



# TRANSFORM

## Governing the Smart City by Projects

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*Christof Schremmer, Heidi Collon, Max Kintisch,  
Stephanie Kirchmayr-Novak, Ursula Mollay, Barbara  
Saringer-Bory*

# TRANSFORM and Transform+



## TRANSFORM

- Transformation Agenda for 6 European Cities
  - Status quo and target definition
  - SWOT
  - Development of a qualitative and formal framework for the elaboration of a Smart City Transformation Agenda
- Implementation Plan (IP) for 7 Smart Urban Labs (SUL) in 6 Cities
  - Road Map for Implementation plans
  - Intensive Lab Sessions: Impulses for Implementation plans
  - Analysis of local problems, challenges, and potentials
- Decision Support Model

Time frame: 2013-2015

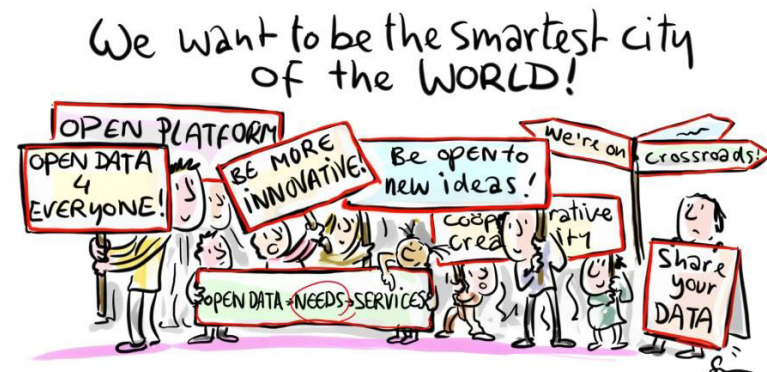
## Transform+

- Transformation Agenda for Vienna
  - Support of Smart City Vienna Framework Strategy
  - Development of city wide transformation agenda building upon that
- Implementation Plan (IP) for aspern\_seestadt and Liesing
  - One pilot project per SUL
    - “Smart Citizen Assistant” (aspern\_seestadt)
    - “e-delivery” project (Liesing)
- Decision Support Model adapted to local needs

Time frame: 2013-2016

# Transformation Agenda and Implementation plan

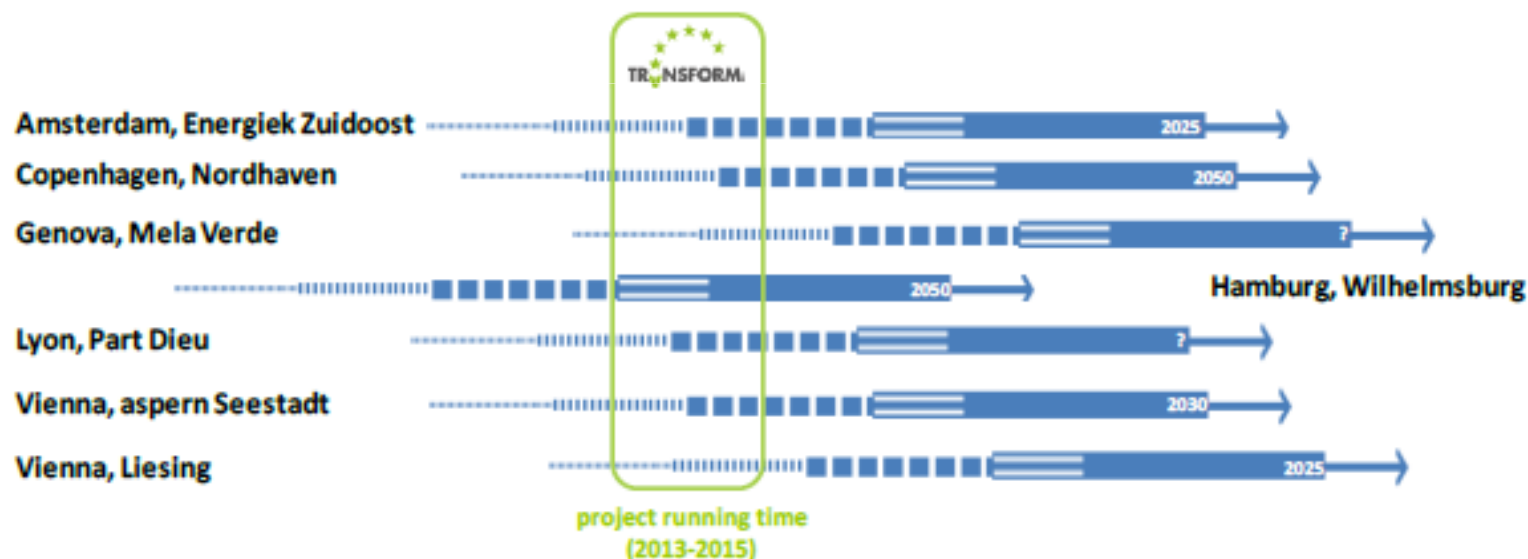
- each city develops a **Transformation Agenda**, containing energy efficiency measures and actions that need to be taken by stakeholders, in order to make a city smart
- The Transformation Agenda is brought to the operational level in the form of an **Implementation Plan**, which is being drawn up for specific city districts. These districts are selected for this project under the name of “**Smart Urban Labs**”.





# Contrasting strategic environments for the development of the Smart City

- While districts where the Smart Urban Labs are located are transformation areas undergoing redevelopment at the moment, the stages of relative development are varying.



# Potential for shaping of greater consensus about local urban futures.

- “new pluralist political spaces associating different actors, groups, elites and institutions linked through relationships of mutual interdependence” (Pinson 2006 pp 649).
- Example: Smart City Vienna



# Consensus on standardized framework procedure very difficult so far.

- the process of what a research project should monitor and how it should approach the question of monitoring is contested between different interest groups and local projects.

- Example: difficulty of comparing local Co2 targets



# Potentials and risks of Research projects as instruments of Smart Governance

## Potentials

- by successfully monitoring the plurality of interest-driven projects within a commonly acceptable framework strategy
- keeping institutions from perpetually reproducing themselves

## Risks

- Reversibility of targets vs. Exigencies of climate change
- Paradoxical incentive of reviewing : diverting resources from core mission

# Thank You!

