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Inteligentna przestrzeń. Trzeci wymiar
innowacyjności (*Intelligent space.*
The third dimension of innovation)

Wydawnictwo Oficyna a Wolters Kluwer business,
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‘The nineteenth century was a century of large empires, the twentieth century was a century of states and the twenty-first century will be a century of cities’ – claimed Wellington E. Webb mayor of Denver. And doubtless he was quite a few rights because at the beginning of the present century urban population exceeded number of people who live in rural areas. It is estimated that almost 180 thousand people move to cities every day what gives – 60 million every year in the scale of the globe. There are more than 10 million inhabitants in already twenty two cities. So, the future is for smart cities (‘Gates of the country’ conference, which took place 22nd November 2012 on the National Stadium in Warsaw).

The title of the monograph is quite inspiring and actual when there is not any field where intelligent solutions do not infiltrate from the surrounding reality. The author explains that the third dimension of innovation is a new culture of a human placed in the smart space. It should be understood in such a way that human’s creativity in relation to surrounding him reality in material dimen-

sion are interconnected and interact with each other.

In relation to the above mentioned statement appears a question: why the smart space is just the third dimension of the innovation? The answer on this question in content of the monograph is a little bit dispersed. Hence, the short synthesis which explains this problem is prepared based on the reviewed thesis. The first dimension of the innovation has a form of dynamic process, where old technologies are replaced by new ones. The second dimension of the innovation concerns increase of customers’ satisfaction by continuous improvement of goods or services’ quality. The third dimension of innovation is a consequence of functioning people and organisations in the context of their social relations with the environment. It is also confirmed by research of the creative class and compatible factors of territorial units’ development which are understood in a multidimensional way and at the same time intelligently. The factors are identified as 3 x T, what means: technology, talent and tolerance.

Construction of the reviewed thesis is as follows. In the first chapter titled ‘Ideas of the smart development and a smart city as a dimension of innovation’ the author indicates that the dimension of innovation is a derivative of the sustainable development supplemented by participa-

tion, innovative technologies, integrated planning and so-called green economy what leads to the smart city.

As factors of development of the smart city there are listed:

- employment customised to a global and local complementarity;
- development database based on mobility and modern environmental technologies with optimisation of urban processes;
- complementary place benefits based on environmentally friendly technologies and so-called soft factors embedded in local environment;
- knowledge resources in the form of intelligent society.

In this chapter we can find recommendation of intelligent development and integrated planning as instruments of urban space renovation. In the final conclusion the Author reaches the inference that present-day cities become more efficient, transparent in management and interactive participation of the residents in city life makes in real time thanks to using ICT technologies.

In the second chapter titled 'Recommendations of Europe 2020 strategy in the context of differentiation of the European cities' development' mentioned the UE cities face challenges:

- natural (climatic changes, access to energy);
- economic (competition of Asia, America, Europe);
- social (aging of population, waves of migration).

Answer on the challenges is cohesion policy in the European dimension. Accordingly, the city should be planned in such a way to be able to meet creating of

a friendly climate to live for people and its development should be directed and controlled.

Next, in the third chapter there were analysed processes of suburbanization of Western European and Polish cities and it follows from them that the processes are inevitable regardless on their geographical localisation. Finishing considerations on this topic the Author asks important questions which can be a subject of further research. Why do mobile people including representatives of the creative class consider living outside a city? Does quality of life in residential environment is crucial from a modern man's point of view? What is the impact of innovation on the external environment?

The fourth chapter considers innovation issues in the urban space. It is the EU's growth strategy for the next decades included in the Europe 2020 and hence it is so important. In the changing world the European Union needs intelligent and balanced economy which promotes social including. The Author builds based on so-called 'innovative diamond' (Darso 2003) which presents contractual space between the following parameters: relations and ideas as well ignorance and knowledge and Maslow's pyramids of needs in traditional approach (Maslow 1943); and modern (Riisom, Sorensen 2009) under which it is operated during dynamic innovative process.

And finally the fifth chapter describes a new idea of intelligent space of creativity stimulation in urban spaces. Although not every person has predispositions to creativity it can be stimulated by appropriate actions. Checking if the mentioned actions concerning the urban

space can be found in today's European cities or in actions of the intelligent development promoted in the Europa 2020 strategy will allow to finally verify usefulness of the intelligent space's idea to stimulate innovation.

The monograph is accompanied by preface of Mayor of Gdansk which indicates that in managing of a modern city it is necessary to responsibly manage environmental resources, coordinate implementation of new technologies in continuous cooperation of society, science and business world and influence on innovative of its inhabitants. It is the message of the practitioner who successfully manages the metropolis from several cadences.

In the introduction on page number 19 the Author put thesis that about intelligent space as the third innovative dimension can be said only when the below three emotional premises are together:

- feeling of previous human needs as a customer and consumer is fulfilled,
- human feels a need of co-feeling towards surrounding him reality;
- internal human predispositions to creativity are stimulated.

Explaining the arguments included in the above discussion it should be asked a question: vision or reality? Nowadays we hear very often about smart cities, effective solutions for urban areas, possible savings and improvement of quality of citizens' life. In connection with it more specific questions raise: What actions should be taken to create a smart city? Where are risks and where are material benefits? How much time is needed to show the intelligence to the inhabitants? We have to know answers on the ques-

tions to start construction aiming towards the smart city. Accordingly, what are specific expectations associated with it.

Firstly, there are financial savings reached by effective innovative solutions and optimised by management of municipal services.

Secondly, it is improvement of appearance of our cities through using of such solutions like exchange of street lighting aiming to savings of energy due to use of the LED technology, moreover shaping of landscapes, well maintained street-cleaning functions, effective maintenance of roads and careful waste collection.

Thirdly, increase of employment, ensuring stability of employment though concluding long-term contracts and practicing the obligation of improvement of elicitation of young people being in difficult situation.

As the fourth there are interactions with the residents through communication in real time with using popular smartphones, informing city's maintenance services in real time about all problems occurring in the city. Involvement of the residents is very important because it makes possible learning their real feelings.

As the fifth it is using of alternative sources of energy and transport such as energy from obtaining wastes, means of transport driven differently than using traditional fuels.

Sixthly, there is attracting private investors to co-operation in the context of long-term projects to obtain help in realising the mentioned projects and minimizing of financing provided by local governments what will influence on improvement of budgets' structures of our cities.

As the seventh it is opening of our cities for the same quality of services as it was observed in the leading cities of Western Europe, such as London or Birmingham in the Great Britain where it is carried out extensive monitoring with using performance indicators. To understand where are potential savings it is enough to do analysis of various services provided to the city.

There is a large challenge for Polish cities consisting of catching up at least the European top of smart cities. We hope that opportunity to do this will be in the new EU's programming period in 2014 – 2020. As a rule, Brussels is to support first of all innovations and entrepreneurship. It means that less money will be spent in 'concrete'. As experts note, in the next 2014 local elections maybe residents will not so much recon up current mayors from intelligence solutions which community implements or not. However, within a few years this aspect

can be decisive. Therefore, governments should seriously consider the topic of the smart cities and constantly search capabilities to finance such projects because according to some opinion of the experts the smart cities brings two main benefits – increases quality of life and at the same time decreases costs of its further functioning.

The monograph is not an easy in reception because it contains many generalisations and specialised vocabulary. For this reason the Author includes a glossary of terms occurring in the elaboration to facilitate the reading. It is directed to government and local administration's employees dealing with implementation of the Europa 2020 strategy's recommendations and practitioners designing in the public space. It can be also interesting for researchers involved in region science and spatial planning of cities.

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