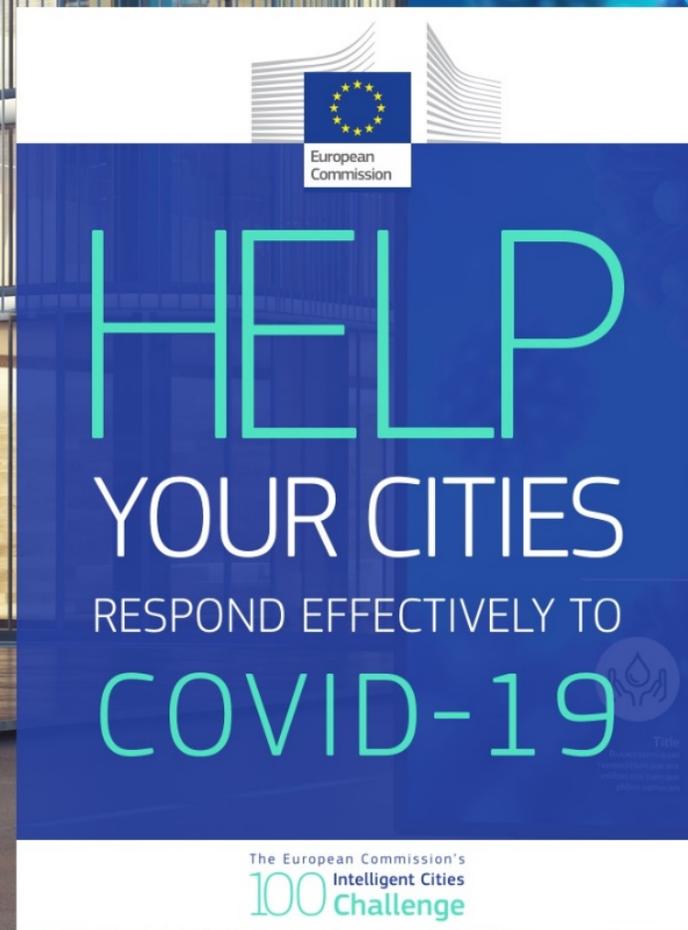


The European Commission's
**100 Intelligent Cities
Challenge**

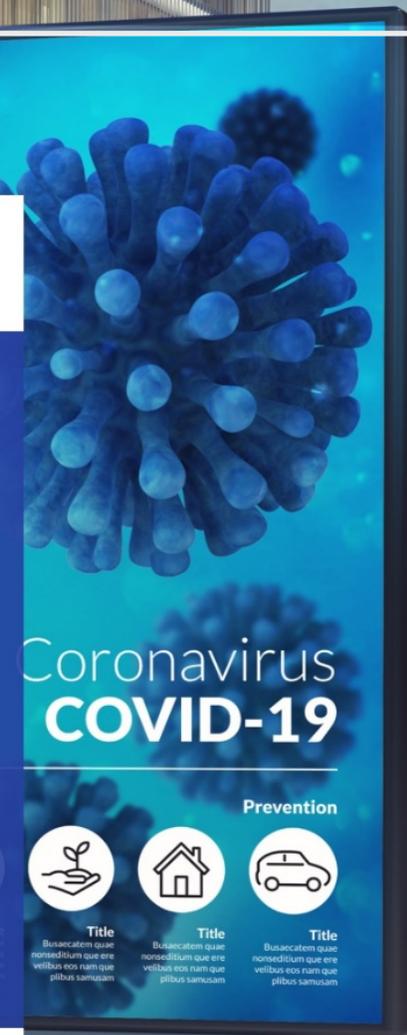
COVID-19 WEBINAR
14 May 2020



European Commission

HELP YOUR CITIES RESPOND EFFECTIVELY TO COVID-19

The European Commission's
**100 Intelligent Cities
Challenge**



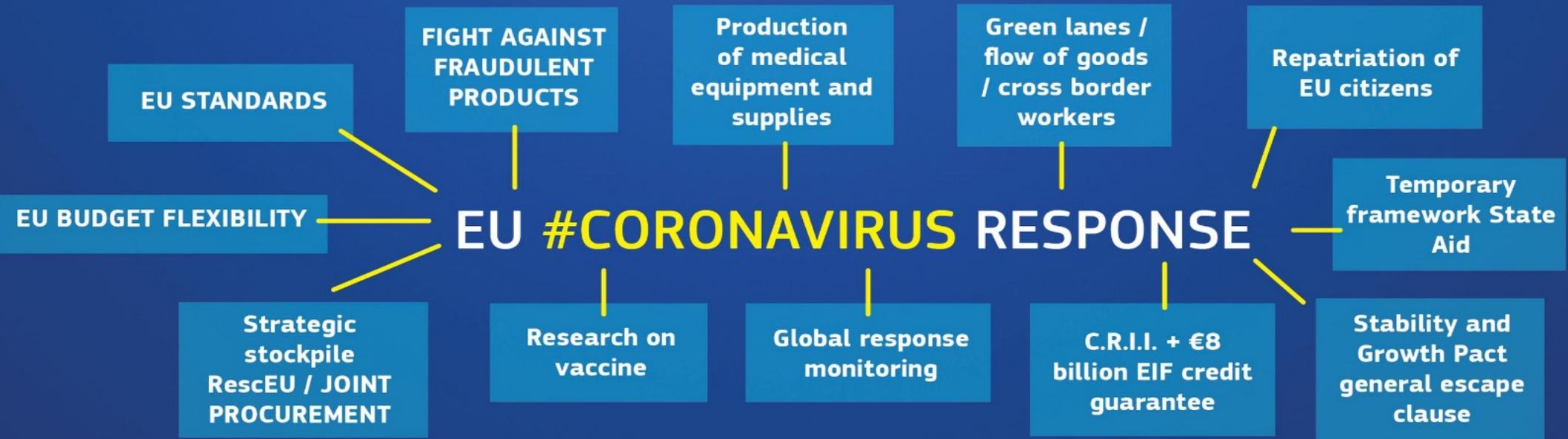
Coronavirus COVID-19

Prevention

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COVID-19 WEBINAR



#CORONAVIRUS

COVID-19 WEBINAR

Commission

SURE

Supporting Member States to help protect people in work and jobs



1 What is SURE?

The new instrument for temporary Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency (SURE) is designed to help protect people in work and jobs affected by the coronavirus pandemic.

This is a strong expression of solidarity between Member States through the EU to protect people's jobs



Targeted at protecting people's jobs



Temporary financial support



Fast deployment



Complements national efforts



Solidarity between Member States

2 How does it work?



It will provide financial assistance, in the form of loans granted on favourable terms from the EU to Member States, of up to €100 billion in total.



These loans will assist Member States to address sudden increases in public expenditure to preserve employment.



Specifically, these loans will help Member States to cover the costs directly related to the creation or extension of national short-time work schemes, and other similar measures they have put in place for the self-employed, as a response to the current crisis.



By avoiding wasteful redundancies, short-time work schemes can prevent a temporary shock from having more severe and long-lasting negative consequences on the economy and the labour market in Member States.



This helps to sustain families' incomes and preserve the productive capacity and human capital of enterprises and the economy as a whole.

3 How is it triggered?

1

Businesses experiencing difficulties are forced to temporarily reduce their activities and the working hours of their employees as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. Similarly, self-employed lose their income.

2

Member States decide to activate short-time work schemes to preserve employment and assist the self-employed. This leads to sudden increases in public expenditure

3

Member States make a request to the Commission for financial support through SURE to help finance this expenditure

4

Commission consults the Member State to define the terms of the loan, based on an evaluation of the increase in public expenditure

5

Commission presents a proposal for a decision to the Council to provide financial assistance

6

Once approved, the financial assistance will take the form of a loan from the EU to the Member State on favourable terms

4 How much money is available?



Up to **€100 billion** of loans provided to Member States

backed by



€25 billion of guarantees voluntarily committed by Member States to the EU budget to leverage the financial power of SURE

COVID-19 WEBINAR

Coronavirus Global Response

A pledging marathon for universal
access to vaccines, treatments and tests



May 2020
#UnitedAgainstCoronavirus



"On the one hand, we have to develop a vaccine very quickly. On the other hand, we need to produce it and to deploy it to every single corner of the world. Our goal is to make the vaccine available at affordable prices. This vaccine will and must be our universal, common good.

I want to invite everyone – governments, business leaders, philanthropists, artists and citizens – to raise awareness about this unique effort. And to create a united front against coronavirus."

European Commission President - Ursula von der Leyen

With the Coronavirus Global Response, the European Union is joining forces with global partners to kick-start a pledging effort starting on 4 May 2020, with more milestones to come.

The initial goal: to raise **€7.5 billion** in pledges. This is only the beginning. More will be needed in the future.

The European Commission is pledging €1 billion in grants and €400 million in guarantees on loans to the Coronavirus Global Response. This includes €1 billion from the EU's research and innovation programme, Horizon 2020, €150 million from the Emergency Support Instrument, €80 million from RescEU and €170 million from external instruments.

WHO CAN DONATE?



GOVERNMENTS



PRIVATE SECTOR



PHILANTHROPISTS AND CITIZENS



The money collected will go into Research and Development, Production and Deployment in three priority areas:



TEST



TREAT



PREVENT

The Coronavirus Global Response brings together global actors and helps align their efforts, to ensure all new vaccines, diagnostics and treatments are made available globally for an affordable price, regardless of where they were developed.



European Commission - Press release



Coronavirus Global Response: €7.4 billion raised for universal access to vaccines

Brussels, 4 May 2020

Today, the Commission registered €7.4 billion, equivalent to \$8 billion, in pledges from donors worldwide during the Coronavirus Global Response pledging event. This includes a pledge of €1.4 billion by the Commission. This almost reaches the [initial target](#) of €7.5 billion and is a solid starting point for the worldwide pledging marathon, which begins today. The aim is to gather significant funding to ensure the collaborative development and universal deployment of **diagnostics, treatments and vaccines** against coronavirus.

COVID-19 WEBINAR



THE EU HELPS REBOOT EUROPE'S TOURISM



13 May 2020

The upcoming summer season offers Europeans the chance to get some much-needed rest, relaxation and fresh air, and to catch up with friends and family. To make this happen in a safe way, there is a need for strict health and safety protocols. The Commission proposes a coordinated approach to allow a gradual restoration of mobility and connectivity as soon as the health situation allows, to support tourism's recovery and enable a more sustainable industry in the future. EU tourism is one of the ecosystems most affected by the coronavirus.

IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM ECOSYSTEM IN EUROPE

Europe is the leading tourist destination in the world. Tourism is at the centre of a huge ecosystem of businesses that contribute substantially to prosperity and jobs in all Member States.

- 
 Contributes **10% of EU GDP**
- 
2.4 million businesses, over 90% of which SMEs
- 
 Global leader with **40% of international arrivals**
- 
85% of Europeans spend summer holidays in the EU
- 
€ 0.56 of added value for every €1 generated in tourism

Member States most dependent on tourism are (as % of GDP):

- Croatia (25%)
- Cyprus (22%)
- Greece (21%)
- Portugal (19%)
- Austria , Estonia, Spain (15%)
- Italy (13%)
- Slovenia, Bulgaria (12%)
- Malta (11%)
- France (10%)
- Germany (9%)



EMPLOYMENT IN TOURISM

- 
12% employment
- 
23 million direct and indirect jobs
- 
37% of tourism workers are under 35 years old

IMPACT OF THE CORONAVIRUS CRISIS

The coronavirus outbreak is putting the EU's tourism industry under unprecedented pressure. It has led to the suspension of most domestic and international travel, causing a significant reduction in revenue and creating liquidity issues for all tourism operators. Travellers and businesses alike face uncertain prospects.

IMPACT ON GLOBAL TOURISM

- 
 UN World Tourism Organisation estimates a **60% reduction in international tourism**
- 
EUR 840-1000 billion in losses for global travel industry

IMPACT ON EU TOURISM

- 
60% to 90% reduction in bookings compared to similar periods in previous years
- 
 Estimated loss of **6 million jobs**
- 
 Significant estimated **loss of revenue**:
 - 85% hotels and restaurants
 - 85% for tour operators
 - 85% for long distance rail
 - 90% for cruises and airlines

THE TOURISM ECOSYSTEM

The EU tourism ecosystem encompasses many types of businesses: off-line and on-line information and service providers, travel agents and tour operators, accommodation suppliers, destination management organisations, visitor attractions and passenger transport operators. Large multinational corporations operate alongside the SMEs.



EU SUPPORT TO GET TOURISM BACK ON TRACK

The EU is proposing a series of guidance documents to ensure a gradual and coordinated reopening of travel and tourism services and facilities as soon as the health situation allows, while respecting strict conditions to protect the health and safety of travellers and tourism workers across Europe.

FOR TOURISTS / TRAVELLERS

- Safely reopening our borders and restoring unrestricted free movement.
- Restoring transport services of all kinds across the EU while protecting the health of transport workers and passengers.
- Safely resuming tourism services.
- Using digital technologies to give our people sufficient information to be able to plan for trips.
- Protecting consumer rights.

FOR TOURISM BUSINESSES

- Providing liquidity for tourism businesses, in particular SMEs through:
- Vouchers as an attractive and secure option to cash reimbursement.
 - Saving jobs with up to €100 billion in financial relief from the SURE programme.
 - Connecting citizens to local tourism offer, promoting local attractions and tourism and Europe as a safe tourist destination.
 - Financial support through the Coronavirus Response Instrument Initiative, EIF loans as well as flexible state aid rules.

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TRAVEL AND TOURISM IN EUROPE: PRACTICAL GUIDANCE FOR TRAVELLERS AND COMPANIES



13 May 2020

WHEN WILL I BE ABLE TO TRAVEL?

As they lift domestic restrictions, national authorities should also progressively lift restrictions at borders. Where not appropriate to remove controls entirely, they should be relaxed partially, in a targeted way. Citizens should get access to complete, clear and updated information provided by national authorities.



TRAVELLERS

- Where possible, book your ticket online to reduce gatherings i.e. at ticket machines.

BOOKING A TICKET



TRANSPORT COMPANIES

- Where possible, advise in websites and apps how to avoid peak hours and plan the journey accordingly.

START OF THE JOURNEY



TRAVELLERS

- Where possible, check-in in advance and electronically.
- Arrive early at the hub when advised by your carrier, and respect social distancing (1.5 – 2 m) when required.
- In the station/port/airport, you may have to wear a facemask.



STATIONS/PORTS/AIRPORTS

- Should ensure regular cleaning and disinfection of stations/ports/airports.
- Should make hand-sanitiser available.
- May remove tables and benches to avoid crowding.
- Should ensure distancing at luggage drop-offs, at security and border control points, and during boarding/embarking. Pay attention to floor markers.

DURING THE JOURNEY

Your health remains the key priority- whichever means of transport you choose!



TRAVELLERS

- You may be required or advised to wear a face mask.
- You may be separated from other passengers, especially if you are travelling alone.
- You may be asked to board through a rear door, to protect both you and the driver.
- You may not be able to buy goods, including food and beverages, on board to avoid contact as much as possible.



TRANSPORT COMPANIES

- May be required to allow fewer passengers on board.
- May need to install protective barriers between you and the driver.
- Should ensure appropriate ventilation.
- Should have a strategy in place in case passengers fall ill or show symptoms during the journey.
- Should clean and disinfect vehicles regularly.
- Should have doors open automatically, where possible – so passengers do not need to touch any buttons or door handles.
- Should make sanitising/disinfecting gel available on board.

ARRIVING AT THE HOTEL



Protocols for guests in hospitality establishments

- Read carefully information for guests.
- Respect physical distancing: a distance of 1.5 to 2 meters should be applied in the communal areas of the whole establishment.
- Consider infection, prevention and control measures:
 - respiratory etiquette, i.e. coughing or sneezing into a paper tissue or the elbow bend.
 - Hand hygiene: wash your hands with soap, single-use paper towels or automatic dryers, and alcohol-based hand rub solutions.
 - Use face masks.



Protocols for staff in hospitality establishments

- Ventilation: increasing the number of air exchanges per hour and supplying as much outdoor air as possible is recommended.
- Cleaning and disinfection: cleaning of frequently touched surfaces as often as possible is key. Examples: doorknobs and door handles, chairs and armrests, table-tops, light switches, etc.
- Staff should be given instructions on procedures for post check-out cleaning, the treatment of cleaning equipment, waste management, laundry and personal hygiene following cleaning.

END OF THE JOURNEY



- When you pick up your luggage, distancing should be ensured.
- Should a fellow passenger discover having the coronavirus shortly after the journey, contact tracing and warning measures could be used to warn you and reduce the risk of spreading the virus further. This could be done through mobile apps, you may use on a voluntary basis and with the highest level of data privacy.

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The European Commission's
100 Intelligent Cities
Challenge

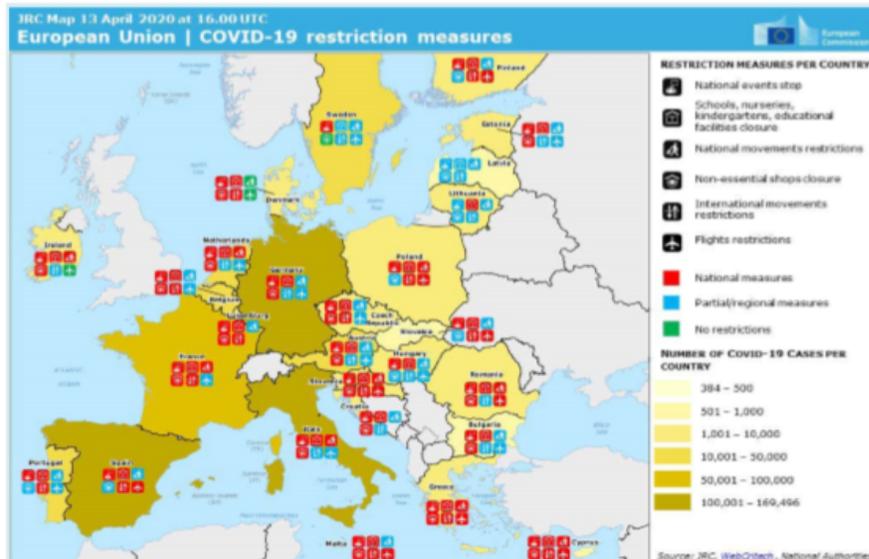
European
Commission

A European roadmap to lifting coronavirus containment measures #EuropeUnited against the #coronavirus

The coronavirus pandemic has claimed thousands of lives and put health systems under enormous strain. The Commission's immediate priority is fighting the virus and mitigating the socio-economic consequences of the pandemic. At the same time, we must start looking ahead so that Member States can gradually lift their containment measures, with a view to entering the recovery phase and revitalising our societies and economy.

While there is no one-size-fits-all approach to a gradual, science-based and effective lifting of containment measures, a highly coordinated way forward is a matter of common European interest.

Responding to the call of the European Council of 26 March, the Commission has developed the present roadmap. It takes into account the expertise of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control the Commission's Advisory Panel on the coronavirus, experience of Member States and WHO guidance. Evidently, any such reflection is based on the scientific knowledge available today, and should be revised as further evidence appears.



1 Timing is essential

A gradual rollback of confinement measures will unavoidably lead to an increase in new cases of infection with the coronavirus and a possible reintroduction of restrictive measures. Clear and timely communication and transparency with citizens is essential in this respect. As such, constant monitoring and a readiness to reintroduce measures is required. **Three main sets of criteria** should be considered when assessing whether the time has come roll back the measures:

- **Epidemiological criteria**, indicating a sustained reduction and stabilisation in the number of hospitalisations and/or new cases for a sustained period of time.
- **Sufficient health system capacity**, in terms of an adequate number of hospital beds, pharmaceutical products and stocks of equipment.
- **Appropriate monitoring capacity**, including large-scale testing capacity to quickly detect and isolate infected individuals, as well as tracking and tracing capacity.

2 A European approach based on common principles

Even though the situation differs drastically between Member States, it is essential to operate under a common approach. **Three principles** should guide Member States when gradually lifting restrictive measures:

- Action must **be based on science** and have public health at its centre, while balancing social and economic remedies.
- Action must **be coordinated between the Member States** to avoid negative spillover effects. This is a matter of common European interest.
- **Respect and solidarity between Member States** remain essential to better coordinate, communicate and to mitigate the health and socio-economic impacts.

3 Accompanying measures to phase-out confinement

Successfully lifting confinement measures requires a policy-mix of accompanying measures that are relevant for all Member States. The EU is taking steps to support all of them.

- **Gather data and develop a robust system or reporting.** Harmonised gathering and sharing of data at national and subnational level by public health authorities is essential to better manage the lifting of measures.
- **Create a framework for contact tracing and warning** with the use of mobile apps, which respect data privacy.
- **Testing capacities must be expanded and standardised.** Fast (self-)testing is key to swift diagnoses and to measure the population's acquired immunity. The Commission has presented **Guidelines** on coronavirus tests and their performance.
- **The resilience of health care systems should be increased.** Particularly, to address the predicted rise in infections after rolling back the containment measures. The EU budget has been mobilised to help.
- **The availability of personal protective equipment should be**



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The European Commission's
100 Intelligent Cities Challenge



COVID-19: European Solidarity in action

#COVID19 #EuropeUnited



28 March 2020

Across the European Union, countries, regions and cities are stretching out a helping hand to neighbours, helping those most in need. This is European solidarity in action.

Snapshots of European Solidarity

France has donated 1 million masks to Italy and Germany has donated 7 tons of masks and other protective equipment, helping save lives.

Tens of thousands of European citizens have been repatriated from abroad, with most flights being intra-European.

European solidarity in treating patients

Cities and states across Germany are treating critically ill patients from Italy and France, making their own intensive care beds available for Italian and French citizens.

Cases from Italy are offered treatment in Saxony, Brandenburg, Berlin, Bavaria, Hessen, North-Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony.

The German Foreign Ministry confirmed a total of 73 intensive care beds for Italian patients.

Examples: In the city of Leipzig two patients from Bergamo, northern Italy, have arrived. Hessen is taking 10 patients from its partner region Emilia-Romagna.

Intensive care patients from France are being treated in the states of North-Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Hessen and Saarland.

Seven French intensive care patients from Mulhouse, France, have been airlifted and are being treated in Luxembourg.

500 mobile medical units co-financed by the EU will soon be operational and be able to test citizens at their homes.

South Tyrol (Italy) has provided personal protective equipment to Tyrol (Austria), whereas Tyrol is providing hospital beds for patients from South Tyrol.

European solidarity in protecting health workers and citizens

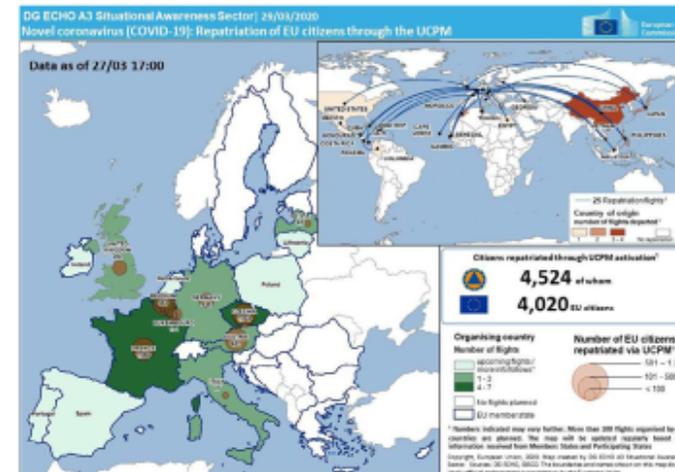
- France** France has donated 1 million masks to Italy and 20,000 protective suits.
- Germany** Germany has delivered 300 ventilators to Italy.
- Austria** Austria transported 1.5 million masks to Italy.
- Czechia** Czechia offers 10,000 protective suits to Italy and another 10,000 to Spain.

European solidarity in bringing people home

- EU** Since the beginning of the outbreak, on board of 25 repatriation flights facilitated and co-financed by the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, over 4,020 stranded EU citizens have been brought home, so far, 30% of passengers repatriated were European citizens from a different nationality than the country organising the repatriation flight.
- Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg and Czechia**, but also the UK, repatriated more than 1,150 EU citizens from different Member States. More than 100 flights organised by 12 countries are currently planned in the coming days and seats are made available to other EU and UK nationals.

- France** France repatriated citizens of 22 EU countries. A flight from Wuhan, China, in early February carried 64 French citizens and 135 other EU citizens.
- Belgium** Belgium repatriated citizens of 14 EU countries.
- Luxembourg** Luxembourg repatriated citizens of 9 EU countries. A flight from Cabo Verde on 25 March carried just 20 Luxembourgish citizens and 131 other EU citizens.
- Germany** Germany repatriated citizens of 8 EU countries.
- Czechia** Czechia has already organized 10 flights; one from Vietnam, under the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, carried 193 Czechs and 95 EU citizens safely to their homes.
- Austria** Austria repatriated citizens of 10 Member States from Marrakesh, Morocco.

- Latvia** Latvia repatriated citizens of 5 Member States.
- Italy** Italy repatriated citizens of 6 Member States from Tokyo, Japan.
- Slovakia** Slovakia arranged for a flight from the US repatriating 300 EU citizens from 4 Member States. Six other flights are already planned.
- Germany** Support to 600 Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians to return home by ferry.



Disclaimer: The examples in this factsheet are not exhaustive. The figures are based on the most recent available sources from EU Member States via the Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS). While the Commission seeks to keep the information up to date, we take no responsibility of any kind, express or implied, about the completeness and accuracy of the information contained in the table.

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