

on 《Seoul proposal for New Global Collaboration of Sharing Cities in the COVID-19 Era and Beyond》

The Report
February 2021

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I. Background & Purpose

In this COVID-19 pandemic era, when everything is unpredictable and all normalities and authorities are questioned, the Sharing City movement becomes more important than ever. This is because the Sharing City movement is not pursuing or pursuing in the same way ownership, quantitative growth, competition, and profit. In other words, the Sharing City movement is a movement of and a way of life and community in response to the global crisis of ecological problems, socioeconomic inequality, and the decline of democracy.

The Sharing City movement is a movement that has the potential to transform discrimination and inequality into diversity and equity through the power of sharing, solidarity, friendship, and hospitality. And it is a movement that turns hierarchy into a horizontal and cooperative partnership. In addition, the Sharing City movement is a democracy movement in which urban residents co-produce and co-manage the resources they depend on to live well.

Therefore, the Sharing City movement, which is based on the Sharing Economy but seeks civil control over large platform corporations and puts the priority on caring for the socially underprivileged, expansion of gender equality, horizontal cooperation and collaboration between residents and cities. We are carrying out new creative and authoritative experiments for prosperity, hospitality, and solidarity for migrants, refugees, and ecological transformation and empowerment of all citizens.

Cities are both speculative and generative, unequal and cooperative, privatized and open at the same time. This is the double faced character of cities. The Sharing City movement is also an urban commons movement in which citizens create, co-manage, and use the common resources necessary for personal life and social dignity. Therefore, the Sharing City movement is a

movement in which the right to a city is constantly expanding. It is also a movement to create a city for all. So the Sharing City movement is the most political and practical when led by citizens.

After the declaration of Sharing Seoul in 2012, the city of Seoul has implemented various sharing policies, and contributed a lot to global cooperation.

However, the socioeconomic gravity of a megacity with a population of 10 million people is too great in the case of Seoul. There has already been a lot of speculative development of urban space and resources and privatization by a small number of select groups. For this reason, the city of Seoul has not been able to actively promote the sharing policy to its fullest potential yet.

Nevertheless, Seoul's efforts toward Sharing City have encouraged various sharing activities in the city of Seoul. From activities to share objects, spaces, and knowledge, to resistance to speculative urbanization and village community movements in response to gentrification. And by establishing community housing and commercial spaces together, citizens sharing activities have spread in a variety of ways, including self-governing activities to create commons.

Sharing activities created in Seoul have had an influence on Seoul's sharing policy. And the Seoul Metropolitan Government had established a five-year basic plan for Sharing City, Seoul that starting 2021 for past year. SNU CAUS was also involved in at this work. The vision of the new plan is Sharing City, Seoul, an ecological and inclusive city based on civic autonomy. And the goal is sustainable cooperative production and sharing of urban resources.

First, the most important strategy is to provide a basis for sharing and common spaces necessary for the common production of a

shared regional circular economy and urban commons. This is also a strategy to escape the gravity of a megacity. Second, through this, we support citizens to freely create a daily movement that connects shared activities and urban commons.

Global solidarity and cooperation among sharing cities are needed right now.

Responding to the critical effects of – the Fourth Industrial Revolution –, – climate crisis –, and – COVID-19 pandemic –, the importance of the sharing cities and urban commons movements recently has risen in order to recover global citizens' quality of health and democratic life, and to improve the resilience and sustainability of various human communities in the world.

Most Sharing Cities are in a similar situation like San Francisco, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Ghent, Barcelona, and Malmo. These are good examples of Sharing Cities. However, for the movement to persist, it must spread to other regions and cities. In addition, the values of sharing and urban commons should spread. And that'll lead to one region or its peripheries, but the entire globe to be at the center of economic logic and social values and to have stronger civil control and sharing of political power.

Beginning in Amsterdam, through New York, and in Barcelona, Sharing Cities in a whole world joined, “SHARING CITIES DECLARATION: CITIES’ COMMON PRINCIPLES AND COMMITMENTS FOR CITY SOVEREIGNTY REGARDING THE PLATFORM ECONOMY.”

We need to use this declaration as a base for our joint cooperation, supporting the socially disadvantaged in each city suffering from the pandemic, all citizens fighting to contain it, and starting concrete actions to foster the social immunity and resilience of our communities.

Following the successful outcome of the previous Sharing Cities Summit, the Sharing Cities and urban commons movements need to invite more city governments and social and solidarity economy actors into its field and to build a practical consensus and protocol to consolidate polycentric and collaborative global sharing cities movements.

- Inter-city cooperation to combine public goods, which are no longer sustainable in isolation—travel, manufacturing, knowledge, public healthcare, food, and so on—into a commons-based platform economy must now take place quickly.
- This cooperation should be aimed at peer-to-peer and city-to-city co-creation of commons through social and solidarity economy and civic tech including ICT.
- And this collaboration involves breaking the unequal and discriminatory connections that have maintained the pre-COVID-19 order, creating the necessary urban infrastructure and policies for gender equality, post-racism, and democratic and inclusive connections

The above agenda is just a small part of what we can discuss, a few pieces of puzzle of our new common future. Now, let's bring together the power of collective intelligence democratically and resume intercity solidarity and cooperation to co-create our new common future.

Perhaps this is a purpose of global cooperation of Sharing Cities. It is also the necessity of jointly creating, “Seoul proposal for global cooperation between Sharing Cities for our new common future in the era of Coronavirus and beyond.”

II. Key Ideas of the Seoul Proposal

THE FIRST KEY IDEA is the creation of common principles for global cooperation among Sharing Cities. This is a very difficult and maybe unattainable task. However, at least as we move toward it with this work, we will make it clear that we understand each other better and we'll work with.

THE SECOND KEY IDEA is the collaborative work of archiving and mapping the numerous Sharing City movement and urban commons activities around the world. This will connect activities without being fragmented or isolated. And the connected activities will become the arteries and muscles of global cooperation.

THE THIRD KEY IDEA is for measuring the effectiveness and value created through sharing and commoning. This work will share its achievement and provide a guide for mutual cooperation to support weakened sharing activities.

THE FOURTH KEY IDEA is the empowerment of citizens and ecological restoration through joint learning and joint cooperation based on knowledge and information sharing. This will be the result of sharing activities being connected and supporting each other.

LAST, the Seoul proposal will contain the global cooperative governance and summit necessary for all these activities and the joint research project required.

III.
A full text
of the Seoul Proposal

for New Global Collaboration of Sharing Cities in the COVID-19 Era and Beyond a full text

Seoul Proposal is written to spur conversation and collect ideas about how Sharing Cities can collaborate, and to help stakeholders come to a common understanding and agreement about directions for collaboration, especially, responding to the COVID-19 and what will likely be its long-lasting effects.

In 2020, COVID-19 forced all humans into the vortex of transition. All certain and normal things have come into question. The relationships between the countries, cities, markets and citizens that we trust and have institutionalized have been fundamentally shaken. In the face of a global pandemic, one thing that many agree on is that this transition should not be used to re-establish the pre-COVID-19 order.

There's an opportunity to transform a global political economy that has undermined public goods, welfare systems, organized labor, and human rights -- especially those of women and minority communities defined by gender, ability, religion, and/or race. This system has degraded our planet's natural systems and immiserated billions of people, especially those in the Global South who suffer from predatory development imposed by richer nations. COVID-19 has amplified the suffering of those already suffering the most.

The need and opportunity to collaborate among sharing cities is now greater than ever.

Cities are uniquely implicated in and impacted by these crises, but they

arguably have the most powerful solution for the COVID-19 era -- their residents' collective intelligence and collaborative capacity. Thus, cities are one of if not the best starting place for a global transition. Cities are where the transformative political economies like urban commons, the circular economy, and the solidarity economy can be best take root. Moreover, cities' density, shared space, and common infrastructure can help citizens share resources, care for each other, build solidarity, and govern urban resources together in a more inclusive, democratic way. It's in this context where the Sharing Cities movement can play a much larger role than before COVID-19. To fully realize this opportunity, collaboration across cities, countries, and sectors is necessary. This kind of collaboration is also goal 17 of the U.N.'s Sustainable Development Goals.

The Sharing Cities movement is nearly a decade old. In that time, various sharing activities, ideas, and models have emerged and proliferated in estimated 100 cities around the world. The global Sharing Cities movement has influenced a generation of urbanists, scholars, policy makers, activists, entrepreneurs, and spurred a rethinking of the urban form, of what's possible. And now the time has come, due to COVID-19, to put these activities, ideas and models to work as the need is so great.

Stakeholders in the Sharing Cities movement will create a commonfare for our future

Sharing Cities can help protect citizens from rent-seeking businesses like Airbnb and Uber while upgrading and augmenting the welfare state, which is at risk in many countries. When Sharing Cities meets the welfare state, citizens can develop their own commonfare through urban commoning and other forms of democratic resource management

With the idea that we can democratically manage most if not all we need in our cities through our collaboration, we in the 2020 Seoul Global Sharing Cities Forum propose Sharing Cities programs as described below to all cities, social enterprises, research, and civil society activists.

#1 Let us make common principles for global collaboration between sharing cities.

Sharing is not any more the fourth principle behind state, market, and civil society movements, but the first principle informing the design of our new society after the Covid-19 era. The collaboration of sharing cities aims to find solutions to common problems that cities face, and to spread solutions through replication and adaptation, not just scale as Sharing Cities stakeholders value social transformation over mere transaction. It also aims to find a balance between local control and global cooperation, and to find hybrid solutions adapted to cities' different characteristics. Then what kinds of principles do we need for this global collaboration? The Sharing Cities Declaration signed by 50 cities during the 2018 Sharing Cities Summit in Barcelona is one of the references of principles and commitments that can inform this collaboration. The 11 Principles for Sharing Cities in Shareable's book, "Sharing Cities: Activating the Urban Commons," is another reference point.

#2 Let us work together to archive and map Sharing Cities activities, case studies, and movements around the world.

Sharing plays a role in all facets of city life, from housing and care to mobility and food. Mapping the urban commons can demonstrate to stakeholder's there's already a foundation to build on, identify gaps in capacity, and reveal promising, people-powered pathways for transition. The Sharing Cities activities to map should include the social and solidarity economy, urban commons, human rights, social justice, social innovation, circular economy, citizen science, civic technology, various allied movements, and more.

#3 Let us create norms or indexes to define, collect, and measure Sharing Cities and urban commons activities

A Sharing Cities Index will help cities set goals and measure progress. To create this, cities, researchers, and activists will need open discussions, a joint study, and to share existing research. This process should allow for nuance and recognize projects that have commons facets, but aren't entirely commons. An index also helps set the stage for more global collaboration among sharing cities stakeholders.

We can also get more ambitious. It's high time to expand our measurement and value accounting processes to include the impact and contributory value that is created through sharing and commoning.

#4 Let us co-create prototypes of local, circular, and commons economy infrastructures

We urge cities and city projects to collaborate more intensely in trans-local and trans-national ways, helping cities and their citizens to mutualize their efforts, learn from one another, and share the protocols for establishing successful mutualization of city-based provisioning systems. so as to advance goals of social equity and ecological transformation.

We call for establishing cooperative commons of knowledge across cities, in order to speed up the adoption of generative infrastructures that increase the sustainable wellbeing of citizens, while living within planetary boundaries.

The best places to collaborate and/or co-create on infrastructure is obviously on intangibles like software, governance systems, designs, data, processes, policies, campaigns, case studies, communications strategies, funding strategies, and more since physical infrastructure usually can't be shared across distance. We can start by prioritizing key areas like health, land/housing, food, money, and jobs. Coming up with the priorities and opportunities will require research and deliberation beyond this document and forum, but these can be a start. This might be a priority action for 2021 Sharing Cities stakeholders.

#5 Let us define an agenda for the coming years to shape Sharing Cities on the global stage

Idea 1. Develop a governance scheme for the collaboration of sharing cities

Idea 2. Develop where the next summit is going to be held and the hosting organizations

Idea 3. Make contributions to the Sharing Cities Massive Open Online Course developed by Sharing Cities Sweden,

see <https://www.coursera.org/learn/sharing-cities>

- Idea 4.* Create the conditions for an action research project that supports the systematization of sharing experiences and the development of a global action agenda.
- Idea 5.* See the Sharing Cities Alliance's research document on the topic, Sharing Cities Summit: Suggestions Sourced from the Network of the Sharing Cities Alliance.

for New Global Collaboration of
Sharing Cities in the COVID-19
Era and Beyond a full text

Seoul Innovation Week Part 3 Session; The Era of Coronavirus: Sharing City Strategy that Strengthens the City Resilience November 27, 2020

On the evening of Friday, November 26, 2020 a group of 10 sharing cities researchers, activists, and government officials gathered virtually to share knowledge and discuss the direction of cooperation among sharing cities, with special consideration given to efforts to build resilience during the pandemic and beyond. The session was entitled, The Era of Coronavirus: Sharing City Strategy that Strengthens the City Resilience

This topic was explored in the context of a proposal for cooperation between sharing cities that session participants had been developing asynchronously online for the prior month. The purpose of the session was to advance the development of this proposal. The topic was also explored in the context of Seoul Innovation Week's (SIW) Part 3 program, which was dedicated to sharing cities. SIW 2020 itself was dedicated to social and ecological transition. Dedicating a conference track to sharing cities was not only appropriate, but in keeping with Seoul's global leadership in the sharing cities movement.

The two-hour sharing cities session was broken into three main parts. After introductions by the session host, Seungwon Lee (SNU CAUS), and the session moderator, Neal Gorenflo (Shareable), the program began in earnest:

1. A first round of presentations to provide context for the discussion. This included:
 - a ———— Seungwon Lee, *New Imagination & Tasks for Sharing Cities: From a Proposal to a collaboration*
 - b ———— Alvaro Porro, *Barcelona City Council, Best Practices by the Barcelona City Council to Address the COVID-19 Outbreak and the City's Approach to Economic and Social Recovery*
 - c ———— Oksana Mont and Yuliya Palgan, *both of Lund University, On the Future of Sharing Cities: Crises, Cities and Communities.*

- d ————— Harmen van Sprang, Sharing Cities Alliance, Re:shaping Cities – Rising to the Occasion.
2. A second round of presentation to deepen insight. This included:
- a ————— Young Kyung Baek, Jeju National University
 - b ————— Kes McCormick, Sharing Cities Sweden; Ideas, Insights and Inspiration from Sharing Cities Sweden
 - c ————— Michel Bauwens, P2P Foundation, How to Organize City-based Translocal Commons Governance
 - d ————— Mayo Fuster Morell, Dimmons and Sharing Cities Action, Democratic Qualities and Gender Equality in Sharing Practices and Policies: Key Insights from Action Research on Sharing Cities and Global Agenda
3. A panel discussion with all 10 participants followed by a closing speech by Seonae Jeong, Director General of Seoul Metropolitan Government’s Innovation Bureau.

What follows is a summary of part three of the session, the actual panel discussion.

Panel Discussion

The focus on the panel discussion was on how to further develop the proposal for cooperation between sharing cities plus on concrete measures that can be taken together by sharing cities. Below is a summary of a 30 minute discussion.

On the next steps for the proposal for cooperation between sharing cities:

- Mayo suggested bringing together more government officials from New York, Amsterdam, Barcelona, Seoul, and a Swedish city to strengthen the ideas with more practitioners and policy makers.
- Kes suggested that we more clearly define the audience for the proposal. And to think big in terms of moonshots and co-create spaces for more and larger experiments like living laboratories, that if successful, can be scaled up.
- Seungwon suggested the need for mapping, indexing, and archiving to get a baseline of knowledge, create a way to measure progress among cities, and more clearly see risk and opportunities. This will also help define what actions are to be

taken under the rubric of sharing cities. He also suggested formation of a steering committee to guide development of the proposal and city collaborations into next year including at a possible 2021 Sharing Cities Summit.

- Michel suggested the need for shared learning spaces (like Kes) and a learning commons. Michel added that we need structural reform. There's a need to create the conditions that will lead to more sharing and commoning, not just share or implement examples.

- Oksana seconded Michel's point about the need for structural change and that policymakers need solid models, scenarios, and projections that show the value and impact of the sharing alternative. Oksana is beginning work on macro-economic models.

- Harmen added that the scope of sharing cities is broad with diverse stakeholders. He recommended that sharing cities collaborate by connecting diverse yet complementary efforts, foci, and strengths rather than try to make one big thing.

On the place for urban living labs during the pandemic and in the Global South:

- Kes: Urban living labs are about creating spaces where ideas can be tested. It's where we can take our visions for the future and make them a reality today.

- This can be as simple as doing placemaking on a car-free street to renewable energy experiments with whole

districts. It can be done with sharing as well.

- Some say experimentation slows down progress, but he believes it accelerates progress. People can experience the future today and cities can fund what actually works.

- This can work in the Global South and already is done under different names. Urban experimentation has a bright future.

- Yuliya added that urban living labs are spaces for transdisciplinary, cross-sector, multi-stakeholder learning and collaboration. We need to bring this into the sharing cities movement too. We need mayors, researchers, entrepreneurs, residents, and more to be learning and working together.

On the opportunity for collaboration:

- Mayo: "It's very important to establish a dialogue on common actions between cities and city councils."

- There's energy in Europe for this kind of collaboration and for lobbying the European Commission together.

- There are two possible opportunities for collaboration -- foodsharing, as Barcelona is set to become the capital of food sovereignty, and digitalization of the social economy, also a focus of Barcelona.

On the potential role of schools:

- Harmen: schools are where a lot comes together, both education and community concerns. They're a great platform for sharing.

- They're also a great place to introduce

the topic and practice of sharing at an early age. An early introduction and ongoing education to sharing will make it natural and normative.

- With the right kind of education, you could have whole generations being raised to share resources and then a much better world. Children will blossom in a sharing culture.

- Neal added that elementary schools are more numerous and distributed evenly in metro areas than other schools. Plus, parents are more engaged and that age group needs new sets of clothes, books, and toys every year. This would make them excellent platforms for sharing.

- Kes added that schools are physical infrastructure for sharing plus sustainability is already taught and practiced in Swedish schools from recycling to healthy food. Schools are very powerful mechanisms for shaping the future, but universities might not be the best role models. Some improvement can be had there.

- Michel added that in his mapping of the commons in Ghent, Belgium, it “was very clear that university was absolutely not integrated in the urban commons world.” It was completely enclosed. That’s not the way forward.

On the broadness of the sharing cities movement:

- Seungwon: Creating indexes and measurements will help

- However, if sharing cities is too broad, then it could be harder to organize the

movement. A focus is helpful to bring people together.

- Also, the movement needs to be somewhat independent of government so it doesn’t fall prey to changing political tides.

- Agrees with Mayo that stakeholders need to come together to develop an agenda.

On the opportunity for city government procurement:

- Michel: City procurement is a winner take all process. Contracts are all too often awarded to a single company.

- Ghent has an innovation called the “Call for Commons,” which awards contracts to the best coalition of partners (including civil society organizations) to do the job. This helps weave the social fabric. Only the most cooperative groups win contracts, not the most competitive.

On the need for more participation in civic life to scale sharing cities and the urban commons:

- Neal: American spend only 15 minutes a day on public life. It’s similar elsewhere.

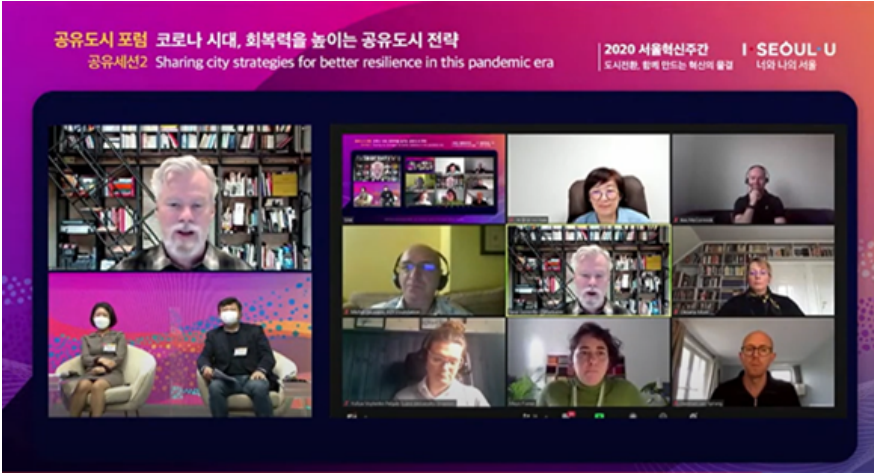
- It’s not nearly enough time to maintain our neighborhoods and cities. We need five or 10 times more than this.

- People need to think in terms of a civic tithe, to contribute 10% of their time to public life.

- It’s worth thinking about as we discuss moving sharing cities forward (sharing cities will require more participation in community life).

For the full recorded version of the discussion, see:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i0946tu3T4U>



2020 Seoul Innovation Week – Day 3. Sharing City Forum (Nov. 27, 2020)

V.

Reference

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<https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/economia-social-solidaria/en>

Sharing Cities Massive Open Online Course developed by Sharing Cities Sweden,

<https://www.coursera.org/learn/sharing-cities>

ALEX, the Sharing Cities Alliance's online database,

<https://sharingcitiesalliance.knowledgeowl.com/help>

Sharing Cities Sweden,

SharingCities.se

Share Hub, City of Seoul,

<http://sharehub.kr>

Online Archiving: Encountering Commons Movement and Various Fields

www.siw2020.or.kr/en/sub/sub02_03.php

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https://wiki.p2pfoundation.net/Main_Page

Commons Transition Plan for the City of Ghent,

https://wiki.p2pfoundation.net/Commons_Transition_Plan_for_the_City_of_Ghent

Sharing & The City,

<https://www.sharingandthecity.net>

Urban Sharing: Sustainability and Institutionalization,

<https://www.urbansharing.org>

The Co-Cities Report: building a “Co-Cities Index” to measure the implementation of the EU and UN Urban Agenda,

<https://labgov.city/co-city-protocol/the-co-cities-open-book>

Sharing Cities: a worldwide cities overview on platform economy policies with a focus on Barcelona,

<https://www.sharingcitiesaction.net/book>

The Urban Commons Cookbook,

<http://urbancommonscookbook.com>

Co-Cities, upcoming book by Sheila Foster and Christian Iaione

After the Gig: How the Sharing Economy Got Hijacked and How to Win it Back,

<https://www.ucpress.edu/book/9780520325050/after-the-gig>

VI.

Participant Biographies

Seonae Jeong



the former Director General of Seoul Innovation Bureau

Since 1996, she has been working with the Citizen's Coalition for Economic Justice, Citizen's Action Network and Korea Human Rights Foundation, with the idea that a strong civil society is needed for a better community life. While serving as the director of the Seoul NPO Support Center in 2013, she has worked hard to create a new non-profit organization and ecosystem not only for raising issues, but also for solving problems. From 2019 to January 2021, she had been working as the director general of Seoul Innovation Bureau and had been supporting and providing policy foundation to change the daily lives of citizens, the transformation of ecological civilization and the development of a regional-based circular economy model with the vision of social innovation for urban transformation.

Alvaro Porro



Barcelona City Council, commissioner of social economy and local development and food policies

Álvaro Porro is Barcelona City Council's current Commissioner for Social Economy, Local Development and Food Policy Affairs was formerly the executive director of Barcelona Activa's Area of Social and Economic Local Development (Barcelona City Council). He founded and created the "eStarter" project, an innovative support and accompaniment initiative for collective entrepreneurship pertaining to the Autonomous University of Barcelona's Institute of Government and Public Policies (IGOP).

Seungwon Lee



full-time Researcher of SNU CAUS

After earning a Ph.D. in ideology and discourse analysis from Essex University in the UK, he is currently a full-time researcher at Seoul National University's Center for Asian Urban Societies (SNU CAUS) and an adjunct professor at Kyunghee Cyber University's NGO Social Innovation Department. After serving as director of the Seoul Innovation Center's Social Innovation Research Lab, he is currently conducting research and social activities related to urban transformation, urban commons movement, social innovation, direct democracy, and public-private governance based on SNU CAUS.

Harmen van Sprang



Co-founder of ShareNL

Harmen van Sprang co-founded the Sharing Cities Alliance (est. 2017) and shareNL (est. 2013) together with Pieter van de Glind. With their firm they help business leaders and with their foundation they empower city leaders to adapt to a rapidly changing world. Harmen and Pieter made their mark with the emerging sharing economy.

Oksana Mont



Professor of Lund University

Oksana Mont is a Professor in Sustainable Consumption Governance at the International Institute for Industrial Environmental Economics at Lund University, Sweden. She conducts inter-disciplinary and international research on sustainable business models and sustainable consumption with the current focus on the sharing economy and circular economy.

Yuliya Voytenko Palgan



Associate Professor of
Lund University

Dr Yuliya Voytenko
Professor in Sustainable

Palgan is an Associate
Development at the

International Institute for Industrial Environmental Economics (IIIEE),
Lund University, Sweden. She has over 12 years of experience
in multicultural, multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary teams.
She works in the areas of sustainability, urban governance,
innovation and sustainable consumption.

Michel Bauwens



Founder of P2P Foundation

Michel Bauwens is
P2P Foundation and

the founder of the
works in collaboration

with a global group of researchers in the exploration of peer
production, governance, and property. Michel is also research
director of CommonsTransition.org. a platform for policy
development aimed toward a society of the Commons and
a founding member of the Commons Strategies Group, with
Silke Helfrich and David Bollier, organizers of major global
conferences on the commons and economics.

Paik Younggyung



Professor of
Jeju National University

A Professor at
National University.

Sociology at Jeju
She is conducting

research in the fields of cultural anthropology/women's studies/
science and technology studies. Since she participated as a
joint researcher at the SSK Research Center at Jeju National
University, she began to take an interest in common resources
and commons issues. She is interested in the meaning of
the commons in various areas of life such as health care and
welfare, heritage, and education.

Mayo Fuster Morell



Co-director of the Sharing Cities
Action Program and Dimmons
UOC research team

Mayo Fuster Morell
director at the Internet

PhD & Dimmons Dir-
Interdisciplinary

Institute of the Open University of Catalonia. Faculty affiliated
at the Berkman Center for Internet and Society – Harvard
University. She is co-director of the Sharing Cities Action
program, developed in collaboration between Open University
of Catalunya and Barcelona City Council.

Kes Mccormick



Program Coordinator of
Sharing Cities Sweden

Kes Mccormick is an
at the International

Associate Professor
Institute for Industrial

Environmental Economics (IIIEE) at Lund University, Sweden
as well as an Honorary Fellow at the Melbourne Sustainable
Society Institute (MSSI) at Melbourne University, Australia. With
a background in political science and environmental science,
He engages in a combination of research, education and
communication activities.

Neal Gorenflo



Executive Director of
Shareable

He's an author, speaker,
builder, and editor

consultant, movement
of multiple books

including, " Sharing Cities: Activating the Urban Commons."
In 2011, he co-founded the Sharing Cities movement, now in
over 100 cities worldwide. He helps organizations around the
world meet their goals through sharing including the Sharing
Economy Association of Japan, Seoul Metropolitan Government,
and the city of San Francisco.

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