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## Rolul Autorității Electorale Permanente în organizarea și desfășurarea alegerilor la nivel național. Importanța Registrului electoral și a Registrului secțiilor de votare din țară

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### Rezumat

Lucrarea descrie importanța Registrului electoral și a celui privind secțiile de votare din țară dar și rolul pe care îl are Autoritatea Electorală Permanentă în organizarea și desfășurarea alegerilor alături de alte instituții implicate cum ar fi: Ministerul Afacerilor Interne, Ministerul Afacerilor Externe, Institutul Național de Statistică, prefecturile și primăriile.

Autoritatea Electorală Permanentă este instituția administrativă autonomă fundamentală a statului român care urmărește organizarea și desfășurarea operațiunilor electorale, în scopul asigurării condițiilor corespunzătoare de exercitare a drepturilor electorale, a egalității de șanse în competiția politică, a transparenței în finanțarea activității partidelor politice și a campaniilor electorale.

Autoritatea Electorală Permanentă are misiunea de a asigura organizarea și desfășurarea alegerilor și a referendumurilor, precum și finanțarea partidelor politice, cu respectarea Constituției, a legii și a standardelor internaționale în materie.

În prezent, organizarea și funcționarea Autorității Electorale Permanente (AEP) este reglementată prin Legea nr. 208/2015 privind alegerea Senatului și a Camerei Deputaților, precum și pentru organizarea și funcționarea Autorității Electorale Permanente, cu modificările și completările ulterioare, precum și în Regulamentul de organizare și funcționare a Autorității Electorale Permanente, aprobat prin Hotărârea Birourilor permanente ale Camerei Deputaților și Senatului nr. 4/2016.

AEP exercită printre alte atribuții principale prevăzute de art. 103 din Legea nr. 208/2015 și pe cele referitoare la monitorizarea securității secțiilor de votare, a buletinelor de vot și a celorlalte documente și materiale specifice perioadei electorale; monitorizarea întocmirii și tipării listelor electorale permanente; monitorizarea și controlul actualizării Registrului electoral; administrarea Registrului electoral și a Registrului secțiilor de votare.

Registrul electoral este un sistem informatic național de înregistrare și actualizare a datelor de identificare ale cetățenilor români cu drept de vot și a informațiilor privind arondarea acestora la secțiile de votare, administrat de Autoritatea Electorală Permanentă. Datele și informațiile conținute în Registrul electoral sunt destinate exclusiv proceselor electorale.

Este structurat pe județe, municipii, orașe, comune, pentru cetățenii români cu domiciliul sau reședința în țară, iar pentru cei cu domiciliul sau reședința în străinătate, pe state și localități. Fiecare alegător figurează în Registrul electoral o singură dată, fiind arondat la o singură secție de votare.

Registrul secțiilor de votare din țară reprezintă o bază de date centralizată privind delimitarea, numerotarea, sediile și dotarea secțiilor de votare. Delimitarea secțiilor de votare din țară și stabilirea sediilor acestora se actualizează de către primari, prin dispoziție, numai cu avizul conform al Autorității Electorale Permanente.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** Registrul electoral, registrul secțiilor de votare din țară, alegeri, alegător, Autoritatea Electorală Permanentă.



## Hofstede`s model in the context of e-Government and open government in EU countries: countries clustering based on similarities and differences

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### **Abstract**

In this research tries to answer the question “How does the Hofstede`s Model of societal cultural differences relate to the development of EU countries e-government and open government?”. This question of interest in the research comes from the growing number of discussions about how the culture impacts the economic growth, but much more because of the literature GAP about the factors of relations among the Hofstede`s Model dimensions and the new governance models in the EU countries. Our thesis is that there are three clusters of countries. The countries, which fall into the same cluster called Cluster of Changers, possess cultural similarities and this relates to the progressive development of the open and e-government. This is such because these countries possess the same characteristics defined by the Hofstede`s model. The second cluster of countries, we call them Cluster of Observers, are characterized by similar characteristics according to Hofstede`s model, they have slow development in the open and e-government. And the third cluster Cluster of Moderators, falls neither into the cluster of Changers or Observers. Based on the literature review, a desk-based review and web search, we propose a matrix model, which explains the Hofstede`s model cultural dimensions and the correlation on account of the development of e-government and open government of the EU countries.

**Keywords:** Hofstede`s Model, e-Government, open data.

## Servicii electronice în societatea în tranziție – experiența Republicii Moldova

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### Rezumat

Modelul de servicii bazat pe realizările în tehnologia informației și comunicații electronice, centrat pe cetățean și pe nevoile lui, este astăzi poate cel mai în vogă subiect de discuții în contextul eforturilor de edificare a unei societăți informaționale. Dezvoltate inițial în țările cu potențial economic și tehnologic puternic, conceptele și modelele de servicii electronice au fost preluate și adaptate la specificul și potențialul economic și social propriu de societățile în tranziție.

Internetul și mijloacele electronice de comunicare tot mai accesibile au făcut posibilă în aceste societăți eficientizarea procesului de digitalizare a serviciilor în cele mai diverse domenii de activitate socială – guvernare, business, educație, cultură, cercetare etc.

Digitalizarea a condus la transformări esențiale ale proceselor care asigură furnizarea de servicii creând astfel noi oportunități de dezvoltare într-un spațiu informational tot mai integrat și mai coerent fapt care

Serviciile electronice în Republica Moldova au evoluează treptat - de la servicii simple, de informare, la servicii tranzacționale, integrate, interoperabile. Aceasta se datorează unei infrastructuri de comunicații performante (comunicații în bandă largă, 2G, 3G și 4G) și așteptărilor în creștere ale cetățenilor care determină guvernarea și businessul să accelereze implementarea de servicii electronice complexe, de bună calitate.

Lucrarea abordează problema dezvoltării de servicii electronice în activitățile sociale din Republica Moldova, o țară în tranziție, pentru care sunt caracteristice resurse limitate, infrastructură și relații sociale și economice în transformare.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** tehnologia informației, servicii electronice, societate în tranziție, societate informațională.



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## Digital Community Center to be driven to smart cities

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### Abstract

At present the goal of Thai strategies to help Thailand move forward with Thailand 4.0 is to become the “Smart Digital City” by cabinet’s administration under control of General Prayut Chan-o-cha whose policy is to enhance Thai economic potential with the digital economy support and lay the foundation of the digital economy to be driven seriously. Consequently, every economic sectors can grow and compete in globalization named “Community Digital Center” and anticipate it could play the key role in public one-stop service and could be a representative of the government in the community. It is function of supporting entrepreneurs to apply digital technologies for trading, public relationship in the community, accumulating data (knowledge and local wisdom), fostering to exchange inter-community knowledge to push it to be a “Community Co-Working Space”, suggesting and support digital tool usability, and setting it up to the activity center of the community, promote for cohabitation and interdependence with good relationship, and fostering social harmony and social immunity to strengthen from the basis and pave the way to develop the country sustainably.

From the quantitative research, six hundred digital community centers were studied in Thailand and it was found these primary problems were found as follows:

1. Government contribution
2. Equipment and Internet signal
3. Budget
4. Vision of the leader
5. Skillful and enthusiastic personnel
6. Location
7. Information accumulation of community
8. Participation of community
9. Public relationship and activities
10. Network establishing in community
11. Coordination in community
12. Training and workshops



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## Regândirea orașelor inteligente de la zero

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### Rezumat

Implementarea tehnologiilor inteligente, utilizarea internetului în relațiile socio-economice, precum și implicarea tot mai activă a cetățenilor în guvernarea orașelor, au dus la o regândire a modului în care trebuie proiectate orașele de mâine. Analiza comparativă dintre cele două mari viziuni, prima de “impulsionare a tehnologiei” și a doua, viziunea “centrată pe cetățean” ajută autoritățile publice să ofere publicului o imagine despre cum va arăta orașul în următorii 20 – 30 de ani și care sunt mecanismele de prin care se vor atinge obiectivele propuse. Stabilirea clară, înainte de conceperea strategiei, a unei viziuni care să definească rolul tehnologiei și al cetățeanului, este din ce în ce mai importantă atunci când se trece la elaborarea unei strategii de dezvoltare pe termen lung de tip “Smart City”. Punctul de pornire pentru re-proiectarea direcției de dezvoltare a orașelor inteligente îl reprezintă “mediul construit”, ca suport de lucru în stabilirea viziunii și strategiei.

Prezentarea va evidenția avantajele și dezavantajele implementării celor două viziuni din perspectiva trecerii la un mod de guvernare “Smart” și a rolului digitalizării în perspectiva trecerii de la infrastructura urbană tradițională la o infrastructură inteligentă.

## The smart cities are implemented – are citizens "smart" also

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### Abstract

54+ e-Inclusion rate is extremely low in a large number of EU countries, only 2-3 countries have achieved an exceptionally high rate of digital literacy and thus e-inclusion of citizens 54+. All the so-far-reaching digital literacy measures of citizens aimed at adapting to the new model of society (digital society and the digital economy) were excluded all those citizens who are no longer on the labor market.

Considering the problems we want to solve, raising e-skills of 54+, this proposed article will present more than four views on the subject:

1. The efficiency of available electronic services, both commercial (ensuring profitability) and public (providing a cheaper and faster public service), is also lower than expected, and this puts into question the viability of investing in the same, since businesses and public administration other than infrastructure which serves to provide digital services still needs to provide conditions for providing "old" services, which certainly affects the cost of doing business. It is also important to note that the number of electronic service users who are 54+ years old is extremely low. For example, a business bank has provided information that the number of clients aged 54 and over is 50,000 and that only 2% of them have a contracted e-banking service. This, of course, is an example, but I will try to collect data from all banks in Croatia that are members of the Croatian Banking Association in the meantime.

2. We entered the period of the 4th Industrial Revolution which implies a digital transformation. Expansion in transformation necessarily requires a change of society's behavior, which is made up of citizens.

3. In order to make a systematic step forward with the aim of increasing the rate of digitally written citizens at the age of 54+, it is necessary to put in place a public education infrastructure for lifelong learning and adult education - above all authors' thoughts on public (open) faculties. About the availability of these institutions, their organization, the legal framework in which they operate, the author made a material of 50 pages. It is evident from the materials available on the websites of the public schools to give importance to adult education and to raising the rate of digital literacy, let alone some of them have continuous programs, that they do not work in a systematic and uniform way, that there are no standards in that teaching. The aim of this paper is to use public education infrastructure, which has resources, mostly technical. The requirement of participation is that those who are to be literate must have the so-called European Driving License - advanced to be competent to collaborate on the literacy of persons 54+ by category, depending on what skills the user is already attending. But what emerges as a specific issue and what is the essence of this paper is - how to convey specific knowledge - who can do literacy; which traits must have a successful knowledge carrier. The method by which this study research the method of EXPERIMENT (the elements of the scientific experiment I have begun to elaborate - an additional contribution to this summary).

4. The scientific contribution through the experiment is to determine how it is possible to efficiently increase the rate of e-Inclusion and Digital Literacy of Citizens 54+ using public education infrastructure.

5. Social contributions can be described in the following way: a. the development of volunteerism and civil society organizations

b. Increasing e-Inclusion increases the quality of life of citizens 54+

c. the public education infrastructure intended for lifelong learning and adult education would also make its mission "digitally transformed" from the one that used to raise general literacy in this contemporary one that aims to create digital literate citizens who can become independent in the use of digital services and digital technologies that have become part of the environment we live in

In the end, of all the articles would be:

Improving the quality of life of citizens 54+ by promoting the development of digital skills by using public education infrastructure for lifelong learning in order to increase the efficiency of available electronic services and other paradigms related to the 4th industrial revolution and the development of digital society, digital economy and volunteerism.



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## Smart society – “Fake analytica“ style?

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### **Abstract**

The article will focus on the problems generated by the information disorder and the recent Analytica scandal for the functioning of a smart society. A concept which is essential for the existence of such society is smart citizenship which is apparently imperiled in the age of disinformation. Important questions are related to the quality of participation – one leading to the diffusion of fake news and another counteracting it through various initiatives.

As a framework of the study I shall use the European human rights standards and regulations which underpin the rules of safe work on the net. Against this backdrop the risks for public participation through Facebook (FB) will be analyzed. The purpose of the study will be to find answers to questions like: do and to what extent social media trigger information disorder, is Analytica a consequence and an example of information disorder, how FB will change after Analytica (if at all) and how the net users will (if at all) change their participation habits and behaviour? The study will be based on a comparison of the situation in BG other CEE countries.

In the current research I shall use and enrich my previous investigations of civic journalism, blogs and protests in Bulgaria (in co-authorship with A. Dimova, 2013), of smart journalism (“Smart journalism” (Zankova, Skolkay, Franklin (2016), of smart citizenship, social networks and local referendums as a tool for expanding community democracy (2017) and the most recent one (co-authorship of T. Pavleska, A.Skolkay,B.Zankova,N.Ribeiro,A.Bechmann) on effectiveness and efficiency of organisations and initiatives fighting fake news and hoaxes in Europe (2018).

This interdisciplinary piece will be useful for both academics and practitioners and specifically for media and NGOs specialists to get knowledge about the increased accountability of the media today, and the conditions needed to guarantee secure people’s involvement in an active and meaningful online debate.

**Keywords:** disinformation, fake news, information disorder, social media, participation.



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## Flexibility in urban planning process: the case of Romania

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### **Abstract**

This paper is intended to identify and assess with a critical eye some of the challenges that lie to flexibility and certainty in the Romanian planning system. Despite complicated relations in a multi-level governance setting, cities are an integral part of the regulation for spatial planning. The paper argues that more flexible planning practices should not result in reduced environmental diligence. It aims to clarify the issues relating to the needs of responsiveness and other issues associated with the due diligence on environmental and developments. This review offers some explanations for the consequences of a flexible planning system, the effort needs to define a project and reach the consensus between investors/developers, governments, residents and other actors. The comments and assumptions expressed in this paperwork were developed using the qualitative analysis and the secondary data.

**Keywords:** planning system, local governance, responsiveness.

## Creșterea rezilienței orașelor inteligente prin restaurarea rapidă a serviciilor de alimentare cu energie electrică

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### Rezumat

Sistemul de furnizare a energiei electrice reprezintă o infrastructură vitală în desfășurarea activităților de bază ale unui oraș, fie că este vorba de transport, încălzire și iluminat, dar și domenii precum telecomunicații, producerea hranei și servicii medicale. Evenimentele recente ce au dus la întreruperi prelungite în alimentarea cu energie electrică, fie ele de proveniență naturală sau cauzate de om, au scos în evidență importanța și necesitatea urgentă de întărire a rezilienței rețelelor electrice urbane. Reziliența unui sistem poate fi definită ca fiind capacitatea acestuia de a-și adapta și restaura rapid serviciile după apariția unor întreruperi ca urmare a unor fenomene extreme. Deși o componentă fundamentală pentru dezvoltarea conceptului de oraș inteligent, rețeaua electrică de distribuție rămâne în continuare vulnerabilă în fața catastrofelor naturale și a atacurilor teroriste, motiv pentru care specialiștii din domeniu se concentrează în prezent pe elaborarea unor metode eficiente de restaurare rapidă a sistemului de distribuție după o mare avarie. Obiectivul acestui articol este de a investiga soluțiile existente de dezvoltare a rețelelor electrice inteligente urbane în scopul îmbunătățirii rezilienței acestora și atingerii unor obiective bine definite în materie de calitate a serviciilor de alimentare cu energie electrică. În prima parte a lucrării, realizăm descrierea practicilor curente aplicate de către operatorii de rețea, utilități și cercetători în exploatarea sistemelor electrice de distribuție, punctând principalele avantaje și dezavantaje ale acestora. Urmează un studiu elaborat privind impactul implementării soluțiilor Smart Grid în cadrul Orașului Inteligent, nu numai în ceea ce privește gestionarea rețelei însăși, ci și dintr-o perspectivă mai vastă ce cuprinde aspecte economice, sociale și de mediu. Strategiile prezentate pun accentul pe noile tehnologii, precum automatizarea distribuției, micrețele și reconfigurarea topologiei rețelelor electrice.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** automatizarea distribuției, dezvoltare durabilă, rețele electrice inteligente (smart grid), smart city.





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## Cities rethinking sustainability by innovation

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### **Abstract**

As living and evolving social organisms and ecosystems cities tend to continuously change providing services and infrastructures for citizens and businesses to create and ensure high quality of life, shaping economic systems and designing social, cultural and economic development and growth of urban and regional areas. The future and sustainability of cities relies more and more on developing sources for innovation that helps cities to be attractive and acquire intellectual capital fostering knowledge-based processes and infrastructures. Studies on development and growth of cities have stressed the need to use information and digital technology and promote knowledge creation to make cities smarter, liveable and sustainable. How to explain the relationship between sustainability and innovation in urban areas and how cities becoming smart and sustainable identify views that help and drive innovation are open questions. Sustainable cities tend to develop knowledge creation and innovation over time in order to sustain, improve and extend the wealth of people within community. As smart communities, cities should identify a path for sustainability relying on adopting a smart approach to urban development. The aim of this study is to elucidate how cities proceed towards sustainability promoting opportunities and designing initiatives for breeding technological and social innovation. The study relies on qualitative and archival data drawn by an analysis of literature on the relationship between innovation and cities. Cities promoting a smart approach should select a path for sustainability. Identifying dimensions driving cities to develop as sustainable cities and communities helps to identify knowledge sources that drive innovation and urban growth. As smart communities, cities should use technology to develop smartness leading to sustainability that enables knowledge and innovation. Cities should encourage partnerships between private and public actors e services, designing sustainable urban growth and development. The main contribution of this study is to identify a framework leading cities to promote and sustain innovation sources that drive future development and urban growth in metropolitan areas. There are managerial, organizational and social implications. Cities developing innovation sources proceeding towards sustainability rely on citizens' engagement and participation, public local institutions able to design mechanisms for smart governance, rethinking the model of development of cities involving all the 'helices' that have stakes and contribute to promoting growth in urban environment.

**Keywords:** sustainable city, smart city, smart community, knowledge city, innovation.



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## Corporate governance at European level: Romania – study case, Romanian public enterprises

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### **Abstract**

**Objectives:** Establishing indicators reflecting the competencies and clarifications of Board members and directors from each public undertaking under the auspices of the Minister, who must have the knowledge, skills and experience to understand the work done within the enterprise framework in accordance with the objectives and Goal 2: Obtaining indicators reflecting the performance of Public Undertakings under the tutelage of the minister, the specificity of the business carried out, the niche performance followed by the shareholders and on its own recommendation by the government corporation structures.

**Preliminary Studies:** The Corporate Governance Codes, along with the Principles and Recommendations in this area, have been formulated to bring about a reform in Europe and wherever there is a need to implement them. Example of managerial perception of privatization in a department responsible for transport in the state apparatus, if the privatization does not take place due to a lack of confidence in this process of transforming a state rescue system into exceptional future results obtained through privatization, the case of KLM-AIR France, the better relationship of managers and contractors leads to more favorable perceptions of privatization, following the concept of Hart Davis and Kingsly (2005). The research is based on the definition of Corporate Governance from the perspective of established scholars of the field, such as Lord Cadbury, UK (1992), Cadbury Report, in which it is understood a concept of corporate governance, representing the system by which companies are conducted and at the same time are fundamental principles of good governance currently applied at European level.

**Approach:** The methodology used in data collection, in consultation with the Annual Reports prepared by the Board of Directors of each company, has led to the obtaining of key quantitative information that bases the indicators used in the annual reporting and allows us to study new indicators for the future. In order to obtain the necessary data for the formulation of the hypotheses, we approached the nonparticipatory observation in the conduct of investigations at the Romanian state companies, used as case study - Tarom.

**Outcomes:** Obtaining official data from Public Undertakings is a proof of transparency itself, with the expected results automatically achieving the objectives and providing answers to research questions. Along with these, I expect research results to be used by those who want to be aware of new trends in emancipation of top management and to get an overview of how to apply the principles of good practice governance in the EU member countries and making a comparison with the way of implementation in Romania. At the same time, the substantiation of some technical performance indicators reflecting the niche activity of Public Enterprise is an integral part of this research and has as a starting point the key performance indicators used in the current situation of monitoring the performance of Public Enterprises.

**Implications:** Due to the fact that I am stunning in the first year, I did not have the honor of involving other people with expertise, for the time being.

**Value:** In the Romanian public administration, the recent progress has contributed to the improvement of the legal and regulatory framework against abuse, which is why I proposed to bring to the fore the importance of studying this area, adding value, by studying the possibility of adopting new tools for the public sector in Romania, support mechanisms, simple, uncompromising, completing the set of indicators adopted so far in managerial internal control.

**Keywords:** corporate governance, public administration, study case, KPIs, transparency, progress, management, support tools.



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## International cooperation of the City of Skopje: projects for accelerating smart city developments

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### **Abstract**

During the 21<sup>st</sup> century, we are witnessing a very dynamic international activity of the cities around the globe. The effect of globalization accelerates the overall processes of international cooperation between the cities and the scope of network development between the cities it goes behind the limits. In this highly dynamic and growing environment, the City of Skopje especially in recent years is very active in the field of international cooperation with other cities in many aspects of societal life while promoting the concept of smart city development. Thus, the main objectives of the paper are directed towards examining the scope of international cooperation of the City of Skopje in the light of numerous international projects for strengthening the cities performances and improving the lives of the city residents. Regarding the scope of the research, the paper mainly builds on the research that already exists in the literature as well as various reports and experiences that were noted in the past. Consequently, the methods of observation and content analysis of the international project cooperation of the City of Skopje as a case study are considered. The research results point to very intensive international smart city cooperation of the City of Skopje with many cities around the globe in many aspects of the human life. The results of the research can serve as a great source of very important data on smart city concept of the City of Skopje for both academicians and researchers i.e. practitioners. The research in the paper impose a great value for any other same or similar research in the future by concluding that the City of Skopje is very active in promoting the concept of smart city development in the field of energy, transportation, pollution and air quality, local economic development etc.

**Keywords:** City of Skopje, development, international projects, smart city.



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## Legal rights respect in the case of defendant absence

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### **Abstract**

In this article we analyze this concept and limits the notion of "fair trial" in the light of European Court of Human Rights. As principles of judicial process to be guaranteed the defendant during trial of the case in his absence will be considered equality of arms, access to justice, administration and assessment of evidence. Will be analyzed situations that the European Court has described a state of affairs as interference by proceedings in absentia, failure to ensure the rights of the defendant in terms of the right to a fair trial is established that margin that exceeds the minimum allowable to qualify a situation as a violation of legal provisions. Will highlight the conditions laid down by national law for the decision of the court to be tried in absentia, where the possibility of ruling in absentia and actions to be executed by the court jointly with the accuser of State for a decision on the proceedings in the absence of the person. There will also be analyzed in terms of the European Convention on Human Rights and the practice field, rights and guarantees of a fair trial to be taken against the absent defendant at trial if the case tried in his absence.



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## One small step for e-voting, one giant leap for democracy

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### **Abstract**

E-voting is the next step of the Republic of Moldova evolution. In the article we present advantages of e-voting, all steps of its using, many kinds. Electronic voting refers to election using electronic. E-voting can be managed by phones, Internet, private computer networks or special kiosks. We give reasons of accepting this kind of voting.

It is analyzed the OSCE/ODIHR's (Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights) activities which are related to tolerance and non-discrimination are focused on the following areas: legislation; law enforcement training; monitoring, reporting on, and following up on responses to hate-motivated crimes and incidents; as well as educational activities to promote tolerance, respect, and mutual understanding in the article.

It is given conclusions of all ODIHR activities which are carried out in close co-ordination and co-operation with OSCE participating States, OSCE institutions and field operations, as well as with other international organizations.

**Keywords:** Electronic voting, tolerance and non-discrimination, ODIHR's (Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights), international organizations.



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## How mobile banking technology affects kenyan economic performance a case of m-pesa

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### **Abstract**

Mobile banking is an innovative mobile banking service for unbanked that has some effects on the economic performance of a country. It is a tool that gives a chance to individuals, businesses and corporations to apply the transaction, speculative and precautionary demand for money. Kenya has been recognized worldwide as a giant of mobile banking locally known as Mpesa “M” means mobile and “pesa” is a Swahili word meaning cash. The question of the whole issue of mobile banking is does it have any economic value in the country? The purpose of this study was to investigate the how mobile banking technology affects the Kenyan economic performance. The study employed explanatory design. The target population consisted of 381 respondents and the sample size was 170 respondents from Safaricom employees and key agents in Kenya. The research adopted stratified random sampling technique. The study primary data which was collected using self-administered questionnaires. Reliability of the instrument was tested using cronbach’s alpha reliability coefficient of 0.7 which was considered acceptable. Data was analyzed using inferential statistics simple linear regression to test the hypothesis. Then data analysis used stata statistical package. The results were presented using tables. Mpesa Technology was found to be significant in explaining the variation of performance of Kenyan economy. The study concluded that there is need for the Safaricom to invest more in Mpesa modern technology to cope with the changes that are necessary to enhance performance. Finally, the study recommended that further research be done by replicating the same study in Equity bank mobile banking.

**Keywords:** mobile banking, Mpesa, economic performance.

## Smart city și optimizarea utilizării resurselor în cadrul comunităților urbane

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### **Rezumat**

În rândurile următoare încerc, printre altele, prezentarea unor considerații pentru decidenții din instituții ale administrației de stat care sunt abilitate și pentru eficientizarea utilizării resurselor financiare pe care le gestionează astfel încât să contribuie la optimizarea atât a relației cu cetățenii în sensul creșterii gradului de confort individual și colectiv, cât și a relațiilor dintre ei în arealul comun, dar și a comunicării dintre administrațiile locale în interesul cetățenilor și al comunității.

Studiul a fost realizat prin cercetarea conceptelor și a proiectelor unor orașe inteligente în UE pentru a cunoaște modul în care funcționează mecanismele în raport cu obiectivele UE. Este o abordare convențională, prin observare, cu accent puternic pe cercetarea teoretică. Pe baza cercetărilor se pot identifica exemple de bune practici care pot valida recomandări pentru viitoarele intervenții care ar putea influența evoluția orașelor inteligente precum și înscrierea lor la obiectivele Strategiei Europene, cu accent pe nevoile populației din marile aglomerări urbane. Fiecare oraș a fost examinat folosind surse de informații online (cum ar fi site-urile administrațiilor locale și ale site-urilor Smart City) menționate în literatura relevantă. Prin acest proces, s-au evaluat preocupările pentru implementarea Smart City în fiecare oraș selectat. Analiza în sine se bazează pe alinierea dintre obiectivele și caracteristicile portofoliului de proiecte al fiecărui oraș precum și a obiectivelor relevante ale Strategiei Europene, iar cercetarea s-a concentrat asupra unei serii de strategii inovatoare ce pot fi dezvoltate în mod practic într-un oraș inteligent performant, identificând teme transversale și soluții Smart City potențial replicabile în diferite orașe ale României pornind de la experiența din alte țări europene.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** oraș inteligent, bune practici, strategie.



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## Spectral analysis of the state budget

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### **Abstract**

Spectral analysis of these components is one of the topical issues, since economic and political processes in the world have a serious impact on the national economy in recent years. Attracting spectral methods of statistical analysis of state budget aggregates no analysis was carried out. With this analysis, it is possible to cope with the crisis situations, create bifurcation moments in economic processes, and eliminate uncertainties.

An example of the integrated time series is the random process of moving frequently used in the modeling of financial time sequences. This article discusses the spectral analysis of co- integrated as a result of multi-factor effects of the state budget. It could be noted that coincidence is an important feature of economic indicators. It shows that the stochastic changes in individual economic factors, although they have duration dependency. When momentary fluctuations are corrected depending on the degree of inclination, on the duration dependency, this long-term dependence results in a certain joint, mutually related change. Also, the article explains the spectral parameters of dance parts, evaluation of covariance functions. The spectral analysis is rooted in the basic notion of Fourier analysis, which combination of sine and cosine functions in the trigonometric separation of econometric functions are reflected. Such linear combinations are described as Fourier sums or Fourier series.

**Keywords:** spectral analysis, economic processes, state budget, co- integrated, Fourier series.





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## Optimul în administrația publică

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### Rezumat

Activitatea umană modernă reclamă desfășurarea sub semnul optimului. Administrația publică, mare consumatoare de resurse și generatoare de valori pe măsură, nu trebuie să constituie o excepție. Dar optimul în domeniu prezintă particularități care depind de semnificația teoretică și practică a termenului, de aspectul referit și de tipul societății respective. Mai mult, în prezent, administrația publică își desfășoară activitățile într-un context concurențial permanent în accentuare. În societățile cu adevărat democratice cetățenii au dublă calitate: de deținători ai puterii (beneficiari) și de administrați; pot fi ei considerați (chiar și teoretic) ca fiind clienți? Pot fi asimilate teoriile economice referitoare la gradul de satisfacere/ mulțumire? În incheiere se prezintă două modele de optim de tip performanță/cost.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** administrație publică, optim, client, grad de mulțumire.



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## Information infrastructure of emergency medical service in the smart city solutions

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### **Abstract**

This paper was developed on the base of experience realization of the state pilot project in the field of reform of the emergency medical service (EMS) in the Odessa region (Ukraine). The core idea behind the paper is to propose an information infrastructure that allows medical and other services to get instant messages on problem situations which necessary joint activities for the saving lives of the people. This infrastructure will use for alert about accidents only those service that are needed to perform joint actions to people salvation in the particular situation. For this in the paper is to provide a review, analysis, and identification of opportunities for the EMS community to address information infrastructure developments of emergency medical service as a part of the smart city solutions. Besides, was summarized the overall impact that digital communications, information infrastructure could have on EMS and their influence on how EMS system (in Ukraine it's 112 service ) might operate in the year 2020 and after this period; also proposed a model for how these technologies might be used by EMS system and how digital technologies can help avert the bad interoperability of emergency services– and improve the response on the emergency situation when they do occur.

**Keywords:** digital technology, interaction, information infrastructure, emergency medical service, smart health system, teamwork.



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## Evaluation of participatory governance for enhancing quality of local governments; a case of six selected local governments in Central Uganda

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### Abstract

Public participation in government programmes has gained prominence, the world over as it enhances democratisation good governance and quality of governments. Involving the public in government activities is associated with improved efficiency, accountability, inclusiveness and quality public service provisioning. Different countries design varying types and forms of participatory governance structures with varying impacts on public management. Uganda is among the countries that for long embraced elaborate and universal participatory governance frameworks at both central and local governments programmes.

The primary objective of the study was to evaluate the participatory governance framework, so far as 1997 and its contribution to quality of local governments in Uganda. The empirical objectives were to evaluate participatory planning, budgeting and capacity of local councillors in managing local government policies.

The study was based on a cross-sectional designed carried out in six selected districts in Central Uganda using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Ninety questionnaires were administered to political leaders, technical officers, members of CSOs, and public to evaluate their opinions on the current forms of participatory governance. In addition, the study relied on oral interviews, literature review and field observations.

Findings of the study revealed that indeed participatory governance framework had to some reasonable extent improved quality of local governments. Findings also revealed that voice and accountability, control of corruption and enhancing government effectiveness are vital factors for quality local governments. The study findings further revealed that participatory planning, budgeting and capacity of local councillors are important contributing factors to quality in local governments. A hybrid Local Government Participatory Governance Model was developed.

The study recommended that central government develop local government-feasibility-assessment-guidelines to inform formation of new districts. There should also be regular policy trainings to local councillors to empower them and to enhance capacity of accountability institutions and departments in local governments.

**Keywords:** participatory governance, quality of local governments, Uganda.



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## Green hotel development: towards the building of resilient cities in Ghana

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### **Abstract**

In recent times, there have been concerns about how hotels are negatively impacting on the environment both globally and locally. Hotels, thus, have been tasked to reduce such ecological footprints by managing the environment in cities. Responding to such concerns, this paper therefore presents an empirical study on how the tourism industry in Ghanaian cities specifically hotels contribute to creating resilient, healthy and vital cities. Previous studies conducted on the tourism and hospitality industry have revealed its trending pressure on land-use and infrastructure development, over consumption of resources, the generation of waste and air pollution. The industry is known to consume a considerable amount of natural resources, both in its developmental and operational stages. Tourism is therefore described as an extractive industry as it operates by making use of environmental resources and transforming them for sale in consumer markets. Using the purposive sampling technique, the highest star-rated hotels in a city named Koforidua in Ghana were selected as case studies. Top management of these hotels, together with officials from the relevant Government Actors were interviewed. The results of the study indicated that these hotels in the city were environmentally cautious as far as promoting resilient and vital cities is concerned. The observations and interviews showed that they were in the business of building resilience in areas such as effective solid and liquid waste management methods, renewable energy development, green designs, energy efficiency and water conservation, green environmental regulation compliance. This study seeks to advice policy makers, management of hotels and government institutions in charge of environmental management to develop an approach in promoting hotel's operation, which will be integrating environmental respect and awareness with economy and quality production. In short, it promotes a compatible organizational culture portraying an employee awareness and involvement in the protection of the environment.

**Keywords:** environmental, tourism, management.

## Modele decizionale actuale în administrația publică locală românească: un studiu de caz pentru opt orașe din Regiunea de Nord-Est

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### **Rezumat**

Articolul de față își propune să identifice care este algoritmul în baza căruia se iau deciziile în administrația publică locală, pornind de la operaționalizarea a trei modele decizionale: modelul actorului rațional, modelul incremental și modelul organizării birocratice. Articolul folosește ca și metodă de cercetare un studiu comparativ, cantitativ, bazat pe chestionare realizate în Regiunea de Nord-Est a țării, în primăriile orașelor: Suceava, Botoșani, Iași, Neamț, Bacău, Vaslui, Focșani, Galați, cu scopul de a observa care dintre modelele decizionale se activează la acest nivel administrative și care sunt caracteristicile acestui model activate/acestor modele activate.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** decizie, modelul actorului rațional, modelul incremental, modelul organizării birocratice.

## The role of country institutions in the valorization of potential the liberal foreign trade policy - the case of the Republic of Moldova

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### **Abstract**

Implementation of Foreign Trade Agreement between RM and EU is on the government agenda, beginning with the moment of ratification. The valorization of the economic potential of this agreement can be provided by strong state institutes and should be realized through the elaboration of adequate mechanisms and policies. They are related first of all to the deepening trade between partners.

At present stage of development the competitiveness of the economy of Moldova is largely predetermined by the performance of institutions both public and private, that study found one of the most problematic sectors.

The novelty of the research is exploring the measure of the institutional competitiveness of country's economy in the period 2011-2017, in the correlation with the methodology of the World Economic Forum.

The main attention will be paste at the identification those institutional competitiveness indicators that have the greatest negative influence on the national competitiveness with the scope of elaboration their recovery agenda.

The implementation of reforms in the foreign trade sector, which began with accession to the WTO, was not supported by reformation of other economic sectors. Among the main obstacles are the following: the weakness of state institutions, inconsistency and non completing the government policy reforms started, the lack of political will, the high level of corruption etc.

Results of this study can be used for the elaboration of set the appropriate economic policies.



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## Measuring governance performance, post 1991 Ethiopia

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### **Abstract**

The new institutional arrangement, ethnic federalism, adopted since 1991, has helped nation nationalities and people of Ethiopia to administer themselves and develop; promote and protect their distinctive socio-cultural and linguistic identity. Parallel to the establishment of the federal system, various legal and other programs of reforms to enhance good governance and democracy have been initiated and undertaken by the government of Ethiopia. In effect, the objective of this particular paper is to critically analyze good governance performance as per the World Bank Governance Indicator Framework. To address this secondary data source, analysis of relevant documents, was utilized. The study has found out the following results: Shrinking political landscape has made citizens to develop a kind of attitude that their vote has no power to bring any difference and the political culture “democratic centralism” has made elected government to be accountable for the party channels, instead of ensuring accountability for their constituencies. Perceptions of political and economic marginalization, the existence of huge youth unemployment and resource competition continue to spark conflicts across the country negatively impact peace & security and economic development. Huge interference of politics in the civil service, the highly politicized nature of the public institution, the lack of skilled human personnel, the prevalence of corruption and weak political commitment and weak and vulnerable governance institutions challenged government effectiveness. Poor regulatory quality coupled with state led development orientation has hampered the development and involvement of the private sector particularly in the manufacturing sector. Currently, at all levels of government there is subversion of judicial independence to political interests and in effect one can observe the prevalence of rule by law instead of Rule of Law. Due to lack of democratic culture, the erosion of the rule of law, party monopolization of the economy, as well as the politicization of the civil service, the incidence of grand and petty corruption is on the rise and it continues to be perceived as a pervasive problem. The paper has an important implication for stakeholders like policy makers, civil society and aid donors who recognize that the quality of governance is fundamental for the success of development program and livelihood improvements. Further, scholars can use the result of this study in their empirical research on the cause and consequences good governance in Ethiopia.

## Temeiul răspunderii juridice

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### Rezumat

Răspunderea juridică este o instituție fundamentală a dreptului care în ultima perioadă a suscitat discuții aprinse cu privire la temeiurile acesteia. Menționăm în special distincția care se impune a fi efectuată între răspunderea care intervine pentru încălcarea normelor juridice, care este o răspundere de natură juridică, și răspunderea pentru încălcarea altor norme sociale (morale, religioase, etc.) care excede răspunderii juridice și se circumscrie răspunderii specific în funcție de natura normei încălcate.

În sfera normelor sociale de altă natură decât cea juridică și care ar putea reclama din partea societății o sancțiune sunt se încadrează regulile cu privire la oportunitatea actelor juridice, în special a actelor juridice de drept public; acest aspect a făcut obiectul unui studiu anterior în cadrul căruia s-a constatat că sancțiunile de natură juridică pot fi aplicate doar pentru încălcarea normelor de natură juridică și nu a altor reguli, indiferent de importanța acestora.

Prin prezentul studiu ne propunem să extindem domeniul de cercetare și cu privire la reguli sociale de altă natură pentru a identifica în ce măsură acestea pot determina nașterea unui raport de răspundere juridică.

În esență, am concluzionat că desi există conexiuni semnificative între drept și alte sisteme de reglementare socială pentru declanșarea raportului de răspundere juridică este esențial a se constata încălcarea unor norme juridice; încălcarea oricăror alte norme, indiferent de puterea reacției emoționale a societății, rămâne a fi sancționată prin mijloace specifice acelor reguli: religioase, morale, economice, etc.

Apreciem că o analiză a acestor aspect este de o importanță semnificativă pentru practicienii dreptului care se confruntă deseori cu presiunea societății care solicită, prin diverși reprezentanți, tragerea la răspundere juridică a unor persoane motivat de oprobiul public generat de faptele săvârșite.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** legalitate, oportunitate, oprobiul public, moralitate.





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## E-leadership ecosystem in higher education: building and sustaining an effective educational environment

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### **Abstract**

The article regards the concept of e-leadership and its components, connections, conditions, approaches and issues, within an ecosystem applied to the higher education environment. The information examined by this article is built on the base of the selected references, some existing recommendations and initiatives from European institutions and governments pertinent to the development of e-leadership skills and the theoretical research regarding the contextual vision of e-leadership ecosystem in education.

In order to propose an up-to-date scenery of approaches for an effective e-leadership ecosystem in higher education, the paper pays particular attention to the combination of leadership strategies, pedagogical insights and supporting and enhancing conditions for teaching and learning through technology, which can be beneficial in ensuring e-leadership success and most its effects. As highlights, an e-leadership ecosystem encloses a group of components that influence an environment. In the case of an educational e-leadership ecosystem, these components could be split up as human resources on one hand and all other resources that affect the functional and transformational changes of the entire ecosystem on the other hand.

Defining a clear understanding of educational change through the practice of e-leadership applied to educational technology, the article provides empirical results based on literature relevant case studies and research questions in case surveys. The key results from the presented experiences and empirical studies ensures that e-leadership ecosystem needs new competences and innovative capacity in order to deal with technological advances that rapidly influence systemic changes of higher education.

The paper suggests that, as a component of the instructional, shared, and technology-mediated environment, today more attention requires to be focused on the development and sustain of the e-leadership ecosystem in higher education. The authors bring out the lack of research of e-leadership applied to educational technology in the Republic of Moldova and propose a paradigm, that blends conclusive, selective, strategic e-leadership principles within an ecosystem.

**Keywords:** e-leadership skills, e-leaders, collaboration in an e-leadership ecosystem, e-leadership competency model.



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## CitiSim – IoT platform for monitoring and management of the city

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### **Abstract**

Current technologies have created new methods of monitoring and organization of the problems in our society, in particular those arising from the cities. In order to become more connected with the environment and to find solutions to daily problems, such as traffic, pollution or energy consumption, several research and development projects that focus on these issues were developed. The existence of an intelligent platform for the monitoring and control of the city could be of considerable benefit in the development of the ecosystem at the level of a city. Such a platform, that proposes the development of intelligent services at the level of the towns, is CitiSim. The purpose of the CitiSim platform is to allow users to take management decisions even in critical situations or emergency, on the basis of data provided by the sensors. The expected results shall include the creation of a 3D visualization tool for the monitoring and control of the city and the use of techniques for viewing enhanced publication and reality enhanced publication. For the implementation of the details at CitiSim platform architecture has been used as middleware ZeroC Ice. The chosen programming languages for the implementation of the prototype are Java, JavaScript and Python. The libcitisim library has been introduced into the system architecture to provide access to the lower level events of a smart city to simplify the development of new services. It will also be available the service for emergency cases simulation which will use special devices for 3D visualization and augmented reality. The devices used for visualization of 3D equipment are 3D glasses that allow you to view the models of buildings and escape routes. The development with 3D models will be done using Unity Engine that uses C# and Unity Script—a JavaScript based language-as developing languages.

**Keywords:** 3D Visualisation, Augmented reality, Smart environment administration.

## ICT pentru evaluarea și implementarea soluțiilor verzi

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### Rezumat

Scopul cercetării este de a identifica potențialele metode informatice de promovare a soluțiilor verzi în orașele inteligente. Obiectivele aferente studiului sunt următoarele: (a) inventarierea metodelor informatice care prezintă potențial pentru implementarea soluțiilor verzi; (b) evaluarea caracteristicilor, principiilor de funcționare și a modalității de aplicare aferente software-urilor și a metodelor informatice care pot fi utilizate în scopul menționat; (c) exemple de ICT utilizate în vederea evaluării și implementării soluțiilor verzi la diferite scări spațiale și temporale.

Lucrarea elaborată se bazează preponderent pe conceptele de oraș inteligent (smart city), soluții verzi (nature-based solutions) și tehnologia informației (information and communications technology), cu accent pe modul în care acestea pot fi corelate.

În acest sens, se va realiza o analiză a diferitelor metode și instrumente GIS, Remote sensing (teledetecție) sau statistice și se vor identifica acelea care sunt considerate a fi cele mai eficiente în vederea evaluării și implementării soluțiilor verzi în orașele inteligente.

Vor fi identificate software-urile în funcție de dificultate, scara spațială și temporală, resursele necesare și eficiența în implementare a acestora. Realizarea obiectivelor s-a bazat atât pe prelucrarea statistică a datelor, cât și pe cea spațială a acestora, fiind alese și o serie de studii de caz pentru a evidenția modul de implementare a soluțiilor verzi la nivelul mediului urban.

Astfel, în urma prelucrării datelor colectate au fost obținute o serie de informații grafice (hărți tematice cu evidențierea categoriilor de soluții verzi și distribuția acestora) și statistice (informații cantitative și calitative evidențiate sub forma unor diagrame sau tabele). Rezultatele obținute permit determinarea potențialului de implementare a soluțiilor verzi ca modalitate de îmbunătățire a condițiilor socio-economice, în corelație cu dezvoltarea unui mediu agreabil pentru populație. Informațiile obținute în urma cercetării pot fi utilizate și extinse în studii de planificarea teritoriului și urbanism.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** remote sensing, GIS, oraș inteligent.



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## Thoughts on the preparedness for building smart cities: contrasting some CEE countries with EU-15 and Norway

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### **Abstract**

In the wake of a global shift to a digital society, questions about the positives and negatives it brings need to be asked. Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries are of interest since they were subjected to a cascade transition: they underwent a transition from a Soviet-style society to a democratic one and then moving towards a digital society. In this paper, people's access to internet at home and away from home or work for CEE Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Bulgaria, and Romania compared to the EU-15 and Norway is presented. Also two measures to weigh the national preparedness for building smart cities, namely 'the speed of access to technology adjustment' and 'the speed of accessibility adjustment' are discussed. These results open a line for future work; other prerequisites for building smart cities could be also under scrutiny.

**Keywords:** digital economy, digital divide, Central and Eastern Europe, Norway, EU-15.



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## Case study on Sino-US Trade Friction-Sino-US photovoltaic dispute

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### **Abstract**

Study on the issue of Sino-U.S trade friction is significant .First of all, Sino-U.S trade friction represents confliction of Vertical Trade between north and south. In second, it is helpful to solve the actual trade disputes. Again, a good solution to Sino-U.S trade friction is of in-depth significance in economy, politics and society.It is known that solar photovoltaic, as a smart economic industry, has been attached importance by main countries in the world in terms of either its manufacturing or its application. Especially for today's China with constant deterioration of smog weather and other environment issues, an extra meaning will be added to the activities to develop and popularize the photovoltaic equipment. China's photovoltaic industry starts not too late but once was developed at low speed, and then with the advent of 21st century, it has been rapidly developed. China's photovoltaic industry has gained international competitiveness in manufacturing technology, industrial structure, and new product development and so on and once made up half the world market. However, the Sino-U.S trade friction initiated in October, 2001 stops this prosperous view all of a sudden in terms of photovoltaic equipment. The paper elaborated the photovoltaic dispute between China and the U.S., with an analysis of the impact of the dispute on markets, employments and governments, etc. of the two nations. It starts with the investigation to the whole story of Sino-US dispute on photovoltaic, and then the influence of Sino-US dispute on photovoltaic. By the analysis in this paper investigates the opposite implication in Sino-US dispute on photovoltaic completely in an empirical way of economic research. From the Sino-US Photovoltaic Dispute case, it's available to find out that the anti-dumping and anti-bribery has brought in much more serious loss to US PV industry than that of China. Actually, though the PV dispute between US and China will guarantee the share of work force in the short term for US, it'll greatly make an influence on the overall amount of trade between China and US and the good opportunity of obtaining the trade surplus from China. Since the trade amount of PV trade between China and US and the development trend seem to have complementary advantage, it has prodigious growth potential. Therefore, the PV trade between China and US will do more good than harm.

**Keywords:** investigate, anti-dumping, anti-subsidy.

## Cum influențează fenomenul imigrației ilegale sistemul de guvernare al orașelor din perspectiva Instituțiilor polițienești

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### Rezumat

Scopul acestui articol este de a analiza eficiența procesului de gestionare al imigranților ilegali prin instituțiile polițienești din București și efectele acestui fenomen asupra guvernării urbane. Bucureștiul reprezintă un important centru de tranzit pe traseul imigranților ilegali dinspre Est spre Vestul Europei.

Prima parte a analizei cuprinde fluxul de gestionare al documentelor și persoanelor în funcție de ce instituție a efectuat depistarea și relațiile interinstituționale create. A doua parte cuprinde o analiză a modului de viață efectivă a persoanelor depistate ilegal, având în vedere mai mulți factori sociali: locul unde vor fi cazați, decizia de a rămâne în România sau de a pleca în Vestul Europei, introducerea copiilor în sistemul de învățământ, angajarea, cunoașterea limbii, existența unor membrii de familie pe teritoriul României anterior sosirii lor. Totodată analiza va urmări și factorii ce influențează nivelul de trai al acestora și impactul imigranților asupra comunităților din oraș.

Imigrația ilegală are un circuit birocratic specific ce începe prin depistarea imigranților pe teritoriul României și se finalizează fie prin acordarea dreptului de azil, fie prin returnarea în țara de origine.

Pentru a evidenția cum influențează fenomenul migrației ilegale sistemul de guvernare al orașelor din perspectiva Instituțiilor polițienești va fi prezentat un studiu pe cartierul Colentina din Sectorul 2 București, cartier și zona cunoscută pentru procentul ridicat de imigranți și modul în care s-au adaptat instituțiile din oraș la nevoile și problemele acestora sau ale cetățenilor români în relația cu imigranții.

Partea finală a articolului cuprinde o prognoză cu privire la evoluția formei structurale actuale și relaționarea dintre instituțiile implicate în procesul de combatere a migrației ilegale pe teritoriul României și a Municipiului București, prin imixtiunea imigranților ilegali într-o zonă puternic urbanizată și populată de foarte mulți imigranți legali stabiliți pe teritoriul orașului.

Guvernarea și stabilitatea orașelor poate fi puternic afectată de valurile imigraționiste, cum s-a întâmplat în cazul orașelor precum Budapesta sau München. Acest fenomen trebuie analizat și înțeles de către autoritățile locale pentru a putea lua măsurile potrivite și a asigura bunăstarea cetățenilor.

## Smart cities, smart governance, smart data (3s): mecanism de modelare a proceselor administrative la nivelul comunităților locale pentru o mai bună guvernare electronică

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### Rezumat

Dezvoltarea unei guvernante inteligente prin abordarea unificată a modelelor de guvernanta adaptate la specificul comunităților locale și a politicilor naționale din domeniu reprezintă fundamentul necesar dezvoltării conceptului de e-guvernare. Modelarea proceselor administrative la nivelul unui oraș inteligent presupune utilizarea de infrastructuri și tehnologii integrate, adaptate la valorile publice asociate atât comunității locale, cât și celei naționale. Experiența privind factorii de succes și de eșec acumulată în implementarea conceptului de e-government poate fi abordarea conceptuală care să asigure interoperabilitatea nivelurilor din cadrul unei societăți smart: cetățean, comunitate, oraș, regiune, țară. Studiul de față oferă o posibilă dezvoltare a unui model de guvernanta inteligentă ca fundament al conceptului smart cities prin crearea de noi forme de interacțiune cu cetățenii, bazate pe provocările societății digitale actuale: schimbul de informații, implicarea cetățenilor și transparență. Utilizarea unor instrumente bazate pe fluxuri inteligente poate fi factorul care sporește angajamentul cetățenilor și sprijină dezvoltarea de noi modele de guvernanta. Un astfel de instrument prezentat în această lucrare este aplicația interactivă FiBO pentru principalele servicii inter-instituționale. Axată pe evenimentele de viață și dezvoltată în versiune Web și pentru dispozitive mobile, FiBO poate reprezenta un model de interacțiune a cetățenilor și mediului de afaceri cu Administrația Publică din România. Pentru modelul dezvoltat sunt prezentate posibile direcții de dezvoltare și optimizare (automatizare documente, audit legislativ, colectare date) utilizând tehnologia machine learning. Un alt aspect este reprezentat de necesitatea dezvoltării unui cadru unitar privind asigurarea standardelor de interoperabilitate și securitate în procesul de modelare a fluxurilor administrative. Dezvoltarea unor modele de analiză a datelor bazate pe inteligența artificială, optimizarea fluxurilor administrative din cadrul comunităților locale și asigurarea unui cadru legislativ și operațional coerent reprezintă pentru factorii decizionali elemente necesare în asigurarea unei bune guvernante.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** e-government, guvernare participativa, smart administration, modelarea de tip arbore a proceselor, fluxuri administrative.

## Mitigation of seismic risk through monitoring structures in Romania

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### Abstract

**Objectives :** Presenting the importance of monitoring structures in cities exposed to seismic hazard of Romania, such as Bucharest and Focsani (Vrancea seismic zone). Will be presented the instrumented buildings and details of the procedures involved. The earthquakes on which were made the recordings will be mentioned with their characteristics.

**Prior work:** The authors have experience in the domain and have presented and published many papers on the subject.

**Approach :** Through the National Seismic Network (RSN) of the National Institute of R-D for Earth Physics were installed seismic stations on several buildings at ground floor, intermediate floors and top floors and the recordings were processed and analysed by the authors.

**Results :** will be parameters recorded on the structure, such as accelerations, response spectra, etc. parameters which characterize the response of a structure during a seismic event.

**Implications :** The study presents interest for researchers in the field because we analyse the structural response on a variety of case studies on seismic events that occurred during the last years, to civil engineering designers to have a test on their work and also could be useful for urban planners to understand better the behavior of a building during earthquakes, in different areas of the city.

**Value:** New data about the response of structure from recent seisms, after 2010, could certify the behavior of buildings for even stronger events. The signals recorded could be used as input data for databases in future smart cities.

**Keywords:** Vrancea earthquakes, vulnerability of buildings, seismic accelerations, response spectra.





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## The accelerated development of Information and Communication Technologies and their role within Smart cities

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### **Abstract**

Information and communication technologies - ICT - play an essential role for the smart cities sustainable development. They may support advanced strategies and policies, based on the principles of smart competitiveness that will facilitate the medium and long-run regional economies, smart, sustainable, inclusive development and correspondingly a higher quality of life and environment. Based on the evolution of ICT, many states have designed and implemented their own standardized strategies and policies in order to develop smart cities and creative local communities.

The main goal of the paper is to highlight how the evolution of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) has influenced the smart cities development across Europe with a special reference to some local communities.

In order to better achieve this goal, from a methodological point of view we will apply an empirical analysis of the strategies adopted by some of the European smart cities with an attempt to identify if there is a relevant correlation between ICT evolution, on one hand, and the development of smart cities and local communities, on the other hand.

We designed our research methodology such as to get a broader imagine concerning the entire development process that can support or, in some cases, invalidate some of the theoretical approach dedicated to our topic. At the same time, we consider that our research results may be used as the basis for developing further studies through which we intend to illustrate how Romania can design in a sustainable manner, according to the specificity of our national economy and local communities, its own strategies and policies based on the best practices identified on the European level.

**Keywords:** smart communities, smart competitiveness, long-run smart, European cities, sustainable and inclusive development strategies.



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## Democratic accountability of city institutions in IoT era

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### **Abstract**

Following the 7th of July 2005 London bombings, cities started to invest in technologies that could provide more security to their citizens. Due to rapid technological advancements in telecommunications and information industries, nowadays cities collect huge amounts of data about their citizens.

On the public agenda we debate concepts like smart cities, cyberville, digital city, electronic communities, information city, intelligent city or wired city, but we fail to see their impact on the local communities, on the human rights and civil liberties.

It is important that the city governments regulation keep up with the evolution of this tech environment. The ability to exercise oversight and keep accountable the institutions that manage the new instruments is very important for the democratic process.

In order to find out how the cities manage the new challenges I conducted interviews with the Bucharest local elected officials and law enforcement representatives. In the case of Bucharest, there are some interesting particularities due the lack of integration between the city subdivisions (sectors) – for example we can find some oversight in half of the city and none in the other half.

To develop a sustainable technological ecosystem for the cities, is crucial to put together expertise from different fields, including academic research and bring it to the local authorities. The phenomenon is new and volatile and it takes time to understand it and to find ways to contain security breaches that affect the citizens.

The paper manages to identify the challenges faced by cities in the Internet of Things era and how the authorities try to blend the improvements brought by technology and the necessity for democratic accountability in order to ensure the security of their citizens.

**Keywords:** Wired City, cyberville, Bucharest IoT.



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## Evaluating preconditions for implementing Mobility as a Service (MaaS) in Romanian context

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### **Abstract**

Rapid urbanisation, climate change, societal and demographic changes are some of the trends that challenge transportation networks and services. The increasing development of information and communication technologies (ICT) foster the development of concepts that optimise the transport network, use the vehicles more effectively and provide seamless trips.

Mobility as a service (MaaS) is an emerging paradigm shift in transportation that has received increased attention in the past years, and stands for integrating various forms of transportation into a single mobility service accessible on demand. It aims to bridge the gap between public and private transport operators working at different territorial scales, and considers the integration of currently fragmented tools and services (Kamargianni; Matyas, 2017). Parts of the MaaS ecosystem already exist in many cities but, the significant legislation differences between EU member states can delay the implementation of MaaS. Thus, the current challenge is to create high-performance service packages to transform the mobility behaviour towards more sustainable transport system.

This paper aims to identify Romanian cities degree of preparation for MaaS implementation relying on MaaS readiness level indicators (for local authorities) such as strategic readiness, internal use, shared use and share understanding (CIVITAS Eccentric, 2017), that offer a starting tool to speed up the process among local authorities.

Relying on the analysis of relevant strategic planning documents with an impact on transportation and mobility, the objectives of this research are identify key aspects that support MaaS and to extrapolate findings into a set of actions and directions towards a MaaS implementation strategy.

Along a comprehensive understanding of the MaaS from a strategic planning perspective, this paper offers perspectives for its inclusion in relevant national and local documents and sets the context for further discussions between academia and local authorities.

**Keywords:** SDGs, smart-mobility, administrative capacity-building.



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## Smart tourism and poverty reduction

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### **Abstract**

Rural poverty has constrained the social and economic development in China. Tourism is a driver for positive change, which plays a significant role in delivering sustainable solutions for people, the planet, prosperity and peace. Smart tourism is a new model of tourism informationization based on cloud computing, the mobile terminal application as the core and characterized by interactive and other efficient information services. Smart rural tourism poverty reduction is one of the most effective ways to achieve targeted poverty reduction. With the increasing integration of "Internet + tourism", tourism has entered smart era. This study tries to analyze the application of the smart tourism, and examines the benefits to targeted poverty reduction in China. The main methodology is case study based on the operation of "Smart tourism supporting poverty reduction platform in Chengdu." The findings as follows: smart tourism effectively solve the problems such as backward infrastructure, serious homogenization, extensive operation, lack of service concept and lack of brand concept in rural tourism development; build smart rural tourism data center and application platform to provide intelligent management system to farmers; rural tourism system as the foundation, improve the intelligent management, marketing and service of rural tourism, and promote the sustainable development. Results may be useful for government institutions, NGOs and companies as well. This study has the referential value in the targeted poverty reduction process in China, through the analyse of the latest smart tourism platform can find the current advantages and defects and make up for flaw timely. Last but no least, in order to better reduce poverty and implement smart tourism, some recommendations to the government such as continuously implementing digital transformation, government as a lead organization to coordinate all players to share tasks together, introducing explicit policies enables consistent execution of government at all levels.

**Keywords:** rural tourism economy, sustainable development, digitization, China.



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## Municipalities in motion: how cities are forming with adoption of clustered procurement strategy Case of Municipalities in Uganda

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### **Abstract**

Transiting municipalities into cities is a desired but challenging journey for nations. Municipalities are faced with ever increasing populations that increase pressure on urban public administrators to serve amidst shrinking revenue bases vis-à-vis priorities to invest in public interest. In Uganda, such constraints exist but dreaming small is not a choice. Uganda has had a single city for decades to date but envisions at having 9 cities by 2040. Despite limitations in delivering services to urban dwellers, municipalities under review are securing strides using clustered procurement strategy. Clustered procurement is considered one least known but powerful strategies that have been adopted to upgrade municipalities as part of their journey to becoming cities. This study sought to explore the application of concept of clustered procurement strategy, how it operates and the context it has operated among 14 municipalities in Uganda. To collect data, 8 municipalities under USMID project funded by World Bank selected as stratified samples Physical and telephone interviews are held to obtain data.

Data synthesis is undertaken using content and thematic analysis. Findings from the study point to how the clustered procurement is operationalized, benefits that can be derived by implementing such concept and how it can be improved to derive more mileage in journeys towards transitioning municipalities into cities.

**Keywords:** Municipalities City, Clustered Procurement strategy, Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).



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## Analyzing user behavior patterns in a smart home environment

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### **Abstract**

The main objective of this research is to design a smart home environment based on a Raspberry PI that is able to find patterns for multiple simultaneous smart home users. The designed smart home environment will be able to collect information from several smart home users, analyze collected data and find specific behavior patterns for each smart home user. Smart homes are becoming a norm in today's world. The main purpose of a smart home system is to provide an easier life for its residents. Designed smart home is able to recognize specific behavior patterns for people living in it. Recognized patterns can be used to determine how different residents will behave in a smart home and what kind of expectations do they have from a smart home. Previous studies were focused on making a smart home more efficient and did not focus on analyzing behavior patterns for its residents. The designed smart home system is done using the following steps: collecting residents data, storing data in a cloud, analyzing collected data, finding patterns and discussing found patterns. The main result that this research achieved is a designed smart home system that is able to find patterns for different residents in a smart home. There is a discussion about how detected residents patterns can be used further to improve the current smart home system. In this research, perspective is shifted towards how smart home can be improved based on the analyzing of collected data from different smart home residents. The main goal is improving an already existing smart home system.

**Keywords:** Patterns in resident behavior, analyze collected data, multiple simultaneous smart home users.

## Implicații ale economiei subterane în dezvoltarea orașului inteligent

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### **Rezumat**

Economia „subterană”, un fenomen de neevitat al economiei unei țări. Lipsa luării în considerare a acestei fenomen poate conduce la severe derapaje de dezvoltare economică, și în final la adoptarea de strategii de dezvoltare economică nerealiste. Sectorul „subteran” explică fenomene economice și sociale greu de imaginat, deși el stă la baza sporirii antreprenoriatului, creării de piețe, la creșterea resurselor financiare, în fapt, conduce la o pierdere a veniturilor publice și la o scădere a încrederii cetățeanului în instituțiile statului. În cadrul articolului au fost utilizate instrumente specifice precum: clasificarea, sinteza, analiza comparativă, metodele inducției și deducției, reprezentarea grafică a evenimentelor și fenomenelor investigate. Articolul se adresează deopotrivă mediului universitar, celui academic, cât mai ales reprezentanților administrației fiscale și a municipalităților, factorilor cu putere de decizie în corectarea inegalităților create prin practicarea economiei subterane.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** economie subterană, evaziune fiscală, gândire economică, impozit.

## Suveranitate națională/administrativă națională versus cooperare administrativă interstatală sau cum poate influența codul renewal de procedură administrativă a uniunii europene dreptul administrativ român la 100 de ani de la marea unire

Nu vă lăsați înșelați de către aparențe; în adâncuri, totul este lege.  
Rainer Maria RILKE

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### Rezumat

Fiica mea vreau să aibă ocazia să construiască un viitor sigur în România; să studieze, să se implice în țara sa și să-și întemeieze o familie. Și cred că noi cetățenii, trebuie să preluăm controlul asupra ceea ce se întâmplă în România noastră. Vreau o Românie sigură unde dreptul administrativ - material și procedural - să facă parte din viața de zi cu zi. Protecția cetățenilor trebuie să reprezinte prima prioritate. Trebuie consolidată administrația și îmbunătățit sistemul judiciar. Suntem unul din ultimele state ale Uniunii Europene care nu are un cod de procedură administrativă în condițiile unei europenizări accentuate a dreptului administrativ. Iar despre Codul administrativ, la data editării acestui studiu, Curtea Constituțională a României încă nu se pronunțase deși au fost mai multe amânări. După știința noastră nici în acest caz (n.n. avem în vedere codurile civile și penale, substanțiale și procesuale) decizia nu va fi una pozitivă.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** principiile generale ale dreptului administrativ unional, Codul renewal de procedură administrativă a Uniunii Europene, dreptul administrativ român.

### Abstract

My daughter wants me to have the opportunity to build a safe future in Romania; to study, to get involved in his country and to found a family. And I think we citizens have to take control of what is happening in our country. I want a sure Romania where administrative law - material and procedural - is part of everyday life. Citizens' protection must be the first priority. The administration needs to be strengthened and the judiciary improved. We are one of the last states of the European Union that does not have an administrative procedure code under the conditions of a strong Europeanization of administrative law.

**Keywords:** the general principles of Union administrative law, the Renewable Code of Administrative Procedure of the European Union, the Romanian administrative law.





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## Planning and performance seen through intellectual capital perspective

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### **Abstract**

In today's knowledge economy the tangible assets like intellectual capital is a foundation of sustainable growth and competitive lead. Corporations are paying more focus on value creation through these tangible assets. Better organizational performance can be ensured through effective management of firm's intellectual capital.

In the field of organizational performance, managers always need to be aware of the importance of accounting in economy for decision-making in economic units, financial reports being considered an index for decision-making of investors. However, in the knowledge era, where intellectual capital represents a large part of the value of a product, the traditional annual financial statements report only partially the value of intangible assets (concessions, licenses, patents, trademarks, etc.). In fact, intellectual capital is an important activity for organizations which want to be efficient on the market and thus to obtain sustainable competitive advantage.

Intellectual capital is an important activity for organizations which want to be efficient on the market and thus to obtain sustainable competitive advantage. The aim of this research is to investigate the relation between the intellectual capital, planning and the organizational performance.

**Keywords:** intellectual capital, human capital, organizational capital, relational capital, organizational performance.



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## International procurement: how International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21 can offer cushion when sourcing for cities; Lessons for city procurement practice

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### **Abstract**

Cities are characterised by fantasies and exotism. Delivering such city character has in several times been affected by limits of local suppliers to deliver uniqueness of procurement requirements required by cities. This has led to city management explore sources of supply across national borders. This paper provides a synthesis of financial bid evaluation practices and the complexities encountered when procuring across borders. Existing studies have focused on evaluating international financial bid standard currency and conversion of bid price using traditional approaches to create a basis for equitable bid comparison. Based on a qualitative delphi study, this study concludes that as cities seek to create an environment that supports them to become smart cities, international procurement and its associated bid evaluation challenges remains inevitable. The outcome of this study points to the need to build capacity on the use of IAS 21 in evaluation of international financial bids. This paper is relevant. By knowing how to evaluate international bids using IAS 21, city procurement will be able to reduce a potential for administrative reviews that are costly and at times cause delays in serving city dwellers.

**Keywords:** City Procurement, International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21.



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## Promoting walkability as a form of sustainable transport mode. Case study: Bucharest central area

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### **Abstract**

The main objective of this paper is assessing the general walkability score of three areas in center of Bucharest: Dorobanți, Armenească and Iancului. Walkability is a concept receiving a lot of attention in the more economically developed countries, with prior works focusing on creating different indices and scores, but with no universal approach existing so far. Their goal is either to facilitate public authorities' decisions in relation to pedestrian facilities improvement, or to assess the benefits of increased walkability levels. The method used in this paper is to calculate a walkscore (based on the 24 most used indicators identified in the scientific literature, ranked using a matrix approach) in order to determine the level of intervention needed (street, neighborhood, city level) for switching the preference to drive with the one to walk. Then, I tried to identify specific solutions to improve existing facilities. As main result, this paper shows how the walkability scores vary greatly not only between different areas of a city, but also inside a relatively homogeneous area from functional, physiological and sociological points of view. Also, there are factors (like functional mix) that influence the decision to walk more than others (like lightning at intersections). However, most analysed streets do not reach all levels of the walkability pyramid. With regard to implications, this type of analysis can be used by interested public or private institutions to identify the areas that need investment in relation to walking facilities, so that the standard of living and the quality of life of Bucharest's inhabitants will increase. Research of walkability in Romania is limited and this study contains a unique method for assessing it, that can be further developed and applied at larger scale. The added value comes from the methodological approach, which enables clear identification of points needing intervention.

**Keywords:** general theory of walkability, walkscore, sustainable mobility, Bucharest, Romania.



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## The smart city as dynamic digital ecosystem

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### **Abstract**

For the time being we witness the convergence of the speed up of urbanization and digitalization.

In the new era of digital transformation, the cities are creating genuine ecosystems in light to enhance the modernisation of administration, businesses based on digital technologies and new business models.

The big cities are considered adaptive and complex systems holding powerful connections of various components.

A sustainable digital ecosystem should be based on smart governance and powerful leadership, easy access to technologies and platforms in view to apply solutions for the local problems, enhancement of digital competences in light to accelerate the digital transformation, as well as digital infrastructures for the optimization of the allocation of resources, generation of high quality jobs, innovation, competitiveness and business growth.

A citizen centered smart city should address the global challenges, should be interactive, competitive, transparent, responsive and attractive.

The current paper aims to reveal the state-of-the-art of smart cities in Romania, emphasising the main achievements and innovations.

The paper presents the result of a survey concerning the evaluation of the citizens' perception and expectation about the innovative development of Bucharest as smart city and assesses the major areas for investment.

**Keywords:** digitalization, innovation, smart governance.



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## Reguli ale managementului proiectelor în realizarea activităților de tip „oraș inteligent” în România. Studiu de caz din activitatea Asociației Române pentru Smart City și Mobilitate

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### **Rezumat**

Activitățile de tip „oraș inteligent” răspund cerințelor sociale, tehnologice și economice actuale. Realizarea acestora se face în baza unor proiecte complexe derulate la nivel regional ( Uniunea Europeană în cazul nostru), guvernamental, local, de către societatea civilă. Asociația Română pentru Smart City și Mobilitate a aplicat riguros regulile managementului de proiect în promovarea conceptului „smart city” și în derularea multor activități de susținere industriilor care au ca obiectiv „orașul inteligent”.



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## State building in the era of new technologies

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### **Abstract**

The state has to change its core functions by taking into account the new technological requests, but also the “old future”. We have to pass the paradigm of creating applications for the present young generation and to think at the aging future of Europe. The environment and society are in continuous change, and the state has to answer them through regulations and administration. In the paper we will address the issue of state regulations as a factor for getting to the future. The state must begin to think how it answers to the requirements of the future. Population ageing is projected to have a profound effect on societies, underscoring the fiscal and political pressures that the health care, old-age pension and social protection systems of many countries are likely to face in the coming decades (UN report, 2017). We will present in our study the state functions of the present day and rearrange them in order to answer to the future challenges such as: climate change, learning engaging culture, hybrid generation, large movements of migrants, and aging population. For this we will use the literature review, and outline the researches developed in the field of new technologies. Even more, we will review the rules and constitutional principles that could be a ceiling for future technological changes. Governance and world order are under change, and we have to review the strength and the scope of the state.

## Noua paradigmă a economiei circulare și implicațiile ei în dezvoltarea inteligentă a localităților

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### **Rezumat**

Asistăm azi la un fenomen unic în istoria civilizației umane, când provocările și complexitatea lumii ne obligă la o reconsiderare a modelului economic actual. Dacă, până acum, evoluția statelor lumii s-a făcut printr-o exploatare intensă a resurselor naturale, cu consecințe profund negative asupra mediului și calității vieții umane, în ultima vreme, forurile internaționale propun o serie de măsuri care să asigure tranziția spre o societate sustenabilă.

Astfel, s-a născut o nouă paradigmă, cea a economiei circulare, prin care se urmărește atât reducerea la minim a generării de deșeuri, cât și revitalizarea standardelor etico-morale, economice, sociale și politice în vederea îmbunătățirii semnificative a vieții oamenilor.

În România, procesul de implementare a noului model economic va trebui să răspundă schimbărilor rapide care au loc în domeniul tehnologiei și să includă proiecte urbane inteligente. Iar pentru îndeplinirea acestui deziderat este necesară crearea unui cadru legislativ adecvat, redefinirea principiilor și strategiilor de dezvoltare, precum și crearea unei culturi a sustenabilității.

## E-signature and E-services in Albania

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### Abstract

#### Objectives

From 1997, several numbers of directives have been applied to put in power the use electronic signatures in the electronic document. In Albania there has been approved a number of laws and bylaws regulations in this field and in 2009 was established the supervisory authority for electronic signatures, the National Authority for Electronic Certification. In this article will be drawn a clear picture of the current situation of the usage of e-signature in public and private sector. Then will be reviewed the e-governance systems using electronic signatures. At the end will be given recommendations stated in the Value section below.

#### Prior work

In June 2014, was approved the new European Regulation known as e-IDAS. Since Albania is non-EU member state, there is a need to have a mechanisms for building paperless procedures in different sectors. In this framework there is no prior work.

#### Approach

In order to capture the evidences in this article are used the methods of observation and case study of e-custom, e-prescription and e-permit systems in Albania. Moreover, in order to analyze benefits of using e-signature will be shown case studies from EU countries like Austria, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands and France.

#### Results

As information technology is developing rapidly, it is necessary to apply innovative, simple and secure methods, such as remote methods. This method, treated as a new concept in European regulation, is used by some EU countries. In this article will be shown the benefits of the remote method and how to apply it.

#### Implications

This article contains implications for the groups of academics, who can use the statics and case studies in order to improve and update their lectures; for researchers who can take to another level the recommendations and for the practitioners who can update their knowledge on e-signature and e-services in Albania.

#### Value

This article gives recommendations for building a customs system or mechanism for e-documents accompanying import goods, as well as recommendations for increasing the standards of service delivery to the public and private sectors and general recommendation for the use of methodology in the region (replicability aspect) and guidelines for public administration and business how they can improve public services for citizens in the right and secure way.

**Keywords:** e-prescription system, e-permit system, e-custom system, remote methods.





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## Smart hospital – our experience

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### **Abstract**

Smart Hospital is interesting concept in which we want improving our business processes in hospital (the main proces: care about patients, but also process of managing, and all others processes in hospital).This text is a sort of case study and it tries to show how we in our hospital work in the context of „clever“.

**Keywords:** Information-communication technology, smart hospital, e-health.