How does the adjustment of the socialist economic model affect the built environment? How does it change it? Which are the dynamics that this adjustment is already implying and which ones will it foster?
“...the city can be seen as the product of conflicting sociopolitical forces, or the expression of the dialectics of hegemonic-subaltern relations, also readable as State-society relations...”
PROTOCOLS

- canalization of everyday-life
- STOP PRIVATE BUSINESS

CITY
- HAVANA

ANOMALIES
- PRIVATE HOUSE

CONTESTED SPACES
- ILLEGAL PALADAR
- updating

CONTRADICTORY SPACES
- PALADAR

TACTICS
- resistance
- IN HOME BUSINESS

SPECIAL PERIOD
- Decreto-Ley 141/1993
- Decreto-Ley 353/2013

ECONOMIC CRISIS

protocol canals of everyday-life resistance

CONTESTED SPACES
Revolutionary Offensive
1968
Periodo Especial

Illegal Paladar
Decreto-Ley 141/08.09.1993
Legalized Paladar
• Licensing was broadened.
• Rental of facilities from citizens or the state became easier.
• Sales to state entities were now possible.
• Use of banking facilities and bank credit were slated to be introduced.
• Permitted activities were increased to a total of 181.
• Some regulations were eased, e.g., the 12 seat limit on the size of restaurants was raised to 20.
• Punishments for infractions of the regulations were eased. The seizure of equipment and the retraction of licenses have been dropped as punishments, but virtually all of the old infractions continue to be punished by the same fines as before.
• Imported inputs were slated to become accessible for small enterprise at wholesale prices.
• The activities of the small enterprise sector began to be “de-stigmatized.”

LIBERALIZATIONS/2010

LIBERALIZATIONS/2011

• The hiring of up to five workers was extended to all self-employment activities. This is a significant change as it will encourage informally contracted assistants to be incorporated formally into many small enterprises.
• Loss-making state enterprises such as state restaurants were to be offered for rental to self-employed individuals and operated as “cuentapropistas.” This also may be a significant measure as it provides a mechanism for employment creation to take place at the same time as state sector workers might be declared redundant. In some cases, the same employees may end up working as a small enterprise or a perhaps as a co-operative.
• Paladares or small restaurants were permitted to expand their capacity from 20 to 50 chairs—up from 12 before October 2010.
• The “minimum employment requirement” whereby for purposes of paying a tax on each employee a minimum number of employees were required, was dropped.
• An exemption on paying the tax on each employee was granted for the rest of 2011. This was a measure designed to provide start-up support for new enterprises.
• Eleven new activities were designated for self-employment for a total of 181.
• The payment of monthly taxes was waived for taxi and bed and breakfast operators for up to 3 months while they closed for repairs of their vehicles or rental facilities.
• The monthly up-front payment for bed-and-breakfast operators was reduced for the rest of 2011 from 200 to 150 pesos or convertible pesos (depending on whether they rented to Cubans in Moneda Nacional or foreigners in Convertible Pesos.) This also was an attempt to “jump-start” the formation of new enterprises, accelerating the establishment of new micro-enterprises and to provide a tax break while they commenced their operations.
• The provision of micro-credits to the private sector from the banking system began in 2012. But only around 10% of the credits went to small enterprise with the rest going to home repair.
Self-employment in Cuba, 1994-2012
(Thousands of workers)
data source: ONE e ANPP
Habana
Collection of housing typologies
Habana
Penetration of cuentapropismo in the domestic space
Habana
Taxonomic study of tactics
Habana Vieja
Taxonomic study of tactics
Entrepreneurial practices have direct influence on the space of the city and on its society.

- Spatial
- Socio-Urban
- Discoursive
+ self entrepreneurship = - collectiveness
+ self entrepreneurship = + collectiveness
Four scales of intervention
FIRST SCALE: THE DWELLING
Servant elements
Servant elements
Self-built dwelling
Covered kitchen
Shading system
SECOND SCALE: MANZANA
Commercial spaces for ciudadelas
Maximization of cuentapropismo

Dialectic dwelling-collective realm

Dwelling and collective realms
THIRD SCALE: THE DISTRICT
Intervention on municipal level
Intervention on municipal level
Choice of the site
former workshop area of the monastery of Santa Clara
Habana Colonial
monastery as structuring element of the city
Entrepreneurial incubator
Workshop
Fortress of cuentapropismo
Fortress of cuentapropismo
FOURTH SCALE: THE NATION