Fr	B	C	NY	S	T	Total
7	8	7	7	3	8	40

Example:
Freiburg: Corporate program ECOfit:
There are alliances /coalitions for the purpose of cooperation, however, it is not clear whether these alliances prioritize the integration of private sector businesses. In general, they seem to be incorporated otherwise projects would not work)e.g. Fraunhofer Alliance Grid2Smart.

Berlin: Step Verkehr (Step Transport) was developed with stakeholders. They had round tables on sustainability issues. An example of visibility / image campaigns is the Schaufenster Elektromobilität 'showcase for electromobility': Coordination Agency eMO is half funded through private sector participation.

NYC: Primary sustainability strategy is PlaNYC which also collaborates with industry

Singapore: State driven

Tokyo: Private sector in Tokyo is generally valued highly, in Japan PPP is a keyword and is highly valued.

1. Differentiated description of the key field

2. Reference to sustainability:

From Fraunhofer: Alliances, climate change alliances, competitions and image campaigns help attract companies to cooperate in sustainability topics. Specific offers coming from the city can also help companies to gain visibility.

ETG: In order to maximize and accelerate the transformation to a sustainable city or morganstadt, mobilizing, incentivizing and involving the private sector is vital. The private sector can be engaged at many levels. Gov't purchasing can prioritize local and regional suppliers of sustainability solutions. Together, public and private sector can think creatively about how SMEs can participate and expand in a sustainable economy. Additionally, integration of private sector can open on-going dialogues about how sustainability planning can increase the ability of regional businesses to increase their competitiveness. Also knowledge and involvement in developing infrastructure and institutional structures for a sustainable future city, will help the private sector proactively respond to regulatory, physical, market and technology risks – to avoid negative impacts and to take advantage of opportunities.

If the integration of the private sector is ignored, the city is not only missing out on a large source of energy, innovation, and financial support, sustainability plans could actually contain pitfalls that decrease the competitiveness of regional businesses. Additionally, the perception of antagonism between private sector and sustainability advocates could lead to unnecessary gridlock in other policy areas vital to progress.

A sustainable future must also be a prosperous future, with higher levels of equity. Focus on creating good jobs and economic opportunity for all city residents when designing for environmental sustainability and 'smart' solutions is a must.

3. Relevance to industrial sectors?

Mobility:
Energy:
Production & logistics:
Security:
ICT:
Water infrastructure:
Buildings:
Governance:

Brief description of the high level of importance:
Mobility: In designing sustainability mobility solutions it is important to consider how to people get to and from work, how can regional businesses incentivize use of alternative transport, what the future of regional businesses are projected to look like in terms of mobility needs of both employees and P&L.

Energy: Integration of private sector perspective can help ensure that businesses are incentivized to use clean energy, reduce energy, possibilities of feed-inn tarrifs, etc. The integration can address questions such as how can energy policy be used as a tool to attract businesses, especially businesses that want to provide clean, sustainable products and services.

Production and Logistics: In order to create sustainability solutions that foster sustainable economy, there must be an ongoing dialog about city priorities, changing requirements, and business needs and future visions of P&L systems

Safety: Resilience and safety measures must include private sector needs and requirements

ICT: What business needs can be met through strategic deployment of new ICT, and also how can ICT businesses contribute to city visions of sustainable future.

Water Infrastructure: how can regional solutions be commercialized and offered to other markets. How can regional businesses increase external networks with global players.

Buildings: Private sector both uses and produces building thus should be in conversations about sustainability planning (regulation, tax structures, incentives, zoning, etc.) from the beginning. If there is a plan to incentivize a socio-technological regime change in building production and retrofitting, businesses can be a part of accelerating implementation of solutions.

Governance: In the governance of sustainability planning businesses and private sector should be included as key stakeholder. However, it is vital that large industry is not the only voice at the table. SMEs, micro-businesses and union or labor representation must also be present to balance the dialogue.

4. Impact (positive & negative)

From Fraunhofer: distribution costs, synergy through co-operation

5. Implementation measures:

Sustainability planning boards need to include private sector representation and likewise private sector associations (chamber of commerse, etc.) should include representatives from sustainability department.

6. Actors: Who can shape things?

Mayors office, city council, business associations, utilities, planning departments, economic development department, ministry of economy

7. Prerequisites:

np prerequistes necessary

8. Obstacles/barriers:

City planning department are often not well integrated with the private sector, thus have different language, time schedules, and priorities. There is often mutual distrust.

9. Indicators:

- number of private sector representatives (both large and SME) on sustainable planning boards
- studies about impact of sustainable plan on industries, economic opportunity, socio-economic development

10. Special features/remarks: