

## Science, Administration and Business for the Smart City - Conference (Katowice, 21<sup>st</sup> October, 2015)



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On October 21, 2015, the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Silesia in Katowice hosted a conference “Science, Administration and Business for the Smart City”, devoted to the legal, administrative and technological aspects of the functioning of a smart city. Due to a broad range of subjects, the conference attracted the attention of representatives of science, the administration sector and business in general. In total, 110 delegates participated in the conference. The event was organised by the SILGIS Association, the University of Silesia, Lex Informatica Association, and Silesian Centre of Information Society, with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development, Marshal of Silesia and the Portal Web.gov.pl as patrons. The conference sponsors were the Institute of Spatial and Cadastral Systems and Sygnity SA.

The proceedings were opened by the Dean of the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Silesia, Prof. Czesław Martysz. The Dean, along with Dr Małgorzata Gajos-Gržetić, welcomed the participants. In the opening session, delegates listened to a speech by Dr Jan Olbrycht, Member of European Parliament, entitled “The Organization and Financing of Projects in the Smart City Area in the New Financial Perspective of the EU European Funds at European Commission Level”. The conference included four panels during which participants were treated to numerous speeches.

In the first session, Prof. Jerzy Gołuchowski presented the fundamental concepts of the smart city and highlighted the need for interoperability, defined as “the ability to communicate, execute programs, or transfer data among various functional elements”. In relation to the first presentation, Prof. Andrzej Sobczak familiarised the participants with the broader con-

text of the creation of the smart city and its methodological aspects. Beata Wanic talked about the role of the information society in the Smart City, and about the creation of Big Data. She also addressed the area of cooperation with citizens (e.g. in the Open Space project) from the perspective of municipal services.

The second session, moderated by Prof. Grażyna Szpor, was devoted to the legal issues around the process of implementing the Smart City. Dr Agnieszka Piskorz-Ryń drew attention to the fact that the smart city is a concept that responds to the needs of today’s society. She mentioned the need to understand new technologies and their effective use, especially in view of work on a new draft law on the reuse of public sector information. Dr Agnieszka Gryszczyńska noted that, in accordance with the European Digital Agenda, the provision of public sector information should take place on transparent and non-discriminatory terms. She also talked about the possibility of reusing public information in Poland in the light of the OECD report.

Next, Dr Maciej Kiedrowicz focused on the dangers of new technologies. He explained the principles of biometric ID cards and the basis of fears that biometrics will “attach” a person to the system. He noted that the new Polish identity card would have a chip onto which three types of data would be written, i.e.: a) inviolable data related to identification, b) changeable, functional data (such as address, children, insurance, administrative signature), c) other data, such as certified signature, additional insurance, and electronic wallet, according to options chosen by the cardholder. The speaker summed up his concerns by questioning whether this is still “Big Data” or perhaps a model of society based on the vision of “Big Brother”.

Then, Mr. Krzysztof Światała talked about the privacy guarantee for medical data in the context of the so-called trilogie. He attempted to define the term “e-Health” and pondered what status should be given to medical data and how to protect them. He also pointed to a number of regulations around professionals’ obligations to maintain secrecy in various activities in the medical service. Prof. Grażyna Szpor expressed her concern at the over-reliance on nurses in a graduate study dedicated to this, thereby making them responsible for the entire process of implementing new technologies. Director Krzysztof Mączewski talked about the concept of spatial data in the Smart City, starting his presentation with the assumptions of analysts, according to whom reportedly 80% of private decisions are based on spatial information. He noted from a practical perspective that there are no regulations that would standardise the creation of the required spatial databases. Such databases, in provider interoperable data, can be extremely useful, as with the successful use of GPS devices by emergency medical services, enabling response times to be reduced by 3 minutes. Ms. Anna Zubrycka finally talked about the project “Smart City Car Park” which received an award from the General Inspector of Personal Data in the Competition for Young Champions. In her presentation, she analysed the legal, economic and technical aspects of creating and using an appropriate application.

In the third session, Mr. Jacek Jania, from the Institute of Spatial and Cadastral Systems, drew attention to the fact that, in 2050, almost 75% of people will live in cities. He used the example of the city of Kielce, whose technologies are developing rapidly and are already delivering benefit. He spoke of the need to introduce procedures in municipal services and to organise data based on the mapping of interesting patterns, examples of which include: citizens who avoid their obligation to pay taxes, buildings with an area exceeding that permitted, real estate without provision for waste disposal, city property (including leased plots and those that are in perpetual usufruct). Mr. Marcin Niewiadomski of Sygnity SA discussed the Municipal System for Spatial Information Infrastructure Management, a key element of the Open System Smart City project - Sygnity.City, pointing to, among other things, the benefits of implementing Sygnity.City which include: the maximising of social participation - opinions, ideas and courses of action, decision

support; harnessing the time and expertise of citizens (feedback); powering domain systems as a result of the integration processes; attractive information content, collaboration between internal and external data; a source of inspiration for other entities/persons in order to increase the value of services provided by the city; mobile technologies - enabling city services to come to the citizen.

An interesting concept was presented by Prof. Robert Olszewski and Ms. Bogna Kietlińska, who appeared on behalf of the team from Warsaw University of Technology and the University of Warsaw. They discussed the possibility of creating so-called playable city. This concept would be to create a social dialogue and to activate social energy by engaging participants in a massive “game” via mobile applications built on, among other things, computer game engines and augmented reality elements.

Mr. Adam Dobiński, speaking about high-quality geo-information services in the management of urban space, pointed out that there are currently deficiencies in the degree of organisational preparation, the available financial and technological resources and the current legal environment. These present obstacles to the immediate realisation of the full Smart City vision. Therefore, instead of implementing a holistic idea, it is proposed to choose such elements of the Smart City technological spectrum as can bring the greatest benefits to local government units.

One aspect of the Smart City is smart water, which Dr Małgorzata Gajos-Gržetić talked about in a presentation prepared with the ISS-EWATUS project coordinator Dr Ewa Magiera. This used the example of the initiatives realised within the EU project ISS-EWATUS related to the development of an integrated IT system supporting the efficient use of water and the work of the ICT4Water consortium. The use of ICT for smart water management in Smart City enables, among other benefits, increased efficiency of water use, improved water management, managed water demand, reduced water leakage, reduced energy consumption by waterworks companies and households, improved cooperation between entities, increased end-user awareness and changed end-user behaviour.

The fourth session consisted of a panel discussion. The session moderator, Mr. Marcin Korzeb, by asking questions and inviting discussion by delegates, tried once again to draw attention to the essential elements of the Smart City raised by the conference participants.