emisiones de CO2 puedes enviar a valladolidmision@ava.es la **"Carta de Adhesión"**.

The meeting with the Mission's ambassadors also included a social and collaborative event, as the Mission concert raised funds for cancer and was also very significant because it brought together national and international opinion leaders to spread the word about the importance of action and commitment to the climate.





Mission linked to projects such as Spine and Urbanew

CLIMATE MISSION

CULTURE + MOBILITY

HEALTH

Through projects such as SPINE and URBANEW, which address sustainable mobility and urban regeneration, we are communicating the Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Mission with a cultural project:

SUN IN MUSIC – SPINE

"Sun in Music" is a programme that brings live concerts to different parks in Valladolid, promoting sustainability and local talent.

[Sol en la Música fills the parks of Valladolid with talent and sustainable commitment | IdeVa](#)

The concerts use renewable energy from solar panels and batteries, and attendees can generate energy by pedalling on a BIKI.

['Sol en la Música' concert - Manusser | IdeVa](#)

The event aims to promote public transport and forms of mobility that care for the planet.

[Sol en la Música fills Valladolid's parks with talent and sustainable commitment | IdeVa](#)

☀️ Con la música de @folktahona despedimos el ciclo de #solenlamusica una iniciativa #misionvalladolid que demuestra que hay formas sostenibles de realizar conciertos.

Paneles solares y voluntarios ciclistas a bordo de @bikivll han generado la energía necesaria para el concierto





Está tarde ha arrancado #SolEnLaMúsica con La Orquestina y Yalma, energía ciudadana y debate sobre movilidad sostenible gracias a @project_spine

Música, pedaladas e ideas que transforman.



Ayto. de Valladolid y 3 más

How about you? Are you ready to renovate your home? Urbanew

**CLIMATE MISSION ENERGY RENOVATION HEALTH – SAVINGS – COMFORT
AIR QUALITY
LIFESTYLE**

The latest campaign we will launch this year will feature informative videos:

Mission Video	Every gesture counts, if you add, you subtract emissions
Video with influencer	Juan Verde, government and business advisor
Remourban success story video	An example of energy renovation in Valladolid with 1,000 residents breathing easier
Informative video on energy renovation	





Communicating Through Emotions: Valladolid Mission Festival: Humor and Magic

Within the context of promoting Valladolid Mission, a series of activities were programmed in November 2025, different from previous years' events. This time, the focus was on the citizens and how to communicate the Mission in a more personal way. From November 24th to 30th, the Humor and Magic Festival took place with performances in eight community centers throughout the city, using laughter as a common thread to bring together a large and appreciative audience. The Festival culminated with performances at the Calderón Theater by renowned comedians and magicians from across Spain.

During the performances, Valladolid Mission was present through the projection of videos and testimonials, as well as by encouraging attendees to share their own personal commitment to achieving a more sustainable city through the so-called MISSION CHALLENGE.



Teatro Calderón performance



Public presentation of Valladolid Mission Festival

Local Mission Platform

As part of the process of updating the Climate Agreement for the city of Valladolid, it is essential to highlight the continuity of the governance model defined in 2023. That model, which identified the key players for climate action, has made it possible to consolidate a solid collaborative structure around a common commitment to climate neutrality.

Through **letters of adherence to the climate agreement**, Valladolid City Council has maintained its strategy of actively involving the entire ecosystem of innovation, economic development and the city's social fabric. The response from organisations, associations, groups, foundations and academic institutions has increased, thus confirming their commitment and interest in working towards broad climate neutrality.

This governance model has been key to ensuring the continuity and consistency of the commitments made. The accession of the identified actors has been understood not only as formal support, but also as a sign of their interest in playing an active role in the process of transformation towards a climate-neutral, inclusive, resilient and sustainable city.

The accession procedure has been established through letters of accession in which the interested entities have presented their areas of interest and collaboration with the Mission, establishing more direct commitments in some cases. The participating entities have been invited to calls for proposals and

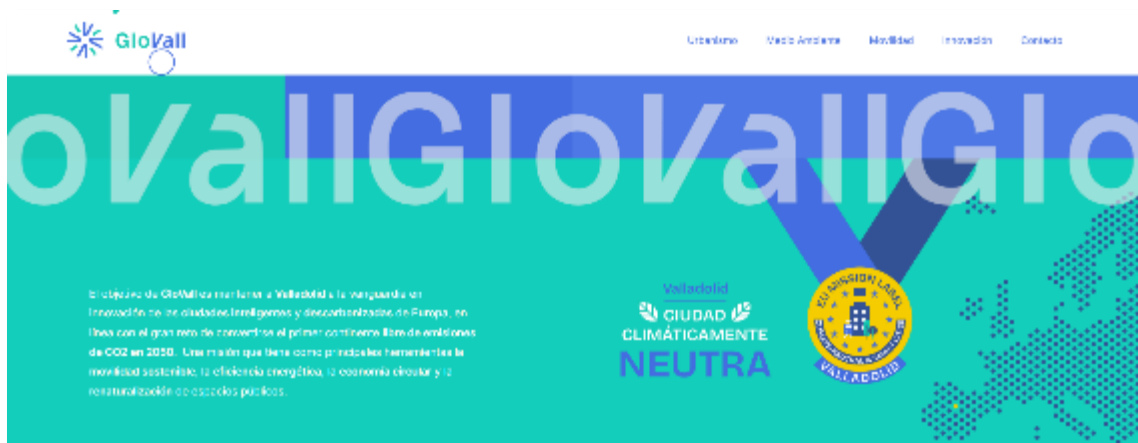


events related to the Mission. All Valladolid Mission ambassadors also have access to the Mission Seal to help disseminate and promote it. The information required to join the Mission can be accessed via the IdeVa website.

Likewise, the participation of the Government of Castile and León through its main ministries and instrumental bodies –such as the Public Infrastructure and Environment Company (SOMACYL), the Regional Energy Agency (EREN), the Natural Heritage Foundation and the Institute for Business Competitiveness (ICE)– has consolidated effective multi-level governance, aligned with the objectives set by the European Mission for Climate-Neutral Cities.

The update of the Climate Agreement therefore recognises not only the initial commitments made by these entities, but also their express willingness to continue moving forward by creating coordination spaces (such as working groups), developing joint projects and by integrating new strategic alliances that strengthen local capacities to tackle the climate challenge.

GloVall – Joining forces for a sustainable and healthy Valladolid



As a concrete example of the joint commitment of public administrations to move towards climate neutrality and achieve a more liveable Valladolid, in 2024 a comprehensive collaboration strategy was formalised between the **Regional Ministry of the Environment** of the **Regional Government of Castile and León**, **Valladolid City Council**, through its departments of **Urban Planning, Environment and Mobility**, and **IdeVa**, under the brand name **GloVall**.

The aim of GloVall is to keep Valladolid at the forefront of innovation in smart and decarbonised cities in Europe, in line with the major challenge of becoming the first continent free of CO₂ emissions by 2050 (the so-called European Green Deal).

It is therefore that GloVall is Mission Valladolid and Mission Valladolid is GloVall.



GloVall, within the framework of the Climate Mission, acts in four fundamental areas of public policy: **urban planning, mobility, the environment and innovation**. Through its projects, it is transforming housing, energy and mobility in Valladolid, making them more efficient, cleaner and more economical, in a mission to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change, thus becoming a European benchmark as a climate-neutral city based on sustainable innovation.

In this new phase, Valladolid City Council is reaffirming its role as a facilitator and driving force behind this collaboration network, with the aim of consolidating a shared framework for action that translates commitments into concrete and transformative results for the city and its citizens.

Evolution of signatories to the Valladolid Climate Agreement

Since its approval in March 2023, the Valladolid Climate Agreement has seen a significant increase in the number of signatories, reflecting the growing commitment of society as a whole to move towards a climate-neutral, inclusive and sustainable city.

The Agreement started with the support of **42 entities**. This initial figure brought together key representatives from the public, private, academic and social spheres, establishing a solid basis for collaboration. The founding entities included administrations such as the Regional Government of Castile and León, business organisations, trade unions, professional associations, universities, clusters and representatives of civil society.

By the end of 2023, **13 new members** had joined, consolidating the willingness of new organisations to participate in this collective climate alliance. However, it was in 2024 when a very significant boost was recorded: **104 entities** joined the agreement, reflecting the greater penetration of the initiative into the economic and social fabric of the city.

This increase was notable in the business sector, with **78 new entities** joining, as well as in the field of associations, with **12 new members**. The participation of professional associations, cooperatives, academic institutions and representatives of civil society also grew, demonstrating the breadth and diversity of the commitment made.

During the first half of 2025, a total of **21 business entities** reaffirmed their commitment to sustainability and climate neutrality, actively joining the collective effort to transform Valladolid into a greener, more innovative and resilient city.

In total, throughout the process, **a cumulative total of over 200 signatories** have been reached, demonstrating the strength of the participatory governance model



promoted by Valladolid City Council and the capacity of the Climate Agreement to mobilise the entire urban ecosystem towards the objectives of climate neutrality.

This significant increase in the number of signatories from the city's business sector is a response to the strategy adopted to obtain a greater number of signatories in the industrial and business sectors. As highlighted in the Climate Agreement, emissions from this sector, classified under 'Others', accounted for more than 30% of the city's total emissions. The governance model established by Valladolid City Council seeks to support private entities on the path to neutrality, thus adding the sustainability objectives and impacts of these entities to the overall objectives of Valladolid's Climate Mission.

Meeting with the Ambassadors of the Valladolid Climate Mission

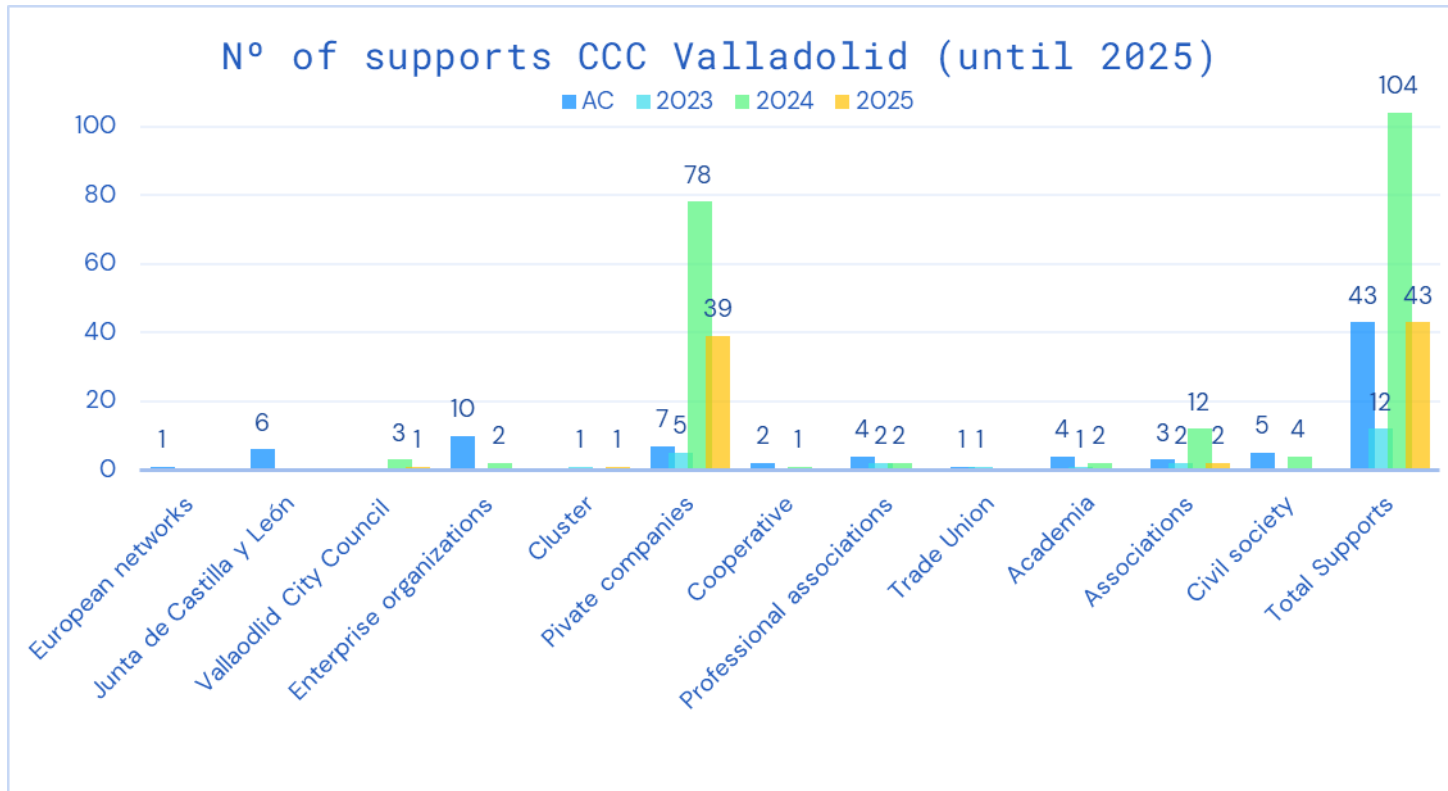
In November 2024, Valladolid City Council organised an event that brought together more than 150 entities affiliated with the Climate Mission. These organisations, representing the productive, associative, academic and institutional sectors, were recognised as **Climate Ambassadors**.

During the event, the importance of collective commitment and collaboration between sectors to achieve a sustainable city was highlighted, as well as the need for effective communication to raise awareness and motivate citizen participation in climate objectives.

As mentioned above, the number of signatories has grown steadily over the years. The following graphs illustrate the evolution from the approval of the Climate Agreement (CA) until the end of 2023, as well as the progress recorded during 2024 until June 2025.

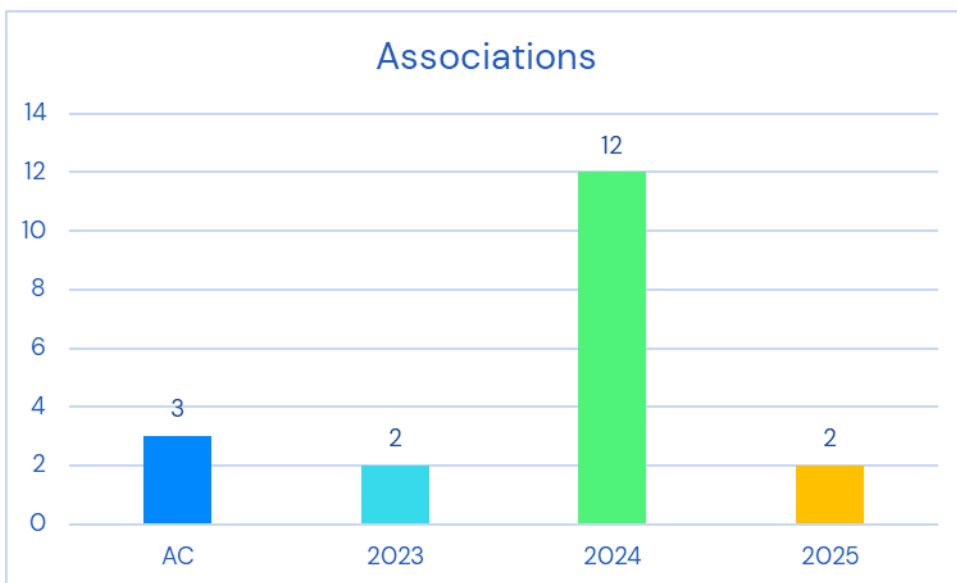
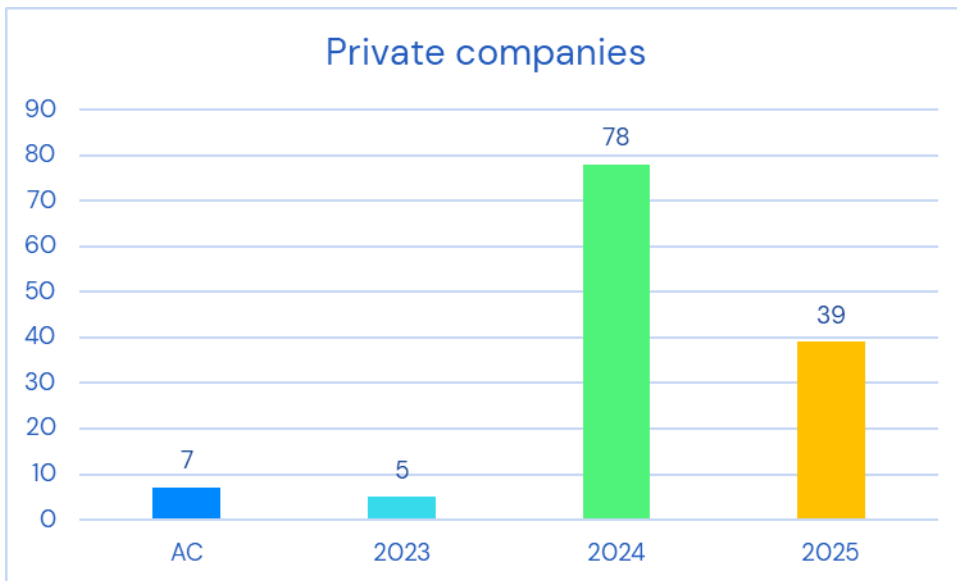


Evolution of signatories by type



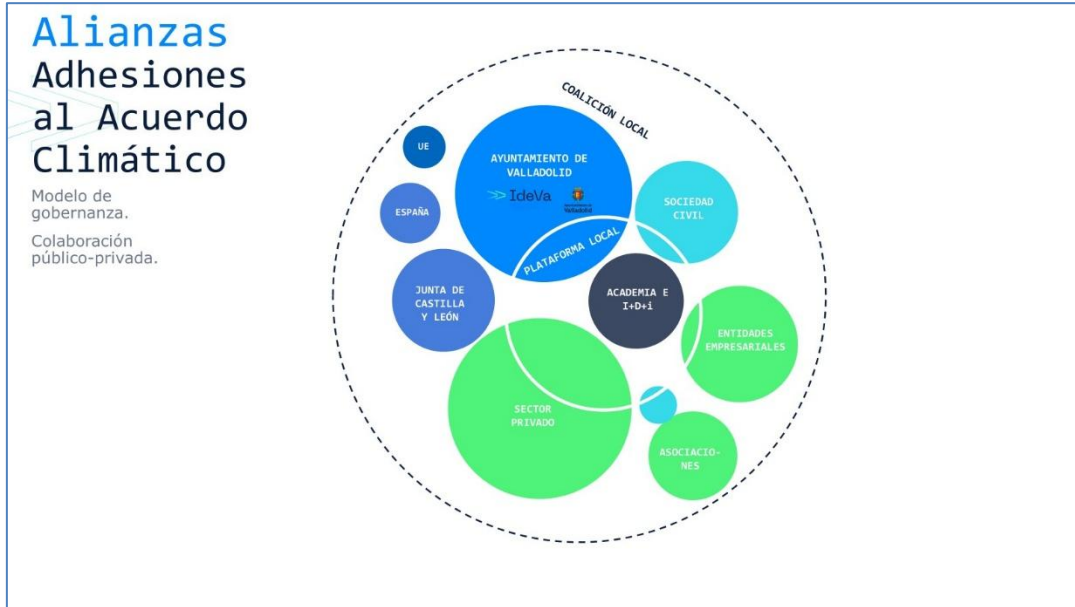


The evolution of some of the most relevant types is shown below:





List of entities participating in the CLIMATE MISSION:





BUSINESSES

- 1A INGENIEROS SL
- 3OES LEADING SOFTWARE S.L. (TOOLS)
- ABSOTEC
- ACOR
- AISHA EVENTOS Y FORMACIÓN
- ALPHA SYLTEC INGENIERIA SLP
- ANDRÉS URSA CLÍNICA NATURISTA
- APG INGENIERÍA 2023 S.L.
- APOLO STUDIO CREATIVO
- AURACITY
- AVL IBÉRICA S.A.
- BANCO BBVA
- BANCO SANTANDER
- BARATZE SOSTENIBLE SL
- BEST VALUE EVER
- BLAKINTERIORISMO, S.L.
- BODEGAS SINFORIANO SL
- BOWL OF TENTACLES
- C.D. SUR ATLÉTICO



- C.D. UNIÓN DEPORTIVA SUR
- C.D. ZONA SUR
- CABAL CONSULTING
- CAIXABANK
- CAJA RURAL DE ZAMORA
- CALENAE
- CANORME PRODUCCIONES
- CEIP NARCISO ALONSO CORTÉS
- CENTRO PORSCHE VALLADOLID
- CLUB DEPORTIVO CISNE
- CLUB DEPORTIVO UNIÓN ESGUEVA
- COLEGIO COMPAÑÍA DE MARÍA
- COLEGIO NUESTRA SEÑORA DEL CARMEN
- COLLOSA
- CROLEC DESARROLLO S.L.
- CYCLO RENOVABLES S.L.
- DAMASCO STUDIO
- DEVENTIC SOFT SLU
- DISEFI RENOVABLES
- DOWN VALLADOLID
- DQ TRABAJO SOCIAL SL
- DUONEX
- ECCOLINO LAB
- ECOSYSTEM XXI SL
- ECOVISC CONFECCIÓN SOSTENIBLE S.L.
- ELECTRICIDAD PASCUAL DE DIEGO S.L.U. (ELPA ELECTRICIDAD)
- ELECTRICIDAD REINOSO
- EMAYOR SYNERSIGHT TECHNOLOGIES SL.
- EMBALAJES Y SERVICIOS VALLESGUEVA SL
- EMPALAJES Y SERVICIOS VPA SL
- EMERIX SYSTEMS S.L.
- EMILIO MIGUEL MITRE
- ENARCHGY
- ENERYA INGENIERÍA



- EOS GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT ASSETS, SL
- EPUNTO INTERIM MANAGEMENT (GLOBAL MANAGER SPAIN SL)
- ERREESE
- ESCUELA DE ATLETISMO ISAAC VICIOSA
- ESTUDIO LÓPEZ MERINO Y ASOCIADOS SLP
- FLUINCE
- FORESA SA
- FREMAP
- FUGORBA, INSTALACIONES Y SERVICIOS S.L.
- G33 ARQUITECTOS
- GEOCYL
- GLOBAL FACTOR CONSULTING SL
- HERMANOS DE LA INSTRUCCIÓN CRISTIANA DE VALLADOLID-CENTRO MENESIANO SAN PEDRO REGALADO
- HIBERUS
- HOME SERVICES VALLADOLID (EASYAID)
- HORSE POWERTRAIN SPAIN SL
- IBERDROLA ESPAÑA
- I-DE GRUPO IBERDROLA
- ILUNION
- INDUSTRIAS JOSÉ LUIS BLANCO SL
- INDUSTRIAS MAXI SA
- INNUSUAL TECH SERVICES, SL
- ISLA SOLAR TECNOLOGICA SL
- IVECO
- KRON WORLD
- LABORAL KUTXA
- LINGOTES ESPECIALES
- LUCEIT
- MÁS ENERGÍA PROYECTOS SOLARES CASAS, SL,
- MAXBER GROUP
- MEDGON
- MEDIA MARKT VALLADOLID
- MICHELIN ESPAÑA Y PORTUGAL S.A.



- MISTER PHONE
- MOEVE
- MOZO GRAU
- NOBE ENERGÍA
- NTT DATA SPAIN SLU
- NUINO
- ONYX SOLAR ENERGY S.L.
- ORTHOPRINT3D, S.L.
- PAISAJE TRANSVERSAL SLL
- DALOAR STUDIOS (PENTAKILL)
- PIXELLOW
- POTENCIA Y CONTROL
- PPG IBÉRICA S.A.
- PROYECTA CONSULTORÍA
- QUINTO ARMÓNICO
- RALI HIDRODINAMICA SL.
- REAL VALLADOLID BALONCESTO
- REAL VALLADOLID CLUB DE FÚTBOL
- RECOLETOS BROKER
- RECSO
- REPSOL, S.A.
- SACYR
- SEICER INGENIERÍA
- SIFISA
- SIFU
- SOCAMEX S.A.U.
- SOLERA - TEXTILES MARTÍNEZ CURIEL SL
- TELECYL S.A.
- THE 42 DEGREES COMPANY S.L.
- TRANSPORTES DE VEHÍCULOS BOADA
- TREEHOUSE PROYECTOS
- TROVANT TECHNOLOGY, SL
- UNIWORDS LINKING STUDENTS
- URBAN CLIMATE ECONOMY



- VADILLO CATALINA ENTERPRISE
- VALLADOLID CLUB ESGRIMA
- VEOLIA SERVICIOS LECAM S.A.U.
- VIÑEDOS Y BODEGAS RIBÓN S.L.
- VIRIDIAN ESTUDIO SL

BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS

- AEICE (CLUSTER HABITAT Y CONSTRUCCIÓN EFICIENTE)
- ASOCIACIÓN DATA ECONOMY ESPAÑA
- ASOCIACIÓN DE LA INDUSTRIA ALIMENTARIA DE CASTILLA Y LEÓN (VITARTIS)
- ASOCIACIÓN DE SOCIEDADES GESTORAS DE LOS ENCLAVES LOGÍSTICOS (CYLOG)
- ASOCIACIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE VALORIZACIÓN ENERGÉTICA DE LA BIOMASA (AVEBIOM)
- ASOCIACIÓN PARA LA EXCELENCIA EMPRESARIAL DE CASTILLA Y LEÓN (FUNDACIÓN EXECYL)
- AVADECO (COMERCIO MINORISTA)
- CÁMARA DE COMERCIO E INDUSTRIA DE VALLADOLID
- CONFEDERACIÓN VALLISOLETANA DE EMPRESARIOS (CVE-CEOE VALLADOLID)
- ENERGÍAS RENOVABLES Y SOLUCIONES ENERGÉTICAS EN CASTILLA Y LEÓN (CYLSOLAR)
- FECOSVA (COMERCIO MINORISTA Y MERCADOS)
- FEDERACIÓN DE ORGANIZACIONES ARTESANAS DE CYL (FOACAL-CEARCAL)
- FUNDACIÓN TECNOVITAE
- SMART CITY CLUSTER

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

- ASSOCIATION OF PROPERTY MANAGERS OF VALLADOLID
- COLLEGE OF TECHNICAL ENGINEERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS IN WESTERN CASTILE AND LEÓN
- OFFICIAL ASSOCIATION OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ARCHITECTS OF VALLADOLID (COATVA VALLADOLID)



- OFFICIAL ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS (COAVA VALLADOLID-COACYLE CASTILLA Y LEÓN)
- OFFICIAL ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMISTS (ECOVA)
- OFFICIAL ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS (COIIM-VALLADOLID)
- OFFICIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL ENGINEERS OF VALLADOLID
- GENERAL COUNCIL OF OFFICIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ARCHITECTS OF SPAIN

ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS AND R&D&I CENTRES

- ADVANCED SCHOOL OF DESIGN
- CARTIF FOUNDATION
- CIDAUT FOUNDATION
- VALLADOLID UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION
- INEA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL (PONTIFICAL UNIVERSITY OF COMILLAS)
- UNIVERSITY OF VALLADOLID (UVA)
- MIGUEL DE CERVANTES EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (UEMC)

CIVIL SOCIETY

- PAJARILLOS EDUCA ASSOCIATION
- LOCAL YOUTH COUNCIL
- FENCING FEDERATION OF CASTILLA Y LEÓN
- PROVINCIAL FEDERATION OF NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CONSUMER ASSOCIATIONS OF VALLADOLID "ANTONIO MACHADO"
- PROVINCIAL FEDERATION OF NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CONSUMER ASSOCIATIONS OF VALLADOLID "CONDE ANSÚREZ"
- CASA DE LA INDIA FOUNDATION
- INTRAS FOUNDATION
- GYPSY SECRETARIAT FOUNDATION
- UNION OF CONSUMERS OF CASTILLA Y LEÓN

ASSOCIATION



- AGERDECYL (ASSOCIATION OF CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPANIES OF CASTILLA Y LEÓN)
- GROUP OF ARCHITECTS FOR SUSTAINABILITY (AXS)
- APREMIE (PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRICAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS INSTALLATION COMPANIES OF VALLADOLID)
- CASTILLA AND LEÓN HYDROGEN ASSOCIATION
- ASSOCIATION OF ETHICAL BANKING AND SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP (FIECYL)
- ASSOCIATION OF SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS OF CYL (ATA CYL)
- Spanish Association Against Cancer in Valladolid
- VALLADOLID FORESTRY ASSOCIATION (ASFOVA)
- Iberian Association of Municipalities on the Banks of the Duero
- ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF MANAGEMENT (APD)
- SIVI CLUSTER
- CASTILLA Y LEÓN ATHLETICS FEDERATION
- CASTILLA Y LEÓN CYCLING FEDERATION
- FEDERATION OF ADULT EDUCATION GROUPS OF VALLADOLID
- EUSEBIO SACRISTÁN FOUNDATION
- CASTILLA Y LEÓN TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT FOUNDATION (FOREMCYL)
- SANTA MARÍA LA REAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE FOUNDATION
- CASTILLA Y LEÓN CONSTRUCTION INSTITUTE – ICCL
- VALLADOLID RUGBY ASSOCIATION CLUB

SUPRANATIONAL

- EIT CLIMATE-KIC

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CASTILLA Y LEÓN

- DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE
- REGIONAL MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, HOUSING AND LAND USE PLANNING
- REGIONAL PUBLIC ENERGY AGENCY OF CASTILLA Y LEÓN (EREN)
- CASTILLA Y LEÓN NATURAL HERITAGE FOUNDATION (FPNCYL)



- INSTITUTE FOR BUSINESS COMPETITIVENESS OF CASTILLA Y LEÓN (ICE)
- PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPANY OF CASTILE AND LEÓN (SOMACYL)

VALLADOLID CITY COUNCIL

- PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FOR WATER IN VALLADOLID (AQUAVALL)
- MUNICIPAL SPORTS FOUNDATION (FMD)
- MIXED TOURISM COMPANY OF VALLADOLID
- SEMINCI (Valladolid International Film Week)

COOPERATIVES

- COME SANO COMO JUSTO, SOC. COOP.
- ENERGÉTICA, SOC. COOP.
- E-KIWI MOVILIDAD, SOC. COOP.

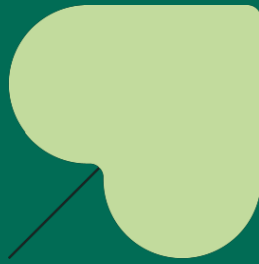
TRADE UNIONS

- COMISIONES OBRERAS (CCOO)
- UNION GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES (UGT)

() The new membership documents of all entities that joined after 29 March 2023 are included below.*



ANNEX – ENDORSEMENT LETTERS



Valladolid