



To better understand how cities turn policy into action, consider the varied approaches in the following examples:

City/Region	Quick Policy Action (Year)	Tech Focus	Early Outcome/Impact
Texas (USA)	Offered ~\$20M in incentives and changed laws to land SpaceX (2014) (e.g., closing a public beach for launches)	Commercial Space	SpaceX built a new launch site, creating 600 jobs in a high-poverty area. The region is now known as a “space” hub, spurring aerospace investment.
Shenzhen (China)	Announced ¥4.5 B (~\$630M) city subsidy package for AI & robotics (2023)	AI & Advanced Tech	Dozens of AI firms applying for grants; surge in local AI startups. Reinforces Shenzhen as a vanguard city for China’s AI ambitions.
Seoul (S. Korea)	Launched 7-point “AI Hub” strategy incl. training 10k experts/year and a ₩500 B fund (2025)	AI & Industry 4.0	New AI district under development; significant boost in AI talent pipeline. Aims to vault Korea into the top-3 global AI powerhouses.
Abu Dhabi (UAE)	Established Hub71 with 100% rent, housing, and insurance subsidies for startups (2019)	All Tech Startups	100+ startups from 21 countries relocated to Abu Dhabi. Diversified the economy; growing VC interest in local companies.
Israel (Tel Aviv)	Created <i>Yozma</i> fund to match foreign VCs + tax incentives (1993)	Tech Startups	Venture investment 60× higher within 10 years; ~800 startups launched. Cemented Israel’s reputation as a “Startup Nation.”

As the table shows, **cities can use different policy tools – from tax and funding incentives to regulatory relief and talent programs – but all share a proactive posture.** Crucially, these actions were initiated or implemented **quickly**, underscoring what can be done in “90 days” or similar brief windows of opportunity.