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Smart Cities – The Dark Side

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Dark Side #1: Cybersecurity

Smart Cities (as does Smart Manufacturing/Logistics) does not just involve ICT => Cyber Mechanical Systems

Sensors (that may be fooled) and actuators (that may be abused)

At the same time: Open Systems

Private – Public system coupling

Integrative Cyber Security (which includes the private sector & individuals)

ENISA, NIS Directive

<https://www.enisa.europa.eu/>

<https://www.enisa.europa.eu/topics/nis-directive>

Special Topic: 5G

Dark Side #2: Social Divide

Does not address reasons for massive urbanisation in threshold countries

Services address the needs of all social groups - if I can't afford my electricity bill, do I really care about smart mobility?

“Energiearmut”

<https://www.e-control.at/publikationen/fachpublikationen-endkunden/energiearmut>

<https://www.welt.de/wirtschaft/article172374539/Energiearmut-Wo-die-Wohnung-in-Europa-kalt-bleibt.html>

„Smartification“ may lead to gentrification

Consider social effects

Inclusive and evenly distributed smartification

Citizen participation on municipal and quarter level
e.g., Participatory Budgeting in the field of smartification

<https://www.springer.com/cn/book/9783668196479>

Dark Side #3: Non-sustainability

Smart city „gadgets“ remain (publicly) subsidised undertaking

Political priorities change, public finance issues => here goes the smart city

But: Will services be accepted if non-subsidised?

Phased approach of public subsidies => Goal: Financial business viability

Every smart city initiative must either be a business case or community must be aware of the permanently-subsidised character of the service

Create digital business models as the private sector does



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