

## What is a Smart City?

Sustainability, Resilience and Well-being

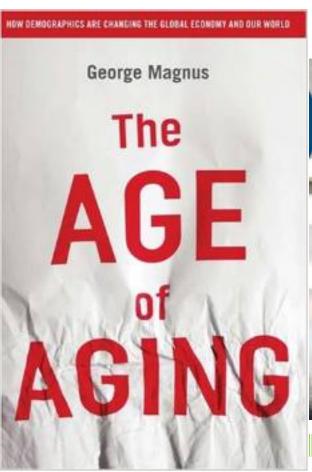
"Smart cities should be regarded as systems of people interacting with and using flows of energy, materials, services and financing to catalyse **sustainable economic development, resilience, and high quality of life**; these flows and interactions become smart through making strategic use of information and communication infrastructure and services in a process of transparent urban planning and management that is responsive to the social and economic needs of society."

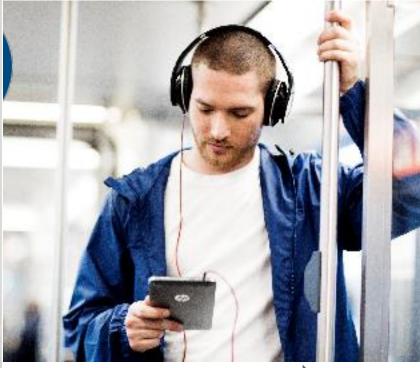


### **Global Trends**

Urbanisation, Digitisation ... and Aging

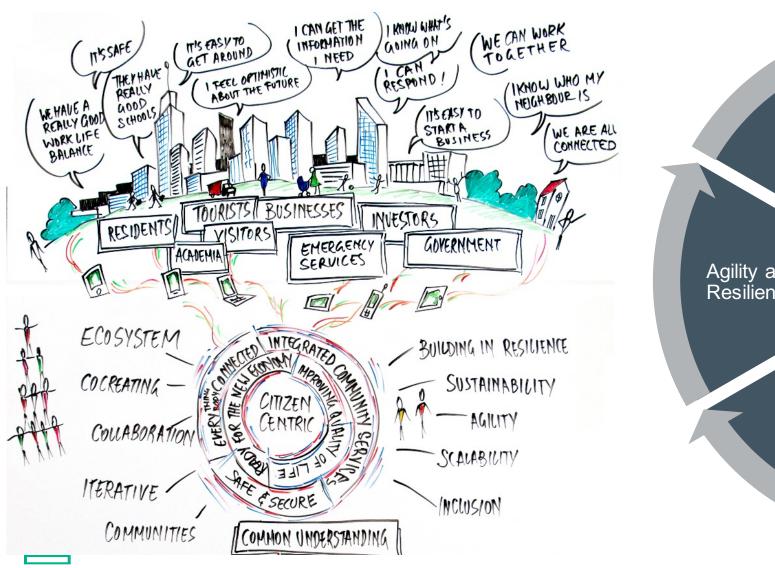


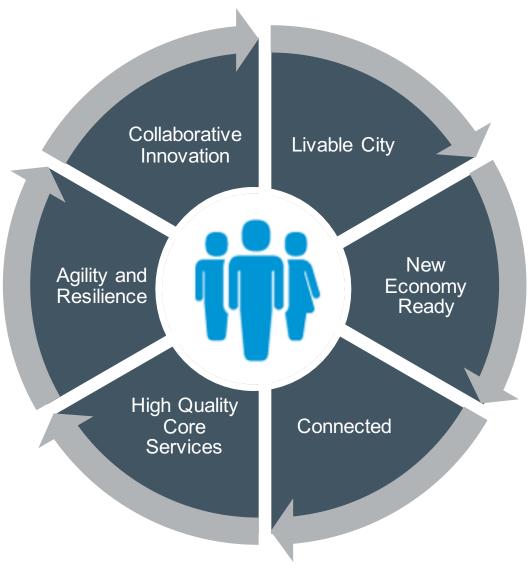






# A Citizen Centric Approach To Future Nations and Cities





## **Smart City Domains and Priorities**



Safe City

Food, water, air quality

Green spaces

Culture & recreation



Healthcare

Education

Revenue & Fees Management

**Business Registry** 

**Single Window Access** 

"Ask Only Once"

**MyCity Mobile Application** 



Hot House, Innovation Processes

**Collaboration Tools** 

**New Business Models** 

Partnerships, Mentor-Protégé Programs



Transit systems, ticketing

Cargo and logistics management

**Border control** 

Wireless and connectivity

Operations dashboard, Command & Control Centers



Portals & Mobile Apps

Emergency Response Systems

Applications Modernization

Infrastructure Modernization

**Collaboration Tools** 



Next Gen Incubators

Education Initiatives, HPU

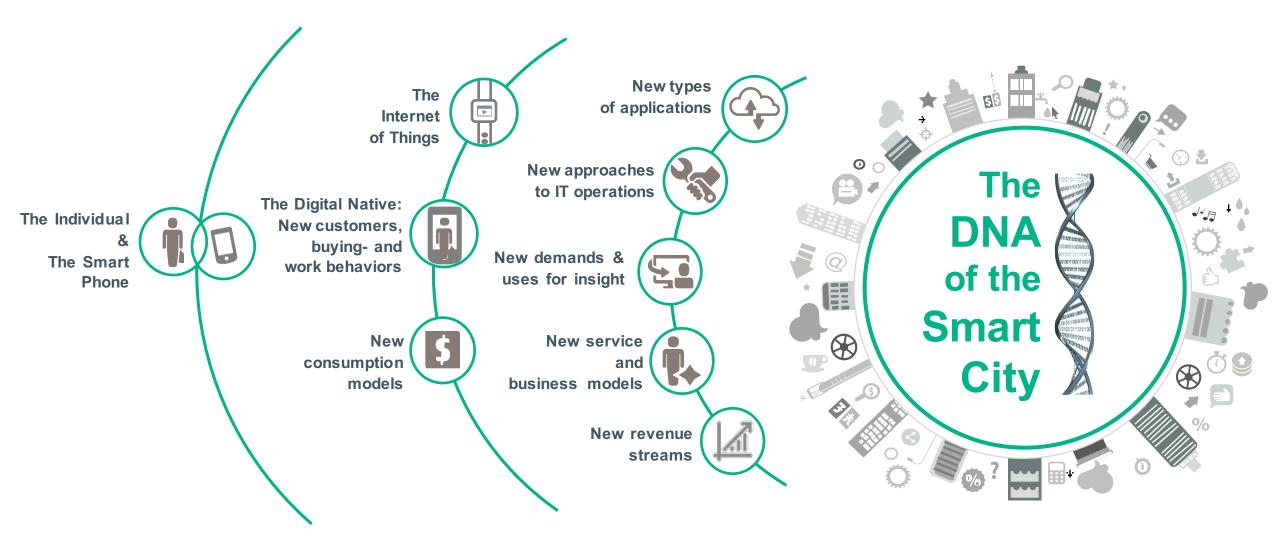
**Business Registry** 

One-Stop Shop for Business Start-up

IT services for verticalspecific industry clusters



# **The Smart City Transformation Cycle**



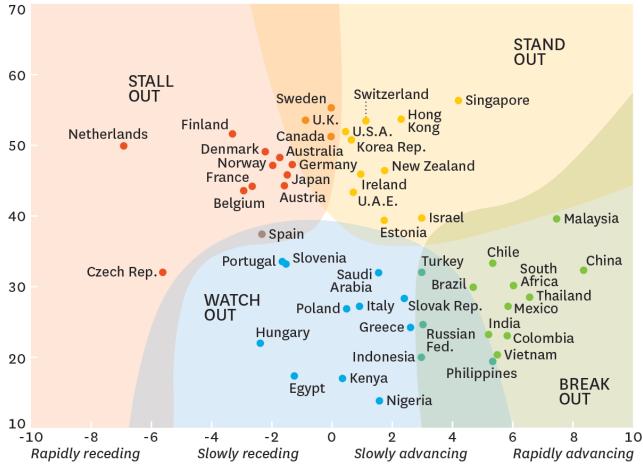
## **Digital Economy**

Why do we need to be serious about a Digital Economy

- The 'digital economy' has been defined as 'the <u>global network of economic</u> and social activities that are enabled by information and communications technologies, such as the internet, mobile and sensor networks.
- This includes conducting communications, financial transactions, education, entertainment and business using computers, phones and other devices. Countries throughout Asia have commitment to becoming leading digital economies, and face competition from comparable countries that have also adopted a focus on promoting a local digital economy. 'Without open access to appropriate categories of information, a country may not enjoy the potential innovation in the digital economy'.

### Overview of Digital Economy Index rankings

HOW COUNTRIES SCORED ACROSS FOUR FACTORS ON THE DIGITAL EVOLUTION INDEX (OUT OF 100)



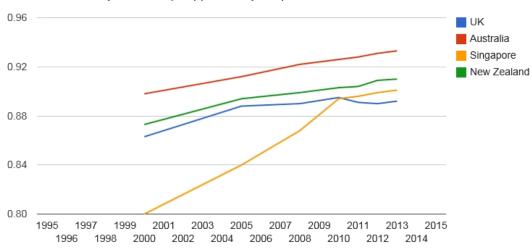
RATE OF CHANGE IN DIGITAL EVOLUTION FROM 2008–2013



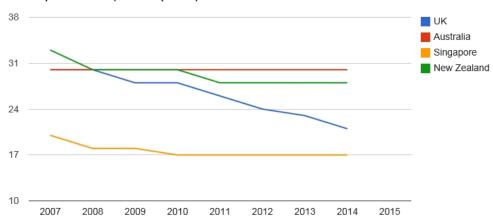
- Stand Out countries have shown high levels of digital development in the past and continue to remain on an upward trajectory.
- Stall Out countries have achieved a high level of evolution in the past but are losing momentum and risk falling behind.
- Break Out countries have the potential to develop strong digital economies. Though their overall score is still low, they are moving upward and are poised to become Stand Out countries in the future.
- Watch Out countries face significant opportunities and challenges, with low scores on both current level and upward motion of their DEI. Some may be able to overcome limitations with clever innovations and stopgap measures, while others seem to be stuck.

## Benefits of a Digital Economy - Social

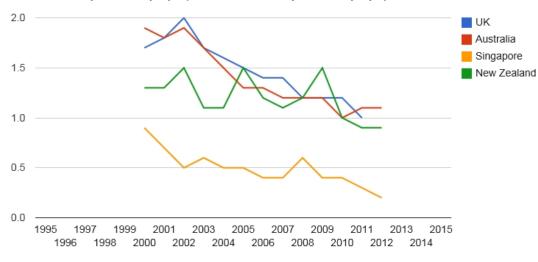
#### Human Development Index (0 - 1) (measure: points)



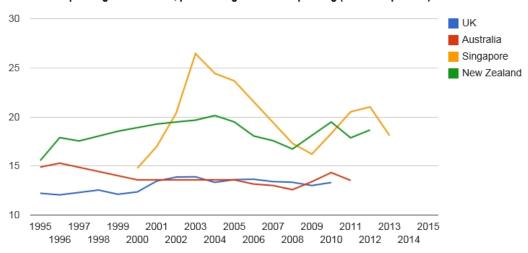
#### Corporate tax rate (measure: percent)



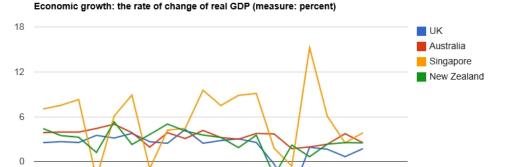
#### Homicides per 100,000 people (measure: homicides per 100,000 people)



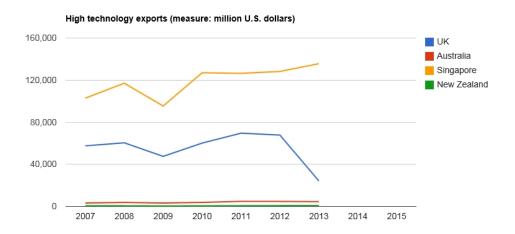
#### Public spending on education, percent of government spending (measure: percent)

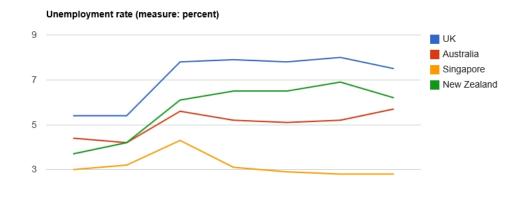


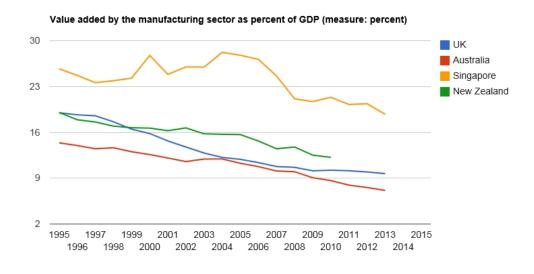
# **Benefits of a Digital Economy- Economic**











Source: TheGlobalEconomy.com, The World Bank

### **Services move towards Smart Government**

An evolution over time set by Policy and Strategic intent

E-Government

Integrated Government

Open Government Smart Government

Information-centric rather than the technology centric model transcending agency boundaries to deliver smarter customer services

Information sharing, access and increased interoperability drives productivity across the public sector

Customers can access the majority of government services when and where they see fit, and that access to information and data is readily available

Increased development and uptake of digital service drives a digital economy

### **Services move towards Smart Government**

An evolution over time set by Policy and Strategic intent - Singapore Digital Economy

E-Government

Integrated Government

Open Government Smart Government





### vision

To be an Integrated Government that delights customers and connects citizens through infocomm

#### Increasing Reach & Richness of e-Services

- . Develop insights to enhance e-Services to customers
- Deliver proactive, user-friendly, responsive and integrated e-Services
- . Extend the reach of e-Services

#### Increasing Citizens' Mindshare in e-Engagement

- Deliver clear and useful information online in a vibrant and interesting manner
- Attract participation in online public consultations and feedback

#### Enhancing Capacity & Synergy in Government

- Create synergy through shared data, processes & systems
- Enrich public officers' work experience through innovative use of infocomm.

strategic thrusts

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- Foster innovative exploitation of infocomm in public sector

#### Enhancing National Competitive Advantage

- Enhance economic competitiveness through sectoral transformation
- . Collaborate with Infocomm industry in iGov solutions
- . Showcase and promote iGov solutions

### key enablers

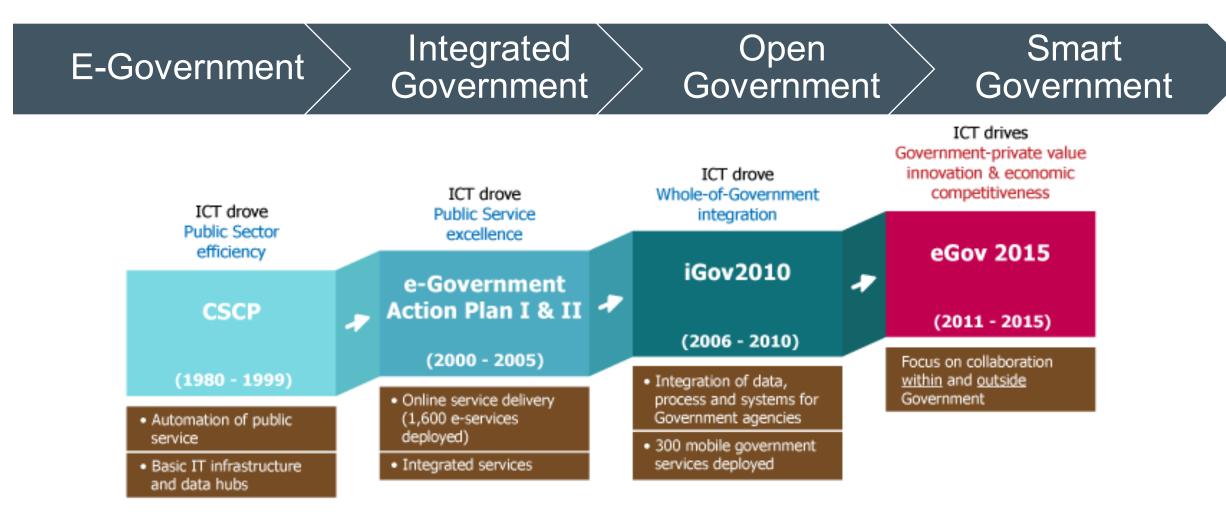
- Infocomm Management and Governance
- Public Sector Infocomm Competency Development
  - Infocomm Security and Infrastructure

Figure: iGov2010 Strategic Framework



### **Services move towards Smart Government**

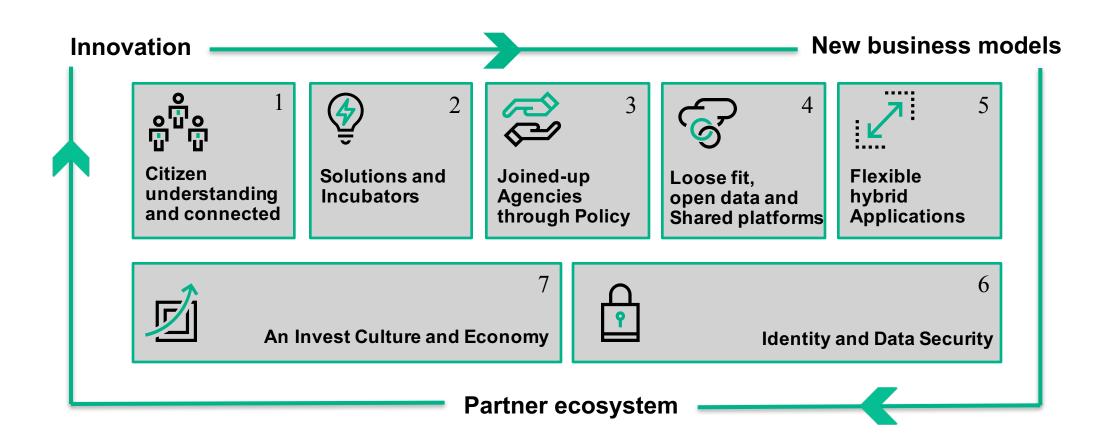
An evolution over time set by Policy and Strategic intent - Singapore Digital Economy



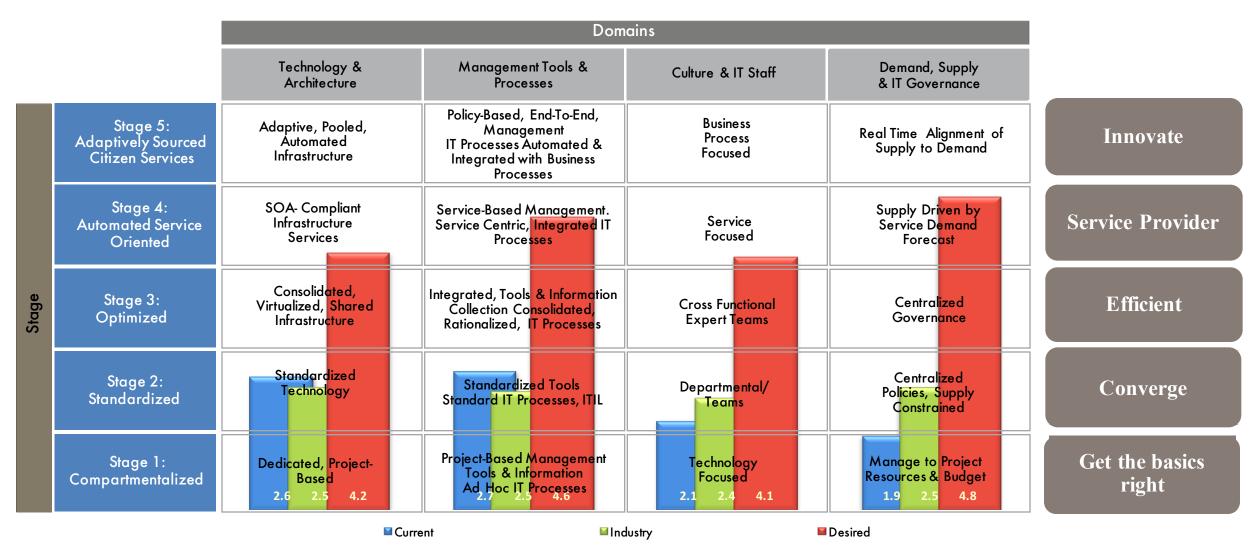


# What a Smart City is Built on

7 Pillars + 3 Enablers ..... and Capital



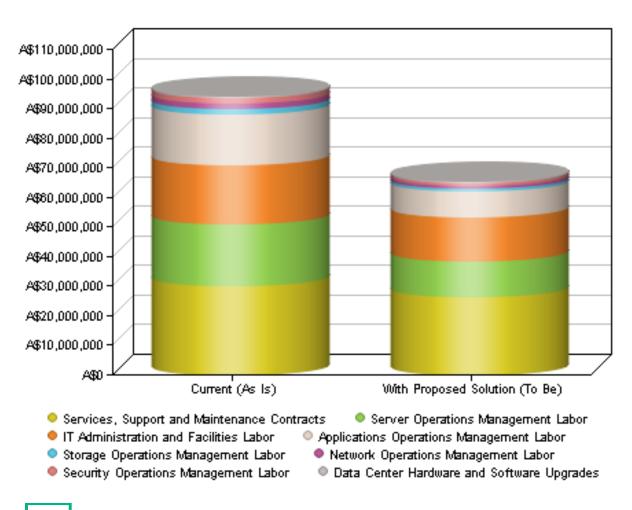
## Drive efficiency to improve service delivery

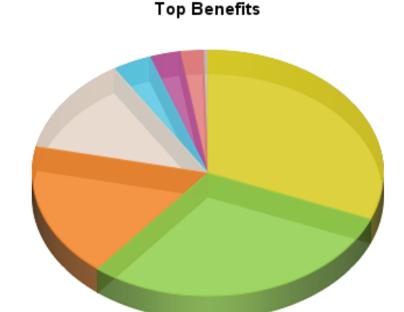




## Drive efficiency to free up capital

### TCO Comparison - 3 Year Cumulative





- Server Operations Management Labor [31.1%]
- Applications Operations Management Labor [29.6%]
- IT Administration and Facilities Labor [17.7%]
- Services, Support and Maintenance Contracts [12.6%]
- Storage Operations Management Labor [3.6%] Network Operations Management Labor [2.8%]
- Security Operations Management Labor [2.1%]
- ☐ Data Center Hardware and Software Upgrades [0.4%]

## "Ask Once" - Policy Drives Cross-Agency Integration



"It is not a 'nice to have' feature but is the new norm for service delivery. Citizens expect immediate answers and immediate service delivery."

—Luc Chauvin, CIO, Flemish Government











200+



42+ Million



Data items served yearly



## **Smart City innovation funding**

### INFRASTRUCTURES AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- Free land for innovation hubs
- Community renewable power hubs
- City Rates and taxes fee credits

### RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND COMPETITIVENESS

- Research and collaboration hubs
- Industry driven such as health, Industry 4.0
- Tax offsets for companies
- Hackathons

### **GOVERNMENT TAX OFFSET**

- Start up free tax periods
- Reduced corporate tax rates

### LOANS AND EQUITY

- Government sponsored loans
- Joint Ventures with offset credit initiatives



## **Smart City Transformation Strategy**

Long Term and focused, aligned with social requirements, government policy, infrastructure and economic outcomes



