Governance in Madrid region, conflict and opportunities

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2nd Lille Jean Monnet Workshop

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Globalization

Tendency dominated by a neoliberal understanding of the relation of markets to political authority, which gives priority to the interests of international corporate capital over the welfare of citizens.

- Affirmation of liberal ideology
- Loss of the state sovereignty
- Accumulation and circulation of capital
- Acceleration of processes
- New information technologies
- Big corporations change laws
- Relocation and territorial restructuring
- Migratory processes
- Territorial imbalances
Globalization

In Globalization there are always winners and losers but these are always the weakest.

Declining of the social state

Predominance of the demand of business over the one of the citizens

Competitiveness

Dispersion and concentration of activities and people in global regional cities

Attracting the advanced tertiary, financial sector and ICTs

Dualism in the occupation of the city

Inequality and social segmentation
Competitiveness

In global cities, "competitiveness" is reflected as the status of natural law of the modern capitalist economy.

- Hard Factors, Infrastructures
- Soft localization factors -Knieling-

The place in the world

Globalization and World Cities Research Network

- Alpha++ world cities: London
- Alpha+ world cities: Paris
- Alpha world cities: Madrid

The Most Dynamic Cities of 2025

An exclusive look at the 75 powerhouses of the coming urban revolution, brought to you by FP in partnership with the McKinsey Global Institute.

The Wealth Report

Global City Competitiveness

Global Economic Power Index

Global Power City Index

Mercer Human Resource Consulting
We live in increasingly divided, fragmented and conflict-prone cities. —Harvey—

To value the rural space, the limits between the urban and the rural one more blurred, merging the global with the local

What is a “Smart city”?

Information technology and telecommunications, the big data

The connected city
Metropolization

The metapolis, new forms of urban agglomeration, great conurbations, extensive and discontinuous, heterogeneous and multi polarized François Ascher

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centrifugal mode</th>
<th>Concentration of metropolitan wealth in large urban centers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aggregation mode</td>
<td>• Homogenization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diffusion mode</td>
<td>• Differentiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addiction mode</td>
<td>• Metropolitan areas are fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Overcoming Administrative Limits</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Governance in metropolitan areas

• Institutional
• Cooperation

Delimitation of metropolitan areas

• Administrative
• Formal
• Functional
Governance

Government-based on hierarchy of power

- Loss of state sovereignty
- Concern about the capacity of governments

New Public Management (NPM) public financing with private production based on economic efficiency

- Ideological turn to market
- Management by results, the creation of public value
- Decentralized management system supported by agencies
- Outsourcing and privatization

Public Private Partnership (PPP)

- Recognition of interdependence and respect between the administration and private economic sectors
- More direct contact between public managers and social sectors, transparency information and commitment

Theory

State infrastructures

Madrid Region

Madrid capital

Neighbouring Regions

Conclusions
Governance

**Network governance.** Public or privates actors Independent, related and with autonomy

**Collaborative model** that contemplates different interests and perspectives

**Strong role of the public administration** at the level of coordination, management and control, rather than the direction

**Democratic State** with leadership capacity

**Active, prepared**, trained and socially committed civil society that counteracts extractive elites and corruption

The political class is not accustomed to involve citizens in decision making
What is needed?

• A strong public sector, administered by qualified, effective and independent professionals

• A controlling civil society

• Strong, locally and regionally embedded economies

• Wise and balanced educational policies to qualify young generations for this economy

• A political system which respects citizens and stops self-servicing interests

• A regulatory system limiting the power of the global financial market

• Supportive and responsible media

Klaus R. Kunzmann@udo.edu
MORE THAN 1.1 MILLION IMMIGRANTS IN TEN YEARS 2000-2010, NOW DECREASING
COMPETENCES OF THE COMMUNITY OF MADRID

- Infrastructure, Environment, Water cycle, Gas and Energy Supply
- Planning and Development.
- Disaster Prevention & Contingency Management
- Mobility Consortium of Transport
- Healthcare service, Community Services and Education
- Culture & Tourism

To approve and to apply the city plans of 179 municipalities of the region, to develop the strategic assessment

- To approve the sectoral plans
- To make studies about natural spaces, environment, infrastructures, transports, housing, economics activities, social facilities.

MANAGING THE REGION AS A COOPERATIVE MATTER
Exclusive competence of state
Airport infrastructure

**AIRPORT SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT**

- More than 210,000 jobs
- 10.2 billions € of contribution to the gross regional product
- 9% employment of the “Comunidad”
- 9.3% of de wealth generated by the region
- Each landing or take-off adds 11,900 Euros to the total wage bill
- Every two landings and take-offs support more than one job

**PASSENGERS TRAFFIC**
- 1996: 19,964,497
- 2007: 52,143,275
- 2013: 39,729,02
- 2015: 46,828,279
Scarce support for a network of cities

High speed rail network

Horizonte PEIT 2020

- Madrid Region
- Madrid capital
- Neighbouring Regions
- Conclusions
MOTORWAYS

TOLL HIGHWAYS ... 333 KM
LAST DECADE
∆ NEW HIGHWAYS 285 KM

• AP-41 Madrid-Toledo
• R-1 Under construction
• R-2 Madrid-Guadalajara
• R-3 Madrid-Arganda
• R-4 Madrid-Ocaña
• R-5 Madrid-Navalcarnero
Year of implementation 1986
176 municipalities jointed
1,591.8 millions of passengers

- Planning
- Establishment of an integrated fare system
- Planning transport services
- Creating an overall picture for public transport
Development of the underground network

- 9 interchanges
- 27.8 km of light rail
The processes of land occupation. Waste of a scarce resource

Occupied surface 1995-2014

Occupied surface 1995-2014 compare with regional average
Shopping centres take advantage of the positive externalities created by the highways.
The race between municipalities

Density per circles of 10 km, 1995-2014

Income levels 2010

Occupancy Ratio and Employment 2014

Employment concentration index 2010
The public model of Madrid is fragmented /sectorized, there is no political direction to guide the movements of the various public bodies. –Cuadrado Roura-
Theory

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Transparency portal

**MADRID CAPITAL REGION**

**Plan de Gobierno**

En el Plan de Gobierno se recogen los principales compromisos adquiridos con los madrileños, el grado de ejecución y las acciones que se están desarrollando para lograr su cumplimiento.

**Plan de Regeneración Demócratica**

La Comunidad pone en marcha un plan que incluye eliminar los aforamientos, limitar los mandatos a dos legislaturas, reducir diputados, establecer listas abiertas o evitar la acumulación de cargos.

**Presupuestos**

La Comunidad de Madrid potencia la transparencia de las cuentas públicas, informando a cada madrileño sobre la procedencia y cuenta de los ingresos, así como del destino de los gastos y su aplicación a las distintas políticas públicas.

**Plan de Gobierno**

El instrumento de acción política, económico y social, que establece el conjunto de objetivos a alcanzar por el Gobierno.

**Datos estadísticos**

La Comunidad de Madrid ofrece información detallada sobre las estadísticas de su actividad en distintos ámbitos: Memorias anuales, informes, indicadores, resultados o cartas de servicios.
Urban transparency

Theory

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http://www.madrid.org/cartografia/planea/index.htm
Increased building activity on the outer edge of the Community, due to land prices and less regulation and control over developments. Producing a fragmentation of the territory through repetitive small developments in a fractal way.

High level of car use

Mall centre
- About 66% of households go to the shopping centre in Community of Madrid

Primary health care
- 33% of emergencies and 46% of hospital visits, are attending Community of Madrid
The necessity of Regional Plan of Territorial Strategy

- Participation of society as a whole through networks.
- To promote a formed and informed society.
- Provide transparency and information to all urban development processes.
- Work so that society can identify with the Plan.
- Prioritize the interests of society versus those of the market.
- Promote cooperative agreements between administrations and neighboring communities.
- Encourage public-private partnerships.
Thanks for your attention

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