

three dimensions of the digital city

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technopolitics in urban regeneration

co-creating public spaces

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people

things

nature

**digital technologies reorganize
internal & external relations**

drivers of digital transformation

put simply: rise in complexity

more entities,
more diversity,
more interaction

**existing institutions forms
are reaching their limits**

forces of production
relations of production

crisis

transformation or stagnation

new social system

or collapse

dimension 1, people

knowledge work

diversity of social norms

globalization/post-colonialism

since the late 1960s,
crisis of presentation in culture and
politics

**since the late 1990s,
new norms and new institutions**

**capable of dealing with large
information flows and high
diversity**

what we need:

complex forms of deliberation

collaborative self-learning

shared knowledge spaces

citizen journalism

open governments

what the market produced:

drive for meaningless engagement

surveillance capitalism

extraction of data

concentration of power

social inequality

**necessary transformation of social
institutions, gone wrong**

dimension II, things:

since late 1970s

urban crises

**end of modernity as urban
paradigm**

**“post-industrial” transformation
intensification of social & material
circulation**

since the early 2000s

smart city

**implementation of sensors and
processors**

gather real-time data

**dynamic management of
infrastructures**

what we need:

**collective action based on shared
knowledge of collective dynamics**

what we need:

new collective services

participatory democracy

technological sovereignty

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new collective services

participatory democracy

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what the market is likely to deliver:
~~centralized control as “efficiency”~~
privatization of infrastructure
new dependencies & social
inequality

dimension III, nature:

since the late 1980s

ecological crises

expansion of industrial production

intensification of resource use

global consumerism

since 2010s

from “gaia” to “natureculture”

new scientific methods

**implementation of sensors and
processors**

gather real-time data

**dynamic management of
ecosystems**

what we need:

**~~New understanding of~~
“posthumanity”**

**relations based on “care”
repair**

what the market is likely to deliver:

increased resource exploitation

«geo-engineering»

social inequality

**as complexity rises, so does the
need to transform our social, urban
and environmental relations.**

**who will control these new
dynamic infrastructure and in
whose interest is the new
complexity organized?**

for the city, the time is now!

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**technological transformation
without democratic transformation
creates authoritarian systems**