



MEMO

Smart Cities in Central and Eastern Europe Workshop SMARTPOLIS PROJECT

27 April 2016, 10:00

BME EIT Neumann room

Budapest University of Technology and Economics
H-1111 Budapest, Egry József utca 18, V1. Building

For participants, please see separate list.

Opening addresses

Péter BAKONYI (Project Coordinator, BME, Hungary)

Welcomes representatives of consortium members, other participants. Reminds audience that presentations will be put on the Smartpolis website (<http://smartpolis.eit.bme.hu>). Requests speakers to observe the 5-minute presentation period.

László VAJTA (Dean, BME VIK, Hungary)

Underlines two priority aspects of such projects as Smart Cities: excellence and cooperation. It is a current European challenge: how can we follow past developments in information technology (IT), society and economy into a sustainable and liveable future. Smartpolis offers solutions for these challenges.

Gábor NÉMETH (Director, HIPO, Hungary)

Adds that the two pillars of excellence and cooperation should be supplemented by IT. Being state-of-the-art is important: what is known already should be registered and used. This enables the identification of what is new, what is part of excellence. Cooperation means transferring knowledge and technologies. Ensuring the proper protection by IT is also important in any kind of technology.

Consortium member presentations

01. Dániel ROHÁCS (Project Technical Manager, BME, Hungary)

The presentation offered an introduction to the H2020 Smartpolis Project as a typical teaming project, involving two core parties, one being an institution of research and innovation, the other one a participant organisation from a low performing European Union (EU) Member State. It's overall goal to establish in two teaming phases the Budapest Centre of Excellence for Smart Cities. The project has already achieved results in Deliverables 2.1-4.4. It is expected that the Centre will be self-sustainable at year 7.



02. Michael STEMMER (Project Partner, Fraunhofer Fokus, Germany)

Provides a short overview of Western European consortium partners, among them Fraunhofer Gessellschaft and Fraunhofer Fokus, which latter has networking in its focus: spin-offs, Fraunhofer groups and alliances, collaboration with the public and private sectors are main areas of activity.

After briefly describing the organization of the Institute, it is mentioned that Fokus is active in E-HEALTH, ESPRI, FAME, IT4ENERGY, NET (network research), NGNI, SQC, and VISCOM sectors.

03. Lutz HEUSER (Project Partner, Urban Institute, Germany)

In the frame of European innovation partnership – smart cities and communities are key to the 2020 climate and energy package among other challenges that affect the EU currently and in the future.

The engagement model of the European innovation partnership smart cities and communities (three goals: sustainable urban mobility, sustainable districts and built environment, supported by integrated infrastructure and processes) is described.

These targets have become among the top three topics of municipal leaders.

What has been achieved – 400 initiatives and 3000 partners

The Centre of Excellence will be a facilitator to adoption of new technologies.

Initiatives include MoU on Open Urban Platforms is signed on EU level that can be joined by operators, cities, etc.; the Pan-European 1,000,000 humble lampposts (physical infrastructure), and UrbanPulse initiatives (data feed, visualization).

04. Neven VRCEK (Dean, University of Zagreb, Croatia)

Introduction of the Zagreb University Faculty of Organization and Informatics (FOI) with over two thousand students, annually granting 500 diplomas.

Expertise include organisational development, e-business, e-government and e-learning. The projects are more or less EU science projects. Significant international outreach by EU projects mostly.

A problem the faculty offers solution to – Wi-Fi roaming in urban environment using crowd sensor. Visible light communication can be used as well.

Croatian Smart Specialization Strategy (S3) is Croatia's answer to EC on 2020 strategies includes energy and sustainable environment. Croatia smart cities status is low.

05. Aurel GONTEAN (University of Timisoara, Romania)

(no overhead presentation)

Will not show last year presentation, only new things that happened since then. He expressed hope that the new city mayor will support the projects as he comes from the same university.

Currently, Romania faces a “green certificate” problem: the former government supported green energy, but under pressure from businesses they withdraw. Now there is no possibility for households to obtain green certificate.

Excellency in internet speed is prevalent in Romania, as in 9 cities in Romania are among the 50 fastest internet cities globally.

Smart operated street lights: light level can be easily controlled. Free bicycles, two electrical ships operated by the city hall.

Smart building project is difficult to implement in the country. However, given the size of larger cities, the 5 million affected inhabitant goal is easy to achieve in Romania.



06. KOROSAK (Dean, University of Maribor, Slovenia)

Overview of second largest Slovenian university with 20 thousand students. RD strategy for the University is in line with H2020 topics, especially societal challenges. Innovative Open Technologies (IOT@UM), RAZ:UM Research and Art Zone at the University to coordinate cooperation (student, cities, entrepreneurs) and to become regional leader in knowledge transfer in the region. Demola Slovenia overview including projects like Data atlas of the city (e.g. every corner of the city has its own sound.) on Google street maps; streetlights maps show every streetlamp, their brightness; social network of the city. Demola held a smart city concept – “cities as organisms” conference last year

07. LENDAK (University of Novi Sad, Serbia)

Smart Novi Sad: e-government (GIS data available online, monitoring (surveillance), online digitized services for citizens) is present, however, public transport (no smart bus stops, no GTFS data about public transport, paper ticket and cash – pilot projects) and waste management (waste depot hill, recycled waste is also dumped) need projects that are visible for the citizens (crowdsourcing and crowdsensing are not widespread). IT provides utility, telecom and information products and services to citizens and legal entities with a vision of synergy of IT and human components of life. Dunav.net is key player. University of Novi Sad participates FP6, FP7 and H2020 projects. Other smart city projects elsewhere in Serbia include smart bus stops, digital tickets, FRACTALS (smart urban farming challenge – with money award). Belgrade key players are Belgrade public transport, Infostan, National Statistics Bureau, Institute of Physics in Belgrade.

08. Srdjan Krco (Dunav.NET, Novi Sad, Serbia)

(no overhead presentation)

The remarks from the point of view of a local SME in Novi Sad introduced their local and international partners. They are involved in five SC projects. One of them models problems and solutions for families moving from one EU Member State to another.

--- COFFEE BREAK ---

09. Adrián PEKÁR (Technical University of Kosice, Slovakia)

An overview of university faculties, major indicators offers the credo of the university (TUKE) to contribute to society to form beneficial and sustainable future and high quality of life.

RD areas include energy sector; main activity covers renewable and low energy building, smart metering.

Economy, RD and Knowledge Centre overview of Slovakia – high level services in the western, and low level production in the eastern end of the country.

Areas of RDI axes exist in the eastern Slovakian region.

The concept of innovation partnership in Eastern Slovakia includes public institutions, partner universities, new science parks and clusters, KECHNEC industrial park, upcoming TECHNICOM park, Slovak Academy of Sciences.



Kosice IT valley association/Cluster is a large player

To meet the demands of quality of life, to increase the attractiveness of the region, smart city projects can integrate regional and local governments, universities and businesses.

10. Anya Margaret OGORKIEWICZ (The Keryx Group, Poland)

The organisation sees four main perspectives in the smart city field: EU smart city agenda, Industry challenges, Standardization challenges in Smart cities, Focus on the wider CEE/MENA region.

Why cities? The Smart City boils down to service integration, full standardization, efficiency gains, user centric applications. There's a change in sustainable development from pyramid to diamond shape to reflect the changing weight of the middle class.

Why now? Now we have working business models, financing, successful lean and follower cities (lighthouse project).

Smart cities in Poland supported by the new ISO Smart City standard in Poland (ISO37120:2014 accepted in 2015, the first Smart City standard). It is useful in control of indicators, data comparison, magnet for large investments, etc.

The company launched large 2015-16 country wide communication and round table program: the "miasto swiadome" program with stakeholders, city mayors, etc.

Data maturity and open data readiness are challenges for smart city projects: smart cities are not alike. Innovation ecosystems are sought with big, open and rich data.

Open data readiness and portal maturity index: open data maturity clusters (beginners, followers, trendsetters).

11. Tamás MIHÁLYDEÁK (University of Debrecen, Hungary)

Overview of Debrecen University and Faculty of Informatics, the Doctoral School of Information Sciences, the R+D labs history and education services.

Faculty R+D involves smart activities.

Large program funded by EU Social Fund, worked together with BME and other institutions. ICT tools for smart homes and assisted living for elders, crowdsourcing and crowdsensing implementations for smart city applications and services (future internet social apps). SC definitions are varied. Calvinist Debrecen needs to find a way to turn into (Calvinist) smart city.

12. János CSIRIK (University of Szeged, Hungary)

Short history and overview of the Szeged University. Introduction to Department of Informatics, with some statistics of Szeged.

Strategic plan for smart city has been accepted by the city council.

Current main activities include: urban transport, energy, and healthcare.

Joint projects in Future ICT with BME.

13. Lajos VERES (University of Dunaújváros, Hungary)

Introduction to the new University (from this January, has been for 200 years a college) with wide global relations on all continents.

Potential smart city related activities in Dunaújváros city (urban development concept 2014):

- smart economy – entrepreneurship and innovation to establish accredited innovation cluster

- smart environment - green buildings, green energy



- smart living
- smart mobility – mixed-modal access

14. László MILANOVICH (BOSCH, Hungary)

Introduction to Bosch engineering centre Budapest (ECB) located close to universities, motivated engineers, to Bosch production sites.

Automated driving (AD) and smart cities – smart parking solutions, community based, increase quality of life. Testing, simulation is done at ECB, then testing on public roads (highway, rural and urban roads). The process needs high precision maps, etc.

The vast Bosch smart city product portfolio includes: mobility, energy, security, governance, health.

15. Michael FRANK (T-Systems, Hungary)

T-systems introduction as market leader ICT company in Hungary with more than 5500 customers.

How to build great smart city? The answer is: integration, long term planning, step-by-step implementation, continuous development, investment and sustainability.

T-systems smart city base systems and modules cover all solutions for any smart city needs (community bike sharing BUBI, intelligent healthcare, transport, public Wi-Fi, waste management, dashboard for mayors e-review, etc.)

Ongoing pilot smart city projects in Slovakia, Italy, Croatia, Romania, Hungary, especially smart lighting, smart parking, city Wi-Fi.

16. János ARANY (SAP Hungary)

SAP helps businesses run better and improve people's life on global, business and personal levels.

The strategic focus areas of best-run cities: government, society, human and social capital, global attractiveness, etc.

Urban matters value map: improving liveability, transforming government, driving prosperity.

Communities can utilize good solutions. Lets start small and build big.

Closing remarks

Péter BAKONYI (Project Coordinator, BME, Hungary)

Closes the workshop, thanks for all the presenters for the great and insightful presentations.

László VAJTA (Dean, BME VIK, Hungary)

European countries and cities are in different ways very similar. While problems are similar, solutions are different. We want to show that these solutions can be for the benefit of the cities, residents, and businesses. Partners coming from government, industry, universities can and should work together, as this conference demonstrates.

--- Lunch and Open discussion ---

27/04/2016

Peter Bakonyi Ph.D