

Etat, territoire, ...dans le monde

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A LA RECHERCHE DES REGULATIONS POLITIQUES PERDUES

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- TERRITOIRES DANS LE MONDE
- Que devient l'Etat ?
- Comment s'exerce l'autorité sur les territoires ?
- Démocratie
- Territoire
- Régulation politique
- Innovation
- Crise
- Gouvernance

Evolution

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- 1977
- 2001
- Aujourd'hui :
- Dans 30 ans ?

Territoires : urbains

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- Ce séminaire IHEDATE
- Des chercheurs très en prise avec les politiques territoriales
- Claire Colomb
- Tommaso Vitale
- Francesca Artioli
- Christine Lelévrier
- Patrick Le Lidec
- Frédéric Gilli, Pierre Veltz

- De temps en temps, crise du capitalisme, changement d'échelle, vague d'innovation
- Attention gros temps, territoires de production de richesse et de concentration de pauvreté: Moratti : geography of jobs
- Transformation de l'Etat
- Différentes formes d'exercice de l'autorité, transformation de la régulation politique : Qui gouverne, qui est gouverné, comment on gouverne ?
- Urbanisation du monde
- Structuration des inégalités

Politiques publiques, Etat et pouvoirs locaux en Europe



- Les politiques publiques dans la gouvernance européenne
- Qui gouverne ? Qui pilote, qui oriente, qui donne un sens ?
- La régulation politique en retrait ?

Questions renouvelées



- Comment gouverner des sociétés fragmentées et plus inégales ?
- Quel rôle pour la régulation politique ?
- A quel niveau ?
- Comment créer de la capacité d'action collective ?
- Quelle efficacité pour les politiques publiques ?
- Que devient l'Etat ?
- Le petit Prince
- Comment est gouvernée l'économie ?

Présentation de la matinée



- Cycle de l'Etat
- Qui gouverne, qu'est ce qui est gouverné ?
- Main droite main gauche
- Etat et marché
- Et la démocratie ?

Méthode

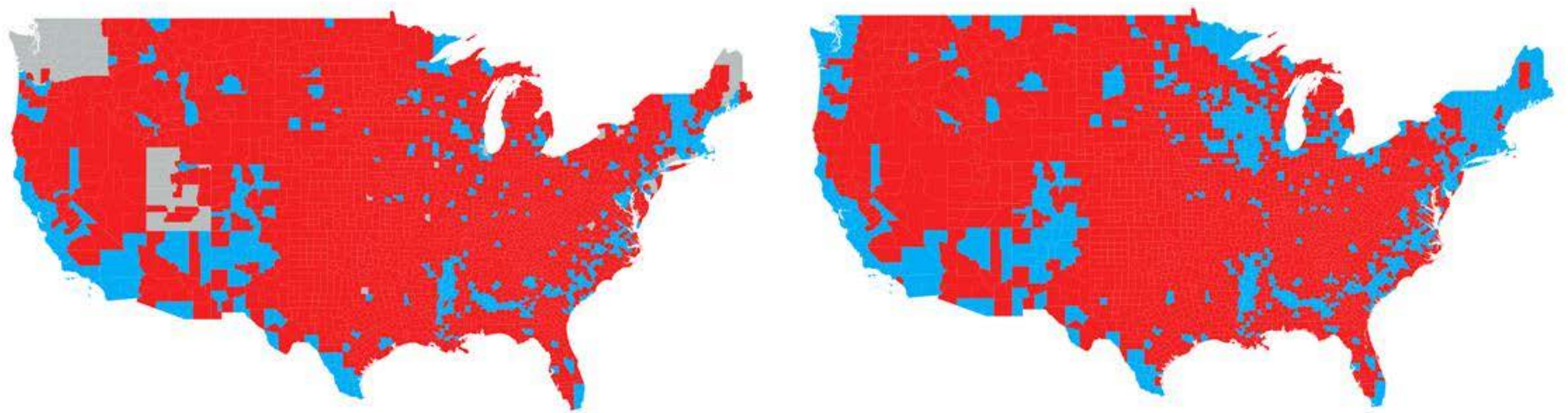


- Petit détour historique sur les territoires dan le monde
- cycle Etat nation
- Questions : pilotage, régulation, gouvernement
gouvernance
- Eléments de restructuration Etat
- France : réformer sans l'assumer puis tentative de
transformation radicale

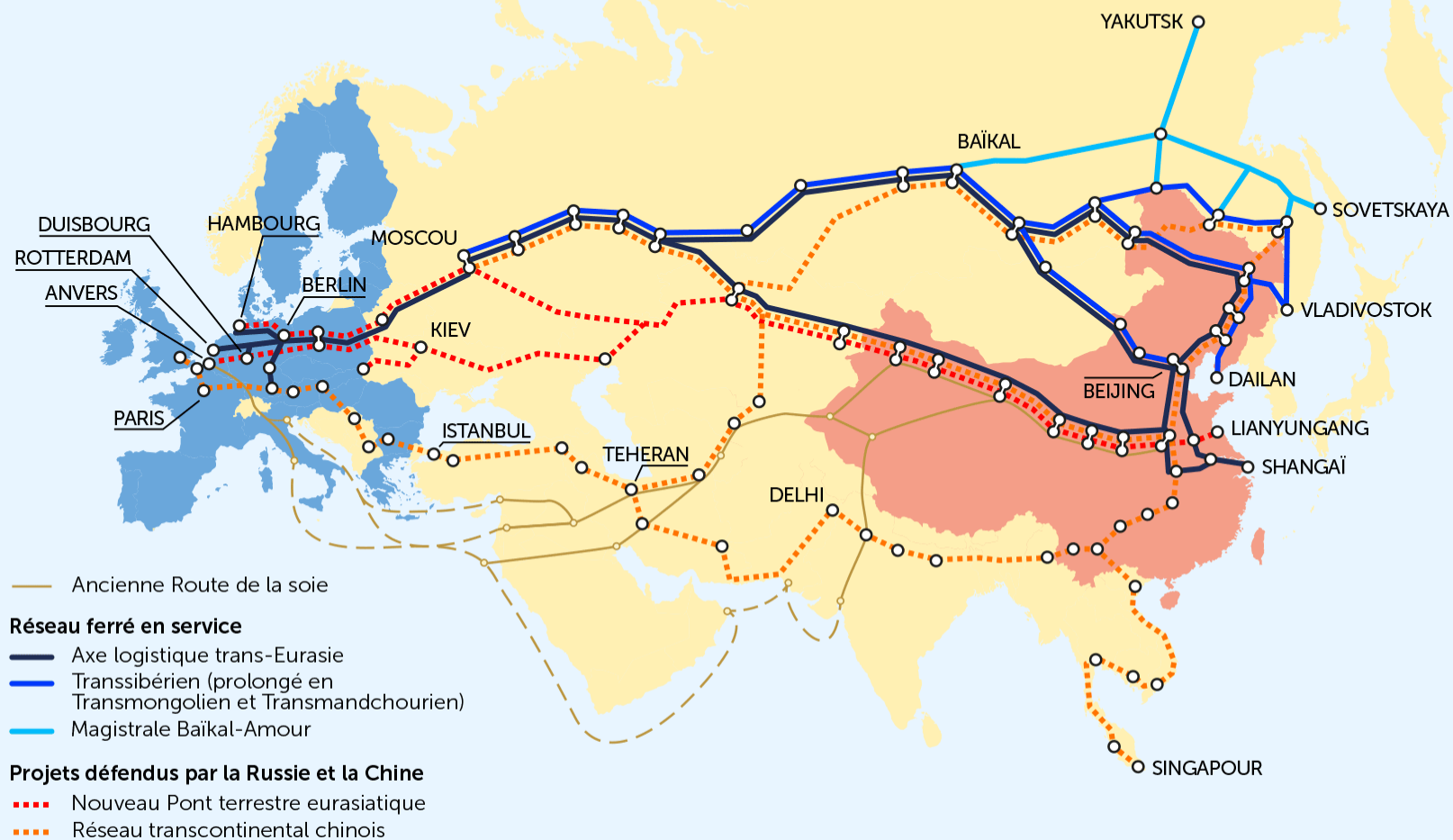
| Des nouvelles du front Cities are back in town



- Trump
- Mobilités : crise, mondialisation
- Nicolas Sturgeon, Independent Scotland ?
- Mas et la Catalogne, Podemos en Espagne
- Pisa : welcome in ranking world
- Nouveau ministre
- Route de la soie
- Cities are back in town
- Los Angelès, Dubai
- BREXIT



Les nouvelles Routes de la soie



Los Angeles bastion du gauchisme ?

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- Ville post moderne ?
- Un marché chinois, un théâtre, une cathédrale
- Déclin centre ville : puis 60.000 hab
- Referendum : augmenter les impôts pour financer le transport
- Referendum pour bloquer le développement du logement
- Loi Trump sur déportation : autorisation des street vendors

DUBAI

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DUBAI A globalising emirate city within an emerging state

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- Weber hypothesis : trade and confusion of power , golden age of cities
- Globalisation of exchanges and erosion of the state : the return of city states : Dubai, Singapour, HK, Panama, Gurgaon ? London ?

- city organised for business and trade, with low tax, low cost, low business regulations, low social rights and big profitand an authoritarian regime organising control and surveillance.
- It has enjoyed phenomenal growth (close to Singapore, another city state) despite virtually going bankrupt in 2008.
- New growth : tourism
- Risk : finance, fire

- « city as a corporation »
- Agencies
- Massive investment
- Growth machine : real estate, free zones hub, transport, tourism
- Oil 6% of gdp
- Aggressive branding
-

- a little port of pearl traders in the desert to a global hub, where foreign investments and business workers flow to feed their 5% per year growth-machine, in less than 30 years.
- 3 million inhabitants thanks to migration and ambitions to reach 10 million.
- In Dubaï, business is everything, (Do Buy) and everything is business.
- Trade counts for 30% of the GDP, as much for tourism , about 25% for real estate and oil counts for 6%. Both are nourished by an hyperactive real estate sector fuelled by financial speculation. The city's thriving business sector, advertised as the heaven for expatriates entrepreneurs, is the real pillar of the economy. Through more or less formal channels of wealth transmission, this allows the local 8% of the population, mostly employed by the government, to live on a rent basis.

- The Jebel Ali Port handled 13,6 million TEUs (ie twenty food equivalent unit, the standard size of a container) in 2014, the 9th most important in the world (after Shanghai, Singapore, Shenzhen, Hong Kong ...) (source, World Shipping Council).
- Dubai international airport is now third in the world (after Atlanta and Beijing) with 78 million passengers in 2015 (source Airports Council International).
- It is now promoted as a tourism destination, with 14 million visitors in 2015, 657 hotels and 92.000 hotel rooms. (universal exhibition 2020), ie the top 10 most popular touristic city in the world (Paris, London, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Singapore..).

- Dubai appears as a an arab mix of Singapore, with strong politics to imitate the other city state, Las Vegas for the leisure complex, and a bit of London for its legal system and the English colonial influence, possibly its multiculturalism in the making and Geneva for its promoted stability and lack of crime in the region.
- The absence of widespread crime makes the city a relative oasis of tranquility in a region marked by strife and turmoil, where “the government’s ability to ensure protection is key in guaranteeing future urban attractiveness” . A focus on the security and stability of the city, is seen as key in maintaining the wellbeing of the population.

- freezone exempts a company from the necessity to comply to Dubai's business law, which requires a minimum ownership of 51% by a local Emirati citizen.
- Freezones exist for each activity, from the "Dubai Healthcare City" to the "Media City", and the biggest, "Dubai Multi Commodities Center", which registers more than 10,000 companies.
- Some free zones are not governed. One free zone is for Chinese interests and companies, is never controlled, nobody seems to know what is going on.

Abu Dhabi : land and state

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- Competition with Abu Dhabi
- forced army, risk of war (Iran, Yemen)
- The army has also played an increasing role in the formation of Emiratis' sense of national belonging: in 2014, Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed introduced a mandatory military service for all Emirati men aged between 18 and 30, which is optional for women. The war in Yemen and the loss of 45 servicemen in September of 2015 plunged the whole country in a three-day period of mourning, further awakening national consciousness.
- Vat
- Environmental agency, norms and standards
- Emerging identity
- State against the city
- Bankruptcy 2008

II Les territoires

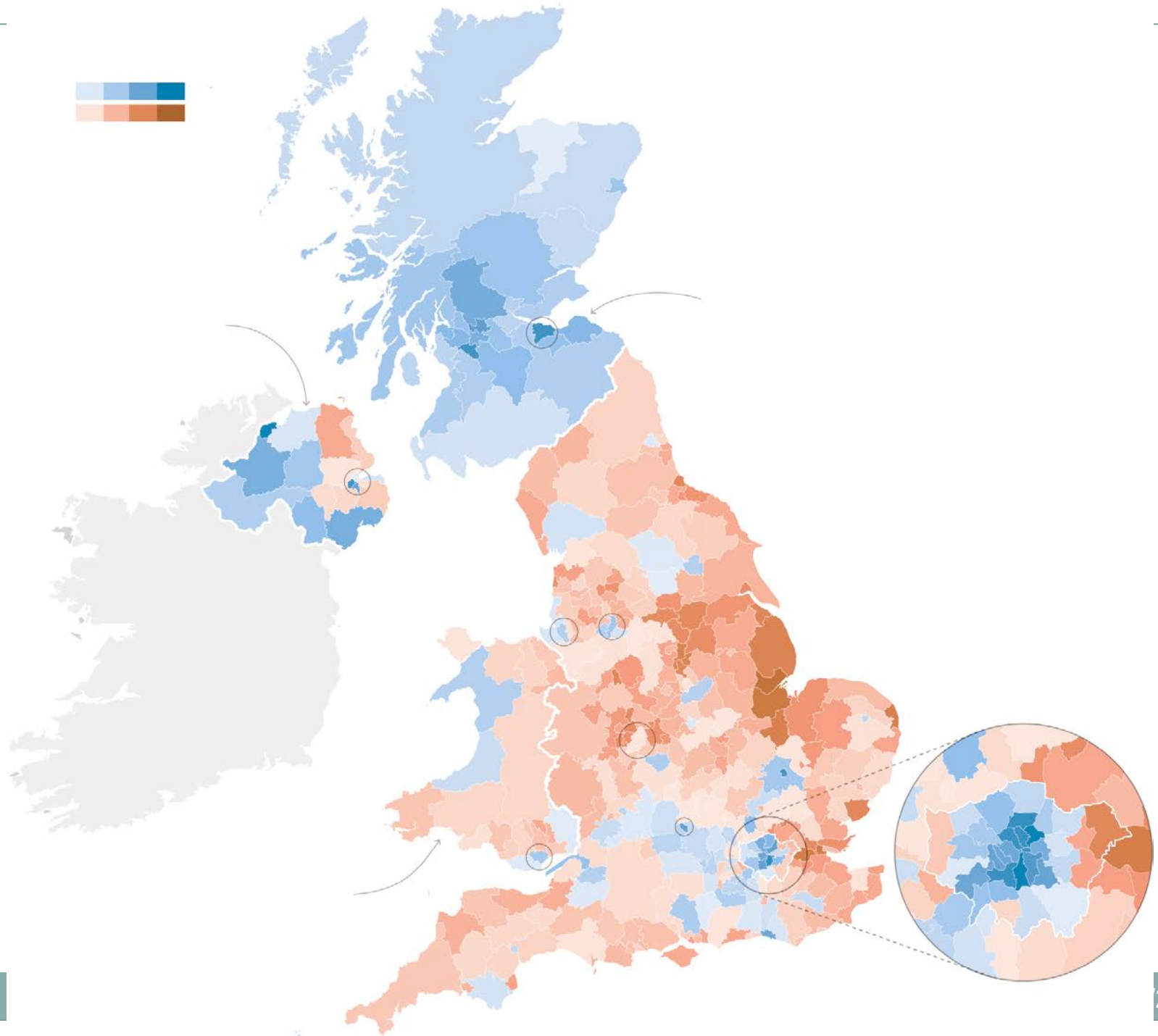


- Vu de mars
- Exception européenne

Does it matter ?



- Territoire, territorio, régions, villes
- En anglais ????? Space ? Regions ? Area ?
Neighborhoods ?



Brexit

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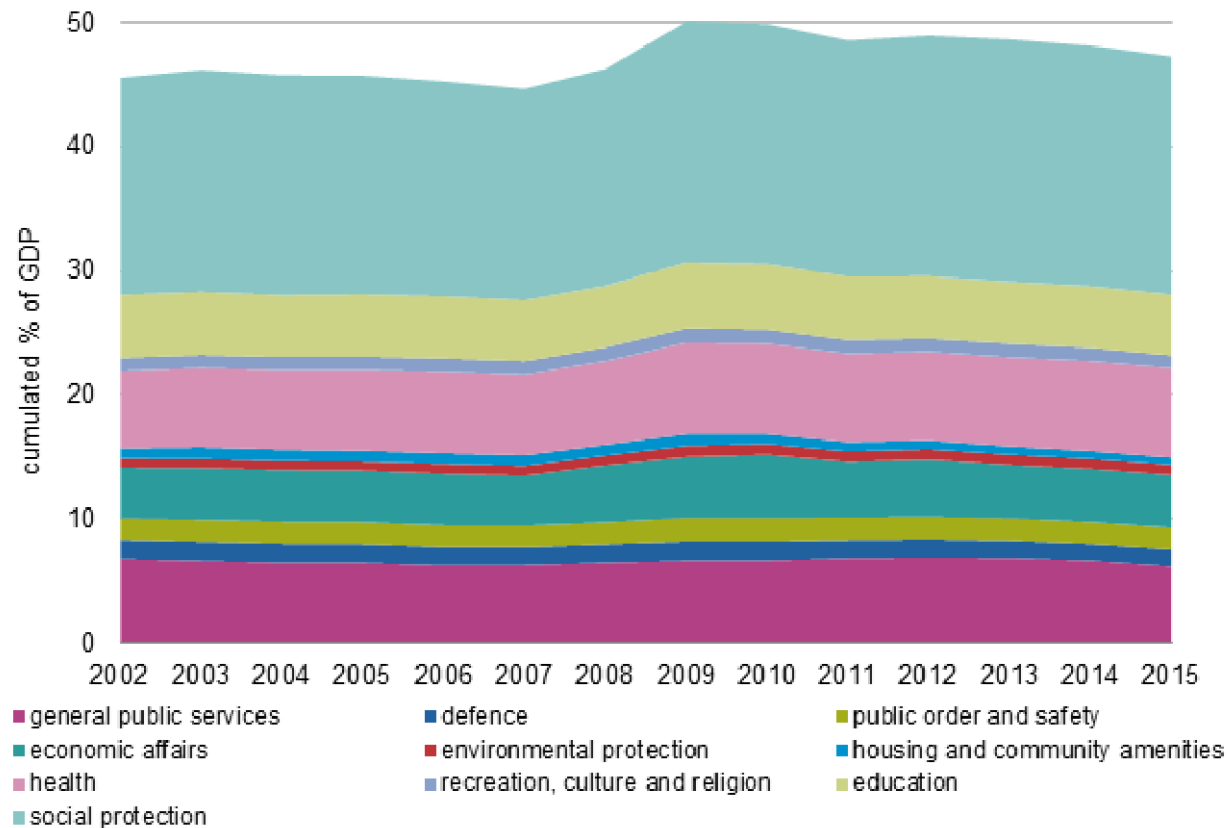
- Contre les étrangers
 - Contre l'Europe
 - Contre Londres
-
- Education, urbain/rural
 - Politique publique : gentle decline

Sociétés européennes



- Industrialisation
- Etat providence
- Sécularisation, déclin du religieux
- Etat, Politiques publiques
- Territorialisation

Evolution of total general government expenditure, EU-28, 2006-2015, cumulated % of GDP



http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/File:Evolution_of_total_general_government_expenditure,_EU-28,_2006-2015,_cumulated_%25_of_GDP_03032017.png

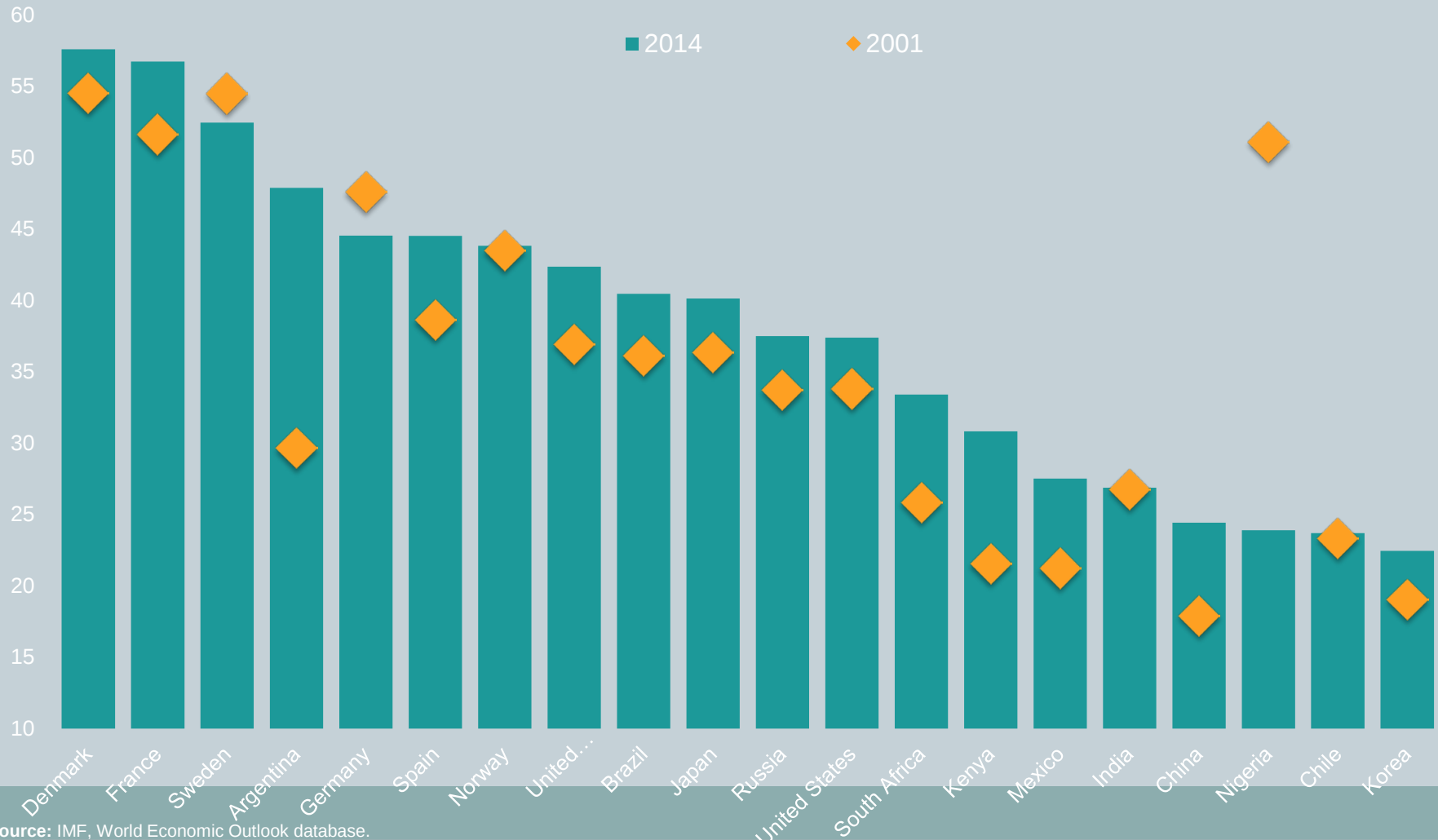
Europe still the land of public policy : policy states



Change in the Size of Government, 2001-2014
(Public expenditure as % of GDP)

■ 2014

◆ 2001



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook database.

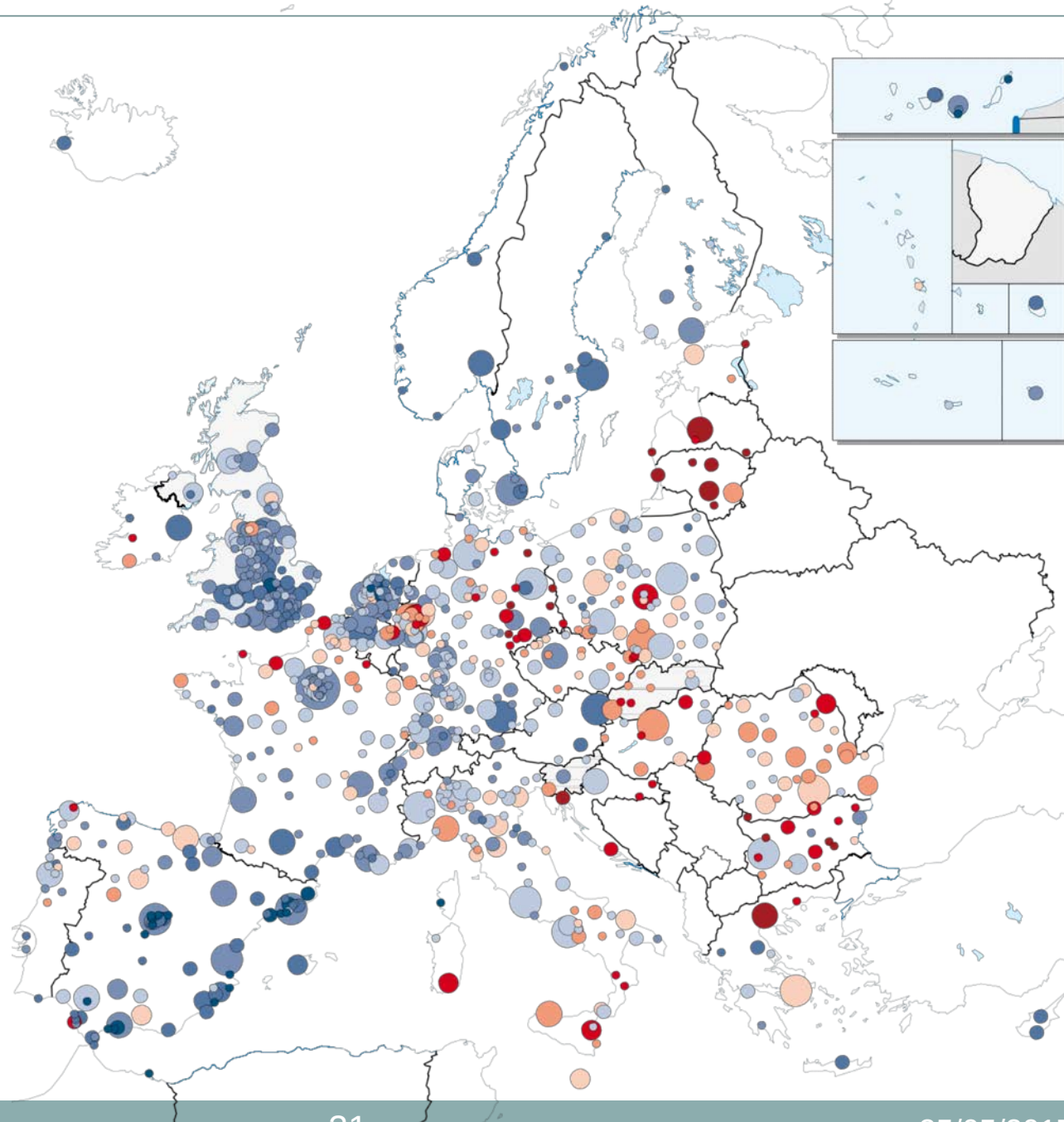
Et les territoires en Europe ?

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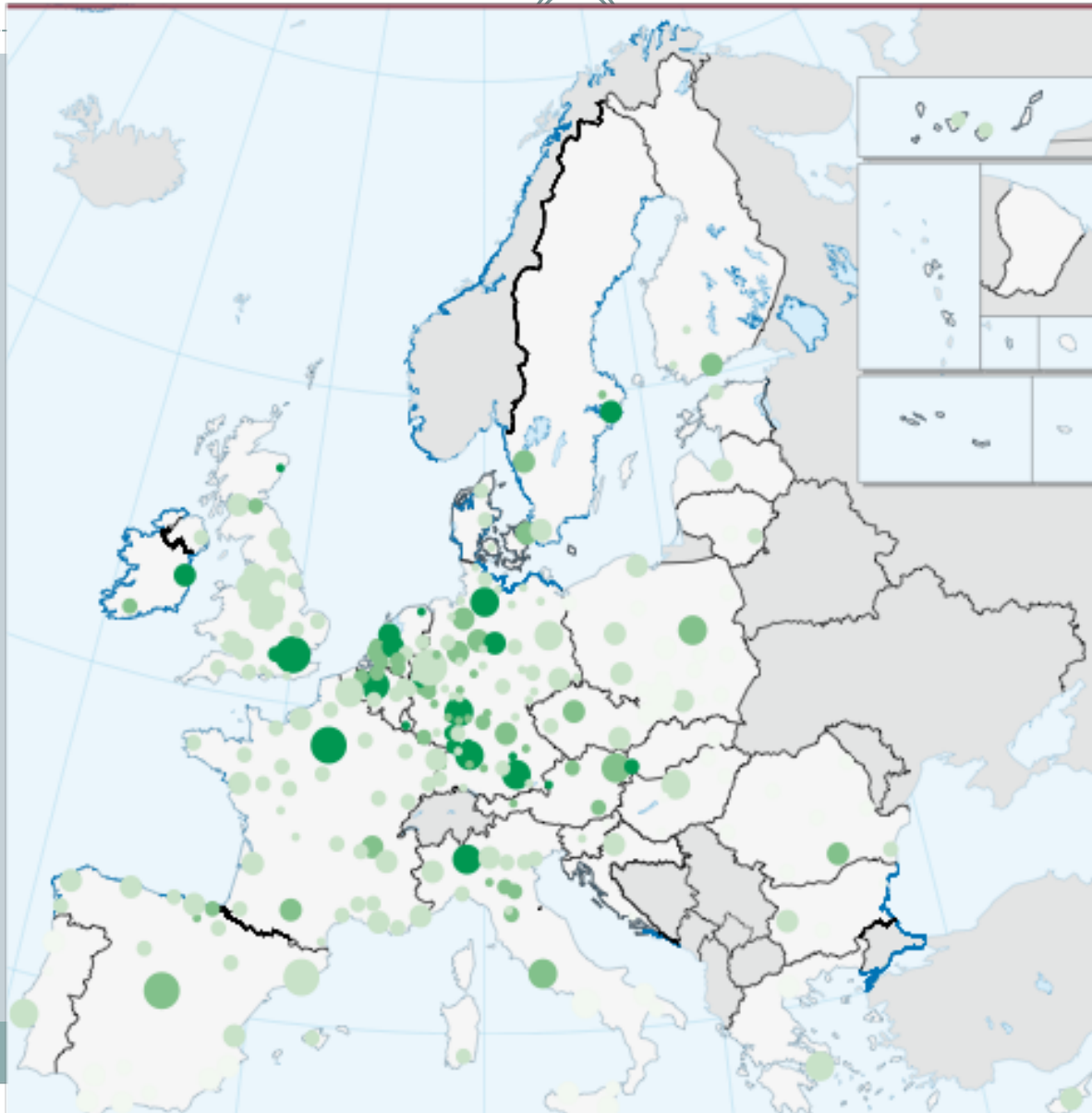
- Longue durée
 - Villes et région
 - Modèle de ville européenne
 - 2 scénarios
-
- Un modèle robuste et différencié

Total change (%) Urban centre population

- < -10
- -10 -- -5
- -5 -- -2.5
- -2.5 - 0
- 0 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 20
- >= 20

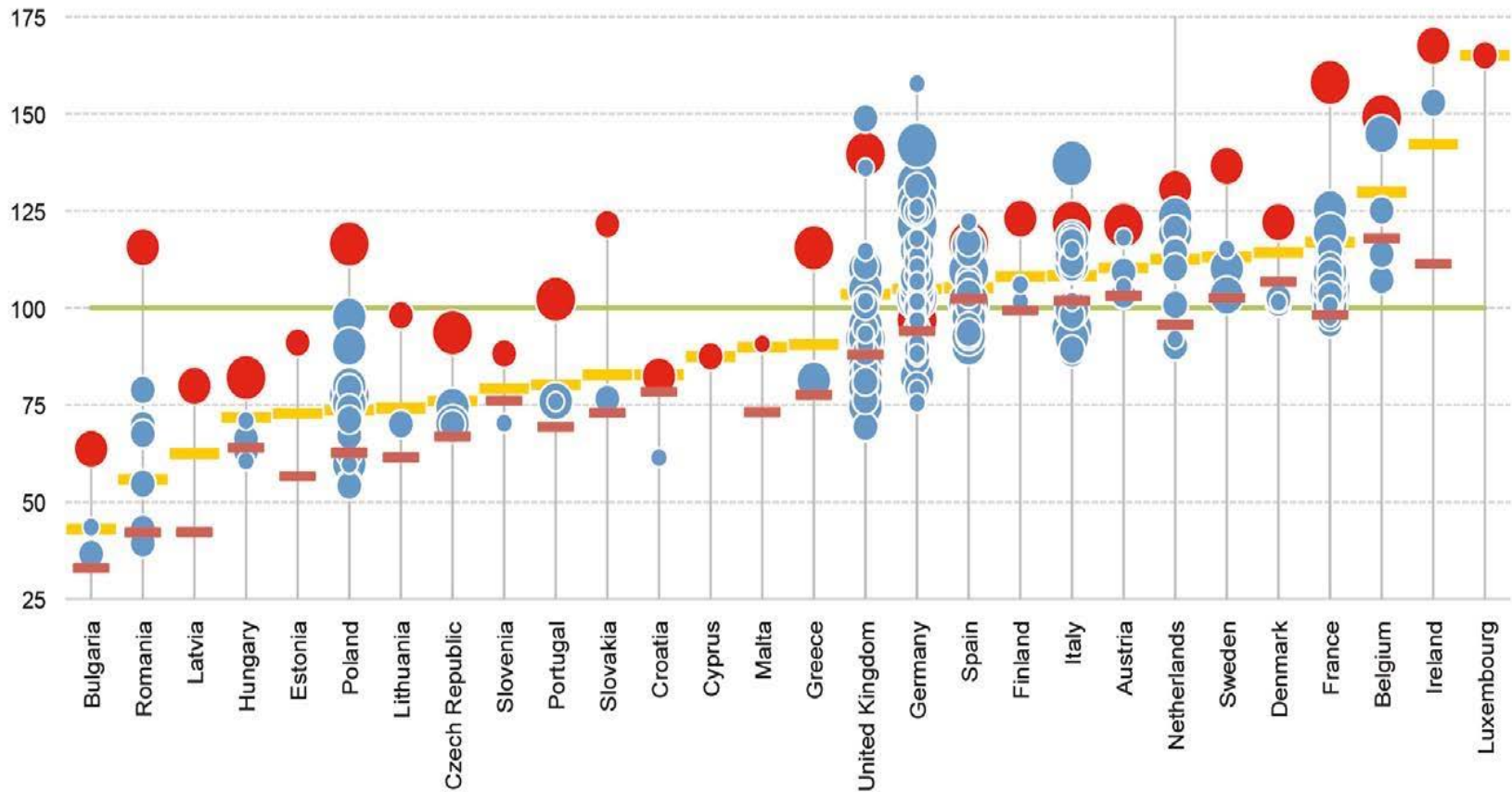


GDP (PPS) Per head metro region



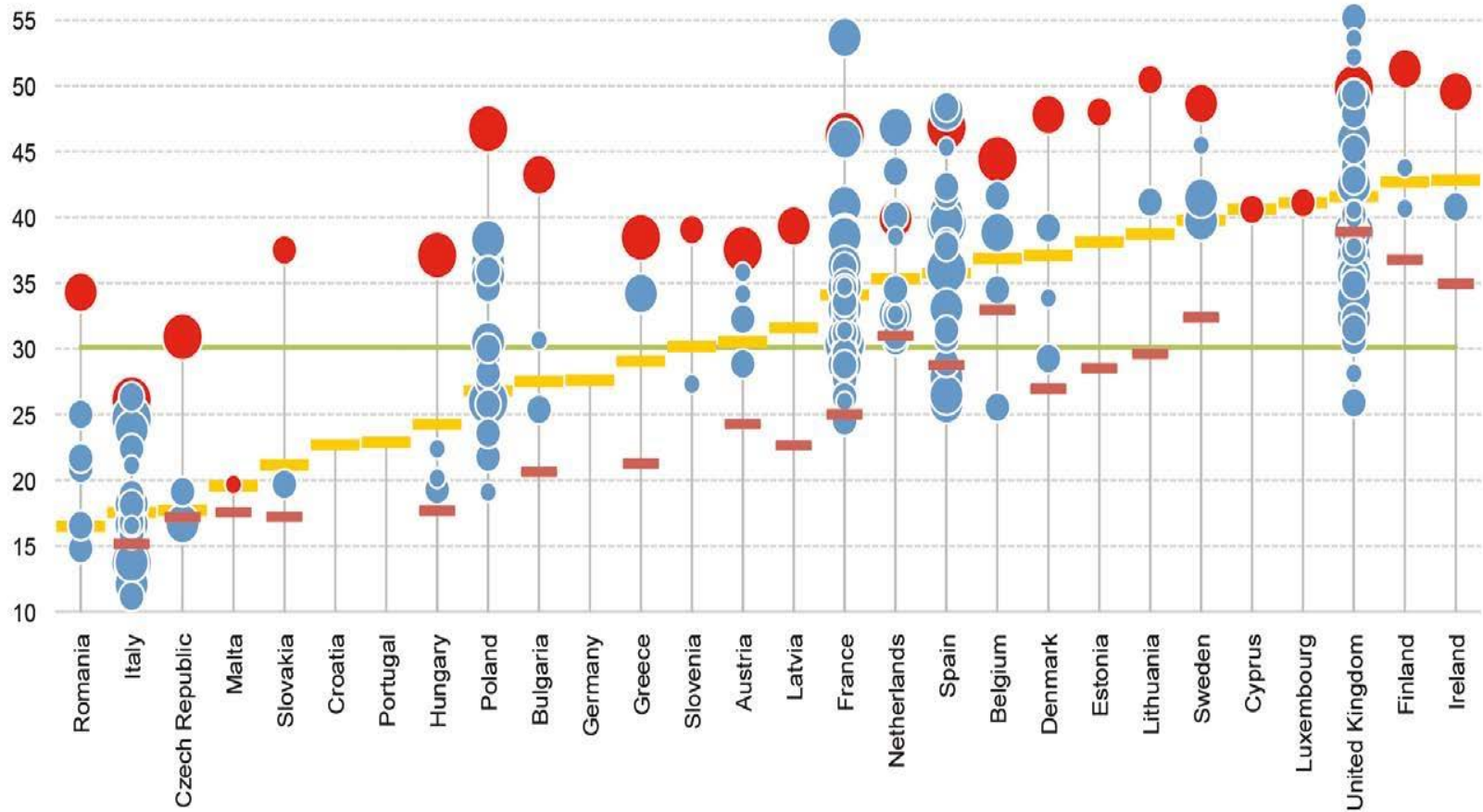
Productivity : 50% more in capital metro than at the national level

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Tertiary education

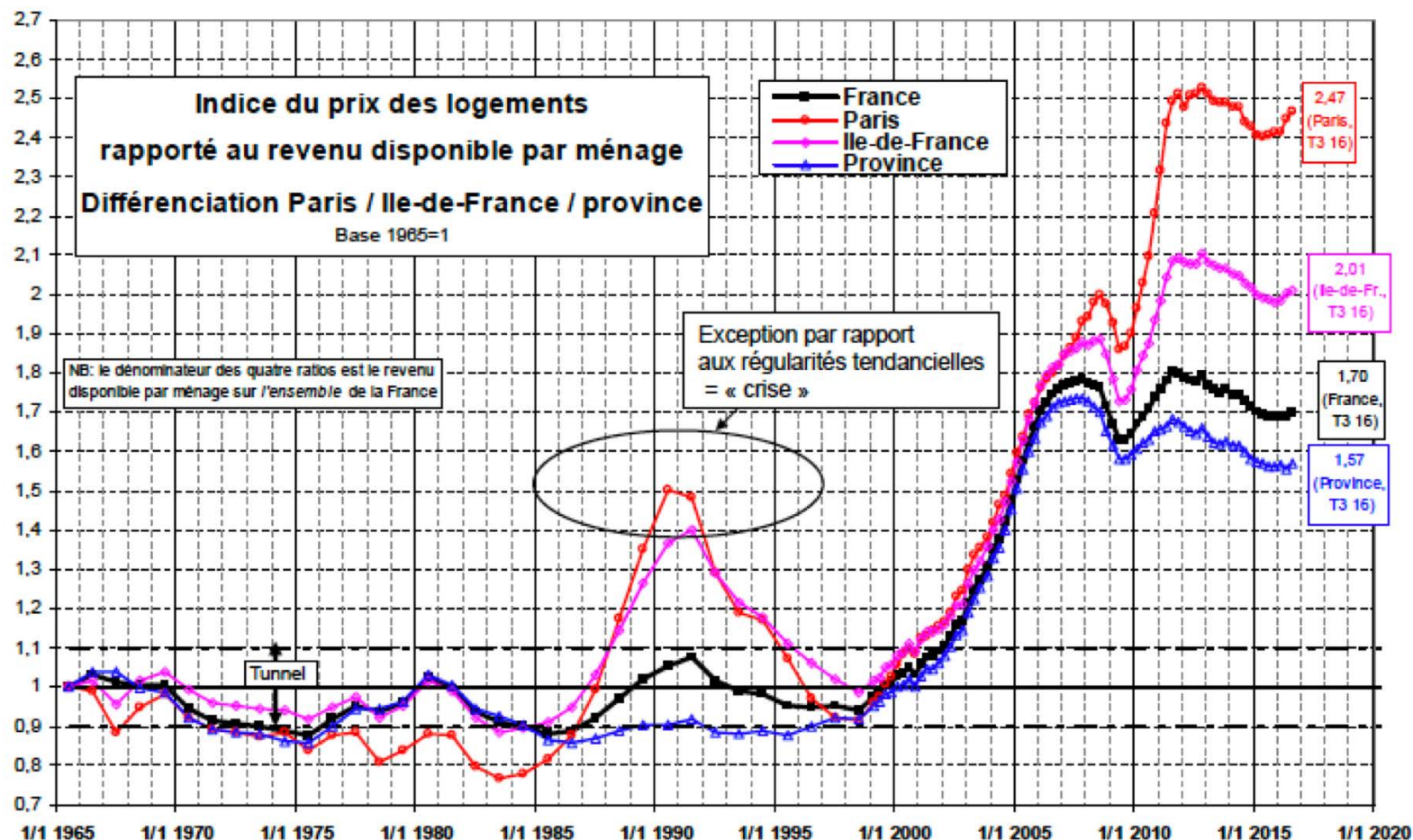
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Source J.frigitt CGEDD

Différenciation géographique



3 exceptions

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- 1) metro regions of Eastern Europe outside the national capitals suffer from strong demographic decline, less so in Poland but very sharply in Romania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, some cities in the former eastern Germany or the Baltic states.
- 2) within the EU in Western Europe, some metro regions at the periphery are also losing residents and economic substance.
- 3) Finally, the violent economic crisis has accelerated the decline of metro in Greece, the Mezzogiorno and some smaller former industrial cities in Spain, France, Belgium or Genoa in Italy.

More inequalities ? Yes but

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- homicide rate. In European cities, the figures are very low except in the three Baltic states. At the national level the figures are 1 homicide per 100.000 inhabitants, it's 4,5 in the US (State of European cities 2016). The homicide rate has decreased by 45% since 2002. According to recent EU figures published in the State of European cities 2016, “In three out of four European capital cities, the average annual homicide rate in 2011-2013 was below 2 per 100,000 inhabitants. In 2014, no city in the USA with a population over 500,000 had a homicide rate below 2 per 100,000”.

inequalities within European cities have massively increased because of housing

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- the residualisation of social housing,
- the lack of new construction for employees, workers and immigrants,
- and the massive increase of housing prices since 1997
- decreasing inheritance tax.
- The more housing prices increase, the more inequalities.

ECHELLE MONDIALE

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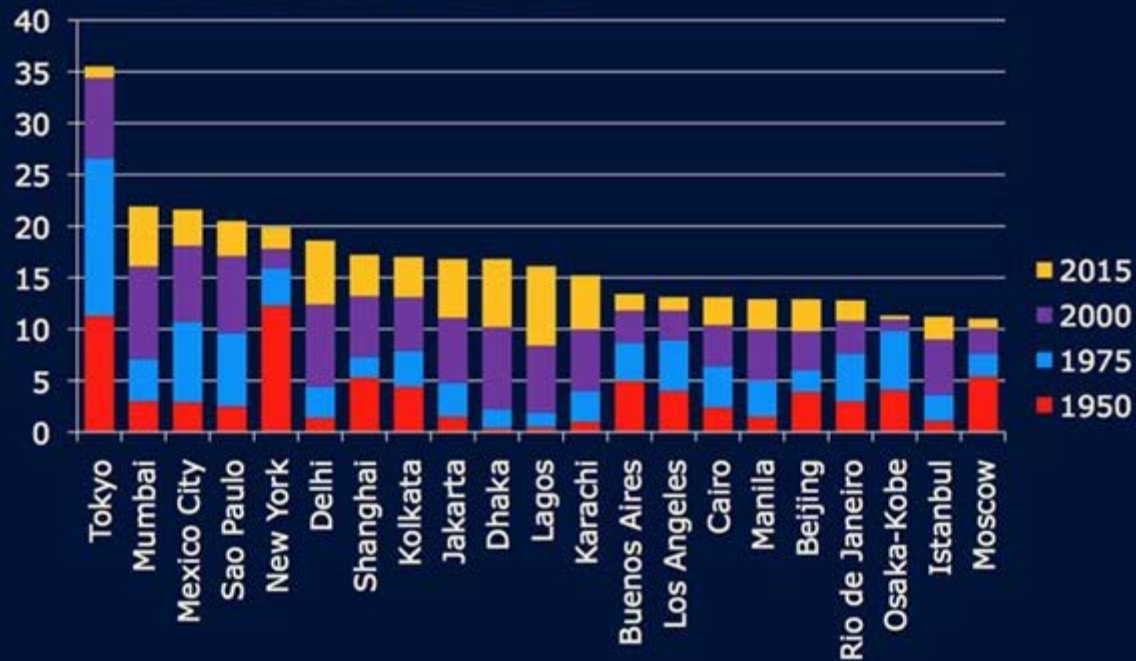
Changements d'échelles



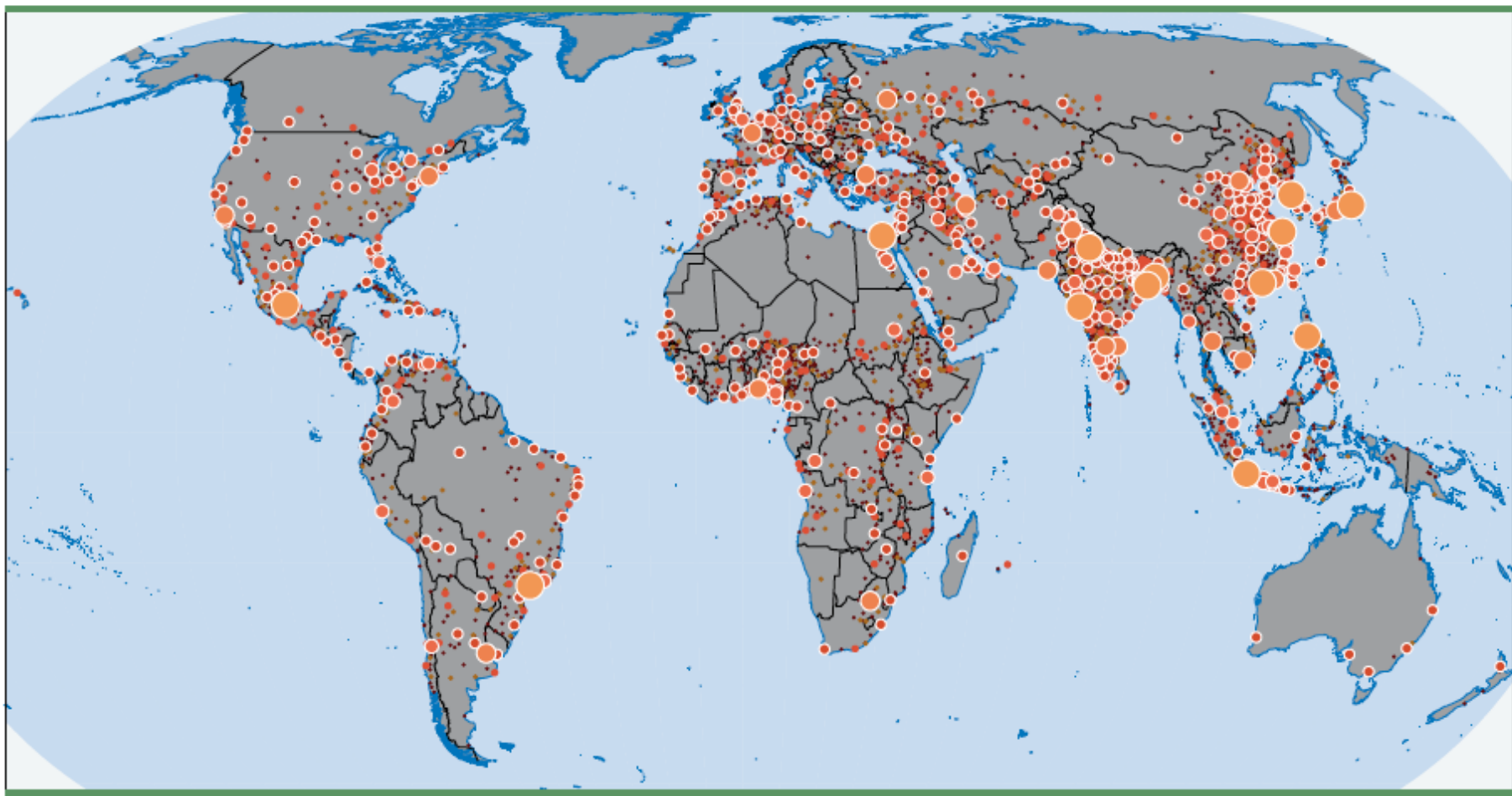
- URBANISATION
- Un monde urbain indifférencié
- Des villes et des grands espaces
- (exagéré)
- Des réseaux, des circulations
- Ou des grands espaces vides

The World's Megacities

(with populations exceeding 10 million)



Map 1.4. Urban centres in the world by population size, 2015



Source : JRC (GHS - POP Global Settlement Model)

Inhabitants

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| • 100,000 - 250,000 | • 1,000,000 - 5,000,000 | • 10,000,000 - 20,000,000 |
| • 250,000 - 500,000 | • 5,000,000 - 10,000,000 | • > 20,000,000 |
| • 500,000 - 1,000,000 | | |

Des territoires ruraux ?



- Les nouveaux paysans



ECOLE URBAINE

