

**Patrick Le Galès, FBA**  
CNRS Research Professor *Centre*  
*d'Etudes Européennes*  
Dean, Sciences Po Urban School



# Excellent report

2

- Very strong on the economic data,
- Differences between income groups and the risk of middle income trap
- Definition and data : Indicators or local autonomy
- Quality of life, relatively safe cities (homicides, accidents)
- Environment : land use or air pollution
- Migration
- Mobility
- Formidable collective work

# Reshuffling the deck ?

3

- From time to time capitalism is marked either by major crisis or by surge of innovations (possibly both) that reshuffle the deck, leading to major transformations of states, the relocalisation of wealth creation centres and poor areas, the structuring of inequalities.
- First medieval merchant capitalism, industrial revolution, great depression
- Now : financial capitalism, high tech, globalised mega firms, profound changing scale and relocalisation

- States versus nation
- Emergence of large metropolis
- Tension and disconnection states/Metropolis
- Cities and regions in Europe in the world
- The long economic crisis
- Political mobilisation and there rise of anti European, anti elites, anti globalisation populism

# I Robustness of the European cities model

5

- European cities obsolete ?
- European urban structure :
- One megacity and carnage of medium size cities or
- the robust european city model with mid size (250 000 to 5 millions) ?

- Fading charm or collective actor of the European governance ?
- European way or the American way (markets, mobility, specialisation, inequalities)

# European cities



- The relative long-term stability of the European urban system
- Its original structure—with a concentration of medium-sized cities—and the remains of its physical form.
- Cities as distinctive characteristics of European societies
- Municipalities
- Economic and demographic growth

# Future of European cities after 50 years of single market ?

8

- ‘Of cities like Amsterdam, Antwerp, Barcelona, Brussels, Copenhagen, Dublin, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Lisbon, Liverpool, Lyons, Manchester, Marseilles, Munich, Naples, Newcastle, Nuremberg, Stockholm, Stuttgart, Turin and Vienna, half must either grow or decline: expanding to become one of the six or seven European urban giants, or declining into provincial insignificance ...
- The carnage will likely be most pronounced among the mid-sized cities of Germany and the United Kingdom.’

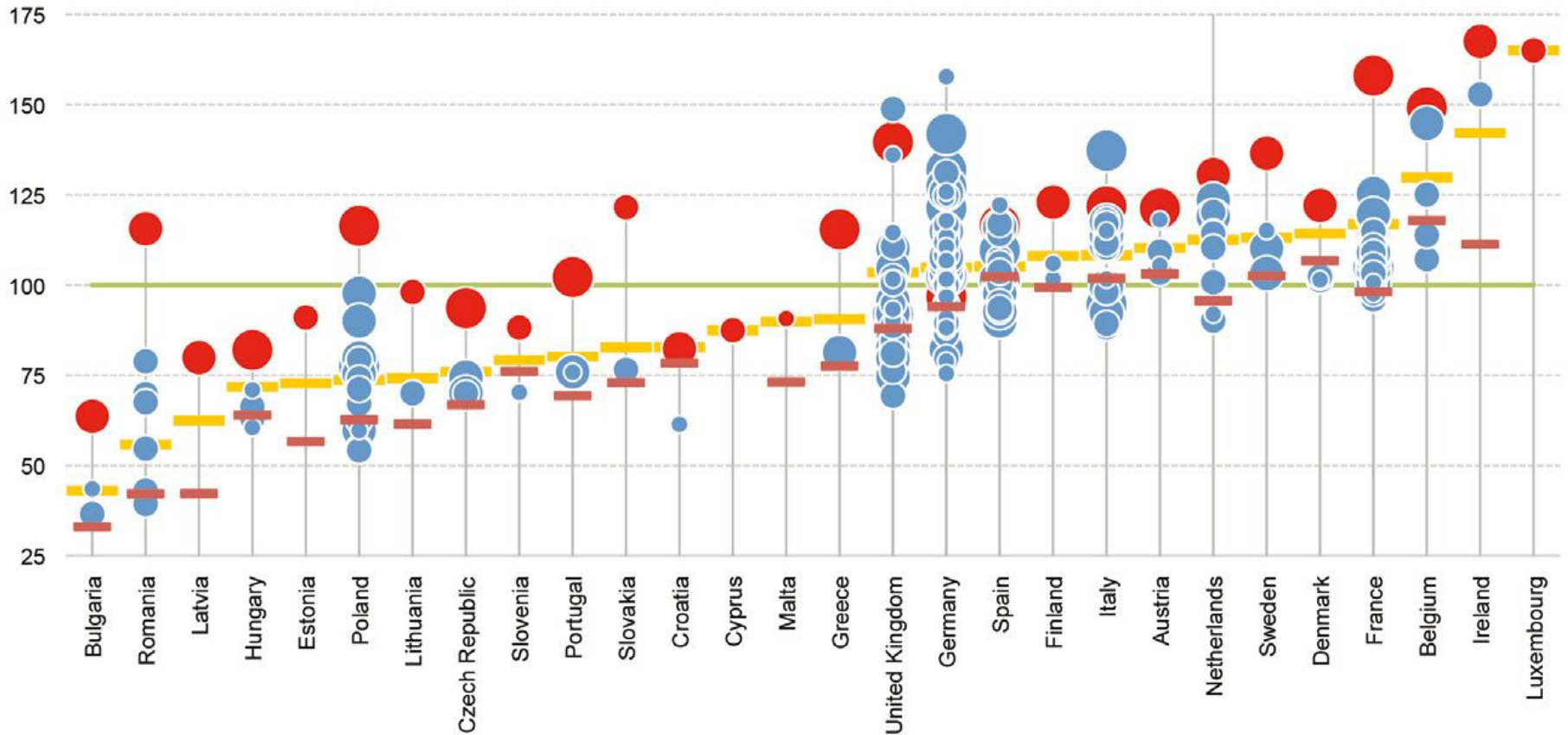


# Evidence : robust...but

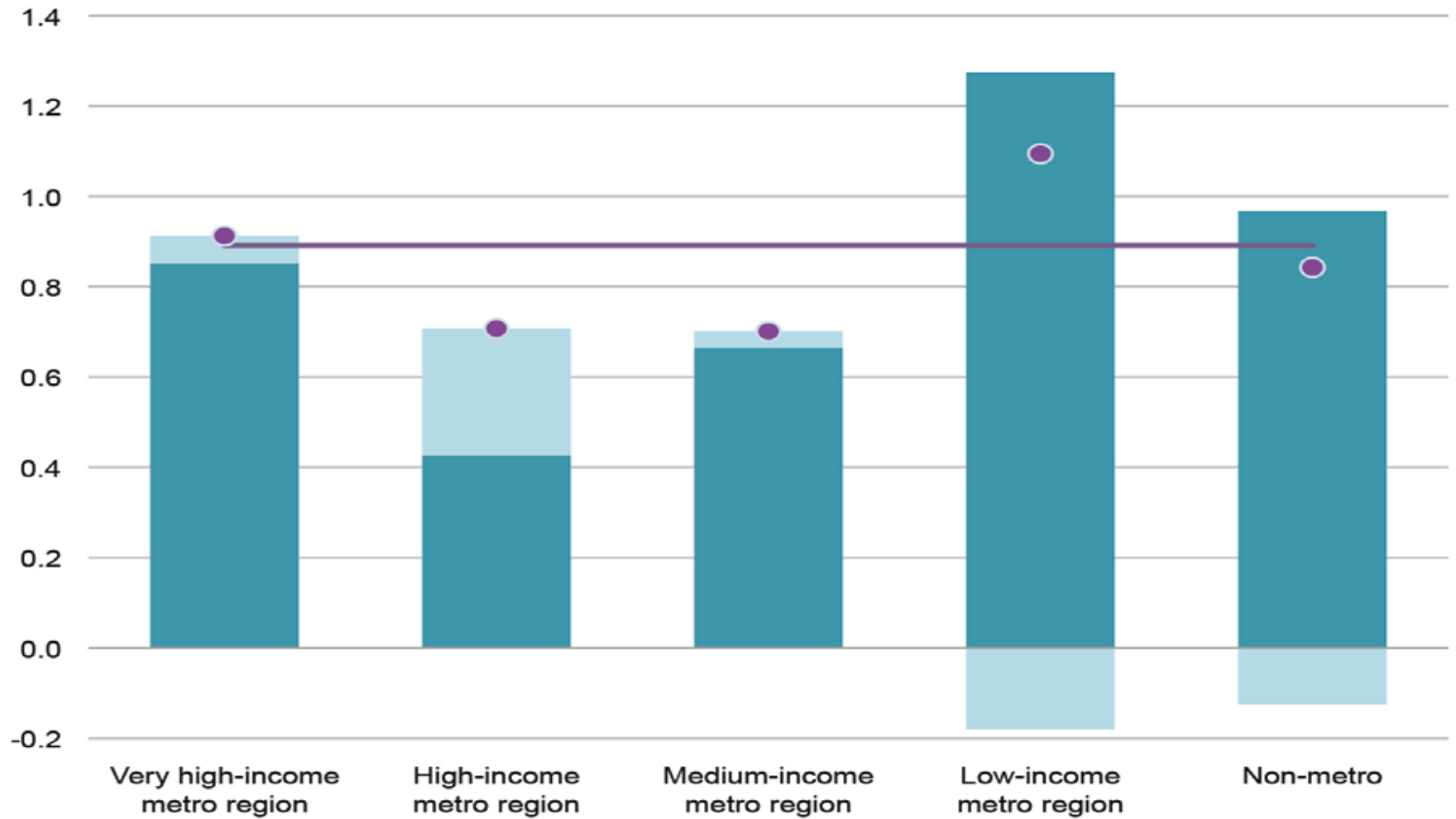
9

- Local autonomy, local expenditure (stable with the crisis), 50% of public investment
- Economic productivity
- Demographic growth

# Productivity per metro region, 2013 : high growth firm and innovation



# GDP per head growth per metro region by income level, 2000-2013



# European cities



- European cities, are still structured and organized within European states: in particular, welfare states.
- Dynamism of european cities : projects, investments, demographic growth (some exceptions,), decentralisation reforms, more mayors
- Attracting population, working age population and foreign born residents

# Robust European cities



- A mix of public services and private firms, including a robust body of middle class and lower-middle class public-sector workers, who constitute a firm pillar of the social structure.
- 50 % of public investments (not in the UK) is controlled by local or urban government in the EU
- Despite increasing social tensions, inequalities, even riots at times, European cities have resources, identities, and political legitimacy, and it is not appropriate to describe them as dual cities or obsolete.



# Amsterdam











# European cities as strategic collective actors (also in oriental Europea and in the UK)

17

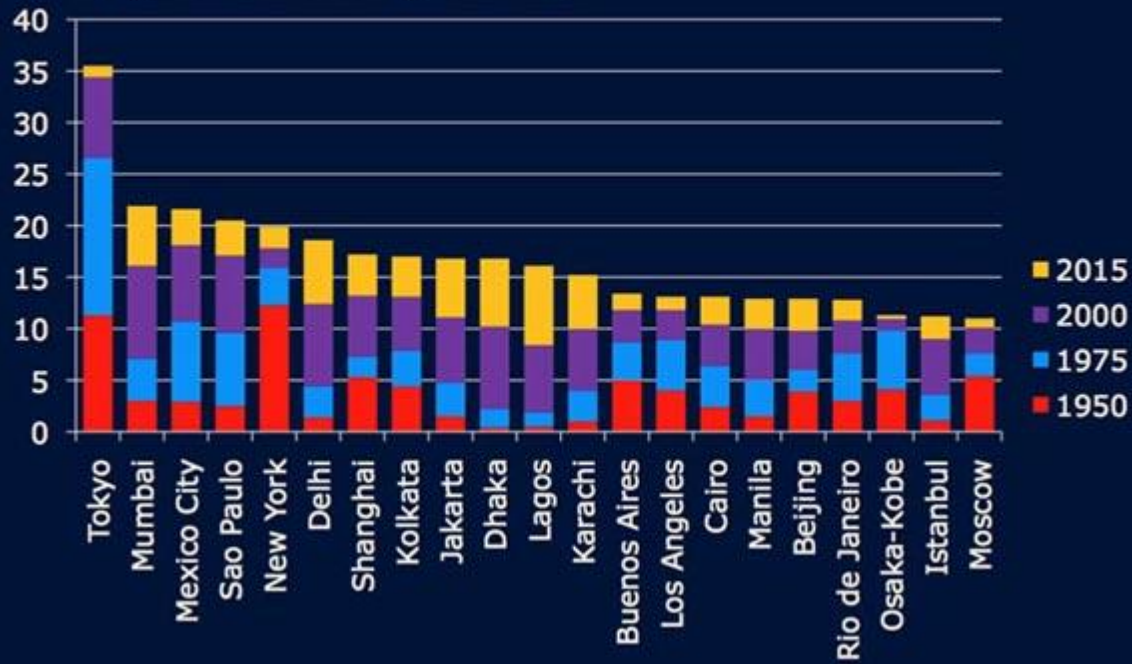
- Since 2002, development of urban projects, massive investment in renovation, collective strategies, not to mention vision
- Strengthening of governance capacity, even in the UK (Manchester, elected mayors...)
- Lots of new investments : transport, museums, city centres, local welfare, sport,leisure, consumption, environment, technological clusters, strong mobilisation
- Localising social policies
- Classic model still operating, implementation of national policies

# Two major metropolis : London and Istanbul?

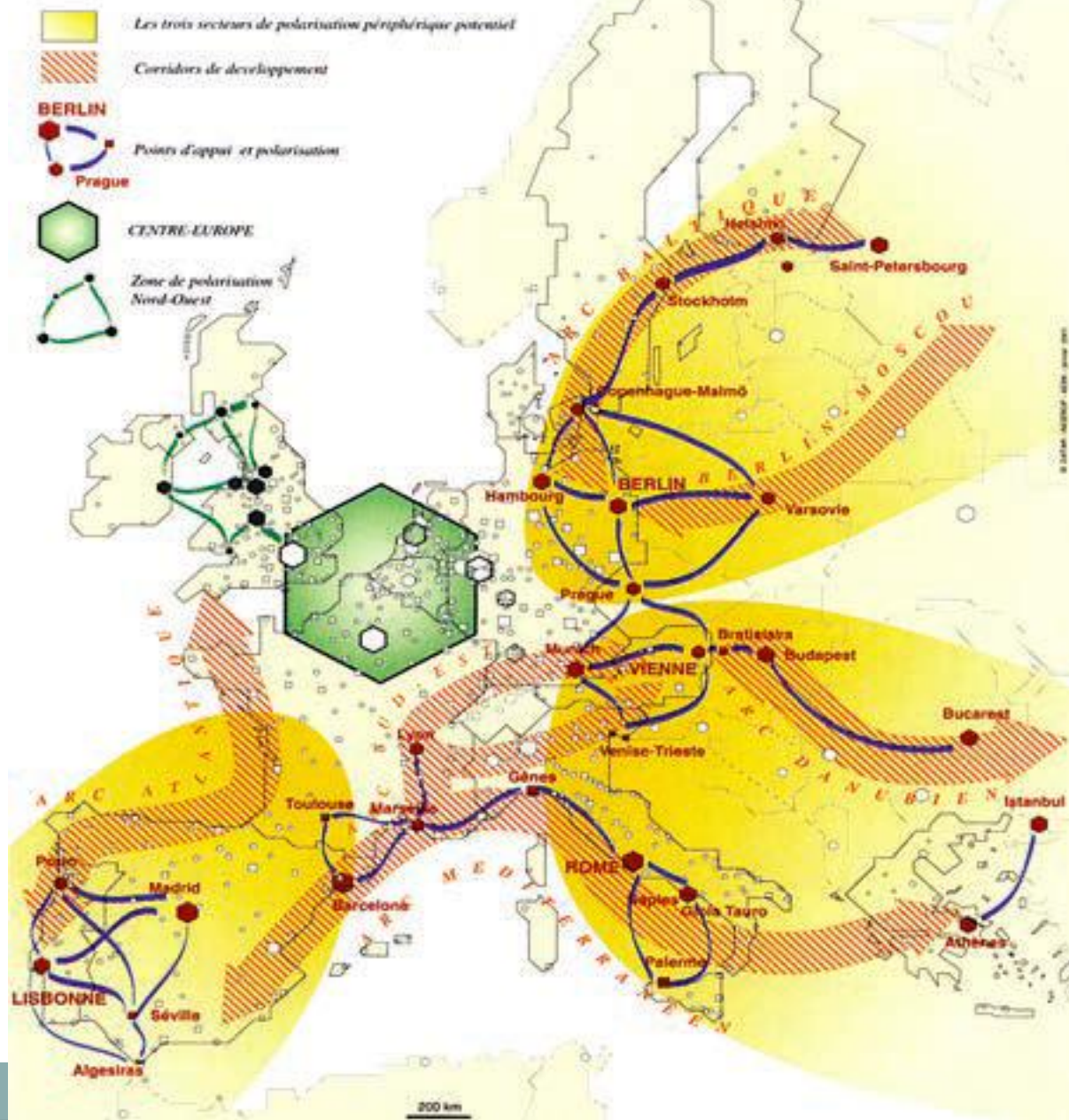
18

# The World's Megacities

(with populations exceeding 10 million)



**TENTATIVE POUR UNE DEFINITION SPATIALE  
DES ZONES D'INTEGRATION MONDIALE PERIPHERIQUE**



# Europe large metropolis

21

- Istanbul : mega projects, financial quarters, new bridges, from 15 to 20 million
- Moscow
- London
- Paris
  
- Looking at economic flux

















# London

26

- Europe's escalator region
- Financial capital
- 1.5 million immigrants in about 15 years
- About 3 million born outside the UK
- About 30 billion investment last year
- Billionaires of all countries UNITE (B.Johnson)
- 200 towers in construction





# II Discussing some issues

29

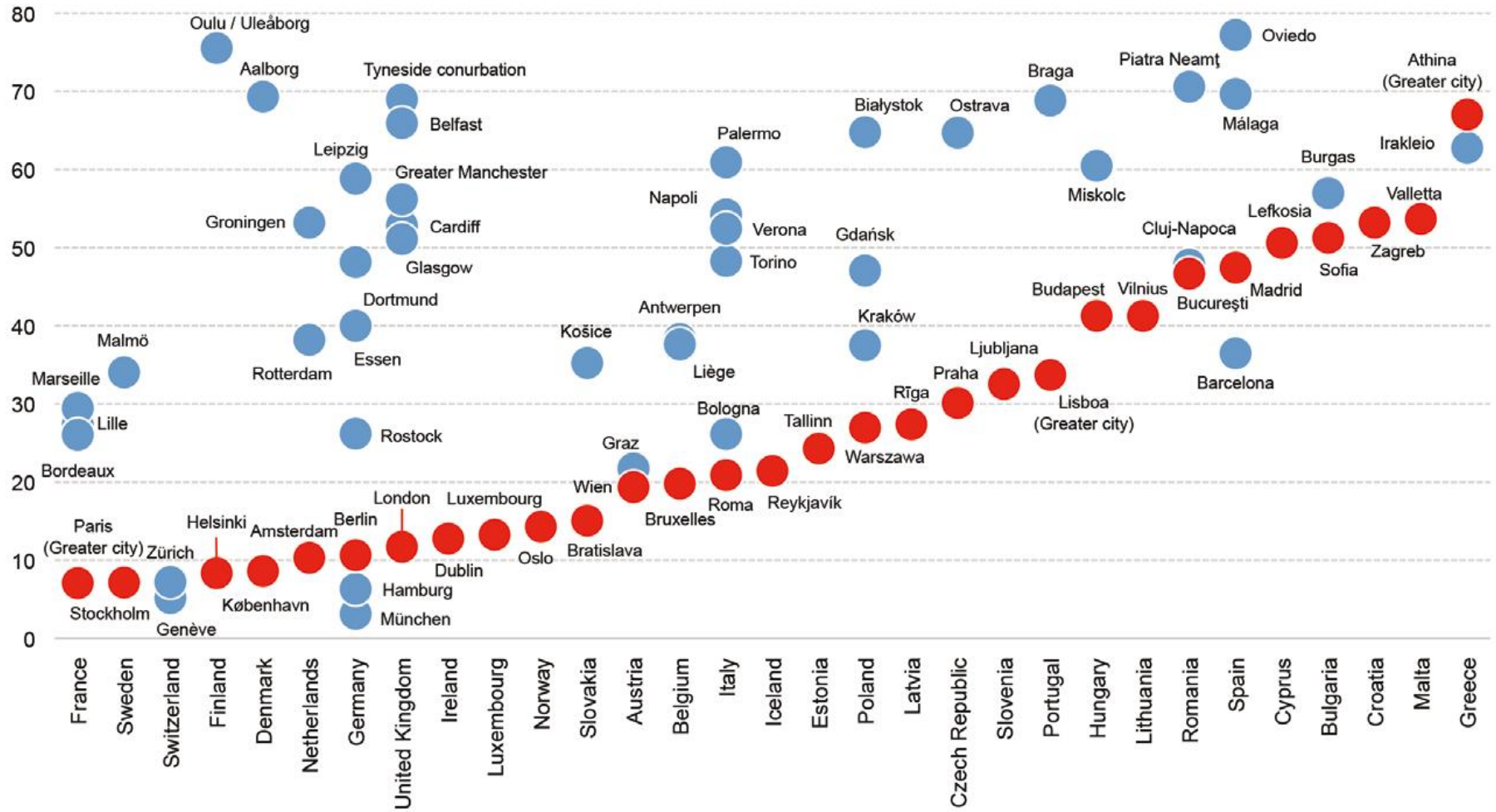
- Beyond the report

# 1) Inclusive city

30

- Self satisfaction, quality of life
- No systematic analysis of inequality (housing)
- Some on social segregation
- Access to school
- Conflicts,
- Anti muslim or anti jews attack or aggression
- Petty crime, « incivility »
- Policing, opinion does not suffice,
- Social mobility

# Good housing at a reasonable price per city, 2015



- Mobility ; not just the use of car and the arrival of migrants
- National mobility
- Transnational mobility :
- « globalising minds, roots in the city »
- Social networks : very strong roots in the city....among the same people,
- Family relations



- But : elective belonging (M.Savage)
- Selective belonging
- Transnational mobility and social segregation as slow incremental long term major filtering processes

# Young people question

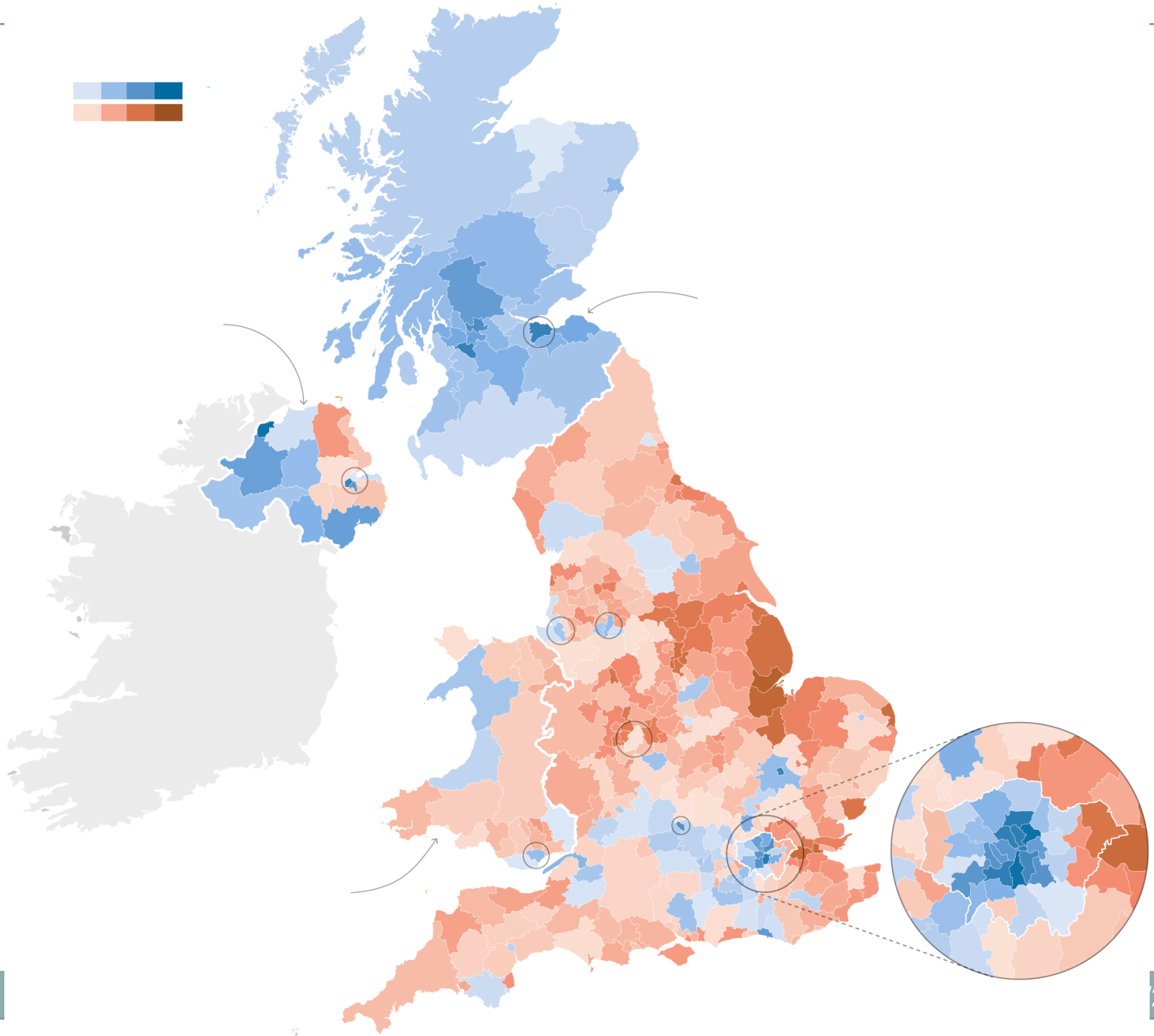
34

- Generation effect : value, technology, mobility, vote, social networks (brexit, renzi)
- Average
- What happens to young people from discriminated ethnic background ? Less mobility, gender dimension
- Young educated : leaving southern european cities, oriental Europe ?
- Ageing

## 2) Political change

35

- Brexit : return to the past
- Anti londoners
  
- Mobilisation
- Participation : who is not participating
- Corruption



2016

# *Limits of political regulations*

37

Does politics matter ? Looking for urban politics  
Limitations of the limited states

What is not governed ?

Informal activities

Cleavage : economic, cultural, globalisation/localism ?

### 3) Financial funds against cities « assetisation » of buildings and neighbourhoods

38

- Hedge funds, sovereign funds, becoming leading actors of the urban production
- Finance and private developers, more and more integration, housing (Aalbers)
- More Professionalisation and financialisation of urban assets (utilities, infrastructures, buildings)
- Particular way to assess risk and income (including within the state)
- Many cities do not find the capital or the demand to develop ambitious projects?
- Utilities : PPP

BATAILLE À 650 MILLIONS DE LIVRES : 200 CANDIDATS  
THE LONDON-BASED PRIVATE EQUITY FIRM AND CO-OWNER DEUTSCHE FONDS' IVG  
EUROSELECT 14 FUND





## CROSSRAIL IN LONDON : rattrapper le retard dans les infrastructures





# Utilities for a political economy of cities

41

- Water, Energy, Telecoms, Transports, Services, Digital cities, real estate
- Large transnational firms : bechtel, Veolia, Siemens, Orange, Eon, .....massive urban capitalism (grand paris Express : 30 bn Euros)
- Financialisation of the city, real estate : Pension funds financialisation of land, buildings

# Financial funds against european cities

42

- Hedge funds, sovereign funds, becoming leading actors of the urban production
- Finance and private developers, more and more integration
- « assetisation » of buildings and neighbourhoods
- 
- More Professionalisation and financierisation of urban assets (utilities, infrastructures, buildings)
- Particular way to assess risk and income
- (including within the state)
- Many cities do not find the capital or the demand to develop ambitious projects : case of France, Milan ?
- Utilities : PPP

# 3) Technological changes

43

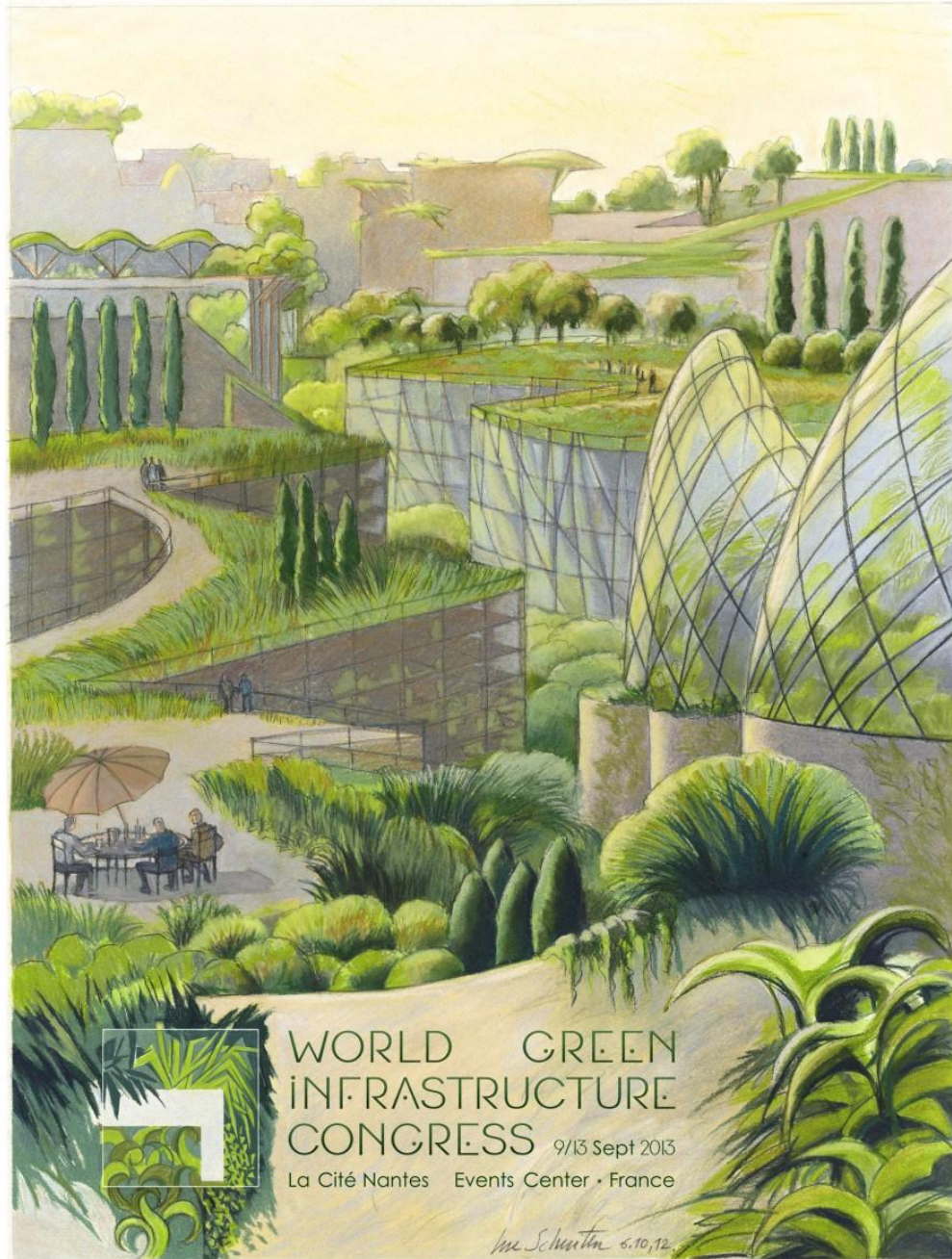
- Digital city
- Concentration of technologies and firms
- Territory versus big data : more networks

# Territoires numériques

44

- Censors, CCTV, learning machines
- Big data, platform for apps
- Networks
- Urban robots
- Eco efficiency

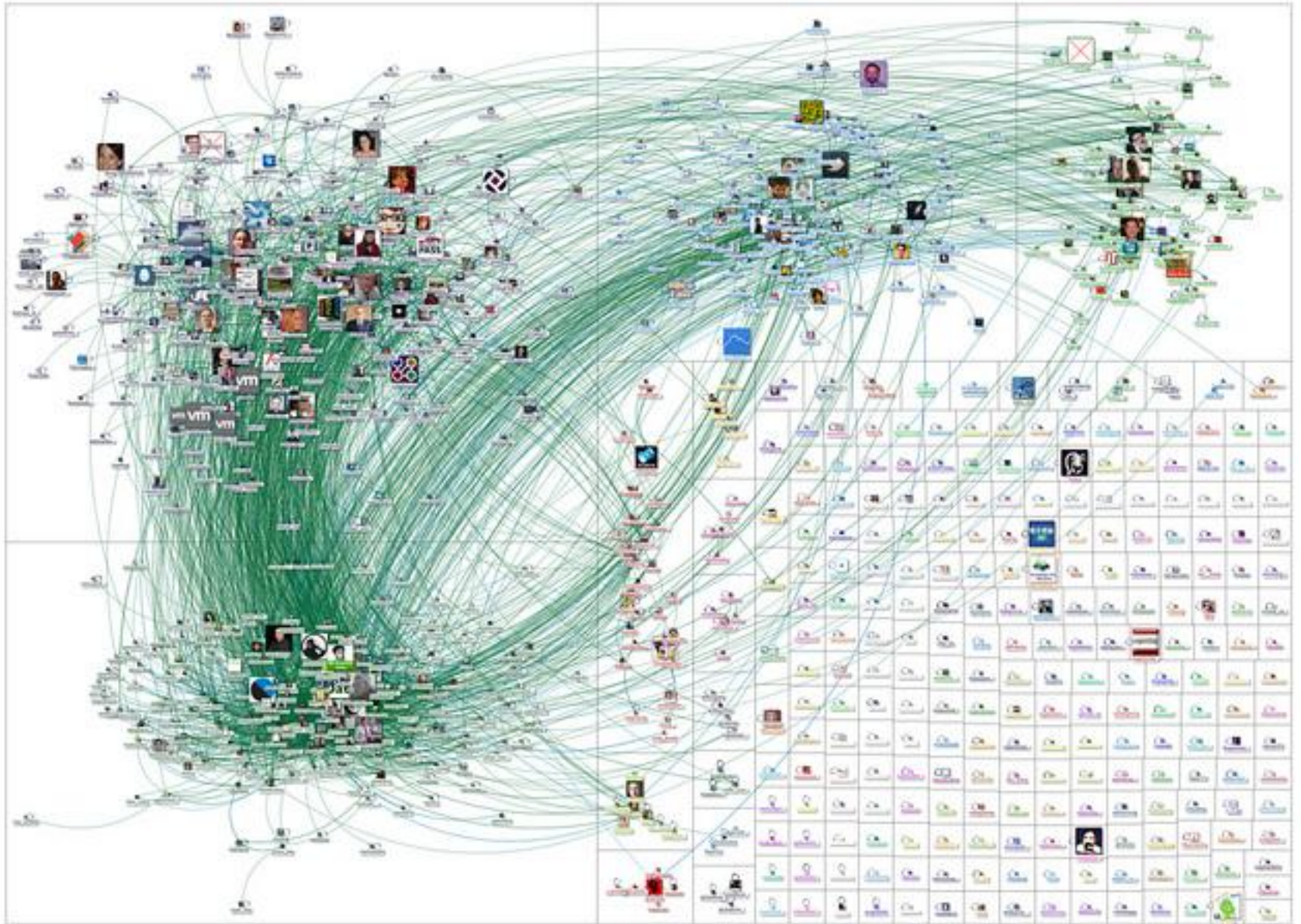




WORLD GREEN  
INFRASTRUCTURE  
CONGRESS 9/13 Sept 2013  
La Cité Nantes Events Center • France

*Mc Swinton 5.10.12*





# Applis



Tokyo Subway Navigation  
東京地下鉄株式会社

★★★★☆



Tokyo Metro English  
IridioEstudios

★★★★☆



Métro de Tokyo  
WU QIUPING

★★★★★



Tokyo carte de métro  
WONDEREVER

★★★★☆



Tokyo City Guide  
TripAdvisor

★★★★☆



Tokyo (Metro 24)  
Dmitry V. Lozenko

★★★★☆



Tokyo Metro Explorer  
Gnomons Vietnam



Tokyo Metro Map  
Tesseract Apps



東京メトロアプリ  
東京地下鉄株式会社



Tokyo Subway Map  
M-F Media Service



Japan Connected  
NTT Broadband Platform



Metro Now: 簡単操作  
takash1 t0rn0be





# Building a Smarter City and State

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, The City of Boston and IBM are working together to transform the region's physical infrastructure, engage citizens, reduce costs and improve efficiency. Do you know where technology is at work where you live?



- 1 Buildings:**  
The state of Massachusetts owns 72 million square feet of property. Software helps improve maintenance, space and management across public sector buildings.
- 2 Traffic:**  
Approximately 1.9 million commuters travel by car a day in Boston. Officials examine how Big Data technology makes transportation more efficient and reduce pollution.\*
- 3 Airport:**  
Tens of millions of travelers pass through Logan Airport every year. Software helps the Port Authority better manage maintenance operations for equipment such as air conditioning, doors and escalators at Terminal A.\*
- 4 Physical Assets:**  
Boston has more than 60,000 streetlights\* and 13,000 fire hydrants.\* Software helps city officials better manage and maintain physical assets.
- 5 Special Events:**  
More than half a million people attend events such as the Boston Marathon and July 4th fireworks every year. Software can integrate and visualize critical information across city departments including fire, police and emergency responders to help coordinate and plan special events.\*
- 6 Water:**  
Massachusetts Water Resource Authority (MWRA) serves 2.5 million people in 61 communities.\* Using software, MWRA decreased corrective maintenance and project work orders by 98 percent.

\* Source: various IBM client public sector case studies. © 2014 IBM Corp. IBM, the IBM logo, and the IBM name are trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. IBM, the IBM logo, and the IBM name are trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. IBM, the IBM logo, and the IBM name are trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

IBM, the IBM logo, and the IBM name are trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. IBM, the IBM logo, and the IBM name are trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. IBM, the IBM logo, and the IBM name are trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.







Pervasive surveillance

Smart Trash Cans

Intelligent Street Lamps

A Wireless Network of Sensors Scanning the Environment

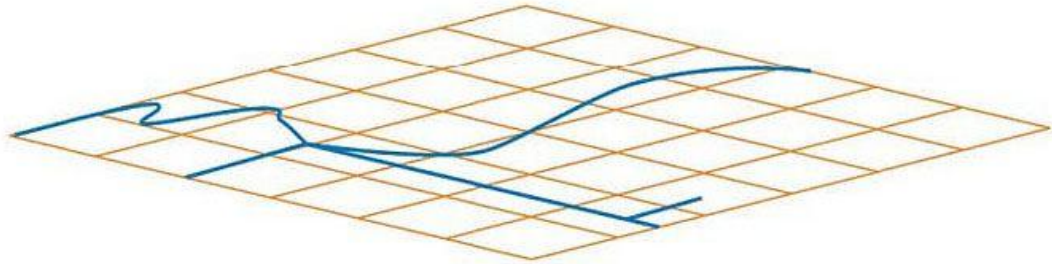
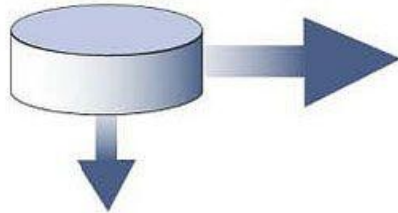
- Maintenance
- Movements
- Place Information
- Transactions
- Communications/Meetings
- Events/Celebrations

PERSONAL - Hand-held Field Support

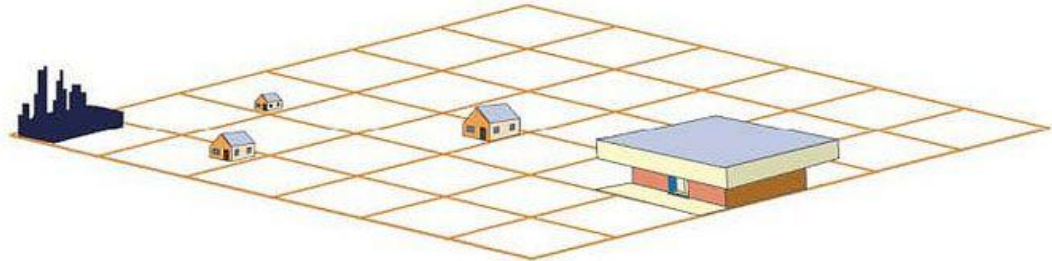
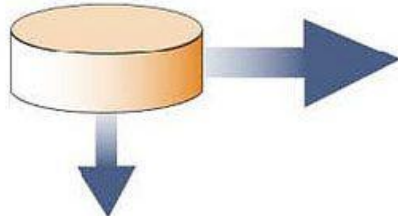
## Data source

## Data layers

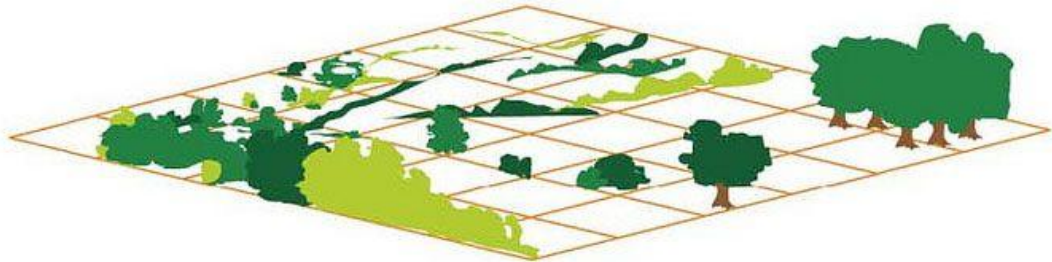
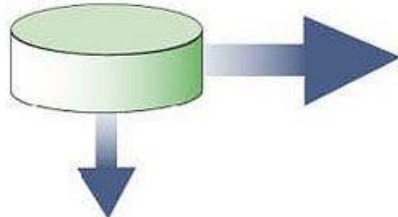
Street data



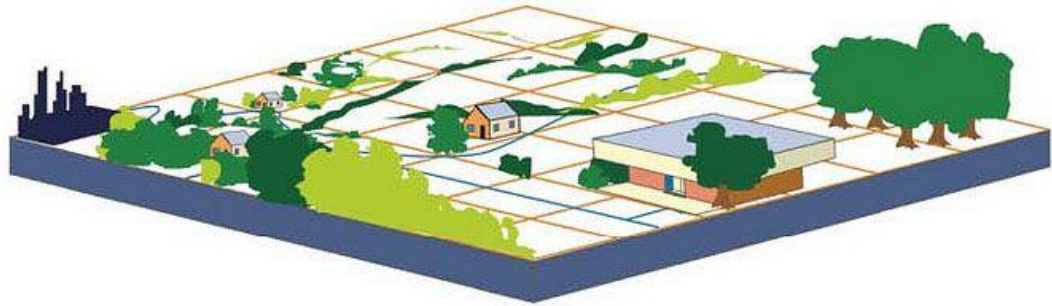
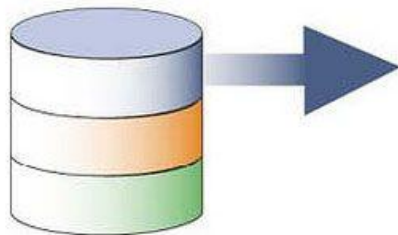
Buildings data



Vegetation data



Integrated data





May 5th 2015, Barcelona 9:30-18:30

Centre de Cultura Contemporània de Barcelona (C/Montalegre, 5 - 08001 Barcelona)



Photo: Xavier Valls

# Network democracy for a better city

Panels:

- \* Citizen movements' new generation campaigns in Spain
- \* New political movements for real democracy in Europe
- \* Democratic-common Cities vs Smart-private Cities
- \* Experiments of democratic participation in cities across Europe



#DemocraticCity / @Tecnopolitica\_  
#DCENT / @dcentproject

Programme: [dcentproject.eu](http://dcentproject.eu) / [tecnopolitica.net](http://tecnopolitica.net)



This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no 610349.



12/12/2016













# Conclusion

56

- 1) Still european cities,
- 2) but economic pressures, political pressures, technological pressures, social transformations
- 3) political economy of cities but now, STS, design, technologies, different combination of architecture, social science, engineering...but cities are political beasts
- Macro trends, rough seas, need to govern, collective action or .....the carnage scenario

# Pressure on European cities

57

- More globalisation processes, more large firms, more financialisation of capitalism, more mega cities
- Argument : the transformation of European cities is less dependent upon their own capacity for collective action within a favourable political and economic environment : rather state restructuring, large firms and mobility
- And the EU



**ECOLE URBAINE**

